

1967

THE FIRST TWENTY FIVE YEARS OF THE
WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

1992

NASCUNTUR AB HUMANO INGENIO OMNIA ARTIS INVENTORUMQUE OPERA.
QUAE OPERA DIGNAM HOMINIBUS VITAM SAEPIUNT.
REIPUBLICAE STUDIO PERSPICIENDUM EST ARTES INVENTAQUE TUTARI.



Inscription in WIPO's cupola. Text by Arpad Bogsch.

Acknowledgments

The Director General hereby expresses his thanks to all those staff members who contributed to the making of this book. They included some 100 persons. Among them, the role of *Mrs. Carlotta Graffigna*, *Mr. Francis Gurry* and *Mr. Malcolm Royles* was particularly important. Mrs. Graffigna and Mr. Gurry were responsible for the overall organization of the work, and Mrs. Graffigna is also the main author of the Country Profiles. Mr. Royles designed the layout of the book and organized and supervised its printing.

Special thanks go also to Miss Anuradha Swaminathan, who did much of the research in the archives, and to Mrs. Alba Steiner, who prepared the printer's copy of the essay by the Director General.

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WIPO 1992

The first twenty five years
of the
WORLD
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION
from 1967 to 1992



published by

the International Bureau of Intellectual Property

Geneva, 1992



Preface

The Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization was signed in Stockholm on July 14, 1967.

This book has been written to commemorate the 25th anniversary of that event.

It does so by reviewing the achievements of the World Organization during the quarter century that started on July 14, 1967, and ended on July 14, 1992.

Twenty-five years is a relatively short period in the life of an international organization. Nevertheless, it is long enough to judge whether the organization has started on the right road and whether it is going in the right direction. It is hoped that this volume shows that the answer to both these questions is affirmative in the case of the World Organization.

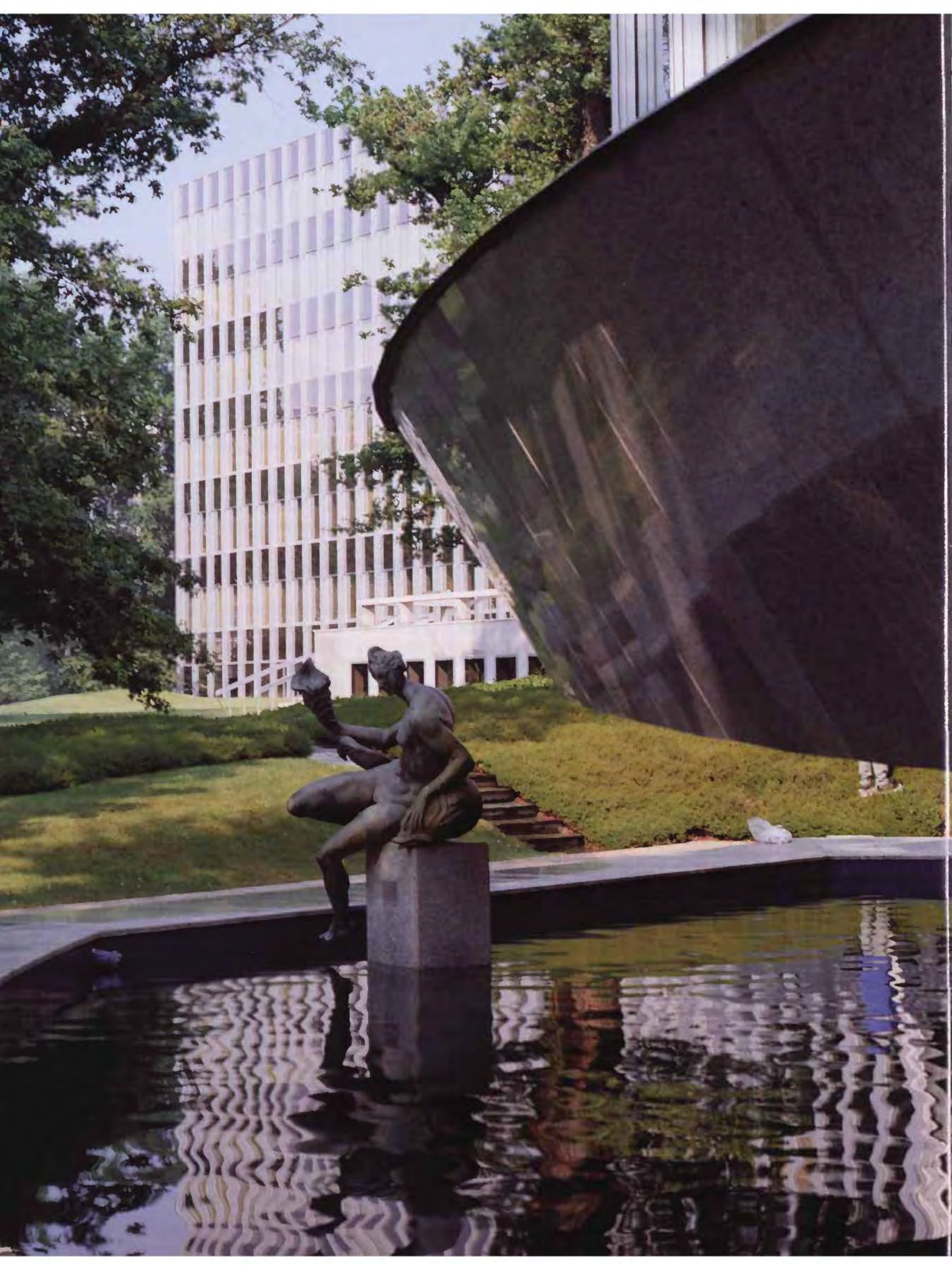
The Organization's goal is to promote the protection of intellectual property throughout the world. To this end, it carries out two main tasks.

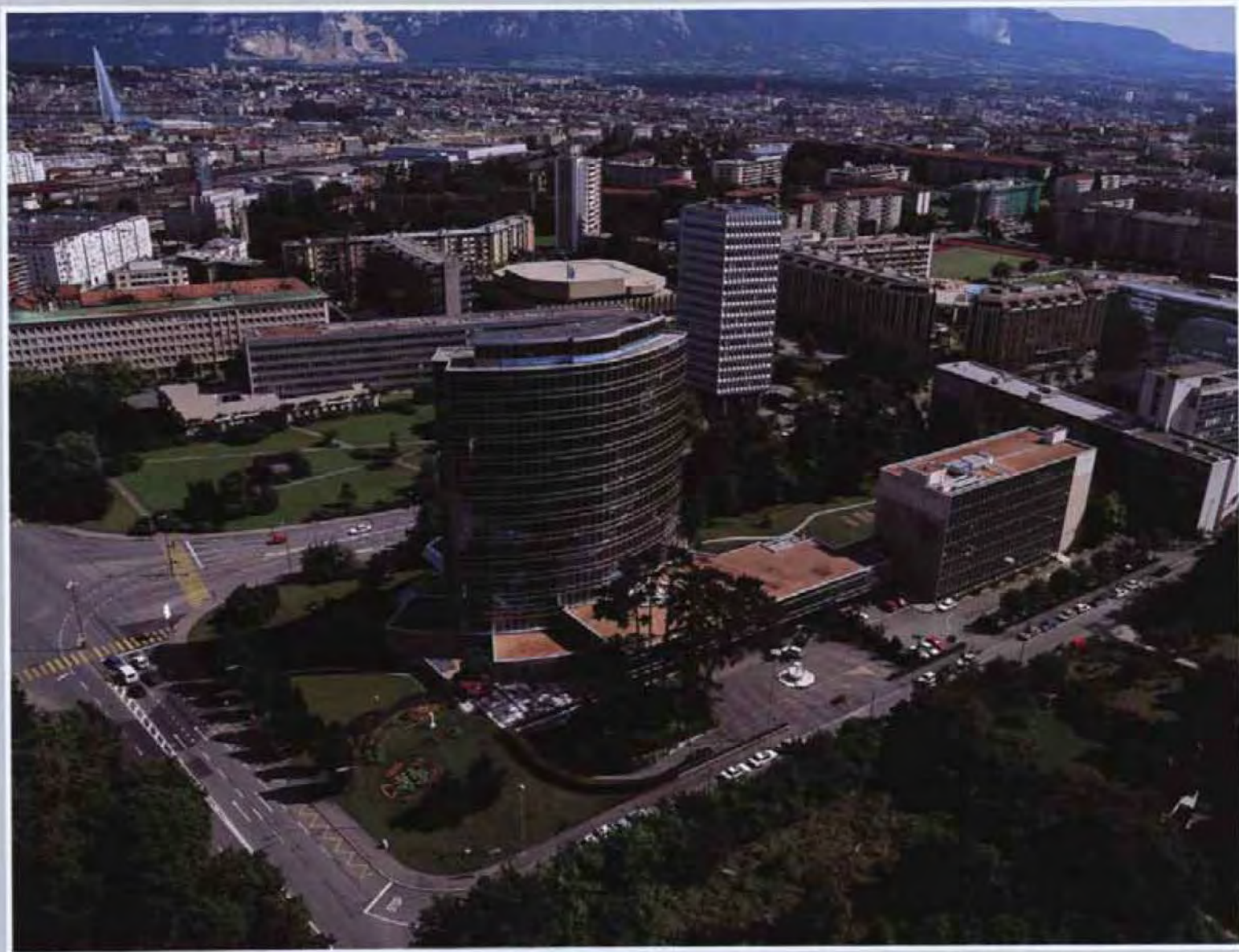
One of those tasks is the establishment of norms that oblige the Member States to grant a certain level of protection to the creators and owners of intellectual property, particularly where they are foreigners. That is why we speak of international protection and that is why a world organization and international treaties are needed. The norms require constant revision because the social, cultural, technical and economic conditions of mankind are constantly evolving and the institutions of our civilization—including the institution of intellectual property—must evolve with them to remain useful. It is the World Intellectual Property Organization that is responsible for keeping the institution of intellectual property useful in such changing circumstances.

The other main task of the World Organization is to give assistance to what, in the second half of the 20th century, have become known as the developing countries. How long the distinction between developing and developed countries will be necessary is uncertain. It is to be hoped that it will not last forever. But as long as it does last, it is in the interest of the whole of mankind that developing countries be given special attention and practical assistance. The World Organization has done its best and doubtless will continue to do its best to ensure that, in the field of intellectual property, developing countries receive the attention and assistance that they require.

It is from the viewpoint of those basic tasks that the achievements of the first quarter century of the World Intellectual Property Organization are presented in this book.

Arpad Bogsch
Director General
World Intellectual Property Organization







His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden

Messages


Kungl. Slottet
Stockholm

Message of His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf

The World Intellectual Property Organization was created in Stockholm 25 years ago.

It was born at a Diplomatic Conference held in the Swedish Parliament Building in May - June 1967. Sweden was the host and the co-sponsor of this Conference.

The convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization was adopted July 14, 1967, and signed by 51 nations. Today 128 countries adheres to the convention.

The first 25 years of existence of the World Intellectual Property Organization have proved that the organization is most useful when it comes to the development of art, literature and inventions around the world.

Sweden is pleased to have been part of the creation of the World Intellectual Property Organization. We wish the Organization and all its Members further success in their mission of strengthening the international protection of intellectual property.


Stockholm, July 14, 1992



René Felber
President of the Swiss Confederation

Berne, le 30 avril 1992

La date du 14 juillet de cette année marquera le vingt-cinquième anniversaire de la signature à Stockholm de la Convention instituant l'Organisation Mondiale de la Propriété Intellectuelle. Cet événement est l'occasion pour la Suisse de réaffirmer son intérêt et son attachement aux activités de l'Organisation.

La Suisse a assisté à la naissance historique des deux conventions fondamentales en matière de propriété intellectuelle: la Convention de Paris pour la protection de la propriété industrielle de 1883 et la Convention de Berne pour la protection des oeuvres littéraires et artistiques de 1886. Elle peut s'enorgueillir d'avoir été parmi les premiers Etats signataires et d'avoir participé aux révisions en vue d'améliorer et de moderniser ces textes en fonction des progrès et développements économiques et politiques. Il y a quelques années déjà, la communauté internationale a fêté avec les honneurs qui se doivent le centenaire de ces conventions, pour la première à Paris, pour la seconde à Berne. La Suisse n'oublie pas que sa capitale a abrité jusqu'en 1960 les Bureaux internationaux pour la protection de la propriété intellectuelle, chargés de l'administration des Unions créées par les conventions de Paris, de Berne, ainsi que par d'autres traités. Genève, lieu privilégié de réflexions et de rencontres internationales, a ensuite repris le flambeau pour offrir aux Bureaux internationaux un nouveau cadre de travail. La Convention, qui va fêter ses vingt-cinq ans, a fait l'honneur à la Suisse et à la ville de Genève de désigner celle-ci comme lieu du siège de l'OMPI, organisation devenue institution spécialisée des Nations Unies en 1974 et dont les performances et le travail sont unanimement reconnus par la communauté internationale.

Il est indispensable d'encourager la coopération internationale dans les domaines les plus divers et de la façon la plus large possible, en raison de l'interdépendance croissante des Etats, et il est primordial que chacun y participe dans la mesure de ses moyens. Consciente de ses responsabilités, la Suisse a notamment construit une politique d'ouverture et d'accueil, en particulier en faveur d'organisations et de rencontres internationales. Ce rôle traditionnel d'Etat hôte s'inscrit dans le cadre de la politique étrangère de notre pays. Dans ce contexte, Genève occupe une place privilégiée par le nombre et la diversité d'organisations qu'elle accueille sur son territoire, dont l'OMPI. Par le biais d'instruments comme la Fondation des immeubles pour les organisations internationales (FIPOI), la Confédération suisse et le canton de Genève espèrent pouvoir faciliter aux organisations internationales l'accomplissement de leurs tâches en les soutenant, en particulier, dans la réalisation de leurs nouveaux bâtiments de siège, à des conditions préférentielles. C'est ainsi que l'OMPI peut bénéficier de ces possibilités

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pour offrir un cadre plus grand à ses activités, qui ont connu un essor remarquable depuis ces dernières années, notamment dans le domaine des enregistrements et des demandes de titres de protection.

L'OMPI peut s'enorgueillir de compter le nombre impressionnant de 129 pays membres. Ce succès est dû à son travail et son action dynamique en vue de promouvoir la protection de la propriété intellectuelle dans le monde. Elle a sensibilisé les nations au rôle moteur de l'innovation et de la création dans le progrès technique et le bien-être, et à la nécessité de prévoir de bons cadres juridiques pour attirer les investissements directs et le transfert de technologie. Par ses campagnes de sensibilisation et de formation dans le cadre de la coopération technique, elle a contribué à mieux faire connaître l'action positive de la propriété intellectuelle dans le développement des échanges commerciaux et dans une croissance économique soucieuse d'impératifs scientifiques, sociaux et environnementaux. Bien orientée, l'activité inventive et créatrice est capable d'affronter tous les défis des temps futurs. L'OMPI avait entrepris des programmes de coopération au développement dynamiques et ambitieux pour répondre aux défis des années 70 et 80; elle va aider de nombreux pays à passer le virage historique des années 90 et du XXI^e siècle, marqués par la conversion des économies planifiées en économies de marché et par la nécessité de concilier développement et environnement.

Pays dont l'essor économique a été fondé - et continue de se fonder - sur la recherche d'une protection optimale de la propriété intellectuelle, la Suisse soutient les efforts entrepris par l'OMPI au service de l'activité créatrice et du développement technologique et économique. Puissent ces belles phrases qui sont inscrites sous la coupole du bâtiment du siège continuer à inspirer l'action de l'Organisation et de ses Etats membres: "De l'esprit humain naissent les oeuvres d'art et d'invention. Ces oeuvres assurent aux hommes la dignité de la vie. Il est du devoir de l'Etat de protéger les arts et les inventions." La dignité de la vie est également source de paix.

Le Président
de la Confédération suisse

René Felber

Berne, April 30, 1992

July 14 this year marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the signature in Stockholm of the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization. The event affords Switzerland the opportunity of reaffirming its interest in and attachment to the Organization's activities.

Switzerland was present at the historic birth of the two fundamental Conventions in the field of intellectual property, namely, the 1883 Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and the 1886 Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. It can take pride in having been one of the first signatory States and in having taken part in the revisions undertaken in the meantime to improve and modernize the Convention texts in response to economic and political progress and developments. Some years ago already, the international community celebrated with due ceremony the centenaries of the two Conventions, the first in Paris and the second in Berne. Switzerland has not forgotten that its capital was until 1960 the home of the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property, responsible for the administration of the Unions created by the Paris and Berne Conventions and also by other treaties. Geneva, the site *par excellence* for international reflection and international meetings, took over the role of torchbearer when it offered the International Bureaux a new setting for their work. The Convention that is now about to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary honored both Switzerland and the City of Geneva by designating the latter for the headquarters of WIPO, an Organization which subsequently became a specialized agency of the United Nations in 1974, and the achievements and work of which are unanimously recognized by the international community.

It is essential to encourage international cooperation in the most varied fields and the broadest fashion possible, owing to the growing interdependence of States, and it is of prime importance that all should take part in that cooperation according to their means. Conscious of its responsibilities, Switzerland has among other things developed a policy of openness and hospitality, especially towards international organizations and gatherings. The traditional role of host is consistent with our country's foreign policy. Geneva is in a privileged position to perform that role, owing to the number and diversity of the organizations that it has received on its territory, including WIPO. Through intermediaries such as the Property Foundation for International Organizations (FIPOI), the Swiss Confederation and

the Canton of Geneva hope to be able to support the international organizations in the accomplishment of their tasks, notably by assisting them, on preferential terms, in the creation of their new headquarters buildings. WIPO for one will be able to use these facilities to provide itself with a larger framework for its activities, which have shown remarkable growth in recent years, notably in connection with registrations and applications for titles of protection.

WIPO may take pride in having an impressive membership of 129 countries. This success is due to its work and to the energy with which it has promoted intellectual property protection throughout the world. It has made nations aware of the role of innovation and creation as the engines of technological progress and well-being, and of the need to provide a sound legal framework which will attract direct investment and technology transfer. By means of its awareness campaigns and training programs in the field of technical cooperation, it has contributed to a better knowledge of the active role played by intellectual property in the development of business exchanges and in a kind of economic expansion that pays heed to social and environmental as well as scientific concerns. Under careful direction, inventive and creative activity is capable of meeting all the challenges of the future. WIPO embarked on energetic and ambitious development cooperation programs to take up the challenges of the seventies and eighties; it will help a great many countries to pass the historic milestone of the nineties and the turn of the twenty-first century, characterized as it is by the transition of planned economies to market economy systems and by the need to reconcile development with the environment.

Being itself a country whose economic expansion was - and still is - based on the search for optimum intellectual property protection, Switzerland supports the efforts being made by WIPO to promote creative activity and technological and economic development. May the message so elegantly proclaimed around the cupola of the headquarters building continue to inspire the work of the Organization and its Member States: "Human genius is the source of all works of art and invention. Those works are the guarantee of a life worthy of men. It is the duty of the State to ensure with diligence the protection of the arts and inventions." The worthiness of life is in turn a factor of peace.

RENÉ FELBER
President of the Swiss Confederation



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*Arpad Bogsch
Director General of WIPO, 1973-*

Brief History of the
First 25 Years of the
**World Intellectual Property
Organization**

by
Arpad Bogsch





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INTRODUCTION

This is an essay recounting the main events in the history of BIRPI and WIPO during the 25 years that have elapsed since the signature of the treaty which established the World Intellectual Property Organization.

That signature took place in Stockholm on July 14, 1967.

BIRPI was the predecessor of WIPO. BIRPI was in existence, under various names, from 1883 (when the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property created the International Bureau) to 1970 (when the treaty establishing WIPO went into effect).

In order to place the 25 years in a historical context, the essay does, exceptionally, deal also with pre-1967 events and with post-1992 possibilities.

The history of those 25 years was made—as is all history—by individuals.

The individuals comprise, first of all, the delegates of the Governments of the member countries: it is they who decide what WIPO should do and it is they who control whether what they decided was carried out. The representatives, in WIPO-convened meetings, of the private sector are also among the history-making individuals: the private sector consists of the world of inventors, authors, composers and artists, of industry and commerce disseminating or otherwise using inventions, literary and artistic works, industrial designs and trademarks as well as of “the profession,” that is, the lawyers who protect their clients’ interests in the field of intellectual property.

The said individuals consist also of the staff of the International Bureau of WIPO. It is they who carry out the tasks

entrusted to WIPO. During the 25 years under examination, that staff worked intelligently, diligently and efficiently.

Lastly, those individuals comprise also the executive heads of the International Bureau. There were two of them during those 25 years: Georg H.C. Bodenhausen during the first six years, and Arpad Bogsch, the author of this essay, during the 19 subsequent years. It was their task to direct the translation of the wishes of the Member States into facts, through their and the staff’s work. But not very much is said, for obvious reasons, in this essay, about the Director General who wrote this essay.

Making norms that regulate or are useful in international relations is the primary task of any intergovernmental organization. The accomplishments of WIPO in this field are (after the introductory chapter 1) recounted in chapters 2, 3 and 4. Assistance to countries needing and wanting assistance is also a specially important task of any intergovernmental organization. The assistance given to them by WIPO is the subject matter of chapters 5 and 6. Chapter 7 analyzes the direction and control of the International Bureau by the member countries. Chapter 8 relates the functioning of the International Bureau and the results of its work. Finally, chapters 9 and 10 give a summary of WIPO’s relations with the United Nations and other international organizations.

The title of this essay says that it is a *brief* history of the 25 years. This is intended to call the reader’s attention to the fact that not everything that happened is reported on. For the sake of—relative—brevity, selections had to be made, and the essay does not cover events that the author believed to be of secondary importance.



DOLPHINS

*erected in the garden of WIPO'S Headquarters
to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of the establishment of WIPO*



*Sculptress Fiore de Henriquez
(photograph Noel Chanan)*

1. THE CONSTITUTION OF WIPO AND THE STRUCTURAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM OF THE UNIONS

- 1.1 The History of BIRPI and its Status in 1967 – 1.2 The Preparations for the Diplomatic Conference of Stockholm (1962-1966) – 1.3 The Stockholm Conference (1967) and the Entry into Force of the Stockholm Texts (1970-1975) – 1.4 The Status of WIPO as a Specialized Agency in the United Nations System of Organizations (1974)

1.1 *The History of BIRPI and its Status in 1967*

BIRPI is the acronym of *Bureaux internationaux réunis pour la protection de la propriété intellectuelle*, usually translated into English by *United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property*.

BIRPI was the predecessor organization to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

BIRPI started in 1883, and WIPO superseded it 87 years later, in 1970.

The nucleus of the intergovernmental organization or, at least, of the international secretariat that BIRPI later became, was the “International Bureau” established by the 1883 Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (hereinafter referred to as “the Paris Convention”). “Bureau” was the then fashionable name for the secretariat of an international organization.

Three years later, in 1886, another “International Bureau” was created, this time by the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (hereinafter referred to as “the Berne Convention”).

The two International Bureaus were under “the high supervision” (in French, *haute surveillance*) of the Government of the Swiss Confederation which, in 1893, “united” them, that is, placed them under the same director and gave them the same staff. Hence the words “United International Bureaux” in the title of BIRPI.

The words “Intellectual Property” in BIRPI’s title came into use much later, in the nineteen-fifties. Before that, “industrial property,” mainly covering the property in inventions (patents), trademarks and industrial designs, and “property in literary and artistic works” (or, in English, “intellectual property” or “copyright”) were the expressions

commonly used. However, as from the nineteen-fifties “intellectual property” has been understood as covering both industrial property and copyright.

By the early nineteen-sixties, BIRPI had developed into an international secretariat, with a director and some 50 staff. Until 1960, the headquarters were in the capital of Switzerland, Berne. In that year, the headquarters were moved to Geneva. French was the only working language of the Secretariat.

BIRPI “administered” not only the Paris Convention and the Berne Convention but also the “special agreements” (an expression used in the Paris Convention) concluded under the Paris Convention, “under” meaning that only States party to the Paris Convention are eligible to adhere to those agreements and that the latter may not contravene the provisions of the former.

By 1967, there were five such special agreements: the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, concluded in 1891 (hereinafter sometimes referred to as “the Madrid (Marks) Agreement”); the Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods, also concluded in 1891 (hereinafter sometimes referred to as “the Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreement”); the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, concluded in 1925 (hereinafter sometimes referred to as “the Hague Agreement”); the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, concluded in 1957 (hereinafter sometimes referred to as “the Nice Agreement”); and the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration, concluded in 1958 (hereinafter sometimes referred to as “the Lisbon Agreement”). The names of cities in the titles of these and other treaties denote the place where the diplomatic conference that adopted the

treaty was held. "Treaty" is used in this essay as covering both "Conventions" and "Agreements."

Both the Paris and the Berne Conventions and four of the five Agreements (namely, the Madrid (Marks), Hague, Nice and Lisbon Agreements) provide that the countries party to them "constitute a (Special) Union." The term "Union" is also an expression that was fashionable when these treaties were concluded. It is intended to convey the idea that the States party to a treaty, together, form an entity which has legal personality and its own finances. It seems strange today that none of the Unions had a governing body, that is, an assembly in which the States members of the Union meet, discuss and decide (by voting, if there is no unanimity). Instead, as already stated, they were under the supervision of the Swiss Government, which appointed the director and staff of BIRPI, the common secretariat of the six Unions, and which handled (alone) the finances of BIRPI.

This situation corresponded to the customs of the 19th century. The status of BIRPI and the Unions it administered was very similar to the then status of what are today the International Telecommunication Union and the Universal Postal Union, whose predecessor organizations ("predecessor" in the sense that BIRPI is the predecessor of WIPO) came into existence several years before BIRPI, namely in 1865 and 1874, respectively, with their headquarters also in Berne and also under the supervision of the Swiss Government. However, those two organizations went through the modernization of their structure and became specialized agencies of the United Nations system of organizations much earlier than WIPO, namely in 1949 and 1948, respectively.

1.2 The Preparations for the Diplomatic Conference of Stockholm (1962-1966)

The modernization of the structure and administration of the Unions started with the establishment of,

(i) in 1948, by a decision of the Brussels Revision Conference of the Berne Union, the *Permanent Committee of the Berne Union*,

(ii) in 1958, by a resolution of the Lisbon Revision Conference of the Paris Union, the *Consultative Committee of the Paris Union* and, in Article 14(5) of the Lisbon Act, the *Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union*,

(iii) in 1961, by the Consultative Committee of the Paris Union, a *Permanent Bureau* of that Committee (five members),

(iv) in 1962, jointly by the Permanent Bureau of the Consultative Committee of the Paris Union and the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union, the *Interunion Coordination Committee*.

These bodies, however, were not really governing bodies in the sense in which the term has been generally under-

stood since the creation of the United Nations in 1945. BIRPI itself had not been essentially changed at all before the Diplomatic Conference of Stockholm (1967), except that, in 1963, the Swiss Government appointed, for the first time in its history, a non-Swiss as Director of BIRPI. He was Georg H.C. Bodenhausen, a national of the Netherlands.

The idea of a structural and administrative reform of the kind realized, some seven years later, at the Stockholm Diplomatic Conference of 1967 had come, originally, in 1960, from Jacques Secrétan, a citizen of Switzerland, Director of BIRPI from May 1, 1953, to January 15, 1963.



Jacques Secrétan

Director of BIRPI 1953-1963

The first advocate of a structural reform of the International Bureau

In 1962, the idea was developed, translated into practical proposals and vigorously promoted by the writer of this essay, Arpad Bogsch, who then was a delegate of the United States of America to various BIRPI meetings.

The interest of the European countries in the said proposals was mainly the merit of Guillaume Finnis, who, as a delegate of France, was the chairman of most of the BIRPI meetings of that era.

When Bodenhausen became Director and Bogsch Deputy Director of BIRPI early in 1963, the preparations for the "structural and administrative" reform (an expression coined for the purpose and consistently used in the official documents) were pursued with thoroughness and speed. A great number of documents were issued by BIRPI proposing the reform and marshalling arguments for it. Several meetings convened by BIRPI dealt with the proposed reform, in particular a working party that met in



Georg H.C. Bodenhausen
Director of BIRPI 1963-1970
Director General of WIPO 1970-1973

May 1964 and a committee of experts that met twice, in March 1965 and in May 1966. The Working Party consisted of representatives of Czechoslovakia, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Italy, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. All the States members of the Paris and Berne



Guillaume Finniss
French delegate in the 1960s

Promoter of the structural reform of the International Bureau

Unions were invited to the Committees of Experts of 1965 and 1966. The role of Sweden and its chief delegate, Torwald Hesser, was particularly important since Sweden declared itself ready to host not just a revision conference of the Berne Convention (which Sweden had announced itself prepared to do 19 years earlier, at the Revision Conference of Brussels in 1948) but, in addition and instead, what was later officially called the “Intellectual Property Conference of Stockholm” (hereinafter referred to as “the Stockholm Conference”), which was a diplomatic conference and which then took place in the Swedish capital in 1967. The Stockholm Conference adopted, on July 14, 1967, the WIPO Convention. That was the starting date of the quarter-century with which the present essay deals.

1.3 The Stockholm Conference (1967) and the Entry into Force of the Stockholm Texts (1970-1975)

Thus, the Stockholm Conference had two main objectives. One was to effectuate the structural and administrative reform of the Paris and Berne Unions as well as of the then existing five special agreements under the Paris Union. The other main objective was the revision of a number of important substantive provisions of the Berne Convention and one substantive provision of the Paris Convention.

All this was accomplished through the conclusion of a new treaty, namely the one establishing WIPO, and, as far as the existing treaties were concerned, through the revision of the Paris and Berne Conventions (which then had 77 and 58 contracting States, respectively) and the Madrid (Marks), Nice and Lisbon Agreements, and through the establishment of an “Additional Act” and a “Complementary Act” to the Madrid (Indications of Source) and the Hague Agreements, respectively.

In other words, one completely new multilateral treaty had to be created and seven multilateral treaties had to be modified, all at the same time.

All these objectives were attained in one and the same set of meetings at the Stockholm Conference.

Seventy-three States, represented by 389 delegates, and 36 organizations, represented by 93 observers, participated. The Secretariat was furnished by BIRPI; it consisted of 14 persons. Thus, there were almost 500 participants. They met for five weeks (June 11 to July 14, 1967) in the Swedish Parliament (Riksdag) building. The President of the Plenary was the Minister of Justice of Sweden, Herman Kling, but his functions were mainly exercised by Torwald Hesser, Justice of the Supreme Court of Sweden.



Torwald Hesser (Sweden)
Carried the main responsibility of the host country at the Stockholm Conference

The Stockholm Conference did most of the work in five so-called Main Committees. Three of them dealt with provisions of substantive intellectual property law that resulted in the revision of the Berne and Paris Conventions: Main Committee I, with the general revision of such provisions in the Berne Convention (under the chairmanship of Eugen Ulmer, a law professor in the Federal

Republic of -Germany); Main Committee II, with the creation of a protocol that instituted possible exceptions to some of the stricter rules of the Berne Convention in favor of developing countries (under the chairmanship of Sher Singh, a Minister of State in the Ministry of Education of India); and Main Committee III, with the revision of those provisions of the Paris Convention that deal with the right of priority (under the chairmanship of Lucian Marinete, head of the Romanian State Office for Inventions).

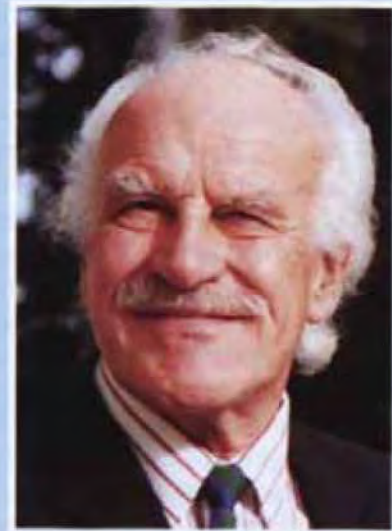


*Eugen Ulmer (Germany)
Chairman of Main Committee I
of the Stockholm Conference*

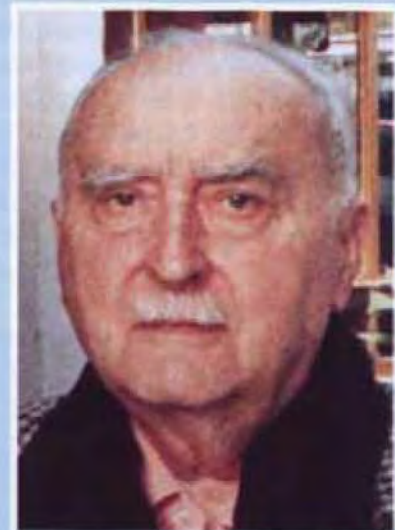
Main Committee I worked on the revision of the then existing substantive provisions of the Berne Convention, particularly on the authorship of and rights in what were then called cinematographic works (today, they are called audiovisual works) and on the extent to which the legislation of member countries might limit the (otherwise) exclusive right of reproduction.

Main Committee II, as already stated, proposed an addition to the Berne Convention. That addition was called "Protocol Regarding Developing Countries." The proposed Protocol was adopted in Stockholm. However, soon after the Stockholm Conference, it was realized that the Protocol went too far and that it could never go into effect. It was replaced by less far-reaching provisions, four years later, at a diplomatic conference of revision of the Berne Convention, held in Paris (1971) at the same time as similar provisions were added also to the Universal Copyright Convention (administered by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco)).

The revision proposed by Main Committee III consisted in assimilating inventors' certificates to patents for the purposes of the right of priority provided for in Article 4 of the Paris Convention. Inventors' certificates were a form



*Joseph Voyame
Deputy Director of BIRPI (1969-1970)
Deputy Director General of WIPO (1970-1973)*



*Charles-Louis Magnin
Deputy Director of BIRPI (1949-1968)*



*David L. Ladd
United States Commissioner of Patents (1961-1963)*

of protection invented by the Soviet Union in the nineteen-twenties. With the dissolution of that country in 1991, the institution of inventors' certificates has ceased to exist.

As far as the structural and administrative reforms were concerned, Main Committee IV dealt with the introduction of changes in the administrative and final clauses of the Paris and Berne Conventions and the five Special Agreements, whereas Main Committee V dealt with the establishment of WIPO. The establishment of WIPO and the introduction of the said changes in the then existing seven treaties were complementary operations in the sense that neither of them could be realized without, at the same time, realizing the other. Main Committees IV and V were chaired, respectively, by François Savignon, Director of the National Institute of Industrial Property of France, and Eugene M. Braderman, a high official of the Department of State of the United States of America.

Each of those five Main Committees issued remarkably well-written reports. Their authors were Svante Bergström (a professor of law in Sweden; Main Committee I), Vojtech Strnad (a legal advisor in the Ministry of Culture of Czechoslovakia; Main Committee II), Alfred Capel King (a barrister in Australia; Main Committee III), Valerio de Sanctis (an attorney-at-law in Italy; Main Committee IV) and Joseph Voyame (Director of the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office; Main Committee V).



Arpad Bogsch
Secretary General of
the Stockholm Conference

The Secretary General of the Stockholm Conference was Arpad Bogsch, then First Deputy Director of BIRPI.

The structural and administrative reform, accomplished in Stockholm, had as its overall objective the creation of

a situation in which the Member States, collectively and systematically, decide and control, or at least discuss, the development of international relations in the field of intellectual property. This new situation contrasted with the situation that existed between 1883 (when the Paris Union was created) and 1970 (when the reforms made in Stockholm entered into effect): before 1970, Member States made decisions only *ad hoc* (mainly in diplomatic conferences of revision, held, on the average, every 20 years), and the control of the secretariat's (that is, BIRPI's) activities and finances was essentially exercised by one country, Switzerland, the country on whose territory the secretariat was located.

The structural and administrative reform had also the objective of enabling the new organization, WIPO, to become a specialized agency of the United Nations system of organizations. This objective could not be realized at the Stockholm Conference itself because becoming a specialized agency is a matter that must be agreed upon between the United Nations and WIPO, and that could be achieved only once WIPO existed, namely once the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (hereinafter referred to as "the WIPO Convention") had entered into force (it did, but only three years after the Stockholm Conference). Nevertheless, the draft of the WIPO Convention and the drafts for the revision of the then existing seven treaties, presented by BIRPI to the Stockholm Conference, were proposed with the said objective in mind and with the firm determination to insist that the texts, as adopted, should make it possible that the future WIPO could aspire to the status of a specialized agency of the United Nations system of organizations.

These two objectives were realized through the texts adopted at the Stockholm Conference. They were realized in the following manner.

WIPO was established. Its members are those States that adhere to the WIPO Convention. Any State party to the Paris Convention or the Berne Convention, as well as any State member of the United Nations system (that is, the United Nations, any of its specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency or the International Court of Justice), can become a member of WIPO. Thus was fulfilled the double condition that (i) any State associated with BIRPI could become a member of WIPO even if it did not belong to the United Nations system, and (ii) any State belonging to the United Nations system could become a member of WIPO even if it was not associated with BIRPI.

WIPO has three Governing Bodies: the Conference, the General Assembly and the Coordination Committee.

The members of the Conference are all the States that are members of WIPO.

The members of the General Assembly are all the States that are not only members of WIPO but that are also members of the Paris and/or Berne Unions. This means that States that are members of WIPO but not members of the Paris or Berne Unions, as well as States that are members of the Paris and/or Berne Unions but not members of WIPO, are *not* members of the General Assembly. In other words, the General Assembly is a body in which the members of at least one of the two “main” Unions (Paris and Berne) make the decisions, thereby giving them a certain preponderance since some of the important decisions—for example, the election of the Director General—are reserved for the General Assembly.

The members of the Coordination Committee are (automatically) the members of the Executive Committee of the Paris Union (see below) and the Executive Committee of the Berne Union (see below), with some *ad hoc* members which belong to neither of the two Unions but are members of WIPO.

Each of the Unions has an Assembly (not a *General* Assembly but a (simple) Assembly), that is, a body of which all the members of the Union (that adhere at least to the administrative and final clauses of the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention or the Paris Act (1971) of the Berne Convention) are members. At the time of the Stockholm Conference, there were six such Unions (Paris, Berne, Madrid (Marks), Hague, Nice and Lisbon). The two great ones—Paris and Berne—also have, each, a separate Executive Committee, elected from among the members of each Union. Their number is one-fourth of the members of the Union concerned. Switzerland is *ex officio* a member of both Executive Committees.

These bodies were established in the texts adopted at Stockholm and started functioning once the Stockholm texts or their relevant provisions had entered into force.

On July 14, 1992, 131 States were members of WIPO; the WIPO Coordination Committee had 52 members, the Paris Executive Committee 26 members, and the Berne Executive Committee 23 members.

The texts adopted at Stockholm provided that the Conference and the General Assembly of WIPO and the Assemblies of the Unions would have to meet in regular session once every three years. This period, however, proved to be too long and, in any case, did not correspond to the practice of most of the other specialized agencies. The main governing bodies of those agencies normally meet every second year. WIPO and the Unions adopted the same frequency, through an amendment of the relevant treaties, in 1977 and 1980, and, since then, the General Assembly and the Conference of WIPO and the Assemblies of the Unions meet in ordinary session once every second year, in the years with an odd number.

The lower-ranking governing bodies, the Coordination and Executive Committees, meet in ordinary session each year.

The ordinary sessions are usually held towards the end of September.

In addition to ordinary sessions, any of the governing bodies may meet in extraordinary session.

In the nineteen-eighties, on more and more occasions, the General Assembly of WIPO and the Assemblies of the Unions met in extraordinary session at the yearly sessions of the Coordination Committee and the Executive Committees. This practice resulted in a situation in which the said Committees have a rather limited role, since their main task—the preparation of the work of the (General) Assemblies—becomes unnecessary if they meet (as they do in practice) mostly at the same time as and together with the (General) Assemblies and even the WIPO Conference.

Nevertheless, the WIPO Coordination Committee does continue to have an important role in the election of the Director General and in staff matters. Only a person proposed by the Coordination Committee may be elected Director General. The Staff Rules were established and are regularly modified by the Coordination Committee. The Deputy Directors General and any staff member of directorial rank (there were two of the former, and 21 of the latter, on July 14, 1992), although appointed by the Director General, are appointed after the approval of the Coordination Committee is given, as far as Deputy Directors General are concerned, and after the advice of the Coordination Committee is heard, as far as staff members of directorial rank are concerned, that is, for all practical purposes, their appointment requires a meeting of the minds of the Coordination Committee and the Director General.

The most important function of the Assemblies consists in the establishment of the biennial program and budget of each Union that has its own finances and of WIPO as such. Since the Secretariat—officially called the International Bureau of Intellectual Property but, in practice, simply called “the International Bureau (of WIPO)” —is one and the same for all the Unions (in 1992 there were 12, but two of them (the Lisbon and the Budapest Unions) had no budget), the coordination of the budgets is a very special task. The budgets of those Unions must be separate because each Union has its own members and the identity of the member States varies from Union to Union. It is because States members of a given Union want, without interference by States not members of that Union, to decide the program and budget of the said Union, that the programs and the finances of the various Unions have to be separated from each other but, at the same time, have to be coordinated with each other. More is said about the programs, budgets and the carrying out of each later in this essay.

In respect of treaties concluded before the Stockholm Conference, the Swiss Confederation had the task of depositary; according to the texts of the Stockholm Conference (and later texts), this task belongs to the Director General of WIPO. This change was introduced to conform to the practice of the specialized agencies of the United Nations system of organizations.

Another feature corresponding to that practice consists in the fact that the Director General is elected by the Member States. He is "the chief executive" of WIPO and "represents" WIPO. He must "report to, and conform to the instructions of, the General Assembly." (The quotations are from Article 9(4) of the WIPO Convention.) His duties include the preparation of the draft programs and budgets and of the periodical reports on activities. The Director General appoints the staff.

The first Director General of WIPO was Georg H.C. Bodenhausen. His term (after having been Director of BIRPI since 1963) lasted from September 22, 1970, to November 30, 1973.

He was succeeded by Arpad Bogsch who was elected in 1973, took office on December 1, 1973, and was reelected in 1979, 1985 and 1991. His latest term of office expires on December 1, 1995. Between 1963 and 1970, he was (First) Deputy Director of BIRPI, and between 1970 and 1973, First Deputy Director General of WIPO.

But this anticipates the working of the Stockholm texts. Those texts were adopted on July 14, 1967, but they attained the number of ratifications and accessions required for entry into force only a few years later, variably between 1970 and 1975:

in 1970, the WIPO Convention and the Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreement (on April 26), and the administrative and final clauses of the Stockholm Acts (effecting the structural and administrative reform) of the Paris Convention (on April 26), of the Berne Convention (on May 4) and of the Madrid (Marks) Agreement (on September 19),

in 1972, the said clauses concerning the Nice Agreement (on July 5),

in 1973, the said clauses concerning the Lisbon Agreement (on October 31),

in 1975, the said clauses concerning the Hague Agreement (on September 27).

But the later entry into force of the last three did not prevent the meeting, for the first time in history, of the three Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Assemblies of the Paris and Berne Unions in September 1970. The further history of the Governing Bodies and the International Bureau is narrated in later parts of this essay.

The composition and the powers of the Governing Bodies, and the powers of Director General of WIPO, were very similar to those of the governing bodies and the

executive heads of the specialized agencies of the United Nations system of organizations. Thus, the possibility of seeking specialized agency status for WIPO came into existence in 1970.

1.4 *The Status of WIPO as a Specialized Agency in the United Nations System of Organizations (1974)*

The possibility of WIPO becoming a specialized agency of the United Nations system of organizations existed, but a number of the Member States hesitated.

All States seemed to agree on the potential advantages of specialized agency status for WIPO. At least three such advantages were seen at the time: (i) the fact that dealing with intellectual property was the prerogative and the task of WIPO would receive worldwide recognition, (ii) WIPO would have more or less the same members as the United Nations, and in particular, many developing countries would join WIPO (only very few of them belonged to BIRPI), (iii) the governments of Member States would be liberated from having to deal with the fixing of salaries, other working conditions and pensions of the staff, since salaries and pensions would automatically follow the so-called "common system" of the United Nations and its specialized agencies (except the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund which were—and still are (together, later, with the International Financial Corporation and the International Development Association)—outside the common system).

The hesitation concerned the second point: some of the industrialized countries feared that the developing countries would become the great majority of the membership and would try to weaken, rather than to strengthen, the international protection of intellectual property, since it was believed by certain people that most developing countries were likely to advocate lower standards of protection. This fear was partly based on the insistence of developing countries at the Stockholm Conference of 1967, on having the right to give, in certain respects, a lesser degree of copyright protection than the other countries. (On January 1, 1970, 47 States, that is, 57% of the 83 member States of the Paris and Berne Unions were developing countries; by July 14, 1992, 94 States or 70% of the 139 members of WIPO and the said Unions were developing countries.)

Other industrialized countries and the Director General recognized that this possibility existed but were of the opinion that, on balance, the step should be taken. They took the view that what was of prime importance was that the developing countries should belong to the international intellectual property system so that the protection of intellectual property might extend all over the world, or at least to the great majority of the countries. Undoubtedly, this fact would not allow the industrialized countries to establish rules as if they were alone among themselves, but this

price seemed worth paying if a reasonable—even if from the point of view of the interests of some of the industrialized countries, not ideal—international system of protection of intellectual property were to result.

In 1992, that is, some 20 years after this thinking developed and after WIPO became a specialized agency, one can say that—although the first two of the three above-mentioned expected advantages were not fully realized—on balance, the decision to seek specialized agency status was a wise one since it resulted in better and wider international relations in the field of intellectual property.

But before speaking of the results, the procedure for becoming a specialized agency will be outlined.

As already stated, an international organization becomes a specialized agency through a bilateral agreement concluded between the organization and the United Nations. The contents of such an agreement between the United Nations and WIPO were first negotiated by their Secretariats, the International Bureau being assisted by Martin Hill, an expert in such agreements; the agreement was then approved by the General Assembly of WIPO on September 27, 1974, and by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 17, 1974. A protocol was signed by Kurt Waldheim, then Secretary-General of the United Nations, and Arpad Bogsch, Director General of WIPO, on January 21, 1975; the protocol noted that the Agreement had entered into force on December 17, 1974.

At that time—namely, the end of 1974—the following organizations were already specialized agencies: the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) since December 14, 1946; the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) since May 13, 1947; the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD or “World Bank”) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) since November 15, 1947; the Universal Postal Union (UPU) since July 1, 1948; the World Health Organization (WHO) since July 10, 1948; the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) since January 1, 1949; the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) since December 20, 1951; the International Finance Corporation (IFC) since February 20, 1957; the International Maritime Organization (IMO) since January 13, 1959; the International Development Association (IDA) since March 27, 1961. After 1974, two more organizations, namely, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) on December 15, 1977, and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) on May 29, 1986, became specialized agencies. Thus, on July 14, 1992, WIPO was one of 16 specialized agencies.

Now we return to the evaluation of the said 20 years. The agreement between the United Nations and WIPO says





Arpad Bogsch, 1983

that WIPO is recognized as specialized agency in the field of intellectual property, but it adds “subject to the competence and responsibilities of the United Nations and other specialized agencies.” This was found necessary, in 1970, mainly because of the copyright part of WIPO’s activities: in addition to the Berne Convention (concluded in 1886) administered by WIPO, there had been since 1952 the Universal Copyright Convention, a multilateral treaty on copyright (like the Berne Convention) concluded mainly on the urging of the United States of America (which then was not a member of the Berne Union) under the aegis of Unesco. In the meantime, the United States of America left Unesco (1986) and joined the Berne Convention (1989), whereas the Soviet Union (like the United States of America, party to the Universal Copyright Convention but not to the Berne Convention) ceased to exist (1991). These events slowed down Unesco’s activities in the field of copyright and, by 1992, WIPO was undoubtedly the leading specialized agency in the field.

Another duplication of WIPO’s activities came and in 1992 still comes from two organizations which, although not specialized agencies, are in their essence not very different from them. One is the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD, founded in 1964) whose supreme body is the Conference of the Member States, but whose secretariat is part of the secretariat of the United Nations. The other is the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) which, as is constantly underlined by GATT itself, is not an organization but merely an agreement. Nonetheless, the Agreement (which was

concluded in 1947 and to which 103 countries were party on July 14, 1992) has two governing bodies (the Sessions of Contracting Parties and the Council of Representatives) and a secretariat. In the negotiations of the so-called Uruguay Round of GATT, started in 1986 and not yet finished on July 14, 1992, a long text on intellectual property was drafted which, if it comes into effect, will clearly duplicate the Paris and Berne Conventions and the Washington (Integrated Circuits) Treaty, which are administered by WIPO. If this duplication becomes a reality, the question will arise in which of the two organizations—WIPO or GATT (which might become in the future a “real” organization, possibly under the name of Multilateral Trade Organization (MTO))—the international norms of the protection of intellectual property will be further developed.

The writer believes that such norms will probably be developed in both, thereby prolonging the duplication. Incidentally, duplication is a phenomenon that most governments rigorously condemn. But its existence is a reality, not as if the secretariats would cause it by trying to extend the field of their activities: secretariats cannot do that since their activities are decided by the governments of the Member States. Rather, it is they, the governments, that decide duplication, usually as a result of persuasion by those among them that believe that a second or third organization is a more favorable forum, giving more scope for their bargaining power.

The other objective—bringing developing countries into the mainstream of international relations in the field of intellectual property—was, to a large extent, accomplished by WIPO during the nineteen-seventies and eighties. But there remain some exceptions, particularly the absence, not from WIPO of which they are members, but from the Paris Union, of India and some of the middle-sized Latin American countries and, from the Berne Union, of the successor States of the former Soviet Union. But the signs were, in 1992, that by the end of the 20th century those gaps would be filled.

The third objective of achieving specialized agency status for WIPO was also essentially attained: the Member States generally do not have to deal with the salaries and pensions of the staff of WIPO since salaries and pensions are governed by the “common system” controlled by the decisions of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The results are not always to the liking of the International Bureau since the “common system” is based in New York and is worldwide, and it does not sufficiently take into account the needs of those specialized agencies (like WIPO) most of whose staff are in Europe.

2. ACHIEVEMENTS OF WIPO IN MULTILATERAL TREATY-MAKING

- 2.1 Twenty-Nine Treaties – 2.2 The 16 New Treaties (2.21 The PCT, 2.22 The Three Classification Treaties, 2.23 The Budapest Treaty, 2.24 The Other New Treaties) – 2.3 The 8 Old Treaties (2.31 The Paris Convention, 2.32 The Berne Convention, 2.33 The Madrid (Marks) Agreement, 2.34 The Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreement, 2.35 The Hague Agreement, 2.36 The Nice Agreement, 2.37 The Lisbon Agreement, 2.38 The Rome Convention) – 2.4 The 5 Possible Future Treaties (2.41 The Patent Law Treaty, 2.42 Treaty in the Field of Trademarks, 2.43 Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes Between States, 2.44 Protocol to the Berne Convention, 2.45 Instrument on the International Deposit of Industrial Designs)

2.1 *Twenty-Nine Treaties*

The most important objective of the World Intellectual Property Organization is “to promote the protection of intellectual property throughout the world” (WIPO Convention, Preamble), and the most important means of attaining this objective is the creation of multilateral treaties. Thus, the most important activities of the International Bureau are giving the inspiration for and preparing the conclusion of new treaties, the further development of existing treaties and the administration of the treaties that are in force.

By July 14, 1992, there were 29 multilateral treaties (five of them in the planning stage) for which WIPO was responsible.

Sixteen of the 29 were concluded on or after July 14, 1967, and before July 14, 1992. They will be called in this essay “the new treaties.” Ten of them were, by July 14, 1992, already in force.

Eight treaties were concluded before July 14, 1967. They will hereinafter be called “the old treaties.” All of them were in force on July 14, 1992. Seven of them were amended during the period of 25 years under consideration.

Work on five possible new treaties had started but not yet been completed during that period. They will be called “the possible future treaties.”

2.2 *The 16 New Treaties*

Among the 16 new treaties—and without counting the Treaty establishing WIPO, already discussed—the *Patent Cooperation Treaty* (usually called, not only in English but also in other languages, “the PCT”) has proved to be the most successful.

2.21 *The PCT*. Its idea was conceived in the International Bureau by the writer of this essay. It received encouragement, of decisive importance, by the then Commissioner of Patents of the United States of America, Edward J. Brenner. The Federal Republic of Germany, France and the United Kingdom—although deeply engaged at the time in the preparation of the European Patent Convention (concluded in 1973, three years after the PCT)—were ready to examine the idea closely. So were several other countries, including Japan.



Edward J. Brenner
United States Commissioner of Patents
1964-1969
Promoter of the PCT

The first preparatory meeting was convened by the International Bureau in 1967. Fifteen others followed before the Diplomatic Conference, held in Washington in 1970, adopted the PCT.

Ratifications were slow to come, mainly because of the resistance of many patent agents in most countries. The resistance was caused by the fear that the services of patent agents would be less needed under the PCT than without the PCT.



William S. Schuyler
United States Commissioner of Patents
1969-1971
Chairman of the PCT Diplomatic Conference

Another reason for the long period (almost eight years) between the adoption and the entry into force of the PCT was the desire of some Western European countries that operations under the PCT should not start before operations under the European Patent Convention started, and the preparations for the conclusion of that Convention and the opening of the European Patent Office—a major organizational and financial achievement—took time. This is why the PCT came into effect only in 1978.

The great success of the PCT resides both in the number and identity of the States that are party to it and in the number of international (PCT) patent applications that are filed under it.

On July 14, 1992, 50 States were party to the PCT. Among them were all the highly industrialized countries of the world and several of the developing countries that have important industrial activities.

The PCT facilitates the obtaining of patents for an invention where patents for that invention are desired in several countries. The facilities consist in filing a single patent application that has effect in as many of the (presently 50) States party to the PCT as the applicant desires. They also consist in the fact that the applicant obtains information—from one of the leading patent offices of the world—in the

light of which he (the applicant) can make an educated guess on the likelihood of the invention's patentability. The facilities also consist in the saving of expenses which, without the use of the PCT, could not have been avoided.

The success of the PCT can be measured by the development of the number of international applications received by the International Bureau under it. That number was 2,625 in 1979 (the first full calendar year in which the PCT was in force); four years later, in 1983, it rose to 4,971; another four years later, in 1987, it attained 9,201; whereas, again four years later, in 1991 (the last full calendar year for which statistics were available when this essay was written), it reached 22,247. It is estimated that the average number of countries in which each international application had the effect of a national application was 23 in 1991; on the basis of that estimate, the 22,247 international applications received in the single year of 1991 replaced some 510,000 national applications.

The total number of international applications under the PCT received by the International Bureau between the date on which operations under the PCT started (June 1, 1978) and July 14, 1992, was 132,910.

Up to July 14, 1992, staff of the International Bureau spent some 240 working days at seminars and other meetings in which the usefulness and the use of the PCT system were explained. Such meetings were held in 33 countries, the staff used seven languages and the number of participants exceeded 12,000. The use of the PCT is much facilitated by the "PCT Applicant's Guide," a loose-leaf publication of the International Bureau regularly kept up to date.

The PCT is a successful treaty also for the finances of the International Bureau.

The expenses of the International Bureau caused by the preparations of the operations of the PCT were covered by contributions from the Member States. So also were the deficits of the first five years of operation. They amounted to 10,580,819 Swiss francs; their reimbursement by the International Bureau to the States that paid them will be completed by the beginning of 1993.

Beginning with the 1982-83 biennium, the yearly PCT income of the International Bureau, mainly coming from the fees paid by the applicants, exceeded the yearly PCT expenses (staff, computerization, printing and other) of the International Bureau. At the end of 1991, the resulting surpluses amounted to 47,700,000 Swiss francs. Part of this money is kept in reserve for covering any deficits, and part of it is put aside for the major investments which will be necessary to further computerize the International Bureau's activities and to build new premises for the additional staff who carry out those activities.

The success of the PCT is also due, and to a decisive degree, to the quality of service provided for the PCT system by the staff of the International Bureau. That service is accurate, prompt and courteous. Relations between the International Bureau on the one hand, and the applicants, the patent agents, the national patent offices and the European Patent Office on the other, are truly excellent.

2.22 The Three Classification Treaties. Among the 16 new treaties, three established *international classifications*: one for industrial designs, one for inventions and one for marks (trademarks and service marks). They all serve the same purpose: finding, among millions of industrial designs, inventions or marks, those which are more or less similar to each other. The process is generally called search or searching. Without grouping—according to criteria of affinity—the designs, inventions or marks into “classes,” search would be impracticable because of the tremendous numbers involved. Each class is identified by a symbol (letters and/or numbers), and all the classes, together, constitute the classification system or, briefly, the Classifications. But the word “classification” also means the process of assigning the appropriate symbol to a given design, invention or mark.

The first of the three new classification treaties was concluded in Locarno (Switzerland) in 1968 and is called the *Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs*.

The Classification consists of 32 classes and 223 subclasses, each covering a certain type of goods (for example, class: means of transport and hoisting; subclasses: ships and boats, tractors, etc.). To facilitate the use of the Classification, it also contains an alphabetical list of goods, listing some 6,000 different kinds of goods.

Although only 18 States were party to the Locarno Agreement on July 14, 1992, the Classification was used by at least 35 national registries, by the regional designs office of the three Benelux countries, and by the International Bureau (in the international (Hague) system of deposit of industrial designs).

The second of the three new classification treaties was concluded in Strasbourg (France) in 1971 and is called the *Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification*. In abbreviated form, the Classification is known as “the IPC.”

The first international classification treaty in this field was concluded under the aegis of the Council of Europe in 1954, and the States that could become party to it were necessarily only members of the Council of Europe. But the members, as well as the Council of Europe, seeing the success of the Classification, generously decided to transform it into a worldwide system under the administration

of WIPO. This is what the Strasbourg Agreement effected in 1971.

The IPC divides technology into eight main Sections and, under each Section, several hierarchical layers of subdivisions, resulting in some 64,000 subdivisions. The appropriate classification symbol or symbols are indicated in every published copy of a patent application or patent. Various indexes, as well as, since early 1992, a CD-ROM search system, facilitate the use of the Classification.

The IPC is revised every five years. Each revision results in a new edition of the (nine-volume) Classification. The original edition was published in 1968, and the four revised editions entered into force in 1974, 1980, 1985 and 1990, respectively. The revisions are organized by the International Bureau and carried out by a Working Group consisting of representatives of member States of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) and the European Patent Office. The revisions are adopted by the Committee of Experts instituted by the IPC Agreement. All States party to that Agreement are members of the said Committee of Experts.

On July 14, 1992, 26 States were party to the IPC Agreement, but as many as 70 national and three regional patent offices used the Classification for their publications and, to various extents, in their searches for anticipations and substantive examinations for patentability. The Classification is used also for the international patent applications published by the International Bureau under the PCT.

The third of the three new classification treaties was concluded in Vienna in 1973 and is called the *Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks*. The Classification is hierarchical and consists of 29 categories (e.g., “Human Beings”), 144 divisions (e.g., “Men”) and 1,569 sections (e.g., “Men wearing a dinner jacket”).

On July 14, 1992, there were only five States party to the Agreement, but the Classification was used by 27 national offices, the regional trademark office of the three Benelux countries and by the International Bureau (for international registrations under the Madrid (Marks) Agreement).

The three classification treaties have in common that each constitutes a Union with its own Assembly, program and budget, that the activities of each Union are financed mainly by contributions that the Member States pay to the International Bureau, and that each Classification is systematically revised to make it responsive to changing needs (new types of inventions, goods or services). Such revisions are carried out from time to time by the “Committee of Experts” of the States members of the respective Unions, established by each of the Agreements.

It is to be noted that WIPO also administers a further classification treaty relating to marks, the Nice Agreement. Since it was concluded before 1967, it is dealt with further along in this essay, among the old treaties.

2.23 *The Budapest Treaty.* Among the new treaties, the *Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure* has also proved to be particularly useful and successful. It was concluded in 1977 in Budapest and, on July 14, 1992, it had 23 States party to it, among them most of those which have a very important chemical industry.

The Treaty—which does not provide for financial contributions—introduced a bold innovation in patent procedures: it obliges each State party to it to give the deposit of a sample of a microorganism with a recognized scientific institution (“international depositary authority”) in one such State the same effect as if the sample had been deposited in all the States party to the Treaty. The resulting simplification is significant: the delicate transfer of living organisms from one country to the other is no longer needed, and the resulting cost savings are considerable. The European Patent Office also recognizes the deposits. Any contracting State and the European Patent Office have the right to designate international depositary authorities.

On July 14, 1992, 23 international depositary authorities existed. They were in Australia, nine European countries, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America.

2.24 *The Other New Treaties.* Among the 16 new treaties, there are four (in addition to the six already described) that were in force on July 14, 1992, and there were six that were not in force (one of them through “freezing”) on that date.

The former four are, in chronological order,

(i) the *Geneva Convention of 1971 for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms* (diplomatic conference co-sponsored by WIPO and Unesco; 43 contracting States; no Union; no contributions);

(ii) the *Brussels Convention of 1974 Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite* (14 contracting States; no Union; no contributions);

(iii) the *Nairobi Treaty of 1981 on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol* (32 contracting States; no Union; no contributions);

(iv) the *Film Register Treaty of 1989*, concluded in Geneva and officially called *Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works* (six contracting States; a Union but no contributions; the Registry is located in Klosterneuburg near Vienna).

The latter six, also in chronological order, are

(i) the *Trademark Registration Treaty of 1973*, concluded at Vienna (since 1991, “frozen” (that is, no longer applied) by a decision of its five members; it may be regarded as potentially replaced by the Madrid Protocol (see below));

(ii) the *Vienna Agreement for the Protection of Type Faces and their International Deposit of 1973* (it seems doubtful whether it will ever come into effect);

(iii) the *Geneva Treaty on the International Recording of Scientific Discoveries of 1978* (with the disappearance of the Soviet Union, which was its main promoter, it will probably never come into effect);

(iv) the *Multilateral Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties of 1979*, concluded in Madrid under the co-sponsorship of WIPO and Unesco (interest in it seems to have largely disappeared, and it is not expected to enter into force);

(v) the *Washington Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits of 1989* (although adopted by a great majority at the diplomatic conference, it was declined by Japan and the United States of America; those countries being the most important producers of microchips, their attitude is likely—while their opposition lasts—to discourage accession by other countries);



(vi) the *Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks*, concluded in Madrid in 1989 and commonly called “the Madrid Protocol.” In contradistinction to the five preceding treaties, this treaty seemed, at least in 1992, to be completely viable. It is expected to find acceptance by a great number of countries and the European Community (which would be, for the first time, a contracting party to a WIPO-sponsored treaty) as soon as the United Kingdom and/or the United States of America—two important countries missing from among the members of the (in 1992) 101-year old Madrid Union (see below)—adhere to it. The Madrid Protocol was concluded mainly in order to make it possible for the United Kingdom and three other countries of the European Communities not members of the Madrid Union, as well as the United States of America, to become party to the Madrid system of international trademark registration administered by the International Bureau. The Madrid Protocol was also concluded to establish a link between the Madrid system and the (European) Community Trade Mark system once the latter comes into force.

In 1992, prospects were good that those countries would, within a year or two, adhere to the Madrid Protocol.

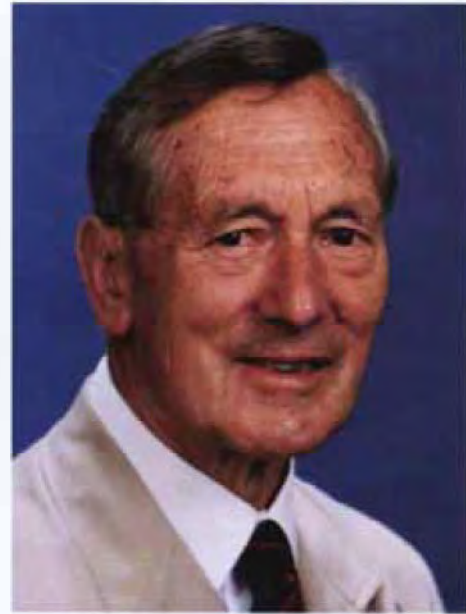
2.3 The 8 Old Treaties

During the 1967-1992 period, what were the significant events concerning the eight “old” treaties? Among those treaties, all concluded before 1967, are, first of all, the two basic Treaties, the pillars of the international protection of intellectual property, namely the *Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property* (“Paris Convention”) concluded in 1883, and the *Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works* (“Berne Convention”) concluded in 1886.

Then there are five treaties, called “special agreements” under the Paris Convention, concluded between 1891 and 1958, and the *Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations* (“Rome Convention”) co-sponsored by BIRPI, the International Labour Organisation and Unesco and concluded in 1961. The five special agreements are (i) the *Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks* (“Madrid (Marks) Agreement”) of 1891, (ii) the *Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods* (“Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreement”), also of 1891, (iii) the *Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs* (“Hague Agreement”) of 1925, (iv) the *Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks* (“Nice Agreement”) of 1957 and (v) the *Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration* (“Lisbon Agreement”) of 1958.

As already stated in connection with the Stockholm Conference, these treaties, except the Rome Convention, were revised in 1967 at that Conference, as far as their administrative and final clauses were concerned. The same treaties, except the Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreement, were amended by their Assemblies in 1979 to introduce a two-year, instead of a three-year, program and budget cycle. Also, the Assemblies of the Paris and Berne Unions decided, in 1989 and 1991, the establishment of new contribution classes. The new classes were applied as from 1990 and 1992, respectively.

2.31 The *Paris Convention*, as far as its substantive provisions are concerned, was not revised during the 25-year period between 1967 and 1992. Not that no attempt to revise it was made. Such an attempt took place in a Diplomatic Conference of Revision which met in 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1984. Although the Diplomatic Conference was thoroughly prepared in 16 *ad hoc* working groups held between 1974 and 1979 and in five meetings of the member States of the Paris Union between 1976 and 1978, and although six “consultative meetings” tried to restart it between 1985 and 1989, the Diplomatic Conference could not accomplish the contemplated revision. On July 14,



Edward Armitage
United Kingdom Comptroller-General of Patents
1969-1977
Promoter of International Cooperation

1992, the Diplomatic Conference had still not been formally terminated; however, its continuation had become unlikely.

The proposed revision had two main objectives.

One of the objectives was to give inventors' certificates the same status in the Paris Convention as have patents in that Convention. With the abolition—shortly before the

Soviet Union ceased to exist—of inventors' certificates in that country, this objective of the planned revision lost its *raison d'être*.

The second main objective of the proposed revision was the allowing of more flexible rules in respect of compulsory licenses as far as developing countries were concerned. But the thinking of developing countries on this question seems to have gradually changed during the Uruguay Round negotiations of GATT, started in 1986, in



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1978-1985

Promoter of Development Cooperation

such a way that a return to what were their goals in the Paris Revision Diplomatic Conference would be difficult to imagine in 1992 although, by mid-1992, the Uruguay Round was not yet completed.

Notwithstanding this situation concerning its attempted revision, the validity and the vitality of the Paris Convention, also in the eyes of developing countries, were amply proved: the total number of the member States of the Paris Union on July 14, 1967, and July 14, 1992, was 78 and 105, respectively. During the 25 years under consideration, the number of 78 decreased by 4 (since the German Democratic Republic, Southern Rhodesia and the Soviet Union ceased to exist, and since Laos denounced the Convention) and 31 States became members of the Paris Union, so that the net increase in the period under consideration was 27. Of the said 31 States, 27 were developing countries (China among them).

Still, the difficulties associated with the attempted revision created the belief that the modernization of international norms in the field of intellectual property should be sought not by revising the Paris (and, for that matter, also

the Berne) Convention but by concluding new treaties. Hence the work on the proposed Patent Law Treaty, Trademark Law Treaty and Protocol to the Berne Convention, discussed further on.

2.32 *The Berne Convention*, or more precisely its 1967 Stockholm Protocol containing special rules for developing countries (wishing to benefit by such special rules) concerning the right of reproduction and the right of translation was revised, or rather replaced, in 1971, at a Diplomatic Conference held in Paris, by an Appendix to the Berne Convention. This revision has already been described in an earlier part of this essay.

The total number of member States of the Berne Union on July 14, 1967, and July 14, 1992, was 60 and 93, respectively. During the 25 years under consideration, the number of 60 decreased by one (since the German Democratic Republic ceased to exist), and 34 States became members of the Berne Union. Of the said 34 States, 31 were developing countries (China among them).

2.33 *Madrid (Marks) Agreement*. The total number of member States of the Union created by the Madrid (Marks) Agreement on July 14, 1967, and July 14, 1992, was 22 and 31, respectively. During the 25 years under consideration, the number of 22 decreased by two (since the German Democratic Republic ceased to exist, and since Tunisia denounced the Agreement) and 11 States became members of the Madrid (Marks) Union, so that the net increase in the period under consideration was nine.

The average yearly number of international registrations of marks under the Madrid Agreement was 4,547 during the 75 years preceding 1967; it was 13,568 between 1967 and 1992. The total number of international registrations in force was approximately 208,000 at the end of 1967, whereas it was approximately 280,000 at the end of 1991.

The income of the International Bureau on account of the Madrid Agreement was 2,592,000 Swiss francs in 1967, and it was 21,512,000 Swiss francs in 1991.

The money distributed among the States party to the Madrid Agreement totalled 11,190,000 Swiss francs during the 75 years preceding 1967; during the 25-year period between 1967 and 1992, that is, a period whose length is one-third of the preceding period, the money distributed amounted to 204,862,000 Swiss francs.

In other words, the vitality and usefulness of the Madrid system of international registration of marks is evident. Its growth is due not only to its intrinsic value for trademark owners and to the expansion of its geographical coverage, but also to the generally recognized promptness and accuracy of the services of the International Bureau. Nevertheless, the potential of and the need for the international registration of trademarks far exceed the results, however

good, of the present Madrid system. Its further growth is mainly prevented by its total incompatibility with the legal traditions of a good many of the States not party to it. This is why, in 1989, the Madrid Protocol, mentioned above, was concluded.

2.34 *Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreement.* The number of contracting States of the Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreement was 28 in 1967, and it was 30 in 1992. This is a sign of the Agreement having largely lost its attractiveness, probably because its provisions are not sufficiently stringent. As will be indicated further on in this essay, attempts to find new solutions to the old problem of the misuse of geographical indications were, however, undertaken by the International Bureau.

2.35 *Hague Agreement.* As far as the Hague Agreement is concerned, the 25 years under consideration show a mixed result. The total number of Member States of the Hague Union on July 14, 1967, and July 14, 1992, was 12 and 21, respectively. During the 25 years under consideration, the number of 12 decreased by one (since the German Democratic Republic ceased to exist) and 10 States became members of the Hague Union. The

number of international deposits and renewals was a yearly average of 3,400 from 1967 to 1974, declined to a yearly average of 2,600 between 1975 and 1987 (the lowest point having been reached in 1981) but rose to a yearly average of 4,100 between 1988 and 1991 (the highest point, with 4,400, having been recorded in 1991).

Although these figures are not discouraging, it is generally believed that the international deposit of industrial designs could and should do better and that the system should be modernized mainly in order to attract more States to participate. As will be indicated further on, the International Bureau started work in the direction of such modernization in 1990.

2.36 The *Nice Agreement* is the oldest of the four international classification agreements. Concluded in 1957, it established an international classification of goods and services for the purposes of the registration of marks.

The number of its contracting States grew from 25 in 1967 to 35 in 1992, that is, by 40%. But the actual number of national trademark offices using the Classification is far greater, probably in the neighborhood of 100. Why



do these additional countries not adhere? Probably because they can use the Classification—both in their searches for similar marks and in their publications—without having to be a member of the Nice Union (created by the Nice Agreement) and, consequently, without having to pay contributions for membership to the International Bureau. But not being a member does have a serious drawback: a State not member of the Nice Union cannot influence the perfecting of the Classification.

Such perfecting is carried out systematically by the Committee of Experts, consisting of representatives of the States members of the Nice Union. During the 25 years under consideration, the Classification was revised five times. Revision consists of adding new products and services to the Alphabetical List of Goods and Services and, in the light of experience, improving their classification. In 1992, the Classification had 42 classes: 34 for goods and eight for services. At the same time, the Alphabetical List of Goods and Services comprised some 12,000 items.



The Nice Classification is an extremely useful and well-functioning system. Its systematic updating, however, remains an absolute necessity, the more so when countries not previously party to the Agreement accede to it and wish to see goods and services peculiar to them covered by the Classification. An example of such necessity was the adherence, in 1990, of Japan to the Nice Agreement.

2.37 The *Lisbon Agreement* not only contains rules on the protection of appellations of origin but also sets up an international registry, kept by the International Bureau, for

the registration of such appellations. The Agreement is an “old”—that is, pre-1967—treaty, but the International Register started to function only in 1968.

The Agreement had, on July 14, 1992, 16 contracting States: eight of them are pre-1967, eight of them are post-1967.

The number of international registrations amounted to 729 on July 14, 1992. The countries from which the highest number of registrations came were France (472), Czechoslovakia (108), Bulgaria (48), Hungary (26) and Italy (25). The remaining 50 registrations came from the other contracting States. The overwhelming majority of the registrations concerns wine, beer and spirits. The registrations are published in a Gazette of the International Bureau. Twenty issues of that Gazette were published between 1968 and 1992.

2.38 The *Rome Convention* was concluded in 1961. Its Secretariat is a joint one of the International Bureau of WIPO, the International Labour Office and the Secretariat of Unesco. On July 14, 1967, the number of contracting States was 10. Twenty-five years later, the number was 38.

Although that increase in the numbers was relatively good, more and more interested circles voiced a desire for stronger international protection for producers of phonograms and for performing artists. Such desire was also expressed in respect of the rights of broadcasting organizations but to a lesser degree.

When the present lines were written (mid-1992), a new question was in the air: Should the possible Protocol to the Berne Convention not be a Protocol also to the Rome Convention, or should the Rome Convention not be revised? It is quite possible that the interested countries and the European Community will have to face this question before the end of the 20th century.

2.4 The 5 Possible Future Treaties

At the time of writing, the member States of WIPO and the International Bureau were deeply engaged in the task of creating five new multilateral treaties in the field of intellectual property.

2.41 *The Patent Law Treaty*. Preparatory work has advanced the most on the proposed Patent Law Treaty. This is the tentative name, used since 1989, of this possible new treaty which earlier was called Treaty on the “Harmonization” of Patent Law. Preparatory work started in 1983. The successive drafts, prepared by the International Bureau, were considered in 11 meetings of Committees of Experts. They dealt with a variety of subjects, including the determination of the filing date of a patent application, the grace period (for the public disclosure of the invention without

destroying the novelty otherwise required for the purposes of patenting it), the manner of describing and claiming an invention, the exclusive rights of a patent owner, the non-exclusion of certain kinds of invention from the possibility of patenting, the duration of a patent, the prohibition of pre-grant opposition and—last but not least—giving the right to a patent, between two inventors having made the same invention, to the one who was the first to apply for a patent (“first to file”) rather than the one who was the first to make the invention (“first to invent”).

The Diplomatic Conference that, eventually, should adopt the Treaty met—in what was termed the first part of a two-part Conference—in The Hague in June 1991. Not concluding the task in The Hague was decided for two reasons: one was that the negotiations of the Uruguay Round of GATT, also dealing with many of the questions on the agenda of the Diplomatic Conference, were not yet completed; the other was that the Delegation of the United States of America had not yet concluded its consultations with the interested circles in its country. Whether these reasons would disappear and, if so, when, was not known in mid-1992, when these lines were written.

2.42 Treaty in the Field of Trademarks. The plan for establishing a treaty for the harmonization of trademark laws emerged in 1987, and a committee of governmental experts met twice, once in 1989 and once in 1990, to examine a draft prepared by the International Bureau. In those meetings it became obvious, however, that the said draft was too ambitious and that, in particular, the time did not seem to be ripe for a general agreement on the definition of the concept of “trademark,” on the protection to be given to well-known and famous marks and on the registrability of marks not yet in actual use.

In the light of the situation and at the urging of the interested private circles, the International Bureau lowered its ambitions and proposed in 1992 a new draft treaty which only dealt with simplifications in the administrative procedures of trademark registration. The title of the new draft reads, accordingly, “*Draft Treaty on the Simplification of Administrative Procedures Concerning Marks.*” The new draft proposed a uniform content and layout for applications for the registration of trademarks and the possibility of asking, in *one and the same paper*, for the recording of changes in names, ownership and the identity of agents and of correcting mistakes when the changes or corrections affected *several* registrations of the same holder. The new draft also proposed to prohibit certain prevailing excessive formalities as, for example, the legalization of signatures or the requirement to submit as many applications as there were classes (according to the Nice Agreement) to which the claimed goods and/or services belonged.

The new draft was discussed for the first time in June 1992 in a WIPO Committee of Experts in which (as usual) not only governments but also interested inter-

governmental and non-governmental organizations very actively participated. In mid-1992, the work was expected to continue in the Committee of Experts and it will probably only be in 1994 that a decision is made on whether the matter is ripe for a diplomatic conference.

2.43 Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes Between States. Discussions on such a treaty started in 1990 in a WIPO Committee of Experts. That Committee had met four times at the time of writing: in February and October 1990, in September 1991 and in July 1992.

The draft treaty was the work of the International Bureau. It circumscribes the subject matter of the dispute: it must concern an issue of intellectual property law, mainly a question of interpretation of treaty provisions. Furthermore, the draft defines who the parties can be: not only States but also supranational authorities having responsibilities in the field of intellectual property, such as the European Communities. The draft treaty also defines the various steps of the procedure: consultation, conciliation, good offices, mediation and findings by a panel. It prescribes the composition of the panel. It does not provide the possibility of the panel awarding damages or other sanctions. These are merely the main features of the draft.

Whether the matter can advance to a diplomatic conference for the conclusion of a treaty will probably not be clear before the mid-nineteen-nineties.

2.44 Protocol to the Berne Convention. It was generally believed that revising, once again, the Berne Convention, last revised in 1971, would be hardly possible because revision requires unanimity, and unanimity is well-nigh impossible to achieve among more than 90 States.

At the same time, it was generally believed—at least in 1989 and 1991, when the Assembly of the Berne Union made the corresponding decisions—that there were questions in the Berne Convention that needed clarification and that there were new facts provoked by technological developments which needed regulation in international relations. Among the latter were computer programs, computerized data bases, broadcasting through communication satellites, reprographic reproduction, digital recordings of sounds and images, and the enormous volume of rental of sound recordings and videotapes.

The International Bureau prepared draft provisions of a possible treaty on these and other questions and tentatively called it a Protocol. No firm proposal was made on the question of whether only countries party to the Berne Convention or also other countries could adhere. It was, however, proposed that supranational authorities having copyright legislation should, in any case, be allowed to adhere.

The Committee of Experts met twice: first in November 1991, and then in February 1992. The discussions did not yield a sufficient basis for the continuation of the plan: some delegations thought that the draft of the International Bureau ought not to have dealt with certain matters because they were clear enough under the Berne Convention; others thought that the said draft was right in dealing with those matters but ought to have dealt with them differently; and some delegations said that the draft ought to have dealt with additional matters. Some even thought that the draft, or a parallel separate draft, should (also) deal with the rights of producers of phonograms and, even, performers.

As a consequence, on July 14, 1992, it was an open question whether the work on a Protocol to the Berne Convention should continue and if so, with what parameters and according to what timetable.

2.45 Instrument on the International Deposit of Industrial Designs. As has been already indicated, the old Hague Agreement (existing since 1925) could do better and the system of the international deposit of industrial designs should be modernized in order to attract more States to participate in it.

The existing system seems to be satisfactory in respect of the method of depositing, namely, that the applicant may make the deposit direct with the International Bureau (i.e., without the intermediary of a national office). It also seems to be satisfactory in respect of the legal effect of the international deposit, which is that the international deposit has,

in each of the contracting States, the same effect as if all the national formalities for effecting a deposit had been complied with. But the existing system has been criticized for the almost immediate publication, in the gazette of the International Bureau, of all the particulars, including the pictures, of the deposited designs, for not allowing the deposit to be kept secret, for a period of time which would be longer than the presently authorized 12 months (for example, two or three years), and for not allowing the depositor to choose between a shorter and a longer period of minimum protection, with less fees to be paid for the former.

Discussions started in 1990 on the question of whether a new instrument could not improve upon the existing system, and also on the legal nature of any new instrument providing for such improvement, in particular, whether the new instrument should be a revision of the existing Hague Agreement or should be a new treaty, independent in every respect of the existing Hague system.

The discussions take place in a Committee of Experts in which both Governments and private circles participate, the former irrespective of whether they are from countries party to the present Hague Agreement. There seemed to be substantial interest in going ahead. The Committee of Experts met in 1991 and in April 1992. At least one further meeting of the same Committee was planned, in 1992, for 1993. It is only after the third or fourth such meeting that it will be decided whether the instrument drafted by the International Bureau should be submitted to a diplomatic conference.

3. ACTIVITIES OF WIPO ADVANCING, OUTSIDE OF TREATIES, THE PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

3.1 Patents – 3.2 Trademarks – 3.3 Geographical Indications –
3.4 Industrial Designs – 3.5 Copyright – 3.6 Computer Programs –
3.7 Neighboring Rights – 3.8 Extra-Judicial Dispute Settlement –
3.9 Franchising – 3.10 Character Merchandising – 3.11 Unfair Competition

The advancement of the understanding and protection of intellectual property was promoted by WIPO during the first 25 years of its existence with imagination and vigor in all the fields of intellectual property.

The present chapter lists the most important of WIPO's activities in these fields.



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The usual form of those activities is meetings, convened and organized by the International Bureau. The participants come from governments and/or the private sector. Their number in each meeting varies from a handful to a thousand. There were at least 200 such meetings during the quarter-century under consideration. The average length of the meetings is five days, and the average number of participants in each meeting is estimated to be 50. Thus, the total number of meeting days was around 1,000 and the total number of participants was around 10,000.

But the number of persons who profit by these activities is higher, since most meetings work on the basis of preparatory documents written by the International Bureau

and the deliberations and/or conclusions are reflected in documents or other publications of the International Bureau, and such documents and publications are at the disposal of anyone and are mostly available in several languages. The total number of pages, in one language (that is, without counting any versions in one or more additional languages), published by the International Bureau in preparation for, during and after these meetings is estimated to be 20,000 (that is, an average of 100 for each meeting).

It is to be noted that the present chapter does not deal with meetings and other activities primarily intended to serve developing countries, since such meetings and activities are mentioned below in the chapter specially dealing with developing countries.

3.1 *Patents*

The International Bureau tries to deal with new problems as soon as possible after they emerge. It also tries to anticipate them by looking into the future. Examples in the patent field are the WIPO Worldwide Forum on the Impact of Emerging Technologies on the Law of Intellectual Property (both industrial property and copyright) (Geneva, 1988), followed by regional forums on the same subject in Africa, Asia and Latin America (1989), and the WIPO Worldwide Symposium on the International Patent System in the 21st Century (Beijing, 1989).

The protection of biotechnological inventions was the subject of various other meetings organized by the International Bureau between 1984 and 1990, including a symposium in Ithaca (New York) in 1987.

3.2 *Trademarks*

Counterfeiting of products, particularly where connected with the unauthorized use of protected trademarks, is rampant all over the world. Devising and effectively applying



measures that could be adopted by governments for combating counterfeiting is one of the important tasks of WIPO. In 1986, 1987 and 1988, three meetings of international committees of experts were organized and held by WIPO on the subject. Since the inscription of the matter on the agenda of the Uruguay Round of GATT, WIPO has been awaiting the results of that Round, but the Round had not been completed by July 14, 1992. At that date, it seemed that WIPO itself would have to renew its activities in the field of anti-counterfeiting measures.

3.3 Geographical Indications

The protection of appellations of origin and indications of source—since the late nineteen-eighties more and more frequently called by a simpler name, “geographical indications”—is a matter of particular concern in international relations, since cases of disrespect of geographical indications of a country most frequently occur not in that country but in other countries.

The matter is the subject of intensive study by WIPO. The chances of a successful revision of the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration or the conclusion of a new treaty have been examined since the early nineteen-seventies (there were WIPO Committees of Experts in 1974, 1975 and 1990), and symposiums were organized by the International Bureau on the subject in Bordeaux (France) (1988), Santenay (France) (1989) and Wiesbaden (Germany) (1991), in the famous wine-growing regions of Bordeaux, Burgundy and the Rhine valley.

3.4 Industrial Designs

Since the late nineteen-eighties, interest in better protection of industrial designs has been growing. The anti-counterfeiting program, mentioned above, concerns not only trademarks but also industrial designs. The modernization of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs has been actively pursued by the International Bureau and should, in the mid-nineteen-nineties, lead to the revision of that Agreement or to the conclusion of a new treaty. Awareness of those problems was enhanced by a WIPO symposium in Amboise (France) in 1990.

3.5 Copyright

Paralleling, in the field of copyright and neighboring rights, the anti-counterfeiting activities of WIPO, the International Bureau organized the WIPO Worldwide Forum on the Piracy of Sound and Audiovisual Recordings (1981) and the WIPO Worldwide Forum on Piracy of Broadcasts and of the Printed Word (1983). A Group of Experts on the Unauthorized Private Copying of Recordings, Broadcasts and Printed Matter, organized by the International Bureau, met in 1984.

The International Bureau, mostly with the help of committees of experts, and in some cases in cooperation with the secretariat of Unesco, examined questions concerning the reprographic reproduction of works (1973 to 1975), videocassettes (1977 and 1978), private copying (1984), cable television (1977 to 1983), transmission of protected

works by communication satellites (1985), rental of phonograms and videograms (1984), the role of computers in storing, accessing or creating works (1979 to 1982), access to protected works by handicapped persons (1982), *domaine public payant* (1982), expressions of folklore, culminating in the publication of model provisions for national laws and a draft treaty (1982 to 1985), the rights of employed (salaried) authors (1982 to 1986) and publishing contracts (with model provisions for national laws discussed in 1985).

During the discussions on the various new uses of works, it was recognized that there were even more cases where the individual exercise of copyright was impossible and that it was collective administration of copyright which made the maintenance and reasonable exercise of exclusive rights possible. Consequently, growing attention was devoted to this way of exercising rights. In 1980 and 1983, a WIPO/Unesco Committee of Experts had two meetings and worked out model statutes for copyright administration organizations. In 1986, WIPO organized an International Forum on the Collective Administration of Copyrights and Neighboring Rights. Study on collective administration was continued and this activity culminated in the publication by the International Bureau of a book in various languages in 1990 and 1991, containing a global study on "Collective Administration of Copyright and Neighboring Rights."

Between 1986 and 1988, in a Committee of Experts jointly organized by WIPO and Unesco, all aspects of copyright were reviewed. The Committee met six times and dealt separately with the various kinds of work: architectural, of the visual arts, dramatic, choreographic and musical, of applied art, expressed in printed words, and photographic. The results were summed up in the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation and Synthesis of Principles on Various Categories of Works in 1988.

This monumental review of contemporary copyright problems led to the formulation of a model law on copyright which was discussed in three meetings of a WIPO Committee of Experts in 1989 and 1990. The Model Law, in its definitive form, had not yet been published by July 14, 1992.

3.6 Computer Programs

The study of intellectual property in computer programs started in WIPO in 1971. "Model Provisions on the Protection of Computer Software" and a draft treaty entitled "Treaty for the Protection of Computer Software" were published in 1978 and 1983, respectively, after several years of work in committees of experts convened by the International Bureau. At that time, the general view was that protection could be *sui generis* or copyright-like or patent-like. As from 1985, however, and particularly during the work on a model law on copyright and a possible pro-

ocol to the Berne Convention, computer programs have more and more been considered to be works that receive or should receive copyright protection.

In 1991, the International Bureau organized in Stanford (California) a "Worldwide Symposium on the Intellectual Property Aspects of Artificial Intelligence."

3.7 Neighboring Rights

A model law concerning the protection of performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations, based on the Rome Convention on neighboring rights of 1961, was elaborated in committees of experts sponsored by WIPO, Unesco and ILO and published in 1974.

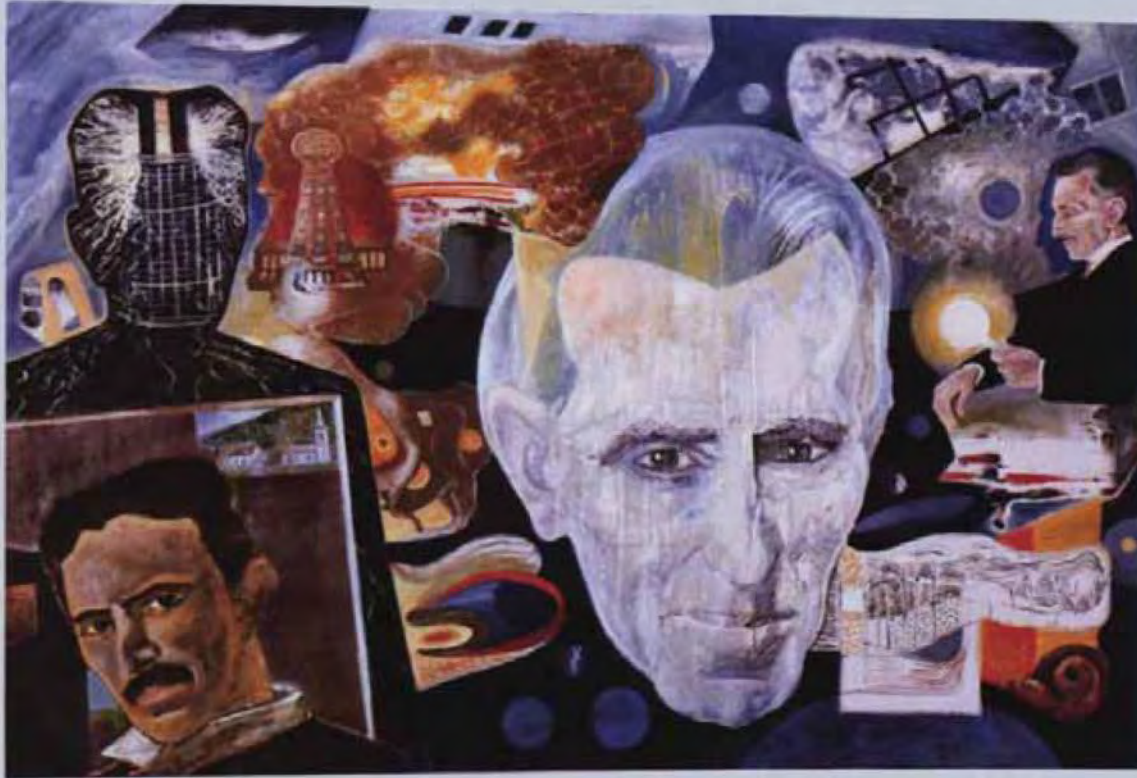
The Rome Convention established an Intergovernmental Committee whose members are the States which ratified the Convention. The Committee reviews, generally once every second year, the progress of the protection of neighboring rights. Its secretariat is furnished by the International Bureau of WIPO, the secretariat of Unesco and the ILO. During the period 1967-1992, it met 15 times, namely, in 1967, 1969, 1971, 1972 (extraordinary session), 1973, 1974 (extraordinary session), 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989 and 1991.

The Committee of Experts referred to above which discussed principles on various categories of works between 1986 and 1988 did so not only from the viewpoint of copyright but also from the viewpoint of the rights of performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations. The principles dealt, *inter alia*, with the questions of piracy, private copying, rental, satellite broadcasting and cable television from the viewpoint of neighboring rights.

In June 1992, the International Bureau convened a Committee of Experts which discussed a draft WIPO Model Law on the Protection of Producers of Sound Recordings.

3.8 Extra-Judicial Dispute Settlement

Since the early nineteen-eighties, there had been a substantial increase in the use of arbitration and other extra-judicial procedures for the settlement of disputes between private parties, partly in response to delays in the judicial system and partly to take advantage of the benefits which such extra-judicial procedures offered in terms of efficiency, speed and suitability for achieving solutions that permitted the continuation, even while the dispute lasted, of any business relationship that might exist between the parties to a dispute. While the use of such procedures in the field of intellectual property was, compared with other areas of commercial and industrial activity, relatively undeveloped, the International Bureau commenced, in 1990, to study the possibility of services in respect of such



procedures being offered within the framework of WIPO. An informal working group of experts was convened to discuss this question in 1991, and a working group of non-governmental organizations was held early in 1992.

3.9 *Franchising*

“Franchising,” as used in the context of industrial property, primarily means the granting by contract, by the owner of intellectual property rights (the franchisor), usually a mark and often also an industrial design or know-how, to another person (the franchisee), the right to render services or sell goods with the use of those intellectual property rights, in one or several specified locations, in a specified way and conforming to a specified quality. The franchisee undertakes, in exchange, to pay a royalty to the franchisor and to offer the goods or services in a form and quality prescribed by the franchisor and, to the extent permitted by antitrust regulations, to obtain certain ingredients or assistance only from the franchisor or other sources specified in the contract. Franchising contracts frequently deal also with unfair competition questions. In other words, franchising contracts always have important industrial property aspects.

The practice of franchising has been constantly increasing, so that franchising has become one of the major forces in marketing goods and services. Since 1990, the International Bureau has been looking into the question and, in 1992, it was engaged in the preparation of a “Franchising Guide.”

3.10 *Character Merchandising*

“Character merchandising” means the use of the name, picture, voice, statements and other distinctive attributes (such as mode of dressing, self-presentation or mannerisms) of a real or fictitious personage to promote the sale and use of certain products or services. This has become an important activity of certain enterprises, in particular where the use of a given character is licensed to a great number of different licensees. Such licenses involve trademark, industrial design and copyright law. Since 1990, the International Bureau has dealt with the question and, in 1992, it was working on a report which should be useful for the respect of intellectual property rights playing a role in character merchandising.

3.11 *Protection Against Unfair Competition*

Protection against unfair competition supplements other forms of intellectual property protection, in particular in the area of advertising and marketing (involving the protection of trademarks and geographical indications) and trade secrets (involving the protection of inventions). There are a great variety of possible acts of unfair competition (many more than those expressly mentioned in Article 10bis of the Paris Convention) and protection is particularly important in the market economy system of free competition. Since 1990, the International Bureau has dealt with the question and, in 1992, it was engaged in preparing a report that should help in the fight against unfair competition.

4. ACTIVITIES OF WIPO ADVANCING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF PATENT INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION

- 4.1 The Field of Patent Information and Documentation –
4.2 The Program of WIPO – 4.3 INPADOC – 4.4 The Periodical
“World Patent Information” – 4.5 Industrial Property Statistics

4.1 *The Field of Patent Information and Documentation*

Patent “documents” are principally the pamphlets that are published by patent offices containing patent applications or granted patents. A pamphlet contains the “claims” (statement of what is the invention for which protection is applied or granted) and the “description” (explanation of the background and the substance), frequently accompanied by drawings and charts and containing chemical formulas (sometimes thousands of them), as well as an “abstract” (that is, a statement of a few lines giving the gist of the invention). A pamphlet also contains what are called the “bibliographic data,” characteristically, the name of the Office, the name, address and nationality of the inventor, the name, address and nationality of the applicant or the owner of the patent, a serial number (given by the Office), the date of the filing and of the publication of the application or the grant of the patent, the classification of the substantive content according to the International Patent Classification (IPC), the title of the invention and the country, serial number and date of any priority application. The bibliographic data and the abstract usually appear on the first page of the pamphlet, the abstract being accompanied, in most cases, by a characteristic drawing. The pamphlets were, in 1992, still published on paper, or on both paper and CD-ROMs. Each pamphlet has an estimated average of 32 pages. It is furthermore estimated that, by 1992, some 30,000,000 published patent documents were in existence. They came from some 90 different offices and were in some 30 different languages. It is expected that, in the last decade of the 20th century, an average of 1,000,000 new patent documents will be published each year.

Patent documents are a necessity for the applicant, since without an application, the applicant cannot request a patent, and without a patent he cannot prove his right to protection. But patent documents are needed also by two other kinds of (what is called) “users.”

One of them is any patent office that grants or refuses a patent on the basis of the examination of the novelty of the alleged invention: if a publication exists describing a technical solution which is the same or very similar (perhaps different but not “obviously” so or not with a sufficiently significant “inventive step”) to the claimed invention, the patent office should refuse the application because the claimed invention is covered by “the state of the art,” that is, it is not new, it is “anticipated.” Most of the “anticipations” are found in (already published) patent documents. The process of looking for them is called “searching” and the process of reaching a decision whether the documents considered anticipate the claimed invention is called “examination.”

The other user of patent documents is the general public. The information contained in such documents may interest a member of the public because he wants to know what solutions, if any, have already been invented for solving a technological problem. And it may interest him, particularly if he is an industrial competitor of the applicant or owner of the patent, because he wants to avoid infringing any rights of others or suffering the infringement by others of his own rights.

The quantity of patent documents is so enormous that their collection and keeping as well as consultation (“accession” or “searching”) require sophisticated methods. Without such methods, finding a patent document of possible interest among 30,000,000 is like finding a needle in a haystack.

The cornerstone of those methods consists of classification. Since each office classifies the patent documents it publishes, all patent offices should, ideally, use the same classification system (the IPC or its further developed forms) and, where the same invention has been the subject of patent documents published by several offices, each of them should bear the same classification symbol. The

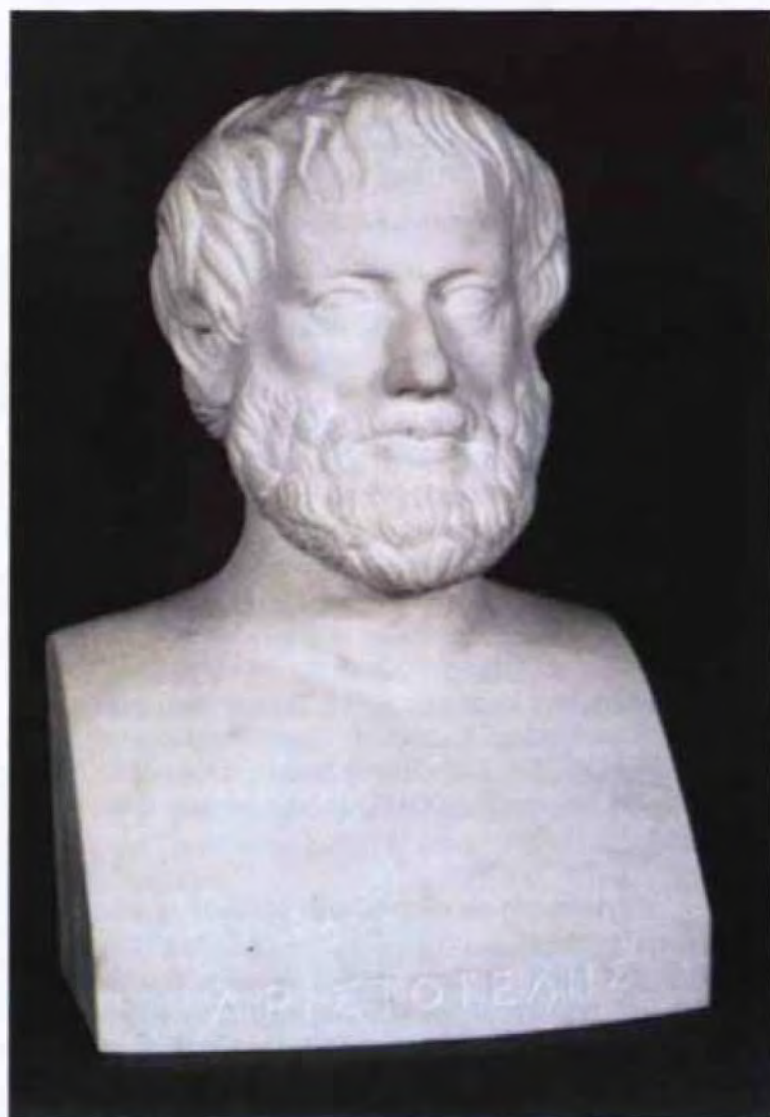
latter is not an easy task if one considers that the IPC has over 64,000 subdivisions and the person who effects the classification has to choose (ideally) only one of them. This is not as difficult as finding a needle in a haystack but it is as difficult as removing an apple from one's son's head with an arrow.

The preceding description is a simplified one; there are further—sometimes important—details and qualifications that this chapter (because of a desire for relative brevity) does not attempt to cover. What was attempted above was a demonstration of the extreme difficulties involved in keeping a collection of, and “accessing” the information contained in, patent documents (“the patent information”).

4.2 The Program of WIPO

What has been done and what is being done by WIPO on the international level to facilitate access to patent documentation?

Organizationally, three periods may be distinguished. The first lasted for 17 years, from 1962 to 1979, when mat-



ters were in the hands of the “Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval among Examining Patent Offices (ICIREPAT).” The second lasted eight years, from 1979 to 1987, when the Committee was called “WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI).” The third period started in 1987 and still continued in 1992, so that, when these lines were written, it had a past of five years; since 1987, the Committee has been called “WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI).” The difference in the last two acronyms is small (it consists of adding the letter “I” in the middle of the old abbreviation, so that PCPI has become PCIPI), but it denotes an important new trend: PCIPI deals with “industrial property” rather than merely “patent” information, that is, it deals not only with patent documents but also with publications of industrial property offices covering trademarks and industrial designs. Incidentally, publication in the latter two fields does not mean publication in a pamphlet (since none are published) but it means publication of entries in the office’s official gazette, the entry containing the relevant names, numbers, dates, addresses and classification, as well as a reproduction (picture) of the mark or the industrial design, the list of goods and services covered by the mark or the indication of the kind of article in which the industrial design is incorporated, as the case may be.

The activities of the PCIPI in the field of trademarks and industrial designs are analogous (as far as possible) to its activities in the field of patents and, for this reason and because the former are still in an initial stage, nothing more will be said about them in this chapter.

ICIREPAT was founded in Munich in 1962 by a few patent offices, and, until 1967, BIRPI was a mere observer in its meetings. In that year, ICIREPAT was officialized by the Paris Union, and the International Bureau automatically became its secretariat. The Committee was then renamed “Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Patent Offices (ICIREPAT)” (“Paris Union” was added to, and “Examining” was removed from, its title).

The PCPI was a creation of WIPO’s competent governing bodies. It took the place of ICIREPAT. The aim was to streamline all activities carried out in the framework of WIPO as far as patent information and patent documentation were concerned.

The PCIPI is a continuation of the PCPI with the difference, as already indicated, that it deals not only with patents but also with trademarks and industrial designs.

The main objectives and the tasks of PCIPI, in the field of patents are

(i) to standardize the form of, and certain expressions used in, patent documents or gazettes, and the places where

the various information should appear (for example, size of the paper and the margins, two-letter codes for the names of the countries, numbers ("INID" codes, "INID" standing for "Internationally-agreed Numbers for the Identification of Data) for identifying the various, recurrent data appearing in a patent document, such as the name of the patentee or the "nature" of the document (e.g., unexamined application, examined application, patent)),

(ii) to effectuate a similar standardization where the "document" is reproduced photographically, on magnetic tape or on a CD-ROM,

(iii) to develop systems and methods for the classification, indexing and coding of patent documents,

(iv) to develop systems and methods for establishing search reports ("state-of-the-art reports"),

(v) to develop the computerized storing and searching of patent documents, and

(vi) to keep abreast of the latest technological developments and consider their use in the production, storage, access and dissemination of industrial property information.

Where there is a sufficient degree of agreement on any question in the PCIPI, the PCIPI adopts recommendations. Although they are generally followed by the participating offices, small variations exist and nothing much can be done about them since a recommendation is not a binding rule. In any case, there is no doubt that, thanks to this activity, there was already, in 1992, a high degree of uniformity among offices in the field of patent documentation.

In the future, it will be particularly important that standards be worked out by the PCIPI for the electronic filing of applications and the electronic storage of patent documents and data so that there is compatibility among the systems used by the various offices, the more so as, by the beginning of the 21st century, it should be current practice to access information existing in one place in the world from any other place in the world. Technically, this was already possible in 1992. But to translate this technical possibility into everyday reality will require cooperation among the world's patent offices and all users, a cooperation which the PCIPI is destined to bring about.

On July 14, 1992, the PCIPI had 76 States as well as the European Patent Office, the African Intellectual Property Organization, the African Regional Industrial Property Organization, the Benelux Trademark Office and the Benelux Designs Office as members and six more States as observers. The PCIPI itself meets generally every two years. Its Executive Coordination Committee (to which all PCIPI members belong) meets twice a year. The former supervises the Executive Coordination Committee and the latter supervises the Working Groups. In 1992, there were three standing working groups: one on "General Information," one on "Search Information" and one on the "Management of Industrial Property Information." In the



same year, there were three *ad hoc* working groups: one on "Optical Storage," one on "Long-Term IPC Revision Policy" and one on "Trademark Information." Membership in any working group is open to any member of the PCIPI. The frequency of the meetings of the working groups varies. In 1991, the working groups held seven meetings, and the average duration of each meeting was five days.

Among the above-mentioned standing working groups, the Working Group on Search Information has a leading role in the revision of the International Patent Classification (IPC). Although it is the Executive Coordination Committee that decides which revision proposals (made by the different members) should be studied, the results of the labors of this Working Group go direct to the IPC Committee of Experts (a body created by the IPC Agreement itself) which is the sole organ (whose members are only the members of the IPC Union) qualified to modify the IPC.

The servicing of the various bodies of the PCIPI is a major task for the International Bureau. The documentation prepared by the International Bureau for and after the various meetings requires a high degree of imaginative thinking and is very voluminous. For example, in 1991, the number of pages of these documents amounted to some 2,000.

All the recommendations of the PCIPI as well as documents of major and lasting interest are published by the International Bureau in the *WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation*. This is a loose-leaf publication, updated every year. In 1992, it consisted of three volumes containing 680 pages.

4.3 INPADOC

The life of the International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC) started and ended during the quarter-century under consideration: it was founded in 1972 and went out of existence in 1990.

The idea of a collection of all—or almost all—the patent documents of the world, or at least the main data, was born in what was then still BIRPI in the late nineteen-sixties. But BIRPI did not want to set up and administer such a collection itself. Eventually, the framework of such a collection, called a Center, was put together, with the cooperation of WIPO, by a commercial firm, established and wholly owned by the Government of Austria in Vienna. This was INPADOC. The cooperation was regulated in a treaty between WIPO and Austria, ratified by the Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Parliament of Austria, respectively. The Treaty guaranteed certain services to the member States of WIPO, for example, that their patent data would be included in the data bases of INPADOC and that they would have access to all data stored in INPADOC. Considering that this treaty facilitated the international flow of technological information of the first order, the foundation was a political as well as professional success since it took place at the peak of the cold war between the Western and the then communist countries.

INPADOC did succeed in building a universal patent data base, and its services were used not only by patent offices but by private industry and patent agents the world over. In the last years of its existence, INPADOC made a profit, had some 40 employees and a yearly turnover of the equivalent of some 8,000,000 Swiss francs.

But with the growing sophistication of computer technology and its correspondingly growing cost, INPADOC did not seem to be prepared to make the necessary massive investments. At the same time, the European Patent Office wanted to universalize its patent documentation and its market for patent information. These seem to be the circumstances which led to the takeover, by the European Patent Office, in 1990, of the goodwill, equipment, data bases and most of the staff of INPADOC.

The treaty between WIPO and Austria has not been denounced. But an agreement has been concluded by the two parties according to which the Government of Austria is responsible for WIPO's members receiving the same treatment in the new set-up as they did from INPADOC.

4.4 The Periodical World Patent Information

World Patent Information is the title of a periodical co-sponsored by WIPO and the Commission of the European Communities (CEC). The cooperation between WIPO and the CEC is based on an agreement signed by the two parties in 1978. The publication is quarterly and contains articles and information on what is happening in the world in respect of patent information. Consequently, it also gives news on what is going on in the International Bureau and the PCIPI. Its first editor-in-chief was (1979 to 1986) Jacob Dekker; its editor-in-chief since 1986 has been Vincent Dodd. They are retired high officials of the Patent Offices of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, respectively.

4.5 Industrial Property Statistics

The gathering and publication of statistics in the field of industrial property titles (grants or registrations as well as applications therefor) has been, from the very beginning, a continuing task of the International Bureau. And it has remained a task whose accomplishment requires that the national and regional industrial property offices—there





were more than 100 of them in 1992—(i) keep statistics, (ii) keep them in a way that they can respond to the questions of the yearly statistical questionnaires of the International Bureau and (iii) communicate them to the International Bureau within a reasonable period.

The history of the International Bureau's efforts in this field is a tale of the International Bureau's coaxing and cajoling the national and regional offices to comply. Although the statistical questionnaires addressed to them each year are composed in consultation with them, many of them do not keep statistics on certain facts and, then, inevitably, they cannot reply to the corresponding questions. For example, some of the Offices that, under the PCT, can be designated, regrettably do not differentiate, when they report on the number of patents granted in a

given year, between those granted on the basis of international applications and of national applications. Consequently, the impact of the PCT cannot be measured from those statistics.

Naturally, comparing the statistics of one country with those of the other countries gives results, under the said circumstances, that must be taken *cum grano salis*. Another reason for such an attitude is the diversity of the systems. For example, no real possibility of making meaningful comparisons of the number of applications for trademark registrations of two countries exist, where one of them allows the inclusion of goods pertaining to several classes in one and the same application, and the other requires a separate application for each class of goods. Or, to take another example, when comparing the average length of

time that elapses between the date of the receipt of a patent application and the date of the decision (grant or refusal) thereon, it must be borne in mind whether the system is one with or without substantive examination, with or without pre-grant opposition or with or without the possibility of deferring substantive examination.

All the difficulties notwithstanding, the International Bureau has continued to deal with statistics, and not only in the field of patents, but also in other fields, particularly in the field of marks and industrial designs.

The number of the questions covered, the volume of the data and the sophistication of their analysis have constantly grown during the 25-year period under consideration. The statistics concerning 1967 were published in the form of a 30-page insert in the December 1968 issue of *Industrial Property* (one of the monthly periodicals of the International Bureau). The statistics concerning 1990 were—in their short version—published as an insert of the kind just mentioned and—in their complete version—published in book form, in two volumes. The first contained 46 pages, the latter 662 pages.

5. ASSISTANCE OF WIPO TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

5.1 Fields of Development Cooperation and Methods of Assistance (5.11 Legislation, 5.12 Administration, 5.13 Judiciary, 5.14 Law Enforcement Agents, 5.15 Teaching, 5.16 Creation of Awareness) – 5.2 Promotion of Inventiveness – 5.3 Transfer of Technology – 5.4 The Two Permanent Committees – 5.5 Patent Information Services

The notion of “developing country” is one typical of the second half of the 20th century. There are no universally accepted, precise criteria according to which one could determine whether a country is a developing country or—and this is the other kind—an “industrialized country.” But there is a practice established by the United Nations, and that practice has even established a subgroup of developing countries called “the least developed countries.”

In the case of some countries—not listed below—the practice is not uniform: a given country may be regarded as developing for some purposes only, for example, for the purposes of qualifying for assistance by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This seems to be the case, for example, for Albania, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

The following three lists give—by regions—the names of the developing countries according to the United Nations practice that prevailed on July 14, 1992. “LDC” indicates that, on that date, the country was regarded as a least developed country. The names of the countries that are members of WIPO and/or party to one or more treaties administered by WIPO are in italics.

AFRICA: *Algeria, Angola, Benin* (LDC), *Botswana* (LDC), *Burkina Faso* (LDC), *Burundi* (LDC), *Cameroon*, *Cape Verde* (LDC), *Central African Republic* (LDC), *Chad* (LDC), *Comoros* (LDC), *Congo, Côte d’Ivoire*, *Djibouti* (LDC), *Egypt, Equatorial Guinea* (LDC), *Ethiopia* (LDC), *Gabon, Gambia* (LDC), *Ghana, Guinea* (LDC), *Guinea-Bissau* (LDC), *Kenya, Lesotho* (LDC), *Liberia* (LDC), *Libya, Madagascar* (LDC), *Malawi* (LDC), *Mali* (LDC), *Mauritania* (LDC), *Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique* (LDC), *Namibia, Niger* (LDC), *Nigeria, Rwanda* (LDC), *Sao Tome and Principe* (LDC), *Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone* (LDC), *Somalia* (LDC), *Sudan* (LDC), *Swaziland, Togo* (LDC), *Tunisia, Uganda* (LDC), *United Republic of Tanzania* (LDC), *Zaire* (LDC), *Zambia* (LDC), *Zimbabwe*.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: *Afghanistan* (LDC), *Bahrain, Bangladesh* (LDC), *Bhutan* (LDC), *Brunei Darus-*

salam, Cambodia (LDC), *China, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea*, *Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Laos* (LDC), *Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives* (LDC), *Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Myanmar* (LDC), *Nauru, Nepal* (LDC), *Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Samoa* (LDC), *Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands* (LDC), *Sri Lanka, Syria, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu* (LDC), *Viet Nam, Yemen* (LDC).

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: *Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti* (LDC), *Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela*.

Giving assistance to developing countries has been, is and will remain one of the most important tasks of the specialized agencies of the United Nations system of organizations and of some of the special organs and programs of the United Nations, in particular the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

5.1 Fields of Development Cooperation and Methods of Assistance

Naturally, WIPO’s development cooperation activities are directed towards intellectual property matters and try to cover all persons and institutions who and which in a developing country have, occasionally or continuously, to do with intellectual property matters.

Among these institutions are, first of all, the three branches of government, that is, the legislative, executive and judicial branches. They will be dealt with one after the other.

5.11 *Legislation.* The basis of the protection of intellectual property in each country is legislation.

The International Bureau gives advice on legislation. It gives it only where expressly and officially requested by the competent ministry or other authority (typically, the industrial property office or the copyright office) of the country concerned or through diplomatic channels (typically, the Permanent Mission in Geneva of that country).



Ren Jian Xin
The first Chinese delegate to WIPO (1973)



Wu Heng
The first Director General of the Chinese Patent Office (1980-1982)

The advice may consist of comments made by the International Bureau on a draft text of a law or implementing regulations prepared by the competent authority of the government. In some cases, the International Bureau is requested to prepare the first draft of the legislative text,

in which case further discussions are based on that draft. In giving advice, the International Bureau makes sure that it understands the special objectives of the government of the country, particularly its social and economic goals. It takes into consideration the economic situation of the country, its governmental and administrative infrastructure and the resources available for the implementation of the proposed law, in order not to give advice which the government could not reasonably be expected to follow because of the scarcity of funds available for the administration of the intellectual property law in question, or because of the lack of sufficient qualified staff. In addition, the International Bureau's advice is inspired by what is, at the moment of giving the advice, the generally accepted world trend, regarded as the best and the most modern in the specific fields of intellectual property. And, finally, the International Bureau pays special attention to the draft law's compatibility with international treaties, particularly the Paris and Berne Conventions, because the participation of every country in those treaties is an objective that the International Bureau considers to be a most important one.

The process is similar in respect of a request for assistance in the revision of an existing law or its implementing regulations.

The advice is given by the Director General or in his name. The advice is strictly confidential between the requesting party and the International Bureau unless the requesting party also asks for outside experts to be consulted.

The advice takes into consideration the model laws which the International Bureau has prepared with the help of committees of experts in which both Governments and the private sector were represented. There were several meetings of experts for each model law and the work lasted several years. Model laws have been prepared on marks, trade names and unfair competition (1967), industrial designs (1968), geographical indications (1975), copyright (1976) and patents for inventions (1979 and 1980). However, the advice to each Government is individualized and the text eventually recommended meets each country's special requirements and may differ on several points from any given model law.

The process of advising consists not only of correspondence but usually also of visits of government officials to the Geneva headquarters of WIPO or of WIPO staff members to the capital of the country concerned.

During the 25-year period under consideration, the International Bureau gave legislative advice to 109 developing countries, and to the majority of them in connection with several laws.

5.12 *Administration.* The kind of assistance asked for most frequently concerns the administration of industrial

property laws, carried out in what is generally called an industrial property office or institute, or a patent office, or a trademark office or registry. The usual questions concern the form and content of applications for the grant of patents and the registration of trademarks and industrial designs; the type of fees that should be charged for the grant and maintenance of patents, the grant and renewal of trademark and industrial design registrations, and for the publications and other services of the industrial property office; the search and examination of patent and trademark applications; regulations and office instructions implementing the laws; the number and qualifications of the staff (with organigrams) and the equipment needed by the said office; the acquisition, storage and maintenance of patent documents and their accessing and use by the staff of the office and the general public; the computerization of certain office procedures; and the cost of running the office.

In the field of copyright, the assistance asked for usually concerns the setting up of governmental or private institutions for the collective administration of certain rights, for example the setting up of a society that collects the fees payable for the public performance of musical works and distributes those fees among the concerned composers and publishers. Here, too, manning tables and budgets are worked out and advice is given on the degree of government control that the institutions should be under.

This assistance is given by different persons and in various ways: by the staff of the International Bureau or by outside experts hired by the International Bureau; in writing and in face-to-face discussions, or in seminars or training courses, that take place either in the country to which the assistance is given or at the headquarters of WIPO (in either case, the travel and subsistence expenses are usually borne by the International Bureau); by facilitating the acquisition of patent documents and the equipment needed for the storing and searching of such documents. If the questions are of interest to several countries, they may be discussed in subregional, regional or global seminars or courses, organized by, and mostly at the expense of, the International Bureau, whether they are "in the field" or at headquarters.

In many cases, the assistance is continuous, or at least lasts several years. This may be needed where the questions to be solved are many or complex and if the turnover of staff, in the country concerned, is high. Where funds are likely to be available over several years, the assistance is planned in what is generally called a "project document" signed by the government authorities of the interested country and the International Bureau and, where financing comes also from UNDP, then also by the resident representative of UNDP in the beneficiary country or by the headquarters of UNDP in New York.

The project document indicates, among other things, the objectives to be attained and a timetable for achieving each

of them, the terms of reference of the outside experts selected by the International Bureau and the number of months that they have to spend on the project in the interested country, as well as the contribution that the government will make in terms of years of staff, premises and equipment. It states the expected results. Each project is constantly and closely monitored by the International Bureau and the recipient governments; where circumstances change, adjustments are made to the objectives, inputs or expected results.

During the 25 years under consideration, the International Bureau organized and gave direct assistance of this kind to some 105 developing countries. The funds needed came from the regular budget of WIPO, from UNDP or from donor governments and, in some instances, from the beneficiary governments themselves.

5.13 *Judiciary.* In most developing countries—and, for that matter, in many industrialized countries too—civil lawsuits concerning the infringement of intellectual property rights, penal actions against counterfeiters or pirates and litigation concerning the validity of patents or trademark and industrial design registrations are relatively rare. Consequently, countries frequently have little or no experience in such matters.

The assistance of the International Bureau is therefore available also to the third branch of the government, the judiciary.

The assistance mostly consists of colloquiums, courses or seminars and "mock trials," that is, the simulation of a trial. In such trials, the "actors," if one can call them that, are real judges and trial lawyers coming from countries with great experience in court proceedings in intellectual property cases. The judge in the mock trial is a judge, frequently of elevated status, in his home country. There is a lawyer for the plaintiff, and there is a lawyer for the defendant, well-known, specialized lawyers in their home country. Then there are witnesses, clerks and ushers trained in advance in their respective roles. Before the mock trial, there is usually a course explaining to the audience—which consists of judges and lawyers of the developing country or countries—the typical issues in a case involving intellectual property law, the typical parties and the role of judges, lawyers and witnesses. After the trial, there is a discussion between the "actors" and the audience. Such mock trials usually arouse great interest. In China, for example, where the International Bureau organized several mock trials, the proceedings were recorded on videotape, and it has been said that the videotapes were shown in many places in the country and viewed by thousands of interested people.

For some countries, the International Bureau has, at their request, given advice on the establishment of a special



court to deal with certain intellectual property questions, such as a court for dealing only with patent dispute cases.

5.14 Law Enforcement Agents. The International Bureau also organizes courses for law enforcement agents in developing countries such as the police and the customs officials. They play a decisive role in discovering counterfeiting and piracy, in seizing articles that infringe trademark or industrial design rights or copyright, such as fashion items (jewelry, clothing, leatherware, etc.) that imitate the genuine ones, or books and video and sound recordings (tapes, cassettes, etc.) that were manufactured without the authorization of their copyright owners.

5.15 Teaching. The teaching of intellectual property law, including that based on WIPO-administered treaties, in universities, particularly in law faculties, is of paramount importance. It is needed in particular by lawyers and judges who want to specialize in intellectual property law.

The International Bureau assists in the training of law professors in developing countries so that they become specialized in intellectual property law. Such training takes place in courses and study trips organized and financed by the International Bureau for professors or future professors from developing countries to universities in other countries, developing or industrialized, which have experience in university-level teaching of intellectual property law.

For the same purpose, the International Bureau initiated the creation, in 1981, of an international non-governmental organization under the name of International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP). Ever since, it has regularly assisted the Association, particularly by financing the participation, in its meetings, of professors from developing countries. In 1992, the Association had 248 members coming from 50 countries. The Association gives particu-

lar attention to the establishment of model curriculums and the availability of teaching material for law faculties and libraries in developing countries.

5.16 Creation of Awareness. The International Bureau is particularly anxious to create awareness of the importance of intellectual property in developing countries where such awareness is not sufficient. The awareness is created in courses or seminars, or through study trips, organized by the International Bureau for participants from developing countries. The travel and subsistence costs are usually borne by the International Bureau.

Every year, the International Bureau organizes what are called general introductory courses—one in the field of industrial property (since 1978), the other in the field of copyright and neighboring rights (since 1988)—at the headquarters of WIPO. In those courses, the lectures are mostly given by staff members of the International Bureau. Since 1981, some 1,000 trainees from 105 developing countries and 15 organizations of developing countries have participated in these courses. Diplomats from their countries' Permanent Missions in Geneva are also invited to follow the courses. Once the courses are finished, the participants attend, mostly at the International Bureau's expense, specialized training courses organized by the International Bureau in cooperation with various industrialized countries or the European Patent Office in various areas of industrial property. For some of the participants, the general introductory courses are followed by individual training programs in national industrial property offices, in authors' societies or private law firms, of a duration of between one and four weeks.

Such courses and individual training programs are offered also outside the introductory courses organized at the headquarters of WIPO. Courses and fellowships at different levels and in different fields of speciality are regularly organized or sponsored by the International Bureau, frequently in cooperation with the industrial property offices of Australia, Austria, Brazil (every year), France (every year), Germany, Japan (every year), the Netherlands, Spain (every year), Sri Lanka (every year), Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and—while they existed—the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union, as well as with the European Patent Office (every year) and the Benelux Trademark and Designs Offices. The same is done in the field of copyright with the Ministry of Justice of Sweden, the Copyright Office of the United States of America, the British Copyright Council (once every three years) and with several authors' societies, particularly the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA, every year) and the Hungarian Bureau for the Protection of Authors' Rights (ARTISJUS, once every three years).

In addition, the International Bureau provides on-the-job training for the staff of industrial property offices through

special missions of WIPO staff or outside experts. It also prepares manuals and other training material adapted to developing countries' needs. It places special emphasis on the "training of trainers."

The overwhelming majority of the participants—whose travel and/or other expenses are normally paid by WIPO—are government officials. However, local participants are always present in seminars and courses organized in their countries; often, they form the majority of the audience and are also from the non-governmental or private circles, particularly from industrial and commercial circles, the legal profession, universities and research institutions, and the literary and artistic milieu.

During the 25 years between July 14, 1967, and July 14, 1992, some 23,000 individuals participated in training courses and seminars sponsored or co-sponsored by the International Bureau, of which some 5,000 individuals benefited from fellowships financed or co-financed by the International Bureau. Those 5,000 beneficiaries were from some 125 developing countries, two territories and 24 organizations of developing countries.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been a major source of extrabudgetary resources for WIPO's development cooperation activities in the field of intellectual property through a number of UNDP-financed projects executed by the International Bureau of WIPO at the national, regional and interregional levels. Over the period from 1967 to 1991, there were 41 national, 12 regional and two interregional UNDP-financed projects. They involved a total UNDP assistance of US\$29,578,000. The activities financed by those projects included the organization of national, regional and subregional training courses, seminars, workshops and other meetings, support for regional and subregional institutions, the promotion of regional and subregional cooperation and the preparation of manuals, guides and surveys in the field of intellectual property.

5.2 Promotion of Inventiveness

From 1967, the International Bureau has been actively promoting inventive work in countries, focusing on the potential in developing countries. Its support was instrumental in the establishment, in 1968, of the International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA). Since then, on a regular basis, the International Bureau has organized with IFIA seminars and other activities to promote the interests of inventors. It also organized five WIPO-IFIA worldwide symposiums which were held in Geneva (1984), Stockholm (1986), Beijing (1988), Tampere (Finland, 1990) and Geneva (1992), and discussed how inventors could be helped, with special attention to those in developing countries. A number of inventors and inventors' organizations from developing countries are financially

assisted by the International Bureau in attending some of the said meetings or exhibitions for inventors. The International Bureau publishes jointly with IFIA a *Guide on Associations of Inventors*, which is regularly updated.

In 1979, the International Bureau launched the WIPO Gold Medal Award for inventors. The purpose of awarding medals to inventors is to promote inventive activities, particularly in developing countries. Most medals are awarded at exhibitions or contests for inventors, but meritorious promoters of the interests of inventors have also been recognized for their valuable work with the WIPO Award.

Between 1979 (when medals were awarded for the first time) and July 14, 1992, WIPO medals have been awarded to 264 inventors and promoters of inventive activity. One hundred and fifty-five of the winners came from 37 developing countries. The handing over may take place at special occasions, for example, twice (in 1989 and 1991) it took place at the Heads of State Conference of the Organization of African Unity, and it takes place every year at the *Salon des inventions* in Geneva.

5.3 Transfer of Technology

In most of the courses, much attention is paid to the role of intellectual property in the transfer of technology.

A *Licensing Guide for Developing Countries*, very complete in its coverage, was prepared by the International Bureau with the help of outside experts who met several times between 1971 and 1976. The Guide was first published in 1977 and is still in great demand in 1992. It exists in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

5.4 The Two Permanent Committees

Besides the Governing Bodies, there are two other WIPO bodies which are also directly interested in the International Bureau's development cooperation activities; those two bodies are the WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property (PC/IP) and the WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights (PC/CR).

The systematic organization of the International Bureau's assistance to developing countries in the early years of WIPO's existence led in 1976 to the creation of the two committees, thereby institutionalizing the review of that assistance at a level below that of the governing bodies. To carry out their mandate of monitoring WIPO's two "Permanent Programs for Development Cooperation," those two Committees (membership voluntary) meet regularly,

every one or two years. As of July 14, 1992, the PC/IP had 107 member States, of which the preponderant majority are developing countries. The same holds for the PC/CR which had, on the same date, 92 member States.

Every member State of either Committee that is a least-developed country may send a delegate to Committee meetings at the expense of the International Bureau. Furthermore, a large number of delegates from other developing countries also have their expenses covered by the International Bureau. In this way, developing countries have a full and direct say in the activities which are organized for their benefit.

5.5 Patent Information Services

By 1992, there were some 30,000,000 published patent documents (patent applications and patents) in the world. This tremendous number makes it virtually impossible for most developing countries to possess a collection of them, to keep the collection up to date and to have at their disposal the persons and expertise needed for finding the technological information looked for in specific cases.

The International Bureau has, since the beginning of the nineteen-seventies, instituted various services which, free of charge, give information on and/or copies of patent documents to developing countries. Three such services are mentioned hereafter.

First, there is the furnishing of the "search reports." A government agency or a private institution (with the authorization of a competent government agency) requests the International Bureau to furnish a list of patent documents that reflect the "state of the art" (meaning the state of the technology) in respect of a given technological question that is specified in the request. The International Bureau forwards the request to a cooperating national patent office which, within a few weeks, produces the required list (the "search report"). The list is then sent, together with copies of the patent documents cited in it, to the requesting party. This service started in 1975. By the end of 1991, the International Bureau had received 5,956 requests from 78 developing countries and 11 organizations. By July 14, 1992, reports on approximately 90% of the requests had been delivered. The difference of 10% was mainly due to the fact that some of the reports were not yet completed by that date, or that the request had been withdrawn, or to the telescoping in one and the same report of the answers to two or more requests.

The reports were prepared by the national Patent Offices of Australia, Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, as well as the former German Democratic Republic and the former Soviet Union. Reports were prepared also by the European Patent Office.



The second service, called “International Cooperation for the Search and Examination of Inventions (ICSEI)” has been functioning since 1983. The patent office of a developing country addresses a request to the International Bureau. Attached to the request is a copy of a patent application which that office received. The request asks for a report on the patentability of the invention. It is forwarded to a cooperating patent office with advanced patent examination facilities and great experience, namely, the Patent Offices of Austria, Canada, Germany, the Russian Federation, Sweden and the former Soviet Union, or the European Patent Office. By the end of 1991, 472 requests had been received, from the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO), from 12 developing countries (Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritius, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Zimbabwe) and from Yugoslavia. By July 14, 1992, 80% of the requests had been satisfied, and the rest were under preparation.

The third service is that of supplying copies of patent documents needed for various reasons, such as background information in research projects or the negotiation of licensing contracts to better understand the reports men-

tioned above. The International Bureau acts as an intermediary between the patent office in the developing country and the office—in an industrialized country—that furnishes the copies. Between 1986 and 1991, 2,173 such requests were received and satisfied. They meant the furnishing of 21,387 patent documents or some 400,000 pages of text. Ninety-five developing countries availed themselves of this service which, it is repeated, is free of charge. The copies were mainly donated by the Patent Offices of Austria, France, Germany, Japan, the Russian Federation, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the European Patent Office. Occasional donations were made by the Patent Offices of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, India, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, the former Soviet Union and Spain. The supplying of copies has consisted in giving, as a gift, whole collections. For example, the Patent Office of China, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Egypt and Viet Nam, received patent document collections from Austria, France, the former German Democratic Republic, Germany, the former Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom which, together, represented several million published patent applications, patents or abstracts.



6. ASSISTANCE OF WIPO TO COUNTRIES IN TRANSITION FROM A CENTRALLY PLANNED TO A MARKET ECONOMY SYSTEM

6.1 Newly Independent States (6.11 The Baltic States, 6.12 The Other
Successor States to the Soviet Union, 6.13 Successor States to
Yugoslavia) – 6.2 The Other Former Socialist Countries

6.1 *Newly Independent States*

6.11 *The Baltic States.* The three Baltic States declared their independence with effect on the following dates: Lithuania, March 11, 1990; Estonia, August 20, 1991; Latvia, August 21, 1991. (At that time, the Soviet Union was still in existence and was a member of WIPO and party to the Paris Convention and several other treaties administered by WIPO.)

Contacts between each of them and the International Bureau were established in the second half of 1991. In January 1992, the International Bureau invited representatives of those three countries, together with representatives of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, four countries particularly interested in assisting the three newly-independent Baltic States, to a meeting to discuss any future assistance to the Baltic countries in the field of industrial property. This was followed by individual visits of the leaders of the Industrial Property Offices of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to the headquarters of WIPO and by two missions by officials of the International Bureau to Estonia to discuss copyright matters.

By July 14, 1992—the cut-off date of the present essay—one of the three Baltic States, Lithuania, had acceded to the WIPO Convention (in January 1992) and had thereby become a member of WIPO.

During the first six months of 1992, each of the three countries had asked for and received advice: on draft laws on intellectual property; on the effect in the territory of each of them of intellectual property rights that were in existence on the same territory by virtue of Soviet Union legislation; on the protection they should give to intellectual property rights that were acquired or might be deemed to have been acquired in them between their dates of independence and the effective dates of their laws (under preparation but not yet in force); and on their status vis-à-vis the WIPO-administered treaties.

6.12 *The Other Successor States to the Soviet Union.* The Soviet Union ceased to exist on December 24, 1991. Its 12 successor States (without counting the Baltic States mentioned above) are the following: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

As far as WIPO and the treaties administered by WIPO are concerned, the situation, on the same date, was as follows:

(i) The Russian Federation had declared that it was to be considered to be a successor to the Soviet Union. Consequently, the Russian Federation was, as from December 25, 1991, a member of WIPO and party to all the WIPO-administered treaties to which the Soviet Union used to be party.

(ii) Belarus and Ukraine continued to be members of WIPO. They had been members since 1970, but neither of them had made, by July 14, 1992, a declaration in respect of the other WIPO-administered treaties to which the Soviet Union used to be party.

(iii) The other nine of the 12 States mentioned above had made no declaration in respect of the WIPO Convention and any of the other treaties administered by WIPO.

During the period between December 25, 1991, and July 14, 1992, the International Bureau had several consultations with the legislative and governmental authorities of the Russian Federation responsible for industrial property and copyright matters. The advice concerned draft texts (corresponding to the requirements of a market economy) of laws that should replace the Soviet laws (corresponding to the requirements of a centrally planned, communist economy). Furthermore, the consultations concerned the Madrid (Marks) Agreement and the PCT, in respect of which it was clarified that applicants could designate the Russian Federation as a country in which they wanted their international (PCT) applications and their international

(Madrid) registrations to have effect, whereas international applications and registrations which previously had effect in the former Soviet Union would continue to have effect in the Russian Federation. Finally, the advice also concerned the question of how to preserve the right, particularly of foreigners, to file patent applications (outside the PCT) and applications for the registration of trademarks (outside the Madrid Agreement) pending the existence of national laws on patents and trademarks in the Russian Federation.

As far as Ukraine is concerned, the advice given by the International Bureau to the competent authorities of that country concerned their planned new legislation in the field of intellectual property and the interim measures that would be desirable for securing rights while the new legislation did not yet exist.

As far as Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan were concerned, the International Bureau had contacted them. In particular, a high official of the International Bureau had had discussions, in New York, in July 1992, with the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova and Uzbekistan.

6.13 *Successor States to Yugoslavia.* Slovenia and Croatia, two of the successor States to Yugoslavia, declared that, as from the dates of their independence, namely from June 25, 1991, and from October 8, 1991, respectively, they continued to apply the treaties to which Yugoslavia was party on those dates.

The implementation of these declarations required various measures. The competent authorities of Slovenia were in contact with the International Bureau from the beginning of 1992. Several visits were paid to WIPO's headquarters by the competent Slovenian authorities. The procedures concerning the confirmation of the status of the international trademark registrations effected under the Madrid Agreement and designating Yugoslavia were still under discussion on July 14, 1992.

6.2 *The Other Former Socialist Countries*

Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Romania were, in 1992, fully engaged in the process of changing their economic system from a centrally planned, communist economic system (which it was until the late nineteen-eighties) to a free-market economic system.

The change in the economic system necessitated certain changes in some of their intellectual property laws, particularly in the field of the protection of inventions, namely, the abolition of inventors' certificates. It is to be noted that not all of the six countries provided for inventors' certificates. Hungary did not.

In connection with changing their laws, some of the six countries asked for the advice of the International Bureau.

The change in the political regime in the six countries made closer cooperation between their patent offices and offices in Western Europe possible.

The International Bureau encouraged such closer cooperation, particularly with the European Patent Office. For example, in November 1991, in Budapest, the International Bureau and the European Patent Office jointly organized a symposium under the title "Symposium on Patent Protection in a Market Economy: Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland."

It is to be noted that it was after the change of their regime that Albania became a member of WIPO (in April 1992), that Poland (in 1990) and Czechoslovakia (in 1991) became party to the PCT and that Poland (in 1991) became party to the Madrid (Marks) Agreement.

It was during the period of their socialist regimes (i) that Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania (all four in 1970) and Poland (in 1975) became members of WIPO (the WIPO Convention itself came into effect in 1970), (ii) that Romania (in 1979), Hungary (in 1980) and Bulgaria (in 1984), became party to the PCT (the PCT itself came into effect in 1978), (iii) that Hungary (in 1984) became party to the Hague Agreement, (iv) that Bulgaria (in 1985) became party to the Madrid (Marks) Agreement, (v) that Czechoslovakia (in 1964) became party to the Rome Convention (the Rome Convention itself came into effect in 1964) and (vi) that Hungary (in 1975) and Czechoslovakia (in 1985) became party to the Phonograms Convention (the Phonograms Convention itself came into effect in 1973).

As far as the Paris Convention is concerned, Hungary became party to it in 1909, and Bulgaria and Romania in 1920. Czechoslovakia and Poland became party to the Paris Convention in 1919, the year following the establishment of the first and the re-establishment of the second of the two countries.

As far as the Berne Convention is concerned, five became party to it only after World War I: Poland in 1920, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia in 1921, Hungary in 1922 and Romania in 1927.

7. THE DIRECTION AND CONTROL OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU BY THE MEMBER STATES

7.1 Program and Budget Making – 7.2 Control of the Execution of the
Program and of the Finances – 7.3 Election of the Director General –
7.4 Control Over Appointments to Certain Higher Staff Positions

WIPO and the Unions administered by it are associations of States. The International Bureau is their executive arm. It is the Member States that direct and control the activities of the International Bureau whose only *raison d'être* is the carrying out of the policy of the Member States.

That policy must correspond to the objectives of WIPO and the Unions as laid down in their “constitutions,” that is, the WIPO Convention and the treaties that provide for the creation of the Unions. But whether the policy corresponds, in fact, to those objectives, is judged by the Member States themselves, and no one else.

This chapter tries to outline how this policy is determined and how its carrying out by the International Bureau is controlled.

7.1 Program and Budget Making

The policy is determined by the decisions taken by the Member States in the General Assembly of WIPO and the Assemblies of the Unions. The members of the WIPO General Assembly are the States members of WIPO that are members of the Paris or Berne Unions. Each Union has its own Assembly; the members of the Assembly of each Union are the States members of that Union (except those—very few—which have not yet accepted the administrative provisions of the Stockholm texts). On July 14, 1992, there were 12 such functioning Assemblies, namely those of the Paris, Berne, Madrid (Marks), Hague, Nice, Lisbon, Locarno, PCT, IPC, Vienna (Figurative Elements of Marks), Budapest and FRT Unions.

Since the International Bureau is the same for all Unions, it is indispensable that, in matters of common interest to two or more Unions, the decisions of the Unions concerned are coordinated.

Most of the decisions concerning the International Bureau are made in the framework of the biennial program and budget covering a two-year period that starts with an even-numbered year. “Program” is the description of the activities that the International Bureau has to carry out. The “budget” indicates, on the one hand, the amounts that each activity is expected to cost and, on the other hand, the estimated amounts of income from which those costs are to be met.

Although, compared with the budgets of other specialized agencies of the United Nations system of organizations, WIPO's budget is a relatively small one, it still represents a significant amount. For example, the budget of the 1992-93 biennium showed an income of 216 million Swiss francs and an expenditure of 188 million Swiss francs, corresponding to some US\$151 million and US\$131 million, respectively, on the basis of the exchange rate of December 1991, that is, US\$1 = 1.43 Swiss francs.

The biennial program and budget are proposed by the Director General in what is called the draft program and budget. Again as an example, that draft, for the 1992-93 biennium, consisted of a document of some 150 pages. The document is divided into two main parts: the draft program and the draft budget.

The draft program (of the same biennium taken as a typical example) was divided into eight chapters, dealing, respectively, with (i) the holding of the meetings of the Governing Bodies, (ii) development cooperation with developing countries, (iii) normative (particularly treaty-making) activities, (iv) international classification and standardization activities (particularly the Strasbourg (IPC), Nice, Locarno and Vienna Unions), (v) registration activities (particularly the PCT, Madrid (Marks), Hague, Lisbon and FRT Unions), (vi) promotion of the worldwide recognition of and respect for intellectual property (educational and information activities), (vii) organization and



numbers of the staff of the International Bureau and, (viii) administrative support activities (premises, electronic data processing, equipment and supplies, etc.). Each chapter is introduced by a statement of the objectives that the proposed activity is designed to achieve.

The corresponding draft budget indicates the estimated cost of each of the program items, with justifications of the calculation of the cost. Furthermore, it indicates which Unions cover the cost of which activities and, whenever the cost of an activity is borne by several Unions, the percentage that each Union covers. A typical activity whose cost is borne by several Unions is development cooperation, an activity which consists of the International Bureau's assisting ("cooperating with") developing countries. The cost of such activity was, in the 1992-93 budget, divided between the Paris (55.2%), Berne (24.8%), PCT (12.4%), Madrid (Marks) (6.4%) and Hague (1.2%) Unions. The determination of the share of each interested Union in the cost of activities of common interest is one of the more delicate tasks of budget making.

Such cost-sharing is also of importance in connection with the staff costs. Approximately 30% of the staff work for one particular Union, that is, their duties consist in carrying out the program of a given Union. But the individuals of the other 70% perform duties for several Unions, and many of them for all the Unions. In the latter category

are the Director General and the staff dealing with development cooperation and external relations, finances, language services, mail, reproduction, personnel and maintenance of premises.

The number of staff—in the biennium taken as an example—was indicated in the budget as 414 for 1992 and 433 for 1993, but the actual number depends on the actual level of operations within the PCT, Madrid (Marks), Hague and FRT Unions.

This number of staff is one of the smallest among the specialized agencies. For example, the International Labour Office and Unesco had about eight times as many staff, and the Food and Agriculture Organization had almost 17 times as many staff in 1992.

Before starting the preparation of the draft program, each Member State is invited to make suggestions.

The draft program and budget is then prepared by the International Bureau and is presented to the Assemblies by the Director General.

The draft is distributed, some seven months before the date of the meetings of the Assemblies, to the Governments of the States members of the Budget Committee. That Committee has 15 members. The members are elect-

ed, each time for four years, by the WIPO General Assembly and the Assemblies of the Paris and Berne Unions. In 1992, the members of the Budget Committee were Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Japan, the Russian Federation, Switzerland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America and Yugoslavia.

Approximately two months after the distribution of the draft program and budget to its members, the Budget Committee meets. It discusses the draft and asks questions of the representatives of the Director General who provide the answers. At the end of its deliberations, the Budget Committee adopts a report which contains comments and suggestions.

Approximately one month later, the draft program and budget, together with the report of the Budget Committee and the written comments of the Director General on that report, are transmitted to the Governments of all Member States. They have about four months to consider these three documents before they meet and are requested to make decisions in the various Assemblies.

The draft program and budget is then considered in a meeting of the competent Governing Bodies. In these discussions—in which most of the member States usually participate—the delegations comment on the draft and may make proposals for amendments.

During the 21 years between 1970 (when the Assemblies created by the Stockholm texts of 1967 met for the first time) and 1991, draft programs and budgets were dis-

cussed in the ordinary sessions of the Assemblies in 1970, 1973, 1976, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989 and 1991. The programs proposed by the Director General were, in each case, approved without, or with only minor, changes. As far as the amounts of the budgets proposed by the Director General are concerned, the Assemblies accepted them without any changes except that—as decided by them—the proposed amounts of expenditure were reduced in 1982-83 by 1.4% and raised in 1980-81, 1990-91 and 1992-93 by 1.5%, 1.0% and 1.5%, respectively, whereas the proposed amounts of the contributions payable by the Member States to the International Bureau were diminished for the years 1974, 1977-79 and 1982-83 by 1.0%, 3.8% and 2.9%, respectively, and raised for the years 1980-81 by 2.6%.

The amount of the fees payable by the users of the international registration systems (Madrid (Marks), PCT and Hague) are fixed by the Assemblies of the Madrid (Marks), PCT and Hague Unions.

Almost all policy decisions call for activities by the International Bureau, and their execution costs money. Consequently, they are reflected in the program and budget.

7.2 Control of the Execution of the Program and of the Finances

The Member States control not only the program and budget but also their execution. To each ordinary session of the Governing Bodies, the Director General addresses a written report on the activities of the International Bureau that have been carried out since the preceding session. The report is mainly factual and is rather detailed, usually containing between 100 and 200 pages. The report is debated by the Governing Bodies and a dialogue takes place between the delegates and the Director General.

As far as the execution of the budget is concerned, the two-yearly accounts are presented by the Director General to the Governing Bodies for approval. Before that, however, they go through various preliminary controls.

Each commitment to incur an obligation (*engagement de dépense*) and each payment must be approved by the Controller. The Controller is a staff member of directorial rank (so that his appointment requires the advice of the WIPO Coordination Committee) but enjoys a certain degree of independence from the Director General: if the Controller disagrees with any decision of the Director General, he may report direct and at any time to the Chairman of the WIPO General Assembly.

Another preliminary control is done by an “internal auditor” who is not a staff member (although paid by WIPO) and is chosen by the Director General in agreement with the external auditors.





General. The Director General of WIPO is elected, on the proposal of WIPO's Coordination Committee, by the General Assembly of WIPO. The decision must be supported by the Assemblies of the two principal Unions (Paris and Berne).

7.4 Control over Appointments to Certain Higher Staff Positions

Member States have a direct influence also on the appointment of deputy directors general and directors. On July 14, 1992, there were two of the former and 21 of the latter. They are appointed by the Director General but, before doing so, the Director General must ask for the approval of the WIPO Coordination Committee as far as deputy directors general are concerned, and ask for the advice of the same Committee as far as directors are concerned. During the 22 years between 1970 (the year in which the WIPO Governing Bodies met for the first time) and July 14, 1992, approval was withheld once, and advice was always positive. In the former case, the Director General had to propose another person to the Coordination Committee (in respect of whom, then, the approval was given).

This method of appointing is an excellent one: on the one hand, the Coordination Committee itself can neither appoint staff members nor can it force the Director General to appoint anybody and, on the other hand, the Director General is, de facto, not free to appoint to higher positions anybody whom the Coordination Committee does not also favor.

The auditing of the accounts of the International Bureau is done by external auditors. They are appointed by the Assemblies. The Government of the Swiss Confederation has been the external auditor ever since 1970, when external auditors were appointed for the first time. The auditing is effected by officials of the Swiss Government's auditing authority (*Contrôle fédéral des finances*) on the premises of WIPO. The said officials have their own offices there. In a typical year, three persons spend 30 days each at the headquarters of WIPO on this task.

The audit is carried out on the basis of the financial records of the International Bureau and a two-yearly so-called "Financial Management Report" whose draft is submitted to the scrutiny of the auditors.

Both this report and the report of the auditors are submitted to the Member States. The Governing Bodies then decide whether to approve the accounts of the International Bureau. So far, they have always done so.

7.3 Election of the Director General

Naturally, the control of the International Bureau by the Member States is very effectively exercised not only in the framework of the program and budget but through the choice of the person of the Director General. The Director General is elected by the Member States. He is not, as some uninformed persons sometimes believe, appointed by the General Assembly or the Secretary General of the United Nations. The latter have no say in and no influence whatsoever on the choice of the person of the Director



8. THE ORGANIZATION AND THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

- 8.1 Staff (8.11 Composition of the Staff, 8.12 Salaries and Working Conditions, 8.13 Structuring of the Staff, 8.14 Information Flow Inside the International Bureau, 8.15 Services for UPOV) – 8.2 Services for Delegates – 8.3 Finances (8.31 Results, 8.32 Sources of Income and Expenditure, 8.33 Contributions, 8.34 Fees) – 8.4 Premises (8.41 The BIRPI Building, 8.42 The WIPO Building, 8.43 Situation on July 14, 1992) – 8.5 Writings (8.51 Documents, 8.52 Periodicals [8.521 General Periodicals, 8.522 Gazettes], 8.53 Books and Brochures) – 8.6 Meetings (8.61 Diplomatic Conferences, 8.62 Governing Bodies, 8.63 Other Meetings, 8.64 Number of Meeting Days) – 8.7 Mail – 8.8 The Production of Letters and Documents – 8.9 Computerization (8.91 Financial Services, 8.92 Personnel Administration, 8.93 Word Processing, 8.94 PCT Services, 8.95 International Trademark Registration Services, 8.96 Other Services)

8.1 Staff

8.11 *Composition of the Staff.* On July 14, 1992, the International Bureau had a staff of 409, all of them, with four exceptions, at the headquarters in Geneva. The exceptions are one staff member in charge of the WIPO's Liaison Office in New York and three staff members in charge of the International Film Registry in Austria.

The 409 staff came from 56 different countries, 60% being developing countries. Twenty-five years earlier, the staff consisted of 73 persons, coming from 15 different countries, none of them being a developing country. Also on July 14, 1992, there were some 100 additional persons in short-term employment. They are hired for specific transitional tasks or to temporarily replace absent regular staff members.

Quality and nationality are both important. An international secretariat must have people coming from as many countries as possible. Without understanding the mentality of its member countries, that is, their customs, history, culture, etc., the secretariat cannot establish the mutual confidence and understanding that are indispensable for efficient work. Such understanding is enormously facilitated when staff members dealing with countries other than their own can rely on the experience and advice of their colleagues who come from those countries.

It is not very easy to maintain the right mix of nationalities, since those whose mother tongue is not English or French must be fluent in at least one of these languages for easy communication with their colleagues and delegates and for understanding the written material they receive, not to mention for the drafting of letters or documents. On the basis of criteria established by the Governing Bodies,

quotas for each region of the world are calculated for most of the so-called professional staff positions and are, subject to small but unavoidable exceptions, respected.

Another objective whose realization also requires constant watching is the employment of a sufficient number of women. In 1967, 50% of the staff were women; in 1992, women constituted 57%. Naturally, it is also important that there be a good proportion of women in Professional posts. On July 14, 1992, their percentage was 23%.

Vacant posts are notified to the Member States and otherwise advertised. The candidatures for any post (other than directors' posts) are put before a selection committee consisting of four staff members appointed by the Director General, one of them selected among persons recommended by the Council of the Staff Association. For each vacant post, there is a separate selection committee with different members. The selection committee recommends to the Director General who among the candidates should be appointed.

8.12 *Salaries and Working Conditions.* The United Nations and 12 of the 16 specialized agencies apply the same system of salaries and other working conditions. Since it is common to them (or, rather, to 12 of them), it is called "the common system."

In the common system, staff are divided into two categories, "Professionals" and "General Service personnel," usually called "P" and "G" categories. A small percentage of the Professional staff is in the Directors ("D") category.

The salaries of the P and D categories are fixed by the General Assembly of the United Nations. This is a source of constant complaint, the staff believing—and frequently

quite rightly—that they are not sufficiently consulted and that the General Assembly, acting in New York, does not sufficiently take into account the circumstances prevailing only in Geneva. For example, the working hours are 12% longer in Geneva than in New York but this fact is not taken into account in the fixing of the salaries.

The principles for fixing the salaries of the G category are decided by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on the recommendation of the International Civil Service Commission, a body whose members are appointed by the said General Assembly. Local conditions are the controlling factor. Since in Geneva the local conditions are such that salaries are higher than in most places in the world, G salaries are relatively higher than P salaries, which are established worldwide and which, consequently, are increasingly overlapped by G salaries: in 1967, the average G salary amounted to 37% of the average P salary; in 1992, the average G salary amounted to 60% of the average P salary. During the same 25-year period, the average amount of the G salaries grew by 239% and that of the P salaries by 115%.

Staff belong to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. The contributions represent 27% of the total amount of salaries. One-third (that is, 9%) is deducted from the staff member's pay. The rest is paid by the International Bureau.

Staff have the right to be on "annual leave" on 30 working days per year. Those not recruited locally have the right to visit, with their dependants, once every two years, their home country ("home leave"), the travel expenses being borne by the International Bureau.

The working time is 40 hours per week. Since 1978, each staff member has had the choice either to work the same hours (8.15 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.) each day, or to follow the so-called flexi-time system. In the latter, one has to work from 9 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. and from 2.15 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ("core time") whereas the remaining 15 hours per week can be spent at work during hours according to the wishes of the staff member (but not earlier than 7 a.m. and not later than 7 p.m.), and may be different each day. Staff on flexi-time have to record the time of arrival and departure both in the morning and in the afternoon ("clocking in" and "clocking out"). Eighty per cent of the staff are on flexi-time. No such recording is required for the two daily "coffee breaks."

Since 1978, there has been a cafeteria in the headquarters building of WIPO which is at the disposal of the staff, the delegates and the general public.

All staff members are provided with health insurance and professional accident insurance. Between 25% and 50% of the health insurance premiums is deducted from the salaries, the remaining part being paid by WIPO. The

premiums for the professional accident insurance are entirely paid by WIPO.

Since 1987, smoking has been allowed only in rooms occupied by one person or whose occupants all agree to smoking.

Since December 1985, a staff member called the Social Welfare Officer has assisted staff by providing information on housing, schools, insurance, doctors, hospitals and other like matters, particularly where the staff member is not familiar with local conditions in Geneva. The same staff member also deals with the health and accident insurances.

The International Bureau finances or co-finances courses for the staff on such matters as learning foreign languages, handling personal computers, preparing for retirement and giving up smoking.

Since 1958, there has been a Staff Association, membership of which is voluntary. In 1992, more than 300 persons or 75% of the staff belonged to it.

There has been, since 1963, a committee, called the Joint Advisory Committee, composed of representatives of the Director General and the Staff Association, which discusses and recommends changes in working conditions and related matters.

The age at which staff members must retire has varied during the first 25 years of WIPO: for staff recruited before November 1, 1977, it is 65 years; for those recruited between that date and October 31, 1990, it is 60 years; and for those recruited after October 1990, it is 62 years.

On July 14, 1992, there were 67 persons who benefited from pensions either as retirees of the International Bureau or as their surviving dependants (widows, orphans, etc.).

8.13 *Structuring of the Staff.* In 1967, the 73 staff were structured into six main administrative units (the numbers in parentheses indicate the number of staff in the unit): "Direction" (10), Industrial Property (5), Copyright (3), Registration of Marks and Industrial Designs (23), Publications (3), General Administration (14) and Mail and Documents (15). In the same year, the International Bureau was headed by a Director and two Deputy Directors.

On July 14, 1992, as already stated, the number of staff was 409.

The persons under the direct supervision of the Director General were: the staff of his Office (14), the two Deputy Directors General (one in charge of industrial property matters, the other of developing country matters) with six direct aides (8), the Legal Counsel (4), who is also the Director of General Administration, and four other Direc-



tors in charge, respectively, of copyright matters (15), relations with international organizations (2), budget and finance (being also the Controller) (30) and personnel (16). Three of the four Directors directed divisions, whereas one of them directed a department (Copyright) that included a division (Developing Countries (Copyright)) and the International Film Registry.

The Deputy Director General in charge of industrial property had the responsibility of six Divisions and the registries (42), the latter performing the tasks of the international registration of marks, industrial designs and appellations of origin. The six divisions are called Industrial Property (14), Developing Countries (Industrial Property) (5), International Classifications (8), Industrial Property Information (10), PCT Administration (78) and PCT Legal (9).

The Deputy Director General in charge of developing country matters had the responsibility of four Bureaus, one

each for Africa, the Arab countries, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean (21), the Interregional Sectoral Advisor (2) and the Development Cooperation Program Support Unit (12).

The General Administrative Services consisted of two Divisions (Languages (34) and Computerization (15)) and four Sections (Buildings (9), Reproduction (19), Conference, Communications and Procurement (31), Publications Sales and Distribution (10)). Here are some easily quantifiable workload statistics in the single year of 1991: the Languages Division worked in six languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish) and translated some 9,000 pages (of 500 words each). The Reproduction Section produced some 60 million pages. The Mail Registration Service handled 433,000 pieces of mail (incoming and outgoing).

Mobility is one of the reasons why the number of Professional staff can be kept low. Mobility means travelling to the countries which ask for advice or need other individualized attention. In 1991, 127 staff members went on missions outside Switzerland; they accomplished 516 missions, of an average duration of 5.7 days each.

8.14 Information Flow Inside the International Bureau. It is a basic working principle in the International Bureau, which has been applied during the whole 25-year period (1967 to 1992), that the work of each staff member will be far more efficient if he or she is well informed of what is happening in the house of WIPO and in the outside world of intellectual property. Such information or knowledge allows the staff member to see his or her duties in context, to see the relative importance and urgency of the duties. Such a view enhances the execution of the tasks with intelligence and an increased sense of responsibility. It makes cooperation among the various services natural and easy. It makes work more interesting.

There are five organized methods of securing efficient inside information flow in the secretariat: the "Days" and "Weeks," the "Courier," the "Management Meetings" and the two "Internal Calendars."

One hundred of the 132 P and D staff, the Deputy Directors General, as well as the Director General, write a daily or weekly report, called "Day" or "Week," respectively. The report must cover contacts that the writer had the preceding day (or week) with persons other than colleagues. Days and Weeks do not report on the work accomplished. They are not intended to show every activity of the staff member. They are primarily a record of contacts with representatives of member States and other non-staff. All Days and Weeks are internal documents and are submitted directly to the Director General and to other supervisors, if any, of the staff member. Copies are communicated *ad hoc* to any other colleagues interested in the matter dealt with in the report.

The "Courrier" (meaning "mail" in English) is a daily meeting in one of the conference rooms of WIPO. It starts at 8:30 a.m. and lasts between five and 30 minutes. Some 100 P and D staff are required to attend. The Director General is in the chair and reads out or summarizes the most important pieces of mail (hence the word "Courrier") received since the last "Courrier" and sorted out immediately beforehand. Then come oral reports by any staff member who has just returned from a mission or who was the secretary of a WIPO-organized meeting just completed. They report on their missions and meetings, respectively. Once the "Courrier" is completed, some of the participants speak with the Director General or with each other, in the same room where the "Courrier" took place. This direct and instantaneous contact makes communication among colleagues much more efficient than contact by visits, telephone calls or formally convened meetings, not to mention written memoranda.

Three or four times a year, the Director General holds a two-day "Management Meeting." The Deputy Directors General, the Directors and a few other staff members, altogether some 30 (in 1992), participate. All items of activity are called up for discussion, progress or lack of progress is explained, new directives are agreed upon or given. It is to be noted that each participant hears about, without necessarily speaking on, all matters, not only those for which he or she is directly responsible. This, again, creates awareness of the tasks, achievements and difficulties of the International Bureau as a whole, and thereby allows each participant to see his role in context, that is, in the same way as it is seen by the delegates of the Member States and the Director General.

The remaining two methods of internal communication consist in the distribution to staff members of what are called the "Internal Calendar of Meetings and Missions" and the "Internal Calendar of Expected Absences from Headquarters." The first shows all the scheduled meetings organized by the International Bureau and all the meetings organized by others which the Director General or a staff member is expected to attend, as well as missions outside Geneva (other than missions to attend such meetings). The second shows the dates on which the Director General, the Deputy Directors General, the Directors or any of some 60 staff members in Professional posts are expected to be absent, during the forthcoming period of four months, from headquarters, whether on mission or on leave. Each calendar is issued at more or less monthly intervals. The two calendars thus provide the staff member with an overview of coming events and information on the colleagues that are engaged. Such knowledge permits that staff member to plan activities involving the cooperation of colleagues in the light of whether they are already otherwise engaged on certain dates.

8.15 *Services for UPOV.* The Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV, corresponding to the

French name of the organization *Union pour la protection des obtentions végétales*) had, on July 14, 1992, twenty-one member States. On the same date, it had its own secretariat (eight persons), located in the WIPO Building in Geneva. The executive head (Secretary-General) is the same person as the Director General of WIPO. The administrative, financial and personnel services of the International Bureau also work for the Secretariat of UPOV. The resulting staff and related expenses are reimbursed by UPOV to WIPO. In 1991, they amounted to 558,000 Swiss francs.

8.2 *Services for Delegates*

Serving the delegates is a particularly important task of the International Bureau and its staff. This is why this topic is dealt with separately in this essay.

Strictly speaking, a "delegate" is a person who represents a government in a meeting organized by the International Bureau, whether it is a meeting of a governing body, diplomatic conference, committee of experts or other gathering. In a broader sense, delegate means any participant in a meeting, including, in particular, persons representing international governmental and national or international non-governmental organizations. In the following paragraphs, it is used in the latter sense.

What is of paramount importance to delegates is that they receive the preparatory documents well in advance of any meeting in which they plan to participate. These are written and translated by the staff of the International Bureau. The documents are in English and French and, depending on the subject matter and the character of the meeting, also in any of the following languages: Arabic, Chinese, Russian, Spanish.

During the whole period between 1967 and 1992, documents intended for any given meeting generally reached the invited governments and organizations several months before the date of that meeting. It is estimated that the number of documents prepared by the International Bureau for meetings totalled, counting only once documents that were issued in two or more languages, 40,000. According to the declarations made by most delegates at the beginning of each meeting, the documents are generally held to be informative, imaginative, clear and objective.

Once the delegates arrive at the meeting, they have to find their places, may want to receive additional copies of the documents or may need assistance in telephoning and obtaining information on local transportation, hotels and restaurants. The attendants in the conference rooms, staff members of the International Bureau, are there for these very reasons.

During the deliberations, many of the delegates need interpretation. This is provided by professional simulta-

neous interpreters who are not staff members and are selected among freelance interpreters. English and French interpretation is available in practically all meetings. According to the status or practical needs of the body meeting, interpretation is provided also in Arabic, Chinese, Russian or Spanish. The main conference room, opened in 1978, can handle only four languages. But its transformation, started in 1992, will enable the handling of six languages from 1993 onwards.

The International Bureau has provided, throughout the 25-year period under consideration (and even before it, starting in 1963), a unique service for delegates. It is unique in the sense that there are very few, if any, comparable instances in other specialized agencies and the United Nations itself. The service concerns the reports on a meeting.

The report on any given meeting briefly recalls the circumstances of its convocation, lists the participants, summarizes the interventions of the participants (with or without identifying them, as required) and reproduces the decisions or other conclusions. The volume of a typical report consists of 10 pages for every day of discussion.

The staff prepares the draft of the report; the draft is presented to the meeting and the meeting adopts it, with or without amendments.

What is unique is that the draft report is presented, discussed and adopted, during—and not after—the meeting. A typical timetable for a meeting convened for five days (Monday to Friday) is the following: the first three and a half days are spent in discussions (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and the morning of Thursday); one day is reserved for the International Bureau for writing, translating and reproducing the draft report (between Thursday noon and Friday noon); during the last half day (Friday afternoon) the meeting reconvenes to discuss the draft report and adopt it, which makes it a report (rather than a draft report).

It is to be noted that the draft report is normally available to the delegates in all the languages used in the meeting, and it is normally distributed at least one hour before the time set for its consideration.

This procedure has at least the following great advantages: each delegate can check the summary of his intervention; each delegate has a clear record of what the position of the other delegates was; there is no ambiguity about what the decisions or other conclusions were; each delegate can take the report home and immediately report to his government or organization.

Any changes effected by the delegates during the discussion of the draft report are usually so few and can be

expressed so briefly that each delegate can pencil them into his copy of the draft report.

Usually within a week from the closing of the meeting, the International Bureau publishes the report, as adopted, and sends copies not only to the governments and organizations that were invited to the meeting but also to each individual participant.

Starting in 1980, and usually on the first day of each yearly series of the sessions of the Governing Bodies, a concert has been given for the entertainment of the delegates in the lobby of WIPO's headquarters building. There had been altogether 10 concerts up to the end of 1991. Each concert lasted twice 30 minutes. The performing artists came from 10 different countries.

The cafeteria of WIPO, on the top (13th) floor of the headquarters building, is open to delegates too. It is estimated that approximately half of the delegates, on any given day of a meeting, have lunch in the WIPO cafeteria. Delegates can have coffee or tea in the morning and afternoon breaks of the meetings, mostly at a special counter reserved for them near the conference rooms.

Unfortunately, the number of parking places around the WIPO headquarters building reserved for delegates' cars is totally insufficient if not virtually non-existent.

It is customary that at 6 p.m. of the first day of each meeting the Director General offers a reception to the delegates in the lobby of the WIPO headquarters building. This is a good occasion for making acquaintances between delegates, on the one hand, and between staff members and delegates, on the other.



8.3 Finances

8.31 *Results.* The financial situation of the International Bureau was, on the whole, satisfactory during the period 1967 to 1991.

During the first 15 years of that period, accounts were closed at the end of each year (rather than bi-annually) and, although in six of them expenditure exceeded income, the situation was the reverse in the other nine years, and the deficits of the six years were easily absorbed by the surplus income of the other nine years.

Since 1981, accounts have been closed after two-yearly periods, and each period showed an excess of income over expenditure. That excess was 2.1% of the total expenditure in the period 1982-83, and grew to 3.0%, 9.9% and 26.4%, respectively, in the subsequent three periods. In the 1990-91 period, it was 26.3%.

In absolute figures, both income and expenditure grew sharply during the 25 years. This is due mainly to the appearance, as from 1978, of income and expenditure connected with the administration of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), but it is also due to inflation. Income in 1967 and 1991 amounted to 4.7 and 92.1 million Swiss francs, respectively, and expenditure in the same two years at both ends of the 25-year period, amounted to 5.1 and 72.9 million Swiss francs, respectively.

At the end of 1991, the reserves totalled 82 million Swiss francs, of which 33 million was committed to the cost of acquiring or constructing new premises and of substantially developing computerization in the International Bureau.

8.32 *Sources of Income and Expenditure.* As to the sources of income and expenditure, the following may be noted. In 1967, contributions paid by States members of one or more Unions administered by WIPO represented 34% of all the income. The corresponding percentage was 26% in 1991. It is quite possible that by the end of the 20th century not more than 10% of the income would come from contributions if the principles of budgeting applied up to 1993—namely, that activities of the International Bureau not directly connected with the registration activities (Madrid (Marks), PCT, Hague) are mostly financed from contributions—continue. But if the registration activities continue to grow, one could finance all activities of the International Bureau from the income of those activities, and States would not need to pay any contributions. A first step in that direction—reducing the contributions by one-half—was proposed by the Director General in 1991 but was declined by the Assemblies of the Member States.

As to expenditure, it may be noted that staff costs represent the greatest part. But their percentage in the total

expenditure became gradually smaller during the 25 years: it was 63% in 1967, and 59% in 1991. The decrease is mainly due to computerization.

8.33 *Contributions.* The rules governing the distribution of the burden of contributions among member States—the contribution system—underwent important changes in the last years of the 25-year period. Before 1967, the contribution system consisted in each country that was a member of the Paris or Berne Unions having to choose a “class” among six classes (I to VI). A new class, class VII, was added in the revisions effected in Stockholm in 1967. The contributions in classes VI, V, IV, III, II and I amount, respectively, to three, five, ten, fifteen, twenty and twenty-five times more than in class VII. In 1991, two more classes were added: classes VIII and IX; certain developing countries belong to them, and the amount of the contributions is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$, respectively, of the contribution in class VII. Even earlier, in 1989, a new special (“S”) class was created in which all the least developed among the developing countries belong; the amount of the contributions in that class is $\frac{1}{8}$ of the contributions in class VII. By those changes, the difference between the countries paying the highest and the lowest contributions in the Unions has been changed from 25:1 to 200:1. The result is that many of the developing countries have a burden that is nearly 10 times less than before.

It is interesting to note that, unlike in other organizations, the highest share in the contributions is not that of one country, the United States of America (whose share in most organizations is 25%) but that, in the system prevailing in WIPO, several countries are in the highest contribution class (class I) and the share of each of them is the same. Those countries were, in 1991, France, Germany, Japan, the Russian Federation (or the Soviet Union), the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The percentage of each in the Paris Union, in 1991, was 5.15%.

It is also interesting to note—because it is so different from the situation in the United Nations and the other specialized agencies—that the amount of all member countries’ contributions in the Paris Union having been, in 1991, 13.6% of the total income of the International Bureau, the share of the Paris Union contributions of each of the six countries just mentioned in the total income of all the Unions was 0.7%.

If one considers that those six countries members of the Paris Union were also members of the Berne Union (except the Russian Federation) and some of the other Unions in which they pay contributions, the percentage of each in the total income of all the Unions in 1991 was as follows: France 1.51%, Germany 1.50%, United Kingdom 1.48%, United States of America 1.48%, Japan 1.47%, Russian Federation (or the former Soviet Union) 1.11%.



8.34 *Fees.* The income of the Madrid (Marks), Hague and PCT Unions consists mainly of fees paid by private parties—the applicants—to the International Bureau.

In 1967, the PCT did not yet exist, and the income of the Madrid (Marks) Union was 2.6 million Swiss francs whereas that of the Hague Union was 0.3 million Swiss francs. Together, they represented 61% of the total income of the International Bureau in that year.

In 1991, the PCT did exist, and the income of the Madrid (Marks) Union was 21.5 million Swiss francs; that of the Hague Union, 3.2 million Swiss francs; and that of the PCT Union, 41.1 million Swiss francs. Together, they represented 71.5% of the total income of the International Bureau in that year.

8.4 *Premises*

8.41 *The BIRPI Building.* On July 14, 1967, all the staff of BIRPI was located in what is now called “the BIRPI Building.”

That building was constructed between 1958 and 1960, on the initiative and under the supervision of Jacques Secrétan, then Director of BIRPI. The architect was Pierre Brailard from Geneva (the same who, later, was the architect of the WIPO Building).

It had six levels and a floor area of 4,360 square meters. It contained a conference room with 84 seats but no simultaneous interpretation facilities. The building cost 2.6 million Swiss francs and belonged to BIRPI; since 1970, it has belonged to WIPO. The ground on which it is built belonged and still belongs to the Canton of Geneva; a ground rent is paid for it.

The BIRPI building was enlarged by an additional floor and modernized in 1988-89.

8.42 *The WIPO Building.* The WIPO building, adjacent to the BIRPI building, was constructed between 1973 and 1978. Its construction was decided when Georg H.C. Bodenhausen was Director General of WIPO. Most of its construction, and its inauguration, took place when Arpad Bogsch was Director General of WIPO. As already stated, its architect was Pierre Brailard, a Swiss national.

When completed—and the situation had not changed by July 14, 1992—it had 19 levels: five underground and 14 above ground. Its height, above ground, is 50 meters. Its floor area is 23,290 square meters. It belongs to WIPO but the ground belongs to the Canton of Geneva, and a ground rent is paid for it. The construction cost 55 million Swiss francs, in great part covered by a loan from Swiss and Geneva Government sources, granted for 40 years at an interest rate of 3% or 3.5% per year.

It has two conference rooms equipped for simultaneous interpretation: one for 270 delegates with four languages, and one for 84 delegates with three languages.

Furthermore, it has a cafeteria and underground parking spaces for 216 cars.

The building is a success not only from the technical but also from an aesthetic viewpoint.

The blue glass façades of the tower-like main part are a landmark of Geneva. The marble floors and decoration of the lobby as well as the mosaic covering of the inside of its cupola are masterpieces from two specialized old firms of Rome. The main conference room, with a view on oak



trees, and its decoration, are the delight of most delegates. More than a hundred works of art (sculptures, paintings, textiles), many of them gifts from governments and organizations, embellish several parts of the interior. Water plays an important role: there is a marble wall fountain in the lobby; a 58-meter-wide, 3.5-meter-high waterfall around the outside of the main conference room; and a classical fountain at the entrance. That fountain was erected to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Paris

Convention (1983); a nude sculptured by Paul Belmondo (a French sculptor) commemorates the 100th anniversary of the Berne Convention (1986); an antique Roman marble column (in the garden) commemorates the 100th anniversary of the Madrid Agreement (1991); and the 25th anniversary of the WIPO Convention (1992) is commemorated by a painting of WIPO's building by the Hungarian artist Emeric and by a sculpture of two dolphins by the Italian artist Fiore de Henriquez.

◀ Emeric
Hungarian-French Painter

WIPO (1991) ▶



New York (1980)
▼



The total surface of the land on which the two buildings were erected is 13,748 square meters, out of which the garden around the buildings occupies 9,000 square meters. Part of the garden was designed by Robert Burle Marx from Brazil.

8.43 *Situation on July 14, 1992.* On July 14, 1992, WIPO occupied the following premises in Geneva, with the following floor areas:

- WIPO building: 23,290 square meters
- BIRPI building (as enlarged): 4,986 square meters
- Rented premises in Chemin des Colombettes:
364 square meters
- Rented premises in Avenue Giuseppe Motta:
510 square meters
- Rented storage premises in various places:
868 square meters

On the same date, a building destined for rental to WIPO was under construction at a distance of two kilometers from the headquarters building. Its floor area will be 5,040 square meters. This building is an interim solution since by the turn of the millennium at the latest, WIPO is expected to need an additional building for some more and bigger conference rooms, more parking spaces and at least 300 additional work places.

The rented premises in Vienna for the International Film Registry, and in New York for the Liaison Office, have floor areas of 274 and 60 square meters, respectively.

8.5 *Writings of the International Bureau*

This chapter deals with three kinds of writings emanating from the International Bureau: documents; periodicals; books and brochures.

8.51 *Documents.* For the most part, documents are papers prepared for meetings convened and organized by the International Bureau, meetings meaning any kind of meeting, from diplomatic conferences and assemblies of governing bodies to seminars, working groups and training courses.

The writings that represent the highest degree of intellectual input in connection with any meeting are the documents prepared by the Director General or the staff of the International Bureau in advance of, and intended to serve as the basis of, the discussions of the meeting. The quality of these, so-called preparatory, documents is of decisive importance for the efficient running of the meeting for which they have been prepared: they must be complete and clear and must contain all the elements that are required for the meeting to have a well-structured and economical discussion allowing an easy formulation of decisions or other conclusions if such are necessary. Their translations must be accurate.

In the actual course of any meeting, only few documents are issued, the most important among them being proposals made by delegations to the meeting.

At the conclusion of each meeting, the draft report and, promptly thereafter, the final report are issued. It has already been said how important it is to have those papers. It may be added that the writing of good reports is an art. A good report should be not only accurate but also concise. Frequently, however, it cannot be short, particularly where the evolution of the argument facilitates the understanding of the decisions made, or where delegations insist that every shade of argument and every suggestion made by them be reflected.

There are also documents that are not connected with meetings (for example, information documents of a general nature), and documents whose authors are neither the Director General of WIPO nor staff members of the International Bureau (for example, lectures of outside specialists). But their number is very small compared with the number of documents emanating from the International Bureau.

The volume of documents may be measured by the number of documents and by the number of their pages.

As already stated, the number of documents between 1967 and 1992 is estimated to be 40,000, counting only once documents that were issued in two or more languages. According to the nature of the meetings that they concerned, the percentages were the following: meetings dealing with industrial property, 46%; meetings of the Governing Bodies, 25%; meetings concerning patent documentation, 18%; meetings dealing with copyright and neighboring rights, 8%; others, 3%.

The number of pages of the documents issued between 1967 and 1992 is estimated to be 750,000; this figure covers the number of pages irrespective of language, so that, for example, a page that has been produced in its original language and two other languages counts as three.

There are no statistics for the number of copies produced of each document or each page. But if one assumes that the average number of copies produced of each sheet (two pages) of a document is 300, one may say that the number of sheets is around 110 million.

Documents are printed on paper of different colors according to language: green (Arabic), salmon (Chinese), pink (English), white (French), yellow (Russian) and blue (Spanish). Using separate colors for separate languages was, among international organizations, essentially an innovation of BIRPI/WIPO. It has spread all over the world.

8.52 *Periodicals*. Among the publications issued by the International Bureau at fixed time intervals, a distinction is made between general periodicals and specialized periodicals, which will be called gazettes.

8.521 *General Periodicals*. The two main general periodicals are *La Propriété industrielle* and *Le Droit d'auteur*. The first has been published since January 1885, the second since January 1888. They are monthly. No issue of either of them has been missed over the period of more than a century during which they have existed. The period from 1967 to 1991 is no exception.

Just before the latter period or during it, these two periodicals, both of which are in French, received companion publications in English and in Spanish.

La Propriété industrielle started publication in English, under the title *Industrial Property*, as a monthly in 1962. It started publication in Spanish, under the title *Propiedad Industrial*, as a quarterly in 1990 and as a two-monthly periodical in 1992.

Le Droit d'auteur started publication in English under the title *Copyright* as a monthly in 1965. It started publication in Spanish, under the title *Derecho de Autor*, as a quarterly in 1989 and as a two-monthly periodical in 1992.

All these periodicals continued in production on July 14, 1992.

The number of pages in *La Propriété industrielle* between 1885 and 1991 inclusive, and those in *Le Droit d'auteur* between 1888 and 1991 inclusive, was 32,617 and 24,424, respectively.

In 1991, each issue of *Industrial Property* was printed in 1,400 copies, and each issue of *Copyright* was printed in 700 copies.

The contents of these periodicals, from the beginning, consisted of official communications of the International Bureau (accessions to treaties and the like), texts of treaties and national laws (in the original language or in translation), notes or entire documents of meetings organized by the International Bureau, articles on current subjects (unsigned if by a staff member of the International Bureau, signed if authored by someone else), particularly "Letters" from various member countries. Two changes were made, however, during the period under consideration.

One is that the texts of laws and treaties are no longer part of, but are annexes to, the periodicals. The annex to each issue of the periodical can be collected in separate binders. The change took place in 1976 (*Industrial Property* and *La Propriété industrielle*), 1980 (*Le Droit d'auteur*) and 1987 (*Copyright*), respectively. The publication of those texts is based on a collection of the legisla-

tive texts of all countries of the world in their original language and official edition, which the International Bureau has kept up to date for more than 100 years.

The other change is that the publication of articles was, at least provisionally, discontinued in 1992. The main reason for that change was that the number of other excellent periodicals ready to publish such articles had reached a level at which WIPO's periodicals were no longer indispensable for conveying views on current subjects to the general public.

Besides the above-mentioned periodicals, WIPO has also published three other periodicals, the *WIPO Newsletter*, *Intellectual Property in Asia and the Pacific (IPAP)*, and the *Journal of Patent Associated Literature (JOPAL)*.

The *WIPO Newsletter* was published between 1979 and 1991 (since 1992, it has no longer been published because it would have duplicated the changed contents of *Industrial Property* and *Copyright*). While it lasted, the *Newsletter* contained accounts of WIPO's activities of interest to the general, non-specialist reader. It was issued in Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish and averaged eight pages per issue. There were two to four issues a year.

IPAP has been issued as a quarterly since 1983, with some financial assistance from the United Nations Development Programme. This periodical, which averages some 80 pages per issue, is available only in English. It contains information on WIPO's activities in the Asian and Pacific region, news on important developments in intellectual property in that region, and, of much interest to its readers, a summary of important intellectual property court cases in the region.

The monthly *JOPAL* provides, in a highly concentrated form, bibliographic data on scientific articles published in periodicals which figure in the Patent Cooperation Treaty list of "minimum documentation." During the first 11 years of its existence (1981-1991), it contained references to some 90,000 scientific articles.

8.522 *Gazettes*. There are five *Gazettes* published by the International Bureau.

The *PCT Gazette* is fortnightly. It has been published since 1978, in both English and French versions, the latter being called *Gazette du PCT*. In respect of each published international patent application filed under the PCT, there is a separate entry in that issue of the *Gazette* which has the same date as the publication date of the application. The entry contains various data (serial numbers, names, dates, classification) as well as an abstract of the invention that is the subject matter of the application and at least one drawing, if drawings are part of the application. The *Gazette* contains some additional information items too.

By July 1992 (inclusive), the number of issues amounted to 405 and the number of pages (of the English edition) totalled 77,378.

Les Marques internationales is monthly. It was first published in February 1893. It has only a French version. It contains a separate entry in respect of the international registration of each mark effected under the Madrid (Marks) Agreement. This entry normally appears during the second month which follows the month in which the mark was internationally registered. The entry contains various data (serial numbers, names, dates, classification), as well as a reproduction of the mark and the list of the goods and services for which the mark is registered. Changes in the original registration, and renewals of the registration, are also published in this *Gazette*, namely in the issue which is the next following the recordal of the change or renewal.

By July 1992, the number of issues amounted to 1,188 and the number of pages totalled 147,197. Of these, 306 and 93,205, respectively, concerned the period starting with 1967.

Le Bulletin des dessins et modèles internationaux is monthly. Originally published only in French, it started in 1928. Since 1979, it has been in mixed—English and French—language as far as the descriptions of the articles that incorporate the designs are concerned. Its title includes also the expression *International Designs Bulletin*. It contains a separate entry in respect of each international deposit of an industrial design or designs effected under the Hague Agreement. The entry contains various data (serial numbers, names, dates, classification, as well as the picture(s) of the design(s) deposited).

By July 1992, the number of issues amounted to 762 and the number of pages totalled 43,651. Of these, 306 and 18,258, respectively, concerned the period starting with 1967.

Les Appellations d'origine is an official gazette but not a periodical in the sense that the issues are published at regular intervals. Its issues are published when the accumulation of sufficient material makes publication economical. Its first three issues were published in 1968. Its last issue before July 14, 1992, was published in 1991. It was the gazette's 20th issue. It is published in French only.

It contains a separate entry in respect of each international registration effected under the Lisbon Agreement. The entry contains not only the appellation and the name of the country whose government requests the registration, but also various other data, such as serial numbers and dates.

The above-mentioned 20 issues contain 326 pages.

The *International Film Registry Gazette* is the official publication of the International Film Registry, published when a sufficient number of international registrations has been received. Between September 15, 1991—when its first issue was published—and July 14, 1992, altogether six issues were published. They contain, in respect of each audiovisual work registered, the basic data, in particular, the title of the audiovisual work and the name of its producer.

8.53 *Books and Brochures.* WIPO's (before 1970, BIRPI's) *General Information Brochure* has been published each year since 1964 in an updated form. By the late nineteen-eighties, this brochure was published in nine languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish). Its volume increased from 31 to 85 pages. A list of the main publications of the International Bureau is included in each yearly issue. That list, with more complete contents, is also published separately as a catalog, at least every second year.

The *Records* of each diplomatic conference organized by BIRPI/WIPO were (with one exception) published in book form.

The texts, in various languages, of all the *treaties* (and their accompanying regulations, if any) administered by WIPO are published and republished when updating is necessary or the stocks are exhausted.

The (*Financial*) *Management Report* of the International Bureau is published in respect of and after each financial period. It goes back to 1884. During the first 70 years, it was published only in French (*Rapport de gestion*). Thereafter, it has been published both in French and in English.

The various international *classifications* in the field of patents, trademarks and industrial designs are updated from time to time and, when they are, they are republished in various languages and in bilingual and trilingual editions. They include various indexes facilitating their use.

For the use of the three international *registration systems*, users' guides are prepared and published by the International Bureau, separate for each system (PCT, Madrid (Marks), Hague), in revised new editions, whenever the need arises.

Commentaries (called "Guides") concerning various treaties published by the International Bureau were much valued by specialists and students of intellectual property law, especially the Guides to the Paris and Berne Conventions, written by Georg H.C. Bodenhausen, when Director of BIRPI (from 1963 to 1970) and Claude Masouyé, when member or Head (from 1976 to 1986) of the Copyright Division of the International Bureau.

Equally appreciated, especially by developing countries, were the numerous *manuals* issued on subjects ranging from the organization of a patent information and documentation center, through the management and exploitation of patented inventions by research and development institutions, the examination of patent applications and the automating of industrial property offices to the licensing of industrial property and the collective administration of copyright and neighboring rights.

A total of 10 *model laws* were prepared and published by the International Bureau, primarily for the benefit of developing countries. They deal with all the main objects of intellectual property, namely, inventions, marks, industrial designs, geographical indications, copyright and neighboring rights. They were often used as the basis of legislative advice given by the International Bureau to developing countries.

Two *glossaries* were published, one dealing with industrial property terms in eight languages, and the other dealing with copyright and neighboring rights terms in seven languages.

The International Bureau issued three special publications known, in short, as the “P,” “B” and “M” Books (the present volume being known as the “W” Book), *commemorating the centennials of the Paris and Berne Conventions and the Madrid (Marks) Agreement*, in 1983, 1986 and 1991, respectively. Those three books are symbols of the exceptional, if not unique, character of WIPO as a specialized agency that administers treaties which, a hundred years later, have remained as useful as they ever were.

The *proceedings* of many of the WIPO-organized symposiums and courses are compiled and published by the International Bureau in various languages. Each publication contains an average of 250 pages. Between 1967 and July 14, 1992, the number of symposiums and courses covered by such volumes was 53.

The Library of the International Bureau had, on July 14, 1992, 40,000 items (“records”) registered in its computer system: 16,000 books, 15,000 articles, 6,000 bound volumes of periodicals (255 titles), 3,000 bound volumes of BIRPI/WIPO documents. The Library has been publishing since 1960 a bimonthly bibliographic list of its acquisitions which is particularly useful for the libraries of universities, patent and trademark offices and other libraries wishing to keep up to date their collections of records dealing with intellectual property.

8.6 Meetings

The more intensively an international organization can promote international dialogue through meetings the better

it will function. As far as WIPO is concerned, this is true for all fields of its activity: (i) international norms in the field of intellectual property are prepared by and issue from meetings of delegates of governments of member States, of representatives of the private sector and the Director General and staff members of the International Bureau, and (ii) knowledge about the usefulness of intellectual property in general and the treaties administered by WIPO in particular is most efficiently spread in meetings organized by the International Bureau whose participants and speakers are invited or selected according to the subject matter of the meetings.

8.61 *Diplomatic Conferences.* Hierarchically, the most important meeting in the life of WIPO is a diplomatic conference because it creates a new treaty or brings up to date an existing treaty. During the 25-year period from July 14, 1967, to July 14, 1992, the International Bureau intellectually and physically prepared and serviced 18 diplomatic conferences (one consisting of four sessions) which adopted 15 new treaties, revised three existing ones, attempted to revise one existing treaty and started to create one possible new treaty. Of the 18 diplomatic conferences, 12 took place outside Geneva, five in Geneva and one partly outside and partly in Geneva. They lasted 355 days.

The preparatory meetings for diplomatic conferences between July 14, 1967 and July 14, 1992, lasted 674 days.

8.62 *Governing Bodies.* As already mentioned, the policy of WIPO and the Unions is decided, the program and budget of the International Bureau are fixed and the execution of the program and the use of the moneys by the International Bureau are controlled by the Governing Bodies. They have also some other tasks.

On July 14, 1967, WIPO did not as yet exist, and there were no governing bodies in the proper sense of the expression. Twenty-five years later, WIPO and the Unions had, together, 25 Governing Bodies. Sixteen of them were of the first order (WIPO General Assembly, WIPO Conference and the 14 Assemblies of 14 Unions) and three were of the second order (the WIPO Coordination Committee and the Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions), whereas the remaining six were of a transitional nature.

During the 25 years under consideration, there were 62 occasions at which one or more of the Governing Bodies met and the number of meeting days was 372. Subsidiary bodies of the Governing Bodies (such as the Budget Committee) spent, during the same period, 52 days in meetings, 32 of them being days of meetings of the WIPO Budget Committee.

8.63 *Other Meetings.* By “other” meetings, what is meant are meetings convened and serviced by the International Bureau which do not fall into any of the preceding

categories and which are not courses and seminars for developing countries. The latter were mentioned earlier in this essay. Among these “other” meetings are the meetings of the WIPO Permanent Committees, the meetings dealing with the development of the international classifications and the meetings of the committees of experts dealing with the promotion of the international protection of intellectual property by means other than treaty-making. The number of days of such meetings was around 3,200.

8.64 *Number of Meeting Days.* In round figures, the meetings referred to in the preceding paragraphs lasted 4,700 days. By adding to that number the number of meeting days of courses and seminars for developing countries (some 3,000 days), it can be concluded that, from July 14, 1967, to July 14, 1992, the total number of days of meetings for whose organization the International Bureau was responsible was around 7,700.

8.7 Mail

The 25-year period from 1967 to 1992 was remarkable for the changes that took place in the ways the International Bureau sent and received written communications to and from destinations, whether near or far, from its headquarters in Geneva.

In 1967, most of the written communications were made on paper, sent by public post and delivery time was one to seven days, depending on distance and provided that, except for distances up to a few hundred kilometers, air mail was used. When a written message was urgent, it was sent by telegram, frequently called a “cable” when going overseas.

The first radical change was caused by telex, when the written text had to be typed or retyped on a special machine (either all in capitals or all in lower case letters), transmitted through a line similar to a telephone line, and instantaneously typed out (in the same form as sent) at the receiving end. Telex started to be used by the International Bureau in 1972.

Some 15 years later, telefax had gradually and practically replaced telex. Telefaxing consists of transmission over telephone lines near the sender and the receiver and, otherwise, over special lines or transmission by radio waves, mostly passing through artificial telecommunication satellites. Telefax transmits the exact image (or “facsimile”) of whatever there is on a given page and, at the receiving end, the image is printed on paper. It is, therefore, not only words or numbers that can be transmitted, but also pictures and, most importantly for correspondence, the image of a signature or a seal.

In the case of telex and telefax, no paper copy needs to be sent by the sender to the recipient, and the paper copy

that the recipient has is a copy that is produced at the point of destination. Nevertheless, even in 1992, the great majority of communications of written material was effected by sending a paper copy, and what the addressee received was the very copy that was sent. However, since the official postal services needed more and more time for transmission (mainly because of the insufficient number of postal staff and the reduction in the number of deliveries per day or week), the International Bureau and its correspondents used more and more, instead of the public post, privately owned and run delivery services. The latter need a much shorter time than the public post. For example, in 1992, a letter from Geneva to New York would take one or two, instead of four to eight, days. The International Bureau started to use private mail services in 1988. In 1992, private mail service generally cost more than the public post, and as long as it remains so, it will (as in 1992) be used only when the saving of a few days’ time is of importance.

On a typical working day in 1992, the International Bureau (i) sent 918 letters and like pieces of mail (other than documents, periodicals and other publications), of which 876 were sent by public post, seven by private post, 12 by telex and 23 by telefax, and (ii) received 850 letters and like pieces of mail, of which 768 were received through public post, 35 by private post, eight by telex and 39 by telefax.

WIPO’s gazettes, periodicals, other publications and documents were generally sent only by public or private mail services. Some 37,000 pieces for some 13,000 destinations were sent in a typical month of 1992.

Most of the individual communications (as distinguished from gazettes, other periodicals, other publications and documents), that is, letters (including telexes and telefaxes) sent to the International Bureau are received, classified (according to their origin and subject matter) and registered by the “Registry” (in French, the *Chancellerie*), a unit in the International Bureau. The original is kept by the Registry, which distributes copies to the interested staff members. Each piece of mail received needs, for the purpose of the said distribution, to be first photo-copied (“xeroxed,” a word derived from a trademark registered in many countries). Each piece, for the purpose of internal distribution, was reproduced in five copies on the average in 1992.

All outgoing letters, etc., also go through the Registry, which classifies and records them and keeps at least one copy of each.

In 1967, the Registry handled in the said way 145,000 pieces of mail; in 1991, it so handled 435,000 pieces of mail. For the 25 years (1967 to 1992), the total was 5,600,000. The average number of mail items handled each working day in 1991 was around 2,000. It is obvious that the methods used in 1992 for keeping paper copies and

registering them were in need of modernization. And, indeed, as from 1991, the International Bureau was engaged in setting up a highly computerized system for such purposes.

8.8 The Production of Letters and Documents

Not only the techniques of mailing but also the techniques of the production of letters and documents has undergone a great change during the 25-year period under consideration.

Unless first written out in longhand by their drafters, letters or documents were, in 1967, dictated to secretaries who took down the text in shorthand. By 1992, this method of work had been, to a large extent, replaced by dictation into a voice-recorder (“dictaphone,” a word that is a registered trademark in many countries) and, when typing, the typist listens to the replay of the dictation (“audio typing”). It is estimated that, in 1992, 80% of the dictation and typing in the International Bureau was done in this way.

In 1967, typing was done on mechanical typewriters. A few years thereafter, electric typewriters started to be used. Electronic word processors started to be used in 1980. By 1992, the use of typewriters became very limited, and almost all typing in the International Bureau was done on word processors.

The keys of a typewriter impressed a piece of paper or a stencil.

When using paper, several copies could be made at the same time, by placing a sheet of “carbon paper” between each sheet of paper. But corrections were extremely tedious: on the “ribbon copy” (the only or the first copy on which the letters were typed with the help of an ink-impregnated ribbon), as well as on each of the carbon copies, one had either to erase (with a rubber eraser) the mistake, or paint it over with a white sticky powder or fluid and type the corrected part over it.

A stencil was a translucent paper treated with wax or plastic on which the keys of the typewriter made perforations corresponding to each letter or other sign. The stencil was then put in a stencil printing machine (in the early years, a “Gestetner,” a trademark registered in many countries) in which the stencil’s perforations let through a dry ink on the sheets of paper fed into the machine. Correcting a mistake on a stencil was bothersome: one had to fill the perforations with a gluey pink substance and then, on this now perforation-less surface, make the right perforations by (a second) typing. The typical position in which one saw a typist working on a stencil was that of holding the stencil against a window (by day) or a lamp (by night) trying to read the words and other typed signs as they appeared as perforations. Where the corrections on a page

were numerous, it was simpler to retype it in its entirety, but this entailed additional proofreading.

When (relatively) fast copying machines came into use in the nineteen-seventies, one stopped using stencils; instead, typing was done on paper in one copy (the ribbon copy) only (which was simpler to correct than a stencil), and all the other copies were reproduced by a copying machine.

Word processors have none of these drawbacks. The typist does not work at all with paper. What is typed is seen on a computer screen, and corrections, changing of margins and spacing are done within seconds and are instantly visible on the screen. The preparation of paper copies is done with a separate machine called a “printer,” which “prints out” a page within a few seconds. The text, once inputted into the word processor, is stored in its computer memory and can be recalled at any time for updating and reprinting. In consequence, editing and proofreading became much easier and faster.

8.9 Computerization

At the beginning of the 25-year period under consideration, that is, in 1967, no computers were used by the International Bureau, and that situation lasted for almost seven of the 25 years.

8.91 Financial Services. Computerization started with the financial services of the International Bureau. The preparation took place in 1973 and the first result was the production of the payroll of January 1974. The programs were written by outside consultants (rather than members of the staff), but the computers used for processing (the hardware) were then, and still were in 1992, computers of the International Computing Centre, a cooperative facility of several organizations of the United Nations system of organizations, located in Geneva. The system installed in 1973 went through several improvements during the subsequent 18 years, with most of the new programs written by staff of the International Bureau.

In 1992, computerization in the financial sector of the International Bureau meant mainly the use of computers in the calculations necessary in the preparation of the draft budgets, the billing of contributions, the recording of every payment received, financial commitment (*engagement de dépense*) incurred and payment made by the International Bureau, as well as the monitoring of the accounts. It also meant the monitoring of the dates on which payments should have been received or should be made. Among the payments is the payment of staff salaries and allowances. That payment is calculated (with the help of the computer system) on the basis of information given by the personnel administration on each individual staff member’s entitlements. The resulting figures are then transmitted to the

banks as instructions to pay to the individual staff members, since all payments are made by crediting their bank accounts.

Furthermore, the system makes it possible to establish, in respect of any budget item, to what extent the actual income and expenditure correspond to the amounts of income or expenditure as budgeted under that item.

The system was given the name FINAUT (Finance Automation system). Until 1986, it was entirely a batch system, that is, all questions addressed to the computer on a given working day were answered together on the following working day. The system gradually became a fully interactive on-line system between 1986 and 1990, that is, questions may be asked from the computer at the International Computing Centre at any time, and the answer is received instantaneously or within seconds (hence "interactive"), since the computer work station of the questioning staff member of the International Bureau and the computer at the International Computing Centre, some two kilometers distant from each other, are connected by cable (hence "on-line").

8.92 *Personnel Administration*. The service which is responsible for the administration of personnel matters, has to deal with numerous and complex data, and computers are ideal for their processing. It was in 1977 that the inputting of such data in computer memories, and their treatment by computers providing the replies needed to questions concerning personnel administration, started.

As in the case of the financial services just mentioned, the computers used were then—and in 1992 they were still—the computers at the International Computing Centre.

The system utilized in the field of personnel administration is used, in particular, for the monitoring of each staff member's entitlements flowing from the pay grade and step, the number and kinds of dependants, within-grade increments, promotion, right to any language allowance, installation allowance, housing subsidy and children's education grant. Attendance under the "flexi-time" system of working hours, annual and sick leave entitlements and their use and the participation in staff insurances and the Pension Fund are also monitored with the help of computers. Finally, the system allows the production of staff lists and statistics on the staff as a whole, as to the age, nationality, sex, length of service, length of service in the same pay grade, of each staff member, as also the monitoring of expiration dates of fixed-term appointments, retirement, the due dates for performance reports, and the status of vacancies and recruitment. Once a month, a 50-page (in 1992) print-out tabulates the most important data.

The system underwent many improvements between its initiation and July 14, 1992: more and more data were included, the questions that the system was able to answer

became more and more numerous and complex, and the response time was drastically reduced, as in the case of the financial services, by changing from batch processing to interactive on-line communication.

In the late nineteen-eighties, several stand-alone systems, using independent ("personal") computers, were introduced, dealing with specific requirements in financial and personnel administration.

8.93 *Word Processing*. The first word processing computer system was acquired by and located in the International Bureau in 1980. It consisted of three word processors ("terminals"), a printer and a central computer. Gradually, word processors replaced, almost entirely, the use of typewriters. On July 14, 1992, there were 152 word processors in the International Bureau. These were interconnected using four central processing units which stored the inputted texts and controlled a total of 25 printing devices ("printers") providing prints on paper of the stored text. Of the 152 word processors, 41 could also operate as independent ("personal") computers.

Word processors are used for writing letters, documents and any other written items, including the writing of the manuscripts (it would be more exact to call them the computerscripts) of publications whose printing is done by outside printers. In this last case, a magnetic tape or diskette ("floppy disk"), rather than a paper printout, is made in the International Bureau of what has been inputted in the word processor and, after "coding" the inputted text with the instructions for composition (the size and kind of the type to be used for the printing, etc.), the tape or diskette containing the coded text is sent to the printer who, with the help of the tape or diskette, makes the "masters" (films or plates) which are used in the printing machines. For certain publications, the coded text is sent direct over a telecommunication line to the printer.

8.94 *PCT Services*. The use of computers is a practical necessity in the performance of the tasks of the International Bureau in connection with the handling of the international patent applications filed under the PCT. This is so because of the great number of the applications (22,000 in the single year of 1991) and the multiplicity and complexity of the tasks of which the handling consists.

"The PCT Computer System" (as it is called in the International Bureau) started to function in 1982 and, with several, important improvements, was functioning also in 1992. The computer used is that of the International Computing Centre and the programs were written by the staff of the International Bureau and outside consultants.

Data concerning each international application received (names, serial numbers, addresses, dates, title and classification of the invention, fees received, etc.) are inputted by the staff of the International Bureau in the memory of

the computer and are used for checking whether all the required data have been furnished and whether the data furnished correspond to the prescribed requirements. Furthermore, the system monitors what facts have to be notified (receipt of the application, mistakes in it, etc.) by the International Bureau and to whom (the applicant, the designated countries, the competent international searching or preliminary examining authority, etc.) and what the dates are by which the international search report should be received, and the date on which the individual application must be published, by the International Bureau. Such publication is made in the form of a pamphlet whose first page reproduces certain data, which the computer system assembles in the required form. A notice concerning each published application must be published in the fortnightly PCT Gazette of the International Bureau, and the items that each notice must contain are assembled and put in the required order with the help of the computer.

In 1992, preparations for a quantum jump in the system were well under way. The improved system (which would enrich the PCT Computer System with an optical disk system), under the name of Document Imaging and Computer-Assisted Publication System (DICAPS), should not only be able to monitor actions and assist in the grouping of data but, after storing the entire contents, including all texts and drawings (and not only certain bibliographic data and some (short) texts) of each international application, should be able to give instructions for the automatic composition of the corresponding pamphlet and Gazette entry, the automatic printing of both, and the automatic addressing of copies to addressees who are to receive notices, pamphlets and Gazettes.

Since 1990, the European Patent Office, in cooperation with the International Bureau, has published, every second week, a CD-ROM (compact disk with "read-only memory") containing the bibliographic data and the complete image of all international applications published in pamphlet form by the International Bureau on the same date on which the CD-ROM containing them was published. The product was given the name ESPACE-WORLD.

Also on CD-ROMs, and also in cooperation with the European Patent Office, have been published, since 1988 (six times a year), the bibliographic data and complete facsimile image of the first page (that is, not the entire pamphlet as under ESPACE-WORLD, mentioned above) of each international application published during the two months preceding the publication of the particular CD-ROM. The product was named ESPACE-FIRST. It also covers European patent applications not filed *via* the PCT.

8.95 *International Trademark Registration Services.* The use of computers to assist the International Bureau in the administration of the system of international registration of marks under the Madrid Agreement started in 1982.

In the 25-year period under consideration, the International Bureau received, each month, an average of 825 international applications, with individual monthly figures doubling that number at the end of the period. With the exception of the image (if any) of the mark, everything that is stated in the international application, including the totality of the text matter appearing in it, is inputted into the computer memory. "SEMIRA" is the name given to the computer system in question, and it stands for System of Electronic Mark Interrogation, Registration and Administration.

In this (the SEMIRA) system, not only the contents of the international application as received by the International Bureau are inputted, but also all the changes (e.g. change in the person of the owner of the registration, in addresses, in the country coverage of the registration (new designations, cancelling of designations, of certain countries)) in the registration and all acts concerning the registration (notifications, payment of fees, renewals, refusals, cancellations, etc.) are inputted, so that the record, stored in the computer, is, itself, the registration and the record of all its history.

The computer memory is accessible on-line. In other words, one can consult the (always completely up-to-date) International Register of Marks instantaneously using a telecommunication line.

Starting in 1988, a program was initiated to store, on optical disks, images of all the papers present in the files of the International Bureau relating to all the valid (that is, not expired because of lack of renewal or any other reason) international registrations. Each international registration has a different file. On July 14, 1992, there were some 280,000 valid international registrations and, thus, 280,000 files, each containing an average of 16 pages, so that the number of pages amounted to some 4,500,000. The optical disk system will make it unnecessary to keep the paper material. "MINOS" is the name given to that optical disk system, and it stands for the French name "*Marques internationales numérisées et optiquement stockées*" or the English name "*Mark Information Optically Stored.*"

The SEMIRA and MINOS systems also serve for the publication, in the monthly gazette *Les Marques internationales*, of each registration, modifications and other relevant facts and for the notification, every 10 days, of the same to all interested parties, by selecting and putting together the items to be published, with their figurative elements, and producing the "masters" which are then used for the printing of the said gazette and notifications.

Since May 1992, a CD-ROM product of the International Bureau had also been available. It is a CD-ROM disk that is issued every month and covers all the—in 1992, some

280,000—valid international registrations. The information concerning each international registration shows the situation at the date of the (monthly) issue of the disk, which means that, contrary to the SEMIRA system, it does not reflect the “history” (the changes and the dates of the changes in the registration) of each registration. The system will include images of all the valid marks by 1993. The data stored may be searched in many respects, for example, one can obtain answers to the question which are the registrations owned by a given person or legal entity, or which is the registration or which are the registrations of a given mark. This system has been given the name ROMARIN, standing for Read-Only-memory of Madrid Actualized Registry Information.

8.96 *Other Services.* There were, in 1992, several other services in the International Bureau which used computers in the performance of their daily tasks.

One of them serves the activities of *assistance to developing countries*. A number of interconnected personal computers store the data concerning candidates for training and study trips. Those data are used in the process of selecting the candidates and recording the data concerning the accomplishment of the training or study trips by those selected. In 1992, a similar system was under development for the selection of lecturers and other experts susceptible of being entrusted, or actually entrusted, with missions in developing countries.

Another computerized system, operational since 1983, is used for handling *subscriptions* and *sales* of WIPO-issued *publications*.

Still another computerized system processes the data of the *statistics*, in each country of the world, of the legal nature, number, origin and other data concerning applications for, and grants or registration of, industrial property titles of inventions, marks and industrial designs.

A further computerized system, operational since 1989, is that of the *library* of the International Bureau. It constitutes the catalog of the holdings of the library, searchable by subject matter, name of author, country of publication and language. It also serves for the ordering of books and periodicals and the monitoring of the receipt of any new acquisition.

Another computerized service, in existence since 1992, concerns the *International Patent Classification (IPC)*. As already stated, this Classification distinguishes between some 64,000 fields of technology, describes each by words in English and several other languages and provides each with a distinctive symbol. This classification, which is managed and updated on a computer system, was, as from 1991, made available on a CD-ROM; searching using this CD-ROM allows the finding of the place and symbol of any field by feeding into a computer work station words, freely chosen by the searcher, in English, French, German and Spanish. Furthermore, on the screen of the work station, one can call up and see any part of the nine-volume, book-form publication of the Classification.

Finally, in 1992, several other computerized systems were under preparation: one to serve for the registering of incoming and outgoing *mail*, another to serve for the registration of *international industrial designs* under the Hague Agreement, and still another to further facilitate the operation of the “*flexi-time*” system of working hours.



9. WIPO'S RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

9.1 United Nations – 9.2 Specialized Agencies and GATT – 9.3 Regional Intergovernmental Organizations (9.31 European Communities, 9.32 Regional Industrial Property Offices, 9.33 Other Intergovernmental Organizations)

It is indispensable for the advancement of the international protection of intellectual property that WIPO maintain working relations with all those intergovernmental organizations which have or try to have an influence on such protection.

Furthermore, it is a necessity for WIPO to maintain relations with the United Nations and WIPO's sister specialized agencies, in order to place WIPO's activities also at the disposal of the promotion of general peace and prosperity and to at least try to participate in the management of the "common system" of staff salaries (applied in 1992 by WIPO and by 11 of the 15 other specialized agencies).

This chapter deals first with the United Nations, then with specialized agencies and, finally, with regional intergovernmental organizations.

9.1 United Nations

As already stated, since December 17, 1974, an agreement has been in force between the United Nations and WIPO. The Agreement recognizes the jurisdiction, in the United Nations system of organizations, of WIPO in the field of intellectual property. It obliges WIPO to take into consideration the recommendations of the United Nations (whether coming from the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)) directed also to the specialized agencies if not specifically to WIPO.

Such recommendations are, *de jure*, just that. Whether they are followed or not depends on the Governing Bodies of WIPO. *De facto*, however, they are followed, if for no other reason than that they originate from bodies which have more or less the same membership (governments of the same countries) as the Governing Bodies of WIPO.

In any case, recommendations explicitly dealing with intellectual property have not, during the 18 years during

which WIPO has been a specialized agency (1974 to 1992), been adopted by the United Nations. ■

Action in favor of certain countries or groups of countries, particularly if in distress, are taken by WIPO with or without recommendations by the United Nations but, of course, there is little, if anything, that WIPO can do to fight hunger, poverty, natural disasters or armed conflicts.

The recommendations and the attitude of the United Nations in respect of certain political questions are generally an extremely useful guide for WIPO; for example, when one has to decide which countries and which governments should, and which should not, be recognized. They spare WIPO political difficulties even though some of the attitudes have resulted in a situation where a few countries engaged an important activity—even internationally—in the field of intellectual property cannot develop their international intellectual property relations within the framework of WIPO.

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) is a creation of the United Nations. *De jure*, its members are the executive heads of the United Nations and specialized agencies. *De facto*, the membership is more than double.

The executive heads of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and of the secretariat of that "non-organization," the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)—neither of them being a specialized agency—are treated as full members. Since their executive heads are elected officials, like the executive heads of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the assimilation is understandable and useful.

The situation of "organs" and "programs" set up by the United Nations is somewhat different, not only because they are not specialized agencies but also because their executive heads are not elected officers. Yet, they are

treated as members of the ACC. On July 14, 1992, there were at least 20 such organs or programs. They included the following: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO), United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS or Habitat), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations University (UNU), World Food Council (WFC), World Food Programme (WFP).

During those 18 years (from 1974 to July 14, 1992), the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination met approximately 50 times. Until 1990, there were three ordinary meetings—each lasting an average of two days—per year: one in October in New York, one around April at the headquarters of one of the specialized agencies (WIPO was host to such a meeting in 1979), and one in July in Geneva to coincide with the yearly meeting of ECOSOC. However, since 1991, what used to be the simultaneous meeting of ACC with ECOSOC has been discontinued.

The meetings are mostly chaired by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. During the above-mentioned 18 years, the incumbents were Kurt Waldheim (Austria, until December 1981), Javier Pérez de Cuellar (Peru, from January 1982 to December 1991) and Boutros Boutros-Ghali (Egypt, since January 1992).

One of the questions that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination discussed in practically all its meetings was the inadequacy of the “common system” of salaries and other staff employment conditions. In several instances, the Committee adopted suggestions directed to the General Assembly of the United Nations and the International Civil Service Commission, the two bodies—albeit on different levels—responsible for the common system. However, most of the time, both bodies paid little heed to the suggestions.

WIPO has a particularly close and substantial cooperation with the *United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)* which is the main multilateral funding source for the technical assistance provided by the United Nations system. The contribution of UNDP to WIPO's development cooperation program for the benefit of developing

Secretaries General of the United Nations



Kurt Waldheim



Javier Pérez de Cuellar



Boutros Boutros-Ghali

countries has been described earlier in this essay. That contribution permitted the International Bureau to far outperform the results that could have been expected without such support.

The excellent relations between the International Bureau and the secretariat of UNDP are due to the frequent, almost daily, contacts between staff members in both organizations. Those contacts take the form of attendance at formal meetings (including meetings of their respective governing bodies) organized by WIPO or UNDP, regular consultations between the two sides in Geneva and New York and telephone conversations. In addition, there are many consultations, together with the beneficiary developing countries, in the field offices of UNDP. Those field offices and their heads, called United Nations Resident Coordinators or UNDP Resident (or Regional) Representatives, definitely facilitate contact between WIPO and developing countries since WIPO itself does not maintain any field offices.

For several years preceding 1993, the International Bureau had participated in the meetings of United Nations bodies dealing with environmental questions, notably the *United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)* and the *United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)*. The industrial property aspects of the ownership, transfer and use of technology in the environmental context, particularly inventions pertaining to biological diversity and the ozone layer, are of direct interest to WIPO.

In 1990, WIPO organized jointly with UNEP a meeting of experts on the role of industrial property in the transfer of technology which reduces the depletion of the ozone layer.

In 1991, the International Bureau organized, together with the secretariat of UNCED, a Meeting of Experts on the Acquisition by Developing Countries of Environmentally Relevant Technology Protected as Intellectual Property.

In 1988, WIPO initiated jointly with UNEP and the Union of African Journalists (UAJ) the creation of a joint UNEP-WIPO-UAJ Award to encourage African inventors to concentrate their work on inventions useful to environmental protection in Africa. The joint prize consists of a WIPO gold medal and a certificate. Two African inventors received the Award, in 1989 and in 1990.

9.2 *Specialized Agencies and GATT*

Among the specialized agencies with which WIPO has had working relations during the whole 25-year period (1967 to 1992) are the *United Nations Educational,*

Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) and the *International Labour Organisation (ILO)*.

The Universal Copyright Convention of 1952 established the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee and provided that the Director of BIRPI (whose title later changed to Director General of WIPO) or his representative might attend the meetings of the Committee in an advisory capacity (in the same capacity as the Director-General of Unesco or his representative). For years—principally between 1971 and 1989—that Committee and the Executive Committee of the Berne Union held joint sessions, every second year, alternately at the headquarters of WIPO and the headquarters of Unesco (Paris). During the same period, several committees of experts or working groups, dealing with substantive copyright questions of international significance, were co-sponsored (jointly convened and serviced) by WIPO and Unesco. However, due mainly to the fact that, for various political and budgetary reasons, Unesco's input gradually became smaller, the custom of joint or co-sponsored meetings was abandoned in the late nineteen-eighties. This separation did not mean, however, that Unesco was not invited to, and was not represented at, all WIPO meetings falling within the program of the Berne Union. WIPO, too, continued to be invited to the (very few) meetings in the field of copyright that Unesco convened after the above-mentioned separation.

The Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations of 1961 established an Intergovernmental Committee "to study questions concerning the application and operation of this [the Rome] Convention" and "to collect proposals and to prepare documentation for possible revision of this [the Rome] Convention" (Article 32.1).

The number of members of the Intergovernmental Committee is limited in the Convention; it had already reached the limit of 12 in 1977. The Convention provides that officials of the International Labour Office, Unesco and "the Bureau of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works," designated by the heads of the three Organizations, "shall constitute the Secretariat of the Committee" (Article 32.5).

The Intergovernmental Committee started to meet in 1967 and its last meeting before July 14, 1992, was held in 1991. During that period, it met 15 times (13 times in ordinary and twice in extraordinary sessions).

During that period, there were not many questions concerning the application and operation of the Rome Convention on the agendas of the Intergovernmental Committee. Nor had any serious preparations for a possible revision of the Rome Convention started. Although it was generally recognized in 1992 that the regime provided for in the Rome Convention—which, in 1992, reached the age of 31 years—needed revision, there was a growing opinion

that perhaps another framework, possibly entirely within WIPO, would be preferable. The question was, in 1992, at the center of the attention of the interested circles and of WIPO itself. ■

In 1986, GATT had decided to deal, in its so-called Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, with “the trade-related aspects” of intellectual property. By July 14, 1992, the draft of a set of rules had been produced dealing with all aspects of intellectual property, and in great detail. The draft clearly duplicates most of what is provided for in the substantive law treaties administered by WIPO. Although, during the preparation of the draft, the International Bureau was requested by GATT to prepare, and indeed prepared, several studies on the state of the protection of intellectual property in the world, WIPO had no part in the discussions which led to the GATT draft. WIPO invited GATT to each of its meetings dealing with substantive intellectual property law, and GATT was represented in almost all of them, but WIPO was invited only to GATT meetings of a formal kind and not to the (very numerous) meetings that discussed the substantive intellectual property questions and worked on the above-mentioned draft. This unbalanced situation flowed—almost needless to say—entirely from the will of the governments representing their countries, whether in WIPO or in GATT.

9.3 Regional Intergovernmental Organizations

9.31 *European Communities.* When WIPO became operational (1970), the European Communities (the European Coal and Steel Community, the European Atomic Energy Community, and the European Economic Community) consisted of six member States (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands). By July 14, 1992, there were 12 members: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom.

The Council of the European Communities may, on the proposal of the Commission of the European Communities, adopt “Regulations” and “Directives.” A Regulation applies directly in the member States from its effective date, which is fixed in the Regulation itself. A Directive obliges each member State to bring into force (national) laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with the Directive by a date which is fixed in the Directive itself.

In the field of intellectual property, no Regulation was in force, but three Directives were in force, on July 14, 1992. They were (i) the Directive “on the legal protection of topographies of semiconductor products” (87/54), (ii) the “First” Directive “to approximate the laws of the Member States relating to trade marks” (89/104) and



(iii) the Directive “on the legal protection of computer programs” (91/250).

On July 14, 1992, the time limit for compliance had expired in the first, whereas the time limit for compliance with the latter two was expected to expire on December 28 and 31, 1992, respectively.

By July 14, 1992, the Council of the European Communities had adopted two Regulations. They were: (i) the Regulation concerning “the creation of a supplementary protection certificate for medicinal products” (1768/92) and (ii) the Regulation concerning “the protection of geographical indications and appellations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs” (2081/92). They were expected to enter into force on January 18, 1993, and July 24, 1993, respectively.

By July 14, 1992, several hearings and expert meetings were held by the Commission of the European Communities on seven planned Directives. They concerned the following subjects: (i) protection of biotechnological inventions, (ii) protection of data bases, (iii) copyright and neighboring rights applicable to satellite broadcasting and cable retransmission, (iv) harmonization of the term of protection for copyright and certain neighboring rights, (v) protection of

the right of rental and lending of authors, performing artists, phonogram producers and producers of first fixations of films, and of certain (other) rights of performing artists, phonogram producers, producers of first fixations of films, broadcasting organizations and cable distributors, (vi) home copying of sound and audiovisual recordings, (vii) harmonization of industrial design laws. The first three were, on July 14, 1992, already before the Council.

The International Bureau of WIPO had been invited to some of the above-mentioned hearings and, in an observer capacity, to some of the said expert meetings.

In the field of the registration of trademarks and industrial designs, the Commission of the European Communities was, on July 14, 1992, in the process of preparing the setting-up of a Community Trademark Office and a Community Industrial Design Office. Work on the first started in 1976, whereas on the latter, it started in 1991.

In the field of the granting of patents, the "Convention for the European Patent for the Common Market" (generally referred to as "the Community Patent Convention") was—after 20 years of preparation—adopted in a diplomatic conference of the member States held at Luxembourg in 1975. In 1989 and 1992, further diplomatic conferences dealt with measures designed to facilitate the entry into force of the Convention. However, by July 14, 1992, the Convention had not yet entered into force. WIPO was invited as an observer to the diplomatic conferences dealing with the Community Patent Convention and to the meetings of the Interim Committee which had the task of preparing the entry into force of the Convention.

As far as the participation of the European Communities in the meetings organized by WIPO is concerned, the situation was as follows. The Communities participated in the Diplomatic Conferences of Washington (on integrated circuits, 1989) and Madrid (on the Madrid Protocol, 1989), not as an observer but as a member delegation, with the same rights—except the right to be elected as officers—as delegations of States. The resulting two treaties (Washington Treaty and Madrid Protocol) make the European Communities eligible for becoming a party to the Washington Treaty and, once the Community Trade Mark Office is established, to the Madrid Protocol.

The Commission of the European Communities participated in the preparatory meetings that led to the Diplomatic Conference on the Patent Law Treaty (first part, in 1991) and the two diplomatic conferences mentioned above. It also participated, with the same status as member States, in the meetings that, in 1992, still worked on possible future treaties expected to be concluded under the aegis of WIPO, in particular the planned Treaty for the Settlement of Disputes Between States in the Field of Intellectual Property, the Treaty on the Simplification of Administrative Procedures Concerning Marks and the Protocol to

the Berne Convention. As far as the planned new Treaty on the International Registration of Industrial Designs is concerned, the European Communities participated in the preparatory meetings in an observer capacity (since they had not yet legislated in the field of industrial designs).

It is to be noted that the participation of the European Communities in the capacity of a member (rather than observer delegation) in certain WIPO-organized meetings did not exclude the participation in the same meetings, and in the same capacity, of the member States of the European Communities. In certain fields of intellectual property, the legislative function is shared by the European Communities and its member States, unless such a function has been taken over by the European Communities from their member States, and this is a trend that, in 1992, appeared to be in the process of spreading. It is important, therefore, that the European Communities participate in the development of intellectual property at the global level.

9.32 Regional Industrial Property Offices. On July 14, 1992, there were five regional industrial property offices in existence and operational. Two were in Africa, and three were in Europe.

The two African offices were the *African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI)* with 14 French-speaking African member States and the *African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO)* with 14 English-speaking African member States. Both issue patents and register industrial designs. OAPI also registers marks. The origins of OAPI go back to 1962, those of ARIPO to 1976.

The International Bureau has had close working relations with both since their foundation. They are represented in all WIPO-organized meetings of interest to them, and WIPO is represented in meetings of their governing bodies. Many of their staff members were beneficiaries of fellowships and were invited to training courses organized by WIPO. But the two Organizations themselves received, for on-the-job training, persons from various developing countries.

The International Bureau assisted the Offices with legal advice and free-of-charge patent search, and in the case of ARIPO, examination reports, and it helped them in the computerization of their administrative procedures and the establishment of collections of patent documents of some of the industrialized countries. In 1992, in cooperation with the European Patent Office, the International Bureau started to record on CD-ROMs all the patents issued, from the beginning of its operations, by OAPI.

The three European Offices were the *European Patent Office (EPO)*—which was founded in 1973 (that is, three years later than the PCT Union) but which became operational on the same day as the PCT, that is, on June 1, 1978—and the two Benelux Offices, namely, the *Benelux*

Trademark Office (BBM) (founded in 1962) and the *Benelux Designs Office (BBDM)* (founded in 1966). On July 14, 1992, the EPO had 16 member countries and each of the two Benelux Offices had three member countries. The EPO grants patents with potential effect in its member countries, whereas the two Benelux Offices register marks and industrial designs, respectively, with effect in their member countries.

WIPO's relations with the EPO are close. This is particularly necessary because of the PCT. The grant of European patents (the patents granted by the EPO) may be applied for in international applications filed under the PCT. The EPO is one of the International Searching Authorities and one of the International Preliminary Examining Authorities under the PCT. There is cooperation between the International Bureau and the EPO in the creation of various CD-ROM products containing also the text or data of international applications filed under the PCT.

There is cooperation between the International Bureau and the EPO also in their programs for assisting developing countries. In particular, the EPO allows staff members to make missions to developing countries within the programs of cooperation that the International Bureau carries out in those countries, and the EPO receives WIPO trainees from developing countries for on-the-job training or as visitors on study trips in EPO headquarters in Munich or in its branch offices in The Hague and Vienna.

The EPO is invited and regularly participates in WIPO meetings of interest to it and vice-versa. Staff members of the International Bureau and the EPO meet frequently, and the Director General of WIPO has consultations with the President of the European Patent Office whenever circumstances make consultations desirable.

The relations of WIPO with the two Benelux Offices are dominated by the fact that the registration of Benelux trademarks may be obtained via the international trademark registration (Madrid) system and that the international deposit of industrial designs, under the WIPO-administered Hague Agreement, have effect in the three Benelux countries.

The Benelux Offices regularly participate in all WIPO meetings of interest to them.

9.33 Other Intergovernmental Organizations. There were, on July 14, 1992, 24 intergovernmental organizations, other than those belonging to the United Nations system of organizations or the regional organizations already mentioned, which had an observer status in WIPO, mostly provided for in bilateral working agreements between WIPO, on the one hand, and each organization, on the other. These organizations participate in WIPO meetings of interest to them, and the International Bureau

sends representatives to those meetings of the said organizations which are of interest to WIPO. Every region of the world is represented by such organizations, for example, Africa, by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL); the Arab region, by the League of Arab States (LAS); Latin America and the Caribbean, by the Latin American Economic System (SELA), the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM); Asia, by the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN); Europe, by the Council of Europe (CE) and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).



10. WIPO'S RELATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The objectives of WIPO and the activities of the International Bureau designed to realize those objectives are determined by governments, namely, the governments of the States members of WIPO and party to the treaties administered by WIPO. This is done by the Assemblies and the other Governing Bodies and at other WIPO meetings after an exchange of views between the government delegates and the Director General or the staff of the International Bureau.

However, in order to make the activities useful in practice, it is also necessary that those who represent the thinking of the users of the institution of intellectual property also participate in that exchange of views. By users are meant, first of all, authors, inventors, owners of trademarks and creators of industrial designs. Also meant are their assignees and licensees, such as publishers, organizers of concerts and theatrical performances, phonogram producers, broadcasters, anyone incorporating an invention in articles or using them in processes, firms authorized to use someone else's trademarks, including franchisees, etc. Finally, also meant are their representatives, such as attorneys and patent and trademark agents, and any member of the public.

The vast majority of users are, from an economic point of view, in the private (as distinguished from the public or government) sector. They have hundreds of associations to protect and promote their interests. Since they are not representing government views, they are called non-governmental organizations ("NGOs"), representing "the private sector."

Non-governmental organizations may be international or national. They are international when their members come from several countries; they may be global or worldwide (at least in their aspirations), regional (for example, African), or subregional (for example, South-East Asian). Non-governmental organizations are called "national" when all or most of their members are from the same country.

In 1992, there were several hundred national non-governmental organizations directly or indirectly interested in intellectual property matters. It would be difficult for WIPO to maintain contact with all of them. This is why preference is given to contacts with international non-governmental organizations, whose number—with interest in intellectual property matters and having permanent

observer status in WIPO—amounted to 109 on July 14, 1992. It must, nevertheless, be noted that WIPO does maintain contact with a few national non-governmental organizations, particularly where the organization has a very large membership (thousands of members), where it has a definitive influence on its country's policy in international intellectual property matters, and where it is generally recognized, in its country—because of the number and status of its members—as being truly representative of the interests it represents.

The contacts take place mainly through mutual representation in meetings. On the one hand, the International Bureau invites non-governmental organizations to those WIPO meetings that deal with matters of interest to them. In the last years of the 25-year period (1967-1992) under consideration, there were around 70 WIPO meetings each year to which non-governmental organizations were invited, and the number of such organizations actually present in each meeting was between three and 40. On the other hand, non-governmental organizations invite WIPO to some of its meetings. For example, in 1991, WIPO was represented in some 30 meetings of non-governmental organizations.

Another form of contact consists of the exchange of documents. Non-governmental organizations receive the full documentation of every WIPO meeting of possible interest to them, and they receive them even if they are not actually represented at the meeting.

Once a year, the Director General convenes the non-governmental organizations to meet with him for half a day at WIPO's headquarters. No one else is invited. The meeting is informal (no minutes are taken). It deals with every item on WIPO's program, possible items on future WIPO programs and any other item that any of the participants wishes to deal with. The number of participants in this meeting held in 1991 was 30.

Finally, once a year, the Director General has separate private meetings with the main officers of four international non-governmental organizations: the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), the International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI), the Licensing Executives Society International (LESI) and the International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI).

All this demonstrates that the contacts between WIPO and the private sector, or between the International Bureau and non-governmental organizations, are very close. The private sector has a real and direct influence on the policy of WIPO, and the activities of the International Bureau are completely transparent for the interested circles. In these respects, WIPO is probably the most advanced among the United Nations family of organizations.

It is the task of the Governing Bodies to grant, on the proposal of the Director General, permanent observer status in WIPO to international non-governmental organizations. The number of such organizations has constantly increased during the period from 1967 to 1992. On July 14, 1992, there were 109 such organizations, 23 of them classified as interested in more than one field of intellectual property, 29 as essentially concerned with industrial property and 57 as essentially concerned with copyright and neighboring rights.





Arpad Bogsch
Director General of WIPO, 1973-



The Blue Tower of WIPO on the Place des Nations in Geneva (Built Between 1974 and 1978)

by its architect

Pierre Brillard, Geneva



This is undoubtedly the work into which I have put the most of myself, which I have experienced with the greatest intensity and in which I have best been able to express myself.

It is also the work that has given me the most satisfaction.

For me, volume is the supreme expression of art, and also the most difficult since all three dimensions have to be mastered. Color is an accessory which merely lends emphasis to the various aspects of volume.

A straight line, by itself, has no spirit. It has no content, no variant; several straight lines are required to express a shape. Forever the same, it leaves little room for imagination: if it stops, we know how it would have continued.

A curve, on the other hand, always contains a message. It can range from extremes of gentleness to extremes of brutality; it is a source of great sentimental and intellectual wealth, it suggests, it creates, it lives. If it stops, we do not know how it would have continued; it holds a mystery, and man, ever desirous of knowledge and understanding, is disturbed by this mystery.

My prime concern when creating the House of WIPO was to avoid the ponderous bulk of a static tower, planted heavily, aggressively in the ground.

I was looking for a light, lively design that would change with the changes in light quality from morning to evening or from day to day; one that would change also according to the movements of the viewer who, as his viewpoint changed, would be presented with new perspectives. A design that shared in the life of the sky and clouds, and played with them.

That is how I came to imagine this façade of glass in the shape of a concave arc on which the daylight plays with infinite variety.

The large conference hall was moved outside the main building on account of its considerable volume. As the heart of WIPO, it now nestles symbolically within the protecting curve of the tall façade. In this way it fits neatly into the overall design.

By contrast, and in order to emphasize the lightness of the glazed façades, two large windowless panels clad in red granite occupy half of each side wall from top to bottom.



Resting as they are on sandstone, they have an obvious structural role in bracing the tower, and are supplemented in this by the central core of the building, which comprises four elevator shafts in pairs flanked by two emergency staircases, all in reinforced concrete.

However, this lightness of architectural design had also to be matched by the color, the structure and the nature of the materials used.

“Absorbent” glazing, consisting of two sheets of glass separated by a dry vacuum, was making a timid appearance on the market. The sapphire-blue color, obtained by means of a fine dusting of silver-oxide powder on the inner surface of one of the two panes, which are hermetically sealed with a special putty, particularly suited my plans.

What I was looking for was one-piece glazed panels to the full height of each floor, which would avoid the need for intermediate frames. The dimensions involved were at the limit of manufacturing capabilities.

It was most important to me to achieve a color that was the same, seen from the outside, for the transparent glazing of the offices and for the translucent parts between floors that were to camouflage the concrete slabs and the technical installations for the air conditioning, heating, electricity, telephone and communications.

I undertook numerous tests on a full-scale model until I achieved a perfect result.

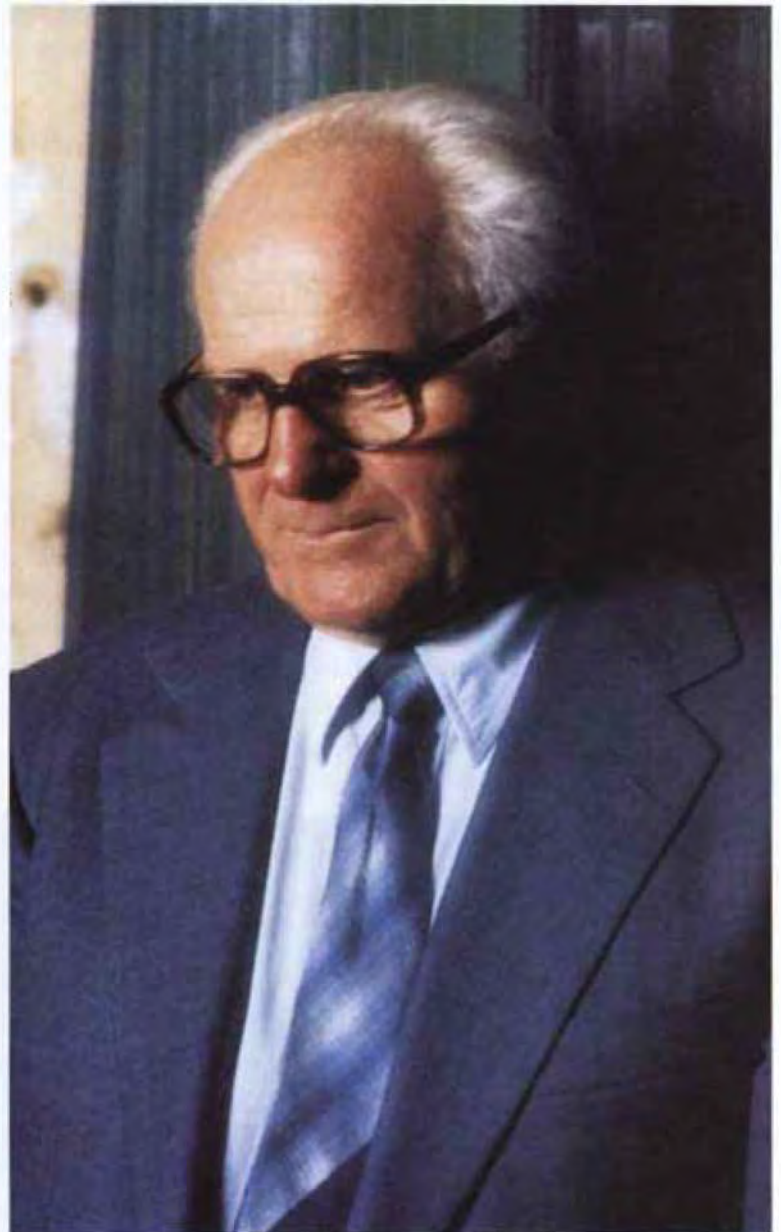
The load-bearing structure of the building had to be so designed as to be invisible from the outside; the curve of glass should simply outline the volume, with no divisions, either vertical or horizontal.

This was achieved by increasing the number of uprights, which were located every 1.2 meters, alongside each glazing module. They are small, solid-steel pillars 10 x 10 cm in section, which bear the solid reinforced-concrete floor slabs. Such an arrangement considerably lessens the expansion and “creep” of the slabs, a phenomenon that otherwise tends to affect large spans. This increase in number of bearing points results in better load distribution, and prevents distortions which the façade could not accommodate without a certain amount of broken glass.

From the inside, these slender pillars are hardly visible, and in no way restrict either the use of the premises or the glazed surfaces. They make it possible to secure partitions to the façade every 1.2 meters.

The fragile nature of the large glass façade panels called for a metal bearing structure, but one in which every element had to be individually designed to preserve its freedom of movement.

In spite of the 600 kg that each window unit weighed, I wanted the load-bearing structure to be as discreet as possible, with only a fine latticework of aluminum visible.



Pierre Brillard
Architect of the BIRPI (1960) and
WIPO (1978) Buildings

Apart from that, the glass had to be fitted to the metal in a manner that was flexible enough to allow for the expansion and contraction of the two materials, exposed as they were to the wind and to considerable temperature variations, and yet ensured a perfect seal.

This was achieved by the use of a strip of artificial foam rubber, tailor-made to fit all round the window frame without a join. It is black and invisible. All that is seen is a thin strip of profiled aluminum screwed to the load-bearing structure which holds two adjacent window units in place at the same time. This forms the silver-colored latticework that shows up on the façade.

The joints between the window panels allow each panel to be set at different angles, so that these myriad facets combine and merge to highlight the smooth arc of the façade.

Because the window units are sealed, the outer surfaces are cleaned and maintained from a cradle suspended from a trolley that moves on rails fitted in the roof.

Access to the lobby from outside is afforded by a porch of slender columns made of solid stainless steel and twin entrances, each with double automatic doors.

The lobby occupies a very large area, and the ceiling height of the ground floor was insufficient to lend a building of this importance the prestige that it deserved.

I therefore opened up a large area of the first floor in order to give the lobby a ceiling height corresponding to two floors. A cupola inset with gilded mosaic made in the workshops of the Vatican serves to lighten the ceiling and further increase its height.

The dominant feature of the lobby is the wall fountain, which takes up the full height of a wall six meters high by eleven wide, and is executed in small squares of various types of marble and contrasting grey rock.

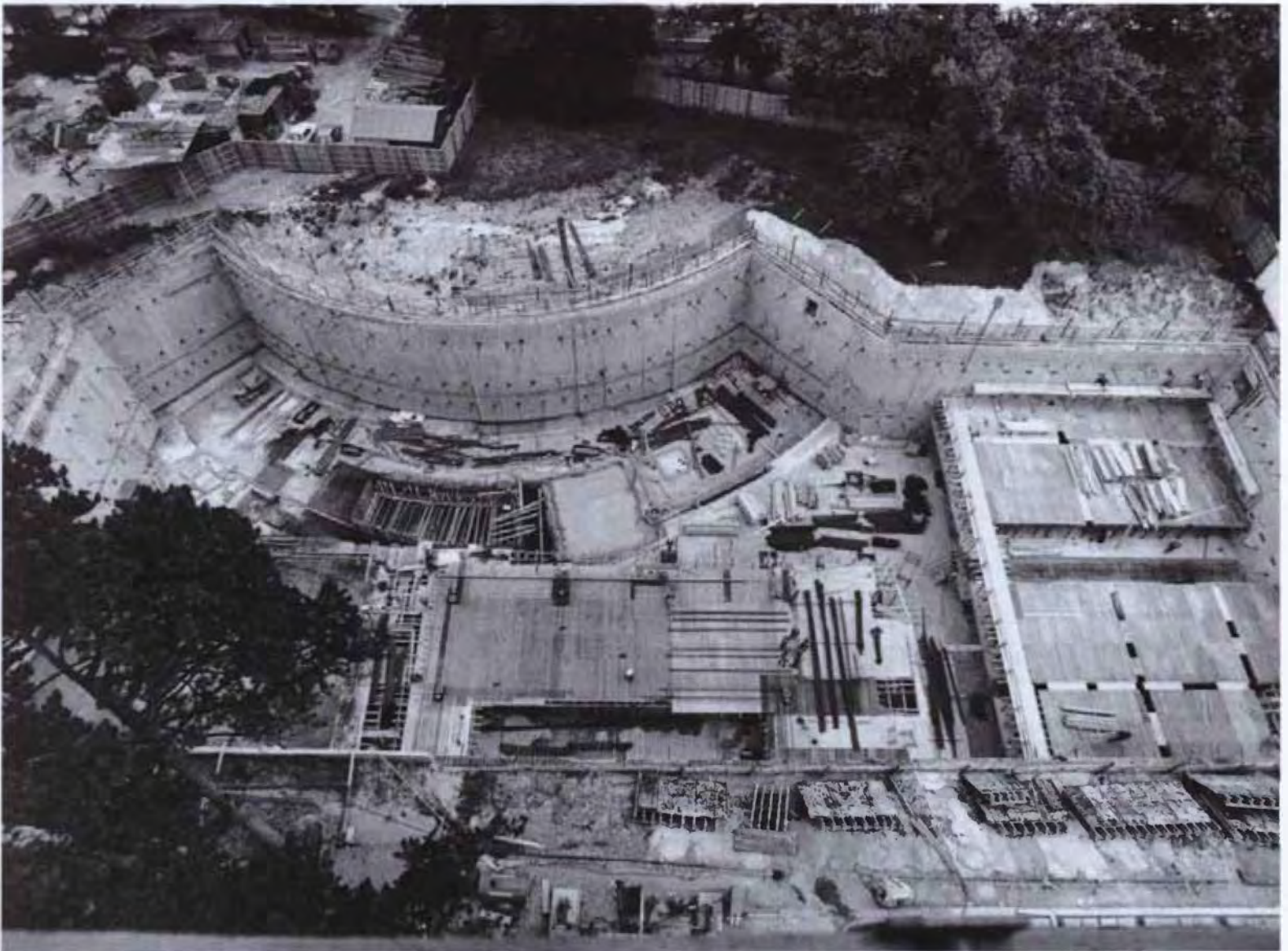
The fountain has a symbolic theme in keeping with this temple of world intellectual property protection.

It represents the emergence of the world from the mists, represented by white marble, beneath which water, the source of all life, appears as from a spring and trickles down the wall.

Then comes the Earth itself represented by the grey rock.

The water gives birth to plant life, which we see as marble that is first pale green and gradually darkens as that life becomes more dense.

At the foot of the wall the water, representing human thought, collects in a marble basin from which five multi-colored ribbons spring forth, representing thought in the five continents. These ribbons, with their ever-changing colors, spread through the entire lobby. They wind in and out at the whim of mankind, broadening as they pass through centuries of enlightenment and narrowing during periods of intellectual austerity.



This cycle, extending from the birth of the world to the present day, culminates in the apotheosis of a sunburst, representing the discovery of nuclear energy.

Immediately above, the gilded cupola, as well as increasing the height of the lobby, gives it volume and life at this focal point.

All the marble for this unique floor and that of the wall fountain were chosen piece by piece and put together in the course of exciting work sessions in which the Director General of WIPO, Dr. A. Bogsch, myself and senior representatives of the Roman marble industry were all absorbed.

The opening up of the first floor to increase the height of the lobby made it necessary to surround the remaining part with a safety railing.

I wanted at all costs to avoid the creation of a wall-like barrier.

Some form of barrier was essential for practical reasons, of course, but I wanted it to be invisible, diaphanous, seemingly nonexistent. I spent a great deal of time looking for such an ethereal design, a search which eventually earned the ironworker Walo Grandjean the task of forging more than 900 meters of wide, flat strips of iron. I should like to pay tribute here to the work of this modest and self-effacing craftsman.

Two conference rooms were created, leading off the main hall which affords access to them.

The largest is oval in shape, without any central pillar. One of the long sides is entirely glazed from floor to ceiling, with electrically-operated outside blinds and inside curtains. The other side is trimmed with exotic dark wood from the Orient and accommodates the four simultaneous interpretation booths as well as the two entrance doors.

The two shorter sides are straight and trimmed with heavy colored drapes which conceal the air-conditioning installation.

The ceiling, which is also slightly curved, is fully lit across its entire area. It consists of innumerable champagne-colored translucent glass tiles from Murano, with an irregular raised pattern on their surface. The mountings of the tiles are invisible, and the spaces between are left open to allow air to pass through to the air-conditioning system. In this way the rising stale air and smoke are ducted away, together with the heat generated by the lamps set into the false ceiling.

The floor is carpeted in apple-green moquette with a multi-colored pattern.

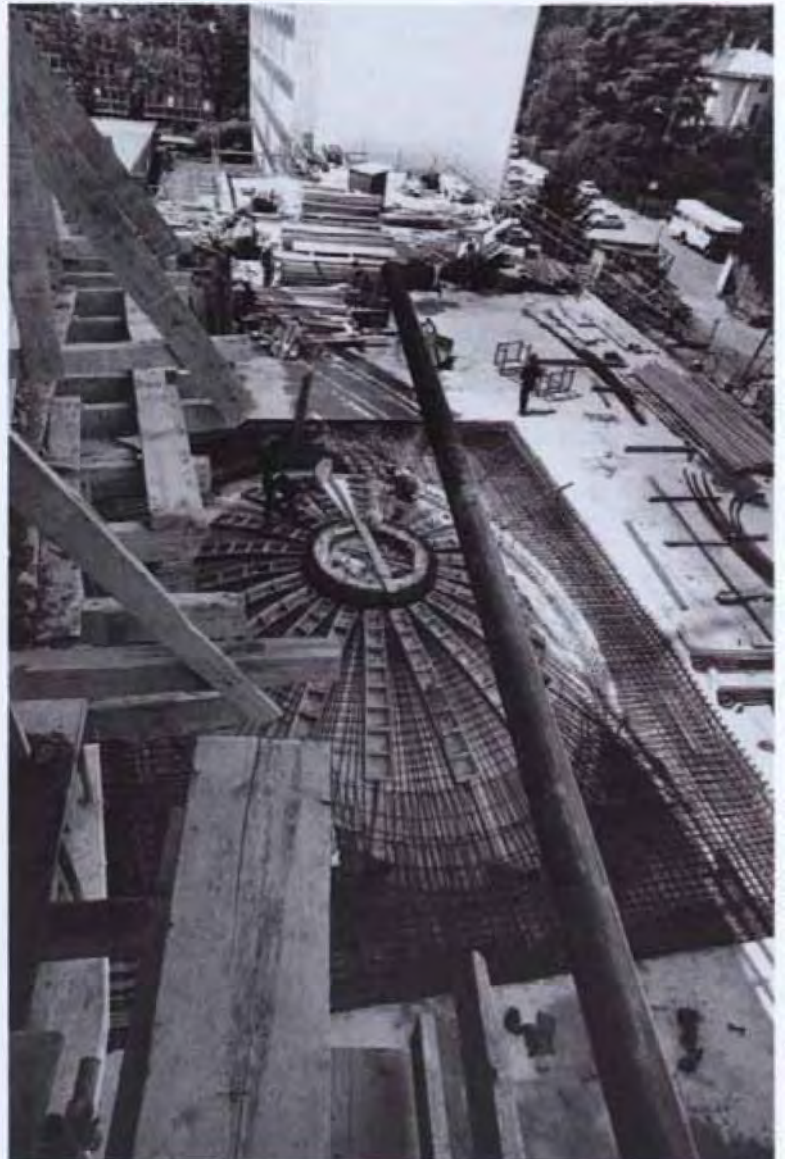
This hall has a seating capacity of 250; each seat is equipped with a desk wired to the sound system, so that

speakers may take the floor without leaving their places, and also so that their interventions may be instantly translated into three other languages.

The desk for the chairmen and officers of meetings is on a raised platform.

The acoustics and air-conditioning in this hall are particularly effective. This is due both to the shape of the hall and to the materials used in it.

Outside, beneath the glazed part of the hall, there is a long trough from which water tumbles two meters in a 65-meter wide cascade. This curtain of water forms an animated base for the hall, and the sound of rushing water dampens the noise of nearby traffic. The water collects in a large basin graced by two statues by Giambologna, the 16th-century Florentine sculptor. They are castings taken from the original water nymphs in Neptune's fountain on the Piazza Signoria, in front of the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence.



The smaller room is rectangular. One of its longer sides is glazed, the other trimmed with wood, with the glass fronts of the simultaneous interpretation booths and the entrance door let into it. The ceiling is fully lit from side to side, and the floor carpeted. The room is furnished with desks equipped for sound.

The remainder of the lobby, the walls of which are either extensively glazed or trimmed with wood, includes wash-rooms, cloakrooms and the doors of the four paired elevators.

The upper floors are all occupied by offices, the dimensions of which may be altered by means of removable metal dividing walls. These walls are insulated against sound and sprayed with a light-colored acrylic paint. The landings are decorated with a different kind of marble to give individuality to each floor.

The building is entirely air-conditioned, as the windows are sealed. The fresh-air inlets are at the foot of the windows, at ground level. The stale air is removed through holes in the

metal ceilings in which the artificial lighting is also incorporated. All the floors are carpeted.

The top floor is a cafeteria for staff and the general public. This floor is entirely glazed and affords a sensational panoramic view of the lake and its banks as far as Lausanne, towards the hills of the Voirons, the Alps with the Mont Blanc, the Salève and the Jura mountains.

The foot of the tower, consisting of the ground and first floors, has slightly more floor space than the tower itself. In addition to the lobby and the small conference room, it accommodates a number of first-floor offices. In the first basement there are the storage areas for the archives and documents, the workshops of the technical staff, the vast heating installation and the air-conditioning plant. Underneath that there are four more basements which have been made into a covered car park with ramp access.

The land around the building has been made into an ornamental park.







The Three Basic Texts of WIPO

This part contains three texts that are basic to WIPO.
The first constituted WIPO.
The second established relations between the United Nations and WIPO.
The third secured the functioning of WIPO Headquarters in Switzerland, and particularly in Geneva.



I

WIPO CONVENTION

Note. The text hereinafter reproduced is the text of the WIPO Convention as signed in Stockholm on July 14, 1967 (entered into force on April 26, 1970), as amended by the General Assembly on September 28, 1979 (with effect on the same date).

It is the text that was in force on July 14, 1992.

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization

Signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967
and as amended on September 28, 1979

The Contracting Parties,

Desiring to contribute to better understanding and cooperation among States for their mutual benefit on the basis of respect for their sovereignty and equality,

Desiring, in order to encourage creative activity, to promote the protection of intellectual property throughout the world,

Desiring to modernize and render more efficient the administration of the Unions established in the fields of the protection of industrial property and the protection of literary and artistic works, while fully respecting the independence of each of the Unions,

Agree as follows:

Article 1

Establishment of the Organization

The World Intellectual Property Organization is hereby established.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Convention:

- (i) "Organization" shall mean the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO);
- (ii) "International Bureau" shall mean the International Bureau of Intellectual Property;
- (iii) "Paris Convention" shall mean the Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property signed on March 20, 1883, including any of its revisions;
- (iv) "Berne Convention" shall mean the Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works signed on September 9, 1886, including any of its revisions;
- (v) "Paris Union" shall mean the International Union established by the Paris Convention;
- (vi) "Berne Union" shall mean the International Union established by the Berne Convention;

(vii) "Unions" shall mean the Paris Union, the Special Unions and Agreements established in relation with that Union, the Berne Union, and any other international agreement designed to promote the protection of intellectual property whose administration is assumed by the Organization according to Article 4(iii);

(viii) "intellectual property" shall include the rights relating to:

- literary, artistic and scientific works,
- performances of performing artists, phonograms, and broadcasts,
- inventions in all fields of human endeavor,
- scientific discoveries,
- industrial designs,
- trademarks, service marks, and commercial names and designations,
- protection against unfair competition,

and all other rights resulting from intellectual activity in the industrial, scientific, literary or artistic fields.

Article 3

Objectives of the Organization

The objectives of the Organization are:

- (i) to promote the protection of intellectual property throughout the world through cooperation among States and, where appropriate, in collaboration with any other international organization,
- (ii) to ensure administrative cooperation among the Unions.

Article 4

Functions

In order to attain the objectives described in Article 3, the Organization, through its appropriate organs, and subject to the competence of each of the Unions:

- (i) shall promote the development of measures designed to facilitate the efficient protection of intellectual property throughout the world and to harmonize national legislation in this field;
- (ii) shall perform the administrative tasks of the Paris Union, the Special Unions established in relation with that Union, and the Berne Union;

- (iii) may agree to assume, or participate in, the administration of any other international agreement designed to promote the protection of intellectual property;
- (iv) shall encourage the conclusion of international agreements designed to promote the protection of intellectual property;
- (v) shall offer its cooperation to States requesting legal-technical assistance in the field of intellectual property;
- (vi) shall assemble and disseminate information concerning the protection of intellectual property, carry out and promote studies in this field, and publish the results of such studies;
- (vii) shall maintain services facilitating the international protection of intellectual property and, where appropriate, provide for registration in this field and the publication of the data concerning the registrations;
- (viii) shall take all other appropriate action.

Article 5 Membership

(1) Membership in the Organization shall be open to any State which is a member of any of the Unions as defined in Article 2 (vii).

(2) Membership in the Organization shall be equally open to any State not a member of any of the Unions, provided that:

- (i) it is a member of the United Nations, any of the Specialized Agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations, or the International Atomic Energy Agency, or is a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, or
- (ii) it is invited by the General Assembly to become a party to this Convention.

Article 6 General Assembly

(1) (a) There shall be a General Assembly consisting of the States party to this Convention which are members of any of the Unions.

(b) The Government of each State shall be represented by one delegate, who may be assisted by alternate delegates, advisors, and experts.

(c) The expenses of each delegation shall be borne by the Government which has appointed it.

(2) The General Assembly shall:

- (i) appoint the Director General upon nomination by the Coordination Committee;
- (ii) review and approve reports of the Director General concerning the Organization and give him all necessary instructions;
- (iii) review and approve the reports and activities of the Coordination Committee and give instructions to such Committee;
- (iv) adopt the biennial budget of expenses common to the Unions;
- (v) approve the measures proposed by the Director General concerning the administration of the international agreements referred to in Article 4 (iii);

- (vi) adopt the financial regulations of the Organization;
- (vii) determine the working languages of the Secretariat, taking into consideration the practice of the United Nations;
- (viii) invite States referred to under Article 5 (2) (ii) to become party to this Convention;
- (ix) determine which States not Members of the Organization and which intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations shall be admitted to its meetings as observers;
- (x) exercise such other functions as are appropriate under this Convention.

(3) (a) Each State, whether member of one or more Unions, shall have one vote in the General Assembly.

(b) One-half of the States members of the General Assembly shall constitute a quorum.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (b), if, in any session, the number of States represented is less than one-half but equal to or more than one-third of the States members of the General Assembly, the General Assembly may make decisions but, with the exception of decisions concerning its own procedure, all such decisions shall take effect only if the following conditions are fulfilled. The International Bureau shall communicate the said decisions to the States members of the General Assembly which were not represented and shall invite them to express in writing their vote or abstention within a period of three months from the date of the communication. If, at the expiration of this period, the number of States having thus expressed their vote or abstention attains the number of States which was lacking for attaining the quorum in the session itself, such decisions shall take effect provided that at the same time the required majority still obtains.

(d) Subject to the provisions of subparagraphs (e) and (f), the General Assembly shall make its decisions by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast.

(e) The approval of measures concerning the administration of international agreements referred to in Article 4 (iii) shall require a majority of three-fourths of the votes cast.

(f) The approval of an agreement with the United Nations under Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations shall require a majority of nine-tenths of the votes cast.

(g) For the appointment of the Director General (paragraph (2) (i)), the approval of measures proposed by the Director General concerning the administration of international agreements (paragraph (2) (v)), and the transfer of headquarters (Article 10), the required majority must be attained not only in the General Assembly but also in the Assembly of the Paris Union and the Assembly of the Berne Union.

(h) Abstentions shall not be considered as votes.

(i) A delegate may represent, and vote in the name of, one State only.

(4) (a) The General Assembly shall meet once in every second calendar year in ordinary session, upon convocation by the Director General.

(b) The General Assembly shall meet in extraordinary session upon convocation by the Director General either at the request of the Coordination Committee or at the request of one-fourth of the States members of the General Assembly.

(c) Meetings shall be held at the headquarters of the Organization.

(5) States party to this Convention which are not members of any of the Unions shall be admitted to the meetings of the General Assembly as observers.

(6) The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

Article 7 Conference

(1) (a) There shall be a Conference consisting of the States party to this Convention whether or not they are members of any of the Unions.

(b) The Government of each State shall be represented by one delegate, who may be assisted by alternate delegates, advisors, and experts.

(c) The expenses of each delegation shall be borne by the Government which has appointed it.

(2) The Conference shall:

(i) discuss matters of general interest in the field of intellectual property and may adopt recommendations relating to such matters, having regard for the competence and autonomy of the Unions;

(ii) adopt the biennial budget of the Conference;

(iii) within the limits of the budget of the Conference, establish the biennial program of legal-technical assistance;

(iv) adopt amendments to this Convention as provided in Article 17;

(v) determine which States not Members of the Organization and which intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations shall be admitted to its meetings as observers;

(vi) exercise such other functions as are appropriate under this Convention.

(3) (a) Each Member State shall have one vote in the Conference.

(b) One-third of the Member States shall constitute a quorum.

(c) Subject to the provisions of Article 17, the Conference shall make its decisions by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast.

(d) The amounts of the contributions of States party to this Convention not members of any of the Unions shall be fixed by a vote in which only the delegates of such States shall have the right to vote.

(e) Abstentions shall not be considered as votes.

(f) A delegate may represent, and vote in the name of, one State only.

(4) (a) The Conference shall meet in ordinary session, upon convocation by the Director General, during the same period and at the same place as the General Assembly.

(b) The Conference shall meet in extraordinary session, upon convocation by the Director General, at the request of the majority of the Member States.

(5) The Conference shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

Article 8 Coordination Committee

(1) (a) There shall be a Coordination Committee consisting of the States party to this Convention which are members of the Executive Committee of the Paris Union, or the Executive Committee of the Berne Union, or both. However, if either of these Executive Committees is composed of more than one-fourth of the number of the countries members of the Assembly which elected it, then such Executive Committee shall designate from among its members the States which will be members of the Coordination Committee, in such a way that their number shall not exceed the one-fourth referred to above, it being understood that the country on the territory of which the Organization has its headquarters shall not be included in the computation of the said one-fourth.

(b) The Government of each State member of the Coordination Committee shall be represented by one delegate, who may be assisted by alternate delegates, advisors, and experts.

(c) Whenever the Coordination Committee considers either matters of direct interest to the program or budget of the Conference and its agenda, or proposals for the amendment of this Convention which would affect the rights or obligations of States party to this Convention not members of any of the Unions, one-fourth of such States shall participate in the meetings of the Coordination Committee with the same rights as members of that Committee. The Conference shall, at each of its ordinary sessions, designate these States.

(d) The expenses of each delegation shall be borne by the Government which has appointed it.

(2) If the other Unions administered by the Organization wish to be represented as such in the Coordination Committee, their representatives must be appointed from among the States members of the Coordination Committee.

(3) The Coordination Committee shall:

(i) give advice to the organs of the Unions, the General Assembly, the Conference, and the Director General, on all administrative, financial and other matters of common interest either to two or more of the Unions, or to one or more of the Unions and the Organization, and in particular on the budget of expenses common to the Unions;

(ii) prepare the draft agenda of the General Assembly;

(iii) prepare the draft agenda and the draft program and budget of the Conference;

(iv) [deleted]

(v) when the term of office of the Director General is about to expire, or when there is a vacancy in the post of the Director General, nominate a candidate for appointment to such position by the General Assembly; if the General Assembly does not appoint its nominee, the Coordination Committee shall nominate another candidate; this procedure shall be repeated until the latest nominee is appointed by the General Assembly;

(vi) if the post of the Director General becomes vacant between two sessions of the General Assembly, appoint an Acting Director General for the term preceding the assuming of office by the new Director General;

(vii) perform such other functions as are allocated to it under this Convention.

(4) (a) The Coordination Committee shall meet once every year in ordinary session, upon convocation by the Director General. It shall normally meet at the headquarters of the Organization.

(b) The Coordination Committee shall meet in extraordinary session, upon convocation by the Director General, either on his own initiative, or at the request of its Chairman or one-fourth of its members.

(5) (a) Each State, whether a member of one or both of the Executive Committees referred to in paragraph (1)(a), shall have one vote in the Coordination Committee.

(b) One-half of the members of the Coordination Committee shall constitute a quorum.

(c) A delegate may represent, and vote in the name of, one State only.

(6) (a) The Coordination Committee shall express its opinions and make its decisions by a simple majority of the votes cast. Abstentions shall not be considered as votes.

(b) Even if a simple majority is obtained, any member of the Coordination Committee may, immediately after the vote, request that the votes be the subject of a special recount in the following manner: two separate lists shall be prepared, one containing the names of the States members of the Executive Committee of the Paris Union and the other the names of the States members of the Executive Committee of the Berne Union; the vote of each State shall be inscribed opposite its name in each list in which it appears. Should this special recount indicate that a simple majority has not been obtained in each of those lists, the proposal shall not be considered as carried.

(7) Any State Member of the Organization which is not a member of the Coordination Committee may be represented at the meetings of the Committee by observers having the right to take part in the debates but without the right to vote.

(8) The Coordination Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure.

Article 9 International Bureau

(1) The International Bureau shall be the Secretariat of the Organization.

(2) The International Bureau shall be directed by the Director General, assisted by two or more Deputy Directors General.

(3) The Director General shall be appointed for a fixed term, which shall be not less than six years. He shall be eligible for reappointment for fixed terms. The periods of the initial appointment and possible subsequent appointments, as well as all other conditions of the appointment, shall be fixed by the General Assembly.

(4) (a) The Director General shall be the chief executive of the Organization.

(b) He shall represent the Organization.

(c) He shall report to, and conform to the instructions of, the General Assembly as to the internal and external affairs of the Organization.

(5) The Director General shall prepare the draft programs and budgets and periodical reports on activities. He shall transmit them to the Governments of the interested States and to the competent organs of the Unions and the Organization.

(6) The Director General and any staff member designated by him shall participate, without the right to vote, in all meetings of the General Assembly, the Conference, the Coordination Committee, and any other committee or working group. The Director General or a staff member designated by him shall be ex officio secretary of these bodies.

(7) The Director General shall appoint the staff necessary for the efficient performance of the tasks of the International Bureau. He shall appoint the Deputy Directors General after approval by the Coordination Committee. The conditions of employment shall be fixed by the staff regulations to be approved by the Coordination Committee on the proposal of the Director General. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

(8) The nature of the responsibilities of the Director General and of the staff shall be exclusively international. In the discharge of their duties they shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might prejudice their position as international officials. Each Member State undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Director General and the staff, and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their duties.

Article 10 Headquarters

(1) The headquarters of the Organization shall be at Geneva.

(2) Its transfer may be decided as provided for in Article 6 (3) (d) and (g).

Article 11 Finances

(1) The Organization shall have two separate budgets: the budget of expenses common to the Unions, and the budget of the Conference.

(2) (a) The budget of expenses common to the Unions shall include provision for expenses of interest to several Unions.

(b) This budget shall be financed from the following sources:

(i) contributions of the Unions, provided that the amount of the contribution of each Union shall be fixed by the Assembly of that Union, having regard to the interest the Union has in the common expenses;

- (ii) charges due for services performed by the International Bureau not in direct relation with any of the Unions or not received for services rendered by the International Bureau in the field of legal-technical assistance;
- (iii) sale of, or royalties on, the publications of the International Bureau not directly concerning any of the Unions;
- (iv) gifts, bequests, and subventions, given to the Organization, except those referred to in paragraph (3) (b) (iv);
- (v) rents, interests, and other miscellaneous income, of the Organization.

(3) (a) The budget of the Conference shall include provision for the expenses of holding sessions of the Conference and for the cost of the legal-technical assistance program.

(b) This budget shall be financed from the following sources:

- (i) contributions of States party to this Convention not members of any of the Unions;
- (ii) any sums made available to this budget by the Unions, provided that the amount of the sum made available by each Union shall be fixed by the Assembly of that Union and that each Union shall be free to abstain from contributing to the said budget;
- (iii) sums received for services rendered by the International Bureau in the field of legal-technical assistance;
- (iv) gifts, bequests, and subventions, given to the Organization for the purposes referred to in subparagraph (a).

(4) (a) For the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budget of the Conference, each State party to this Convention not member of any of the Unions shall belong to a class, and shall pay its annual contributions on the basis of a number of units fixed as follows:

Class A	10
Class B	3
Class C	1

(b) Each such State shall, concurrently with taking action as provided in Article 14(1), indicate the class to which it wishes to belong. Any such State may change class. If it chooses a lower class, the State must announce it to the Conference at one of its ordinary sessions. Any such change shall take effect at the beginning of the calendar year following the session.

(c) The annual contribution of each such State shall be an amount in the same proportion to the total sum to be contributed to the budget of the Conference by all such States as the number of its units is to the total of the units of all the said States.

(d) Contributions shall become due on the first of January of each year.

(e) If the budget is not adopted before the beginning of a new financial period, the budget shall be at the same level as the budget of the previous year, in accordance with the financial regulations.

(5) Any State party to this Convention not member of any of the Unions which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions under the present Article, and any State party to this Convention member of any of the Unions which is in arrears in the payment of its contributions to any of the Unions, shall have no vote in any of the bodies of the Organization of which it is a member, if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from

it for the preceding two full years. However, any of these bodies may allow such a State to continue to exercise its vote in that body if, and as long as, it is satisfied that the delay in payment arises from exceptional and unavoidable circumstances.

(6) The amount of the fees and charges due for services rendered by the International Bureau in the field of legal-technical assistance shall be established, and shall be reported to the Coordination Committee, by the Director General.

(7) The Organization, with the approval of the Coordination Committee, may receive gifts, bequests, and subventions, directly from Governments, public or private institutions, associations or private persons.

(8) (a) The Organization shall have a working capital fund which shall be constituted by a single payment made by the Unions and by each State party to this Convention not member of any Union. If the fund becomes insufficient, it shall be increased.

(b) The amount of the single payment of each Union and its possible participation in any increase shall be decided by its Assembly.

(c) The amount of the single payment of each State party to this Convention not member of any Union and its part in any increase shall be a proportion of the contribution of that State for the year in which the fund is established or the increase decided. The proportion and the terms of payment shall be fixed by the Conference on the proposal of the Director General and after it has heard the advice of the Coordination Committee.

(9) (a) In the headquarters agreement concluded with the State on the territory of which the Organization has its headquarters, it shall be provided that, whenever the working capital fund is insufficient, such State shall grant advances. The amount of these advances and the conditions on which they are granted shall be the subject of separate agreements, in each case, between such State and the Organization. As long as it remains under the obligation to grant advances, such State shall have an ex officio seat on the Coordination Committee.

(b) The State referred to in subparagraph (a) and the Organization shall each have the right to denounce the obligation to grant advances, by written notification. Denunciation shall take effect three years after the end of the year in which it has been notified.

(10) The auditing of the accounts shall be effected by one or more Member States, or by external auditors, as provided in the financial regulations. They shall be designated, with their agreement, by the General Assembly.

Article 12

Legal Capacity; Privileges and Immunities

(1) The Organization shall enjoy on the territory of each Member State, in conformity with the laws of that State, such legal capacity as may be necessary for the fulfilment of the Organization's objectives and for the exercise of its functions.

(2) The Organization shall conclude a headquarters agreement with the Swiss Confederation and with any other State in which the headquarters may subsequently be located.

(3) The Organization may conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements with the other Member States with a view to the enjoyment by the Organization, its officials, and representatives of all Member States, of such privileges and immunities as may be necessary for the fulfilment of its objectives and for the exercise of its functions.

(4) The Director General may negotiate and, after approval by the Coordination Committee, shall conclude and sign on behalf of the Organization the agreements referred to in paragraphs (2) and (3).

Article 13

Relations with Other Organizations

(1) The Organization shall, where appropriate, establish working relations and cooperate with other intergovernmental organizations. Any general agreement to such effect entered into with such organizations shall be concluded by the Director General after approval by the Coordination Committee.

(2) The Organization may, on matters within its competence, make suitable arrangements for consultation and cooperation with international non-governmental organizations and, with the consent of the Governments concerned, with national organizations, governmental or non-governmental. Such arrangements shall be made by the Director General after approval by the Coordination Committee.

Article 14

Becoming Party to the Convention

(1) States referred to in Article 5 may become party to this Convention and Member of the Organization by:

- (i) signature without reservation as to ratification, or
- (ii) signature subject to ratification followed by the deposit of an instrument of ratification, or
- (iii) deposit of an instrument of accession.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Convention, a State party to the Paris Convention, the Berne Convention, or both Conventions, may become party to this Convention only if it concurrently ratifies or accedes to, or only after it has ratified or acceded to:

either the Stockholm Act of the Paris Convention in its entirety or with only the limitation set forth in Article 20 (1) (b) (i) thereof,

or the Stockholm Act of the Berne Convention in its entirety or with only the limitation set forth in Article 28 (1) (b) (i) thereof.

(3) Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Director General.

Article 15

Entry into Force of the Convention

(1) This Convention shall enter into force three months after ten States members of the Paris Union and seven States members of the Berne Union have taken action as provided in Article 14 (1), it being understood that, if a State is a member of both Unions, it will be counted in both groups. On that date, this Convention shall enter into force also in respect of States which, not being members of either of the two Unions,

have taken action as provided in Article 14 (1) three months or more prior to that date.

(2) In respect to any other State, this Convention shall enter into force three months after the date on which such State takes action as provided in Article 14 (1).

Article 16

Reservations

No reservations to this Convention are permitted.

Article 17

Amendments

(1) Proposals for the amendment of this Convention may be initiated by any Member State, by the Coordination Committee, or by the Director General. Such proposals shall be communicated by the Director General to the Member States at least six months in advance of their consideration by the Conference.

(2) Amendments shall be adopted by the Conference. Whenever amendments would affect the rights and obligations of States party to this Convention not members of any of the Unions, such States shall also vote. On all other amendments proposed, only States party to this Convention members of any Union shall vote. Amendments shall be adopted by a simple majority of the votes cast, provided that the Conference shall vote only on such proposals for amendments as have previously been adopted by the Assembly of the Paris Union and the Assembly of the Berne Union according to the rules applicable in each of them regarding the adoption of amendments to the administrative provisions of their respective Conventions.

(3) Any amendment shall enter into force one month after written notifications of acceptance, effected in accordance with their respective constitutional processes, have been received by the Director General from three-fourths of the States Members of the Organization, entitled to vote on the proposal for amendment pursuant to paragraph (2), at the time the Conference adopted the amendment. Any amendments thus accepted shall bind all the States which are Members of the Organization at the time the amendment enters into force or which become Members at a subsequent date, provided that any amendment increasing the financial obligations of Member States shall bind only those States which have notified their acceptance of such amendment.

Article 18

Denunciation

(1) Any Member State may denounce this Convention by notification addressed to the Director General.

(2) Denunciation shall take effect six months after the day on which the Director General has received the notification.

Article 19

Notifications

The Director General shall notify the Governments of all Member States of:

- (i) the date of entry into force of the Convention,

- (ii) signatures and deposits of instruments of ratification or accession,
- (iii) acceptances of an amendment to this Convention, and the date upon which the amendment enters into force,
- (iv) denunciations of this Convention.

Article 20
Final Provisions

(1) (a) This Convention shall be signed in a single copy in English, French, Russian and Spanish, all texts being equally authentic, and shall be deposited with the Government of Sweden.

(b) This Convention shall remain open for signature at Stockholm until January 13, 1968.

(2) Official texts shall be established by the Director General, after consultation with the interested Governments, in German, Italian and Portuguese, and such other languages as the Conference may designate.

(3) The Director General shall transmit two duly certified copies of this Convention and of each amendment adopted by the Conference to the Governments of the States members of the Paris or Berne Unions, to the Government of any other State when it accedes to this Convention, and, on request, to the Government of any other State. The copies of the signed text of the Convention transmitted to the Governments shall be certified by the Government of Sweden.

(4) The Director General shall register this Convention with the Secretariat of the United Nations.

Article 21
Transitional Provisions

(1) Until the first Director General assumes office, references in this Convention to the International Bureau or to the Director General shall be deemed to be references to the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Industrial,

Literary and Artistic Property (also called the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI)), or its Director, respectively.

(2) (a) States which are members of any of the Unions but which have not become party to this Convention may, for five years from the date of entry into force of this Convention, exercise, if they so desire, the same rights as if they had become party to this Convention. Any State desiring to exercise such rights shall give written notification to this effect to the Director General; this notification shall be effective on the date of its receipt. Such States shall be deemed to be members of the General Assembly and the Conference until the expiration of the said period.

(b) Upon expiration of this five-year period, such States shall have no right to vote in the General Assembly, the Conference, and the Coordination Committee.

(c) Upon becoming party to this Convention, such States shall regain such right to vote.

(3) (a) As long as there are States members of the Paris or Berne Unions which have not become party to this Convention, the International Bureau and the Director General shall also function as the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property, and its Director, respectively.

(b) The staff in the employment of the said Bureaux on the date of entry into force of this Convention shall, during the transitional period referred to in subparagraph (a), be considered as also employed by the International Bureau.

(4) (a) Once all the States members of the Paris Union have become Members of the Organization, the rights, obligations, and property, of the Bureau of that Union shall devolve on the International Bureau of the Organization.

(b) Once all the States members of the Berne Union have become Members of the Organization, the rights, obligations, and property, of the Bureau of that Union shall devolve on the International Bureau of the Organization.

II

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND WIPO

Note. The text hereinafter reproduced is the text that was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 17, 1974, and approved by the General Assembly of WIPO on September 27, 1974. It entered into force on December 17, 1974, as noted in a protocol, signed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director General of WIPO on January 21, 1975. The text has not changed since then, and it was the one in force also on July 14, 1992.

Preamble

In consideration of the provisions of Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations and of Article 13, paragraph (1), of the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization agree as follows:

Article 1 Recognition

The United Nations recognizes the World Intellectual Property Organization (hereinafter called the "Organization") as a specialized agency and as being responsible for taking appropriate action in accordance with its basic instrument, treaties and agreements administered by it, *inter alia*, for promoting creative intellectual activity and for facilitating the transfer of technology related to industrial property to the developing countries in order to accelerate economic, social and cultural development, subject to the competence and responsibilities of the United Nations and its organs, particularly the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, as well as of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and of other agencies within the United Nations system.

Article 2 Co-ordination and Co-operation

In its relations with the United Nations, its organs and the agencies within the United Nations system, the Organization recognizes the responsibilities for co-ordination of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council under the Charter of the United Nations. Accordingly, the Organization agrees to co-operate in whatever measures may be necessary to make co-ordination of the policies and activities of the United Nations and those of the organs and agencies within the United Nations system fully effective. The Organization agrees further to participate in the work of any United Nations bodies which have been established or may be established for the purpose of facilitating such co-operation and co-ordination, in particular through membership in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

Article 3

Reciprocal Representation

(a) Representatives of the United Nations shall be invited to attend the sessions of all the bodies of the Organization and all such other meetings convened by the Organization, and to participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of such bodies and at such meetings. Written statements presented by the United Nations shall be distributed by the Organization to its members.

(b) Representatives of the Organization shall be invited to attend meetings and to participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Economic and Social Council, its commissions and committees, of the main committees and the organs of the General Assembly, and of other conferences and meetings of the United Nations, with respect to items on the agenda relating to intellectual property matters within the scope of the activities of the Organization and other matters of mutual interest. Written statements presented by the Organization shall be distributed by the Secretariat of the United Nations to the members of the above-mentioned bodies, in accordance with the rules of procedure.

(c) Representatives of the Organization shall be invited, for purposes of consultation, to attend meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations when questions as defined in paragraph (b) above are under discussion.

Article 4

Proposal of Agenda Items

Subject to such preliminary consultation as may be necessary, the Organization shall arrange for the inclusion in the provisional agenda of its appropriate bodies of items proposed by the United Nations, and the Economic and Social Council, its commissions and committees shall arrange for the inclusion in their provisional agenda of items proposed by the Organization.

Article 5

Recommendations of the United Nations

(a) The Organization, having regard to the obligation of the United Nations to promote the objectives set forth in Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations and the function

and power of the Economic and Social Council, under Article 62 of the Charter, to make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters and to make recommendations concerning these matters to the specialized agencies concerned, and having regard also to the responsibility of the United Nations, under Articles 58 and 63 of the Charter, to make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of such specialized agencies, agrees to arrange for the submission, as soon as possible, to the appropriate organ of the Organization, of all formal recommendations which the United Nations may make to it.

(b) The Organization agrees to enter into consultation with the United Nations upon request with respect to such recommendations, and in due course to report to the United Nations on the action taken by the Organization or by its members to give effect to such recommendations, or on the other results of their consideration.

Article 6 Information and Documents

(a) Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary for the safeguarding of confidential material, full and prompt exchange of appropriate information and documents shall be made between the United Nations and the Organization.

(b) The Organization shall submit to the United Nations an annual report on its activities.

Article 7 Statistical Services

(a) The United Nations and the Organization agree to strive for the maximum co-operation, the elimination of all undesirable duplication between them and the most efficient use of their technical personnel in their respective collection, analysis, publication and dissemination of statistical information. They agree to combine their efforts to secure the greatest possible usefulness and utilization of statistical information and to minimize the burden placed upon Governments and other organizations from which such information may be collected.

(b) The Organization recognizes the United Nations as the central agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization and improvement of statistics serving the general purposes of international organizations.

(c) The United Nations recognizes the Organization as an appropriate agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization and improvement of statistics within its special sphere, without prejudice to the right of the United Nations, its organs and other agencies within the United Nations system to concern themselves with such statistics in so far as they may be essential for their own purposes or for the improvement of statistics throughout the world.

(d) The United Nations shall, in consultation with the Organization and other agencies within the United Nations system, develop administrative instruments and procedures through which effective statistical co-operation may be secured between the United Nations, the Organization and

other agencies within the United Nations system brought into relationship with it.

(e) It is recognized as desirable that the collection of statistical information should not be duplicated by the United Nations or any of the agencies within the United Nations system whenever it is practicable for any of them to utilize information or materials which another may have available.

(f) In order to collect statistical information for general use, it is agreed that data supplied to the Organization for incorporation in its basic statistical series or special reports should, so far as practicable, be made available to the United Nations on request.

(g) It is agreed that data supplied to the United Nations for incorporation in its basic statistical series or special reports should, so far as is practicable and appropriate, be made available to the Organization upon request.

Article 8 Assistance to the United Nations

The Organization shall, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the basic instrument of the Organization, treaties and agreements administered by the Organization, co-operate with the United Nations by furnishing to it such information, special reports and studies, and by rendering such assistance to it, as the United Nations may request.

Article 9 Technical Assistance

The United Nations and the Organization undertake to co-operate in the provision of technical assistance for development in the field of intellectual creation. They also undertake to avoid undesirable duplication of activities and services relating to such technical assistance and agree to take such action as may be necessary to achieve effective co-ordination of their technical assistance activities within the framework of existing co-ordination machinery in the field of technical assistance. To this end, the Organization agrees to give consideration to the common use of available services as far as practicable. The United Nations will make available to the Organization its administrative services in this field for use as requested.

Article 10 Transfer of Technology

The Organization agrees to co-operate within the field of its competence with the United Nations and its organs, particularly the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, as well as the agencies within the United Nations system, in promoting and facilitating the transfer of technology to developing countries in such a manner as to assist these countries in attaining their objectives in the fields of science and technology and trade and development.

Article 11

Trust, Non-Self-Governing and Other Territories

The Organization agrees to co-operate within the field of its competence with the United Nations in giving effect to the principles and obligations set forth in Chapters XI, XII and XIII of the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, with regard to matters affecting the well-being and development of the peoples of the Trust, Non-Self-Governing and other Territories.

Article 12

International Court of Justice

(a) The Organization agrees to furnish any information which may be requested by the International Court of Justice in pursuance of Article 34 of the Statute of the Court.

(b) The General Assembly of the United Nations authorizes the Organization to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of its competence other than questions concerning the mutual relationships of the Organization and the United Nations or other specialized agencies.

(c) Such requests may be addressed to the International Court of Justice by the General Assembly of the Organization, or by the Co-ordination Committee of the Organization acting in pursuance of an authorization by the General Assembly of the Organization.

(d) When requesting the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion, the Organization shall inform the Economic and Social Council of the request.

Article 13

Relations with Other International Organizations

Before the conclusion of any formal agreement between the Organization and any other specialized agency, any inter-governmental organization other than a specialized agency or any non-governmental organization, the Organization shall inform the Economic and Social Council of the nature and scope of the proposed agreement; furthermore, the Organization shall inform the Economic and Social Council of any matter of interagency concern within its competence.

Article 14

Administrative Co-operation

(a) The United Nations and the Organization recognize the desirability of co-operation in administrative matters of mutual interest.

(b) Accordingly, the United Nations and the Organization undertake to consult together from time to time concerning these matters, particularly the most efficient use of facilities, staff and services and the appropriate methods of avoiding the establishment and operation of competitive or overlapping facilities and services among the United Nations and the agencies within the United Nations system and the Organiza-

tion and with a view to securing, within the limits of the Charter of the United Nations and the Convention establishing the Organization, as much uniformity in these matters as shall be found practicable.

(c) The consultations referred to in this article shall be utilized to establish the most equitable manner in which any special services or assistance furnished, on request, by the Organization to the United Nations or by the United Nations to the Organization shall be financed.

Article 15

Personnel Arrangements

(a) The United Nations and the Organization agree to develop, in the interests of uniform standards of international employment and to the extent feasible, common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to avoid unjustified differences in terms and conditions of employment, to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel, and to facilitate any mutually desirable and beneficial interchange of personnel.

(b) The United Nations and the Organization agree:

- (i) to consult together from time to time concerning matters of mutual interest relating to the terms and conditions of employment of the officers and staff, with a view to securing as much uniformity in these matters as may be feasible;
- (ii) to co-operate in the interchange of personnel when desirable, on a temporary or a permanent basis, making due provision for the retention of seniority and pension rights;
- (iii) to co-operate, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed, in the operation of a common pension fund;
- (iv) to co-operate in the establishment and operation of suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes arising in connexion with the employment of personnel and related matters.

(c) The terms and conditions on which any facilities or services of the Organization or the United Nations in connexion with the matters referred to in this article are to be extended to the other shall, where necessary, be the subject of subsidiary agreements concluded for this purpose after the entry into force of this Agreement.

Article 16

Budgetary and Financial Matters

(a) The Organization recognizes the desirability of establishing close budgetary and financial relationships with the United Nations in order that the administrative operations of the United Nations and the agencies within the United Nations system shall be carried out in the most efficient and economical manner possible, and that the maximum measure of co-ordination and uniformity with respect to these operations shall be secured.

(b) The Organization agrees to conform, as far as may be practicable and appropriate, to standard practices and forms recommended by the United Nations.

(c) In the preparation of the budget of the Organization, the Director General of the Organization shall consult with the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to achieving, in so far as is practicable, uniformity in presentation of the budgets of the United Nations and of the agencies within the United Nations system for the purposes of providing a basis for comparison of the several budgets.

(d) The Organization agrees to transmit to the United Nations its draft triennial and annual budgets not later than when the said draft budgets are transmitted to its members so as to give the General Assembly sufficient time to examine the said draft budgets, or budgets, and make such recommendations as it deems desirable.

(e) The United Nations may arrange for studies to be undertaken concerning financial and fiscal questions of interest both to the Organization and to the other agencies within the United Nations system, with a view to the provision of common services and the securing of uniformity in such matters.

Article 17

United Nations Laissez-Passer

Officials of the Organization shall be entitled, in accordance with such special arrangements as may be concluded between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director General of the Organization, to use the laissez-passer of the United Nations.

Article 18

Implementation of the Agreement

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director General of the Organization may enter into such supplementary arrangements for the implementation of this Agreement as may be found desirable.

Article 19

Amendment and Revision

This Agreement may be amended or revised by agreement between the United Nations and the Organization and any such amendment or revision shall come into force on approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the General Assembly of the Organization.

Article 20

Entry Into Force

This Agreement shall enter into force on its approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the General Assembly of the Organization.

[The Agreement entered into force on December 17, 1974]

III

WIPO HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT

Note. This Agreement consists of four texts: (i) the Agreement proper, concluded between the Swiss Federal Council (the Swiss Government) and WIPO, (ii) a contract between the same two parties on the implementation of the Agreement, (iii) a letter from the Swiss Federal Political Department (the Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to WIPO and (iv) a letter from the State Council (the Government) of the Republic and Canton of Geneva to WIPO.

The first two were signed on December 9, 1970, but came into effect (retroactively) on April 26, 1970. The dates of the two letters are indicated below. The four texts have not changed since then, and they were in force on July 14, 1992.

A G R E E M E N T

between

the Swiss Federal Council and the World Intellectual Property Organization to determine the legal status in Switzerland of that Organization

THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL

of the one part, and

THE WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

of the other part,

desiring to enter into an agreement for the purpose of determining the legal status in Switzerland of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), have agreed upon the following provisions:

Article 1

Freedom of Action of WIPO

1. The Federal Council shall guarantee to the World Intellectual Property Organization (hereinafter designated as "the Organization") the autonomy and freedom of action to which it is entitled as an international organization.

2. In particular, it shall grant to the Organization and to its members in their relations with the Organization absolute freedom to hold meetings, including freedom of discussion and decision.

Article 2

Status

The Federal Council acknowledges the international status and the legal capacity of the Organization.

Article 3

Immunities and Privileges

The Organization shall enjoy such immunities and privileges as are customarily granted to international organizations.

Article 4

Inviolability

1. The buildings or parts of buildings and land which, whoever may be the owner thereof, are used for the purposes of the Organization shall be inviolable. No agent of the Swiss public authorities may enter therein without the express consent of the Organization. Only the Director General of the Organization or his duly authorized representative shall be competent to waive such inviolability.

2. The archives of the Organization and, in general, all documents intended for its official use, belonging to it or in its possession, shall be inviolable at all times and in all places.

3. The Organization shall exercise supervision of and police power over its premises.

Article 5

Immunity from Jurisdiction and in respect of Other Measures

1. The Organization shall enjoy immunity from criminal, civil and administrative jurisdiction, save in so far as such immunity has been formally waived by the Director General of the Organization or his duly authorized representative. The insertion in any contract of a clause instituting the jurisdiction of a Swiss ordinary court shall constitute a formal waiver of immunity. However, unless expressly stated to the contrary, such waiver shall not extend to measures of distraint.

2. The buildings or parts of buildings, land and property belonging to the Organization or used by it for its own purposes, whether belonging to it or not, may not be subjected to search, requisition, seizure or measures of distraint.

Article 6

Communications

1. The Organization shall benefit, in respect of its official communications, from treatment at least as favorable as that which is granted to other international organizations in Switzerland, in so far as it is compatible with the International Telecommunication Convention.

2. The Organization shall have the right to use codes for its official communications. It shall also have the right to send and receive correspondence by duly identified couriers or bags enjoying the same privileges as diplomatic couriers and bags.

3. Official correspondence and other official communications of the Organization, when duly identified, may not be subjected to censorship.

Article 7

Publications

The importation and exportation of publications of the Organization shall not be subject to any restriction.

Article 8

Tax Arrangements

1. The Organization, its assets, income and other properties shall be exempt from direct Federal, cantonal and communal taxes. With regard to buildings, however, such exemption shall apply only to those owned by the Organization and occupied by its services, and to income deriving therefrom. The Organization shall not be subject to taxation on the rent it pays for premises rented by it and occupied by its services.

2. The Organization shall be exempt from indirect Federal, cantonal and communal taxes. With regard to the Federal turnover tax included in prices or separately charged, exemption shall apply only to articles purchased for the official use of the Organization, provided that the amount invoiced for one and the same purchase exceeds 100 Swiss francs.

3. The Organization shall be exempt from all Federal, cantonal and communal dues, except dues charged as the price of actual services rendered.

4. Where appropriate, the exemptions mentioned above may take the form of reimbursement at the request of the Organization and according to a procedure to be determined by the Organization and the competent Swiss authorities.

Article 9

Customs Arrangements

The treatment by customs authorities of articles intended for the Organization shall be governed by the customs regulations of the Federal Council applicable to international organizations, the said regulations being an integral part of the present Agreement.

Article 10

Advances of Funds by Switzerland

1. Switzerland shall grant advances to the Organization if the working capital fund of the latter or that of any of the Unions is insufficient. The amount of these advances and the conditions on which they are granted shall be the subject of separate agreements, in each case, between Switzerland and the Organization.

2. As long as it remains under the obligation to grant advances, Switzerland shall have an ex officio seat on the Coordination Committee and on the Executive Committees of the Unions.

3. Switzerland and the Organization shall each have the right to denounce the obligation to grant advances, by written notification. Denunciation shall take effect three years after the end of the year in which it has been notified.

Article 11

Free Disposal of Funds

1. The Organization may receive, hold, convert and transfer any funds, gold, currency, cash and other transferable securities, and dispose freely thereof both within Switzerland and in its relations with foreign countries.

2. This Article shall also apply to member States in their relations with the Organization.

Article 12

Freedom of Access and Residence

1. The Swiss authorities shall take all the necessary steps to facilitate the entry into, departure from and residence in Swiss territory for all persons, irrespective of their nationality, who are to attend the Organization in an official capacity, namely:

- (a) representatives of member States;
- (b) the Director General and the staff of the Organization;
- (c) any other person, regardless of his nationality, who is to attend the Organization in an official capacity.

2. All measures concerning the Federal police control of aliens and intended to restrict the entry of foreigners into Switzerland or to control the conditions of their residence shall have no effect on the persons referred to in this Article.

Article 13

Status of Representatives of Members of the Organization and of the Unions

The representatives of members of the Organization and of the Unions attending general assemblies, conferences and all other meetings shall enjoy the following privileges and immunities in Switzerland:

- (a) inviolability of the person and place of residence, and of all articles belonging to the party concerned;
- (b) immunity from arrest and imprisonment and, with regard to acts accomplished by them in the discharge of their duties, including words spoken and writings, from any jurisdiction;

- (c) customs facilities, granted in accordance with the customs regulations of the Federal Council applicable to international organizations;
- (d) the same immunities and facilities concerning their personal baggage as those granted to representatives to other inter-governmental organizations in Switzerland;
- (e) the right to use codes in official communications or to receive or send documents or correspondence by means of couriers or duly sealed diplomatic bags;
- (f) exemption, for themselves and their spouses, from all measures restricting immigration, all registration formalities for aliens and all national service obligations;
- (g) exemption from restrictions relating to freedom of exchange on the same terms as those granted to representatives of foreign governments on official missions.

Article 14

Status of the Director General and of Certain Categories of Officials

1. The Director General of the Organization and those categories of officials designated by him with the consent of the Federal Council shall enjoy such privileges and immunities, exemptions and facilities as are granted to diplomatic agents in accordance with the law of nations and international custom.

2. Customs privileges and facilities shall be granted in accordance with the customs regulations.

Article 15

Immunities and Facilities Granted to All Officials

Officials of the Organization, whatever their nationality, shall enjoy immunity from any jurisdiction for acts accomplished in the discharge of their duties, including words spoken and writings, even after such persons have ceased to be officials of the Organization.

Article 16

Immunities and Facilities Granted to Non-Swiss Officials

Officials of the Organization who do not have Swiss nationality shall:

- (a) be exempt from all obligations relating to national service in Switzerland;
- (b) together with their spouses and dependent members of their families, not be submitted to any provisions restricting immigration and formalities concerning the registration of aliens;
- (c) enjoy, with respect to exchange facilities, the same privileges as those granted to the officials of other international organizations;
- (d) together with the members of their families and their household staff, benefit from the same repatriation facilities as officials of other international organizations;
- (e) enjoy the customs facilities provided by the customs regulations of the Federal Council for international organizations;
- (f) enjoy exemption from all Federal, cantonal and communal taxes on salaries, fees and allowances paid to them by the Organization. Capital payments due in whatever circumstances by a pension fund or provident institution within the meaning of Article 18 of the present Agreement shall also, at the time of payment, be exempt in Switzerland from any tax on capital or income; the same shall apply to any payments which may be made to agents, officials or employees of the Organization by way of indemnity for sickness, accidents, etc.

Article 17

Officials of WIPO, BIRPI and UPOV

1. No provision of the present Agreement shall restrict the fulfilment by officials of the Organization of official duties within the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI) and the Union for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (UPOV).

2. The privileges and immunities of officials performing duties mentioned under paragraph (1) above shall be governed by the present Agreement.

Article 18

Pension Funds and Special Funds

1. Any pension fund or provident institution acting officially for the benefit of officials of the Organization shall have legal capacity in Switzerland in so far as it complies with the form laid down by Swiss law for such institutions. It shall enjoy, to the extent that it acts for the benefit of such officials, the same exemptions, immunities and privileges as the Organization itself.

2. Funds and foundations, whether having legal personality or not, administered under the auspices of the Organization and allocated to the achievement of its official objectives, shall benefit from the same exemptions, immunities and privileges as the Organization itself with regard to their movable property.

Article 19

Social Security

The Organization shall be exempt from all compulsory contributions to general social security institutions such as compensation funds, unemployment benefit funds, accident insurance, etc., on the understanding that the Organization shall, as far as possible and on terms to be agreed upon, affiliate to the Swiss insurance schemes those of its agents who do not benefit from equivalent social protection.

Article 20

Purpose of Immunity

1. The privileges and immunities provided for in the present Agreement are not established for the personal benefit and convenience of officials of the Organization. Their purpose is solely to ensure, in all circumstances, the freedom of action of the Organization and the complete independence of its agents.

2. The Director General of the Organization shall have the right and the duty to waive the immunity of any official when he considers that such immunity is hindering the normal course of justice, and that it is possible to take such action without prejudicing the interests of the Organization. In respect of the Director General himself, the Coordination Committee shall have the power to waive immunity.

Article 21

Prevention of Abuse of Privileges

The Organization and the Swiss authorities shall co-operate at all times to facilitate the satisfactory administration of justice, ensure the observance of police regulations and prevent any abuse of the privileges, immunities and facilities provided for in the present Agreement.

Article 22

Identification Cards

1. The Federal Political Department shall transmit to the Organization an identification card, with a photograph of the holder, for each official and each dependent member of his family living with him and having no gainful occupation. This card shall be authenticated by the Federal Political Department and by the Organization and shall serve to identify the holder for the purposes of any Federal, cantonal or communal authority.

2. The Organization shall regularly communicate to the Federal Political Department the list of the officials of the Organization, and of the members of their families, indicating, in respect of each, date of birth, nationality, domicile in Switzerland, and category or class of employment.

Article 23

Private Disputes

The Organization shall take the necessary steps to ensure the satisfactory settlement of:

- (a) any disputes arising from contracts to which the Organization is party and any other disputes relating to points of private law;
- (b) any disputes involving any official of the Organization who, by virtue of his official position, benefits from immunity, where immunity has not been waived in accordance with the provisions of Article 20.

Article 24

Non-Responsibility of Switzerland

Switzerland shall not, on account of the Organization's activities on its territory, assume any international responsibility for acts or omissions of the Organization or for acts committed or omissions made by its officials within the scope of their official functions.

Article 25

Security of Switzerland

1. Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the right of the Swiss Federal Council to apply appropriate safeguards in the interests of the security of Switzerland.

2. Should the Federal Council consider it necessary to apply the provisions of the first paragraph of the present Article, it shall, as promptly as circumstances permit, establish contact with the Organization in order to agree jointly upon such measures as may be necessary to protect the interests of the Organization.

3. The Organization shall cooperate with the Swiss authorities to prevent any prejudice to the security of Switzerland on account of any activity of the Organization.

Article 26

Implementation of the Agreement by Switzerland

The Federal Political Department is the Swiss authority responsible for the application of this Agreement.

Article 27

Jurisdiction

1. Any difference of opinion concerning the application or interpretation of this Agreement which direct consultations between the parties have failed to settle may be submitted, by either party, for consideration by a court of arbitration composed of three members.

2. The Swiss Federal Council and the Organization shall each designate one member of the court.

3. The members thus designated shall choose their president.

4. In the event of disagreement between the members as to the choice of the president, the latter shall be designated by the President of the International Court of Justice at the request of the members of the court of arbitration.

5. The court shall establish its own rules of procedure.

Article 28

Entry into Force

The entry into force of this Agreement is fixed with retroactive effect to April 26, 1970.

Article 29

Amendment of the Agreement

1. This Agreement may be revised at the request of either party.

2. In such a case, the parties shall jointly examine any changes proposed to be made in the provisions of the present Agreement.

3. Should the negotiations fail to result in agreement within a period of one year, the present Agreement may be denounced by either party, subject to a notice of two years.

Done and signed in two copies at Berne, on December 9, 1970.

ARRANGEMENTS
for the Implementation
of the Agreement concluded between the
SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL

and the
WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
to determine the legal status of that Organization in Switzerland

Article 1
Visas

In order to facilitate the entry into Switzerland of persons mentioned in Articles 12, 13, 14 and 16 of the Agreement, Swiss embassies and consulates shall be given standing instructions to issue visas, in all cases where entry visas are required, upon presentation by the persons concerned of their passports or other, equivalent identity or travelling documents, together with sufficient evidence of their holders' status in relation to the Organization.

Swiss embassies and consulates shall have instructions to grant visas without delay and without requiring the personal appearance of the applicants or the payment of fees.

Article 2
Status of Representatives of Members of
the Organization and of the Unions

In cases where liability for a given tax is subject to the taxpayer's residence in Switzerland, the periods spent in Switzerland, in the discharge of their duties, by the representatives of members of the Organization within its main and subsidiary bodies and at conferences and meetings convened by it shall not be considered periods of residence.

Article 3
Immunities and Facilities
Granted to Non-Swiss Officials

1. Non-Swiss officials shall be exempt from Federal, cantonal and communal taxes on income earned by them from sources outside the Swiss Confederation.

2. Customs examination of the baggage of such officials shall be reduced to a strict minimum.

Article 4
Consultants

Persons of other than Swiss nationality who are called upon by the Organization to act as consultants and who devote all their time to such activity shall be treated as officials of the Organization for the duration of their duties.

Article 5
Military Service of Swiss Officials

1. The Director General of the Organization shall communicate to the Federal Council a list of the officials of Swiss nationality subject to military service obligations.

2. The Director General and the Federal Council shall jointly draw up a list of a limited number of officials of Swiss nationality whose activities shall entitle them to dispensation.

3. In the event of the mobilization of other Swiss officials, the Organization may request the Federal Political Department to grant provisional exemption or to take whatever other measures may be appropriate.

Article 6
Entry into Force

These Arrangements shall enter into force at the same time as the Headquarters Agreement.

Article 7
Modification of these Arrangements

1. The present Arrangements may be revised at the request of either party.

2. In such a case, the parties shall jointly examine any changes proposed to be made in the provisions of the present Arrangements.

3. Should the negotiations fail to result in agreement within a period of one year, the present Arrangements may be denounced by either party, subject to a notice of two years.

Done and signed at Berne, on December 9, 1970.

LETTER OF DECEMBER 10, 1970,
FROM THE FEDERAL POLITICAL DEPARTMENT OF
SWITZERLAND TO WIPO

In your letter of October 8, 1970, you brought to our attention that the Coordination Committee of the World Intellectual Property Organization had inserted an Article 3.16 *bis* in the Staff Regulations in terms of which all officials of your Organization were subject to internal taxation.

We have the honor to inform you that the Federal Council has decided, in the light of your communication, to apply to the World Intellectual Property Organization its decree of June 26, 1964, concerning the taxation of Swiss officials of international organizations. In accordance with this decision, officials of your Organization who are of Swiss nationality and reside within the territory of the Confederation will be exempt from Federal taxes in respect of their salaries as from January 1, 1971, and as long as the World Intellectual Property Organization maintains the system of internal taxation on the salaries of all its officials.

We would ask you to take note of this decision of the Federal Council; at the same time we wish to point out that this communication must not be regarded as an amendment of either the Headquarters Agreement or the Arrangements for its implementation which we signed in Berne on December 9, 1970.

LETTER OF JANUARY 26, 1971,
FROM THE STATE COUNCIL (CONSEIL D'ETAT) OF
THE REPUBLIC AND CANTON OF GENEVA TO WIPO

■ We refer to the Headquarters Agreement signed by your Organization and by the Swiss Federal Council on December 9, 1970, and take this opportunity to inform you that the State Council is prepared to extend to the officials of the World Intellectual Property Organization the same tax benefits as were formerly accorded to members of the staff of the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property.

Consequently, Swiss and non-Swiss officials domiciled in the Canton of Geneva and working within your Organization will, in that capacity, be exempt from cantonal and communal taxes on such salaries, fees and indemnities as they may receive from WIPO.



TREATY PROFILES

This Chapter contains “profiles” for 24 treaties administered by WIPO.

Each profile gives replies to the following questions: when was the Treaty adopted, when did it go into effect, when was it revised or amended, which countries were party to it at any time during the 25-year period between July 14, 1967, and July 14, 1992, where can its text be found, what are its main provisions? The adoption or revision of a treaty normally takes place in a diplomatic conference, that is, a meeting of official representatives of governments and, lately, also of the European Communities and certain intergovernmental organizations. For each diplomatic conference, the profile indicates the conference’s date and venue, the number of participating countries and organizations, the number of delegates and other representatives, the names of the main officers of the Conference and of the members of the Secretariat, and the bibliographic data of the “Records.” The names of the officers of the Conference and of the members of the Secretariat have been included as a token of the recognition of their merits. Treaties are man-made, and it is to a great extent to the credit of those men and women who drafted and negotiated them that they come into existence. It is a pity that, for lack of space, it is not possible to mention the names of all the delegates, observers and staff, since their merits were equally obvious.

Most of the profiles are enriched by annexes. Where the treaty founded a Union that has a budget, an annex shows the yearly income and expenditure of the Union. Where the treaty established governing bodies, an annex shows when their sessions were held and who was the chairman of each session. In the case of the Unions for which the International Bureau performs special administrative tasks (Madrid (Marks), PCT, Hague, Lisbon), statistics on those tasks are included in the profile.

There are also a few annexes of other kinds, corresponding to the treaty’s nature, for example, in the case of the treaties establishing international classifications (Nice, Locarno, IPC and Vienna (Figurative Elements of Marks) Agreements), the annexes may give excerpts from such classifications.

The 24 treaties are administered by WIPO. ■

The first analyzed is the treaty that founded WIPO.

The other 23 are mentioned in chronological order. Of those 23 treaties, 18 were in force on July 14, 1992, and

five were not. The latter were the Vienna (Type Faces) Agreement, the Scientific Discoveries Treaty, the Double Taxation Convention, the Washington Treaty and the Madrid Protocol.

According to their subject matter, the 23 treaties may be classified as follows: 17 deal with subjects of industrial property (Paris Convention, Madrid (Marks) Agreement, Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreement, Hague Agreement, Nice Agreement, Lisbon Agreement, Locarno Agreement, PCT, IPC Agreement, TRT, Vienna (Figurative Elements of Marks) Agreement, Vienna (Type Faces) Agreement, Budapest Treaty, Scientific Discoveries Treaty, Nairobi Treaty, Washington Treaty and Madrid Protocol), whereas the other six deal with subjects of copyright or “neighboring rights” (Berne Convention, Rome Convention, Phonograms Convention, Brussels Convention, Double Taxation Convention, FRT).

Among the 17 treaties dealing with industrial property matters, the Paris Convention covers practically all types of industrial property, namely, patents, marks, industrial designs, geographical indications and unfair competition. The other 16 treaties deal with special subjects. Seven provide for procedures which make it easier and cheaper to obtain protection for the same subject matter in several countries: the Madrid (Marks) Agreement, the Hague Agreement, the Lisbon Agreement, the PCT, the TRT, the Budapest Treaty and the Madrid Protocol. Four provide for international classifications: the IPC Agreement, the Nice Agreement, the Locarno Agreement and the Vienna (Figurative Elements of Marks) Agreement. Finally, five provide for the protection of special subjects: the Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreement, the Vienna (Type Faces) Agreement and the Scientific Discoveries Treaty, the Nairobi Treaty (Olympic Symbol) and the Washington Treaty (Integrated Circuits).

Among the six treaties relating to copyright or neighboring rights matters, three deal with the rights of authors and three with the rights of holders of neighboring rights. The first three are the Berne Convention, the Double Taxation Convention and the FRT. The latter three are the Rome Convention, the Phonograms Convention and the Brussels Convention.

Taking into account the 19 treaties (this number includes also the WIPO Convention) in force on July 14, 1992, the number of countries that, on that date, were bound by at least one of them was 139.



Treaty Profiles

1.	1967	WIPO CONVENTION Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization	123
2.	1883	PARIS CONVENTION Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property	129
3.	1886	BERNE CONVENTION Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works .	145
4.	1891	MADRID (MARKS) AGREEMENT Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks	151
5.	1891	MADRID (INDICATIONS OF SOURCE) AGREEMENT Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods	159
6.	1925	THE HAGUE AGREEMENT The Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs.	161
7.	1957	NICE AGREEMENT Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks. . .	169
8.	1958	LISBON AGREEMENT Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration.	175
9.	1961	ROME CONVENTION International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations	179
10.	1968	LOCARNO AGREEMENT Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs.	183
11.	1970	PCT (PATENT COOPERATION TREATY) Patent Cooperation Treaty	187
12.	1971	IPC (INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASSIFICATION) AGREEMENT Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification	197
13.	1971	PHONOGRAMS CONVENTION Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms	201
14.	1973	TRT (TRADEMARK REGISTRATION TREATY) Trademark Registration Treaty.	203

15.	1973	VIENNA (FIGURATIVE ELEMENTS OF MARKS) AGREEMENT Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks	205
16.	1973	VIENNA (TYPE FACES) AGREEMENT Vienna Agreement for the Protection of Type Faces and their Inter- national Deposit	211
17.	1974	BRUSSELS CONVENTION Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite.	213
18.	1977	BUDAPEST TREATY Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure	215
19.	1978	SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES TREATY Geneva Treaty on the International Recording of Scientific Discoveries	219
20.	1979	DOUBLE TAXATION CONVENTION Multilateral Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties	221
21.	1981	NAIROBI TREATY Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol	223
22.	1989	FRT (FILM REGISTER TREATY) Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works.	225
23.	1989	WASHINGTON TREATY Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits	227
24.	1989	MADRID PROTOCOL Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks	229



Convention
Establishing the World Intellectual
Property Organization

(WIPO Convention)

WIPO CONVENTION

The Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) was signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and entered into force on April 26, 1970.

The Convention was amended by the General Assembly of WIPO on September 28, 1979. The amendments changed the three-year program and budget cycle and the triennial sessions of the Assembly to a two-year program and budget cycle and biennial sessions (see WIPO document AB/X/32(1979)).

Furthermore, the General Assembly of WIPO twice modified, on a provisional basis (pending formal amendment), the system of contribution classes: in 1989, it introduced a special class ("S") for least developed countries and, in 1991, it introduced two new classes ("D" and "E") for certain other developing countries.

States party to the WIPO Convention between its entry into force and July 14, 1992

The (first) date indicates the day on which the State became party to the Convention. The letters A, B, C, D, E and S indicate the class of contribution to which the State belonged, on July 14, 1992, for the purposes of the WIPO Convention. States party to the Paris Convention or the Berne Convention are not marked with any letter because they do not pay contributions under the WIPO Convention. "Paris" and "Berne" indicate that the State was party to the Paris Convention and/or the Berne Convention on July 14, 1992.

Albania	June 30, 1992	C
Algeria	April 16, 1975	Paris
Angola	April 15, 1985	E
Argentina	October 8, 1980	Paris & Berne
Australia	August 10, 1972	Paris & Berne
Austria	August 11, 1973	Paris & Berne
Bahamas	January 4, 1977	Paris & Berne
Bangladesh	May 11, 1985	Paris
Barbados	October 5, 1979	Paris & Berne
Belarus	April 26, 1970	C
Belgium	January 31, 1975	Paris & Berne
Benin	March 9, 1975	Paris & Berne
Brazil	March 20, 1975	Paris & Berne
Bulgaria	May 19, 1970	Paris & Berne
Burkina Faso	August 23, 1975	Paris & Berne
Burundi	March 30, 1977	Paris
Cameroon	November 3, 1973	Paris & Berne
Canada	June 26, 1970	Paris & Berne
Central African Republic	August 23, 1978	Paris & Berne
Chad	September 26, 1970	Paris & Berne
Chile	June 25, 1975	Paris & Berne
China	June 3, 1980	Paris & Berne
Colombia	May 4, 1980	Berne
Congo	December 2, 1975	Paris & Berne
Costa Rica	June 10, 1981	Berne
Côte d'Ivoire	May 1, 1974	Paris & Berne
Croatia	October 8, 1991	Paris & Berne
Cuba	March 27, 1975	Paris
Cyprus	October 26, 1984	Paris & Berne
Czechoslovakia	December 22, 1970	Paris & Berne

Democratic People's Republic of Korea	August 17, 1974	Paris
Democratic Yemen	December 27, 1989, to May 22, 1990	
Denmark	April 26, 1970	Paris & Berne
Ecuador	May 22, 1988	Berne
Egypt	April 21, 1975	Paris & Berne
El Salvador	September 18, 1979	E
Fiji	March 11, 1972	Berne
Finland	September 8, 1970	Paris & Berne
France	October 18, 1974	Paris & Berne
Gabon	June 6, 1975	Paris & Berne
Gambia	December 10, 1980	Paris
German Democratic Republic	April 26, 1970, to October 3, 1990	
Germany	September 19, 1970	Paris & Berne
Ghana	June 12, 1976	Paris & Berne
Greece	March 4, 1976	Paris & Berne
Guatemala	April 30, 1983	D
Guinea	November 13, 1980	Paris & Berne
Guinea-Bissau	June 28, 1988	Paris & Berne
Haiti	November 2, 1983	Paris
Holy See	April 20, 1975	Paris & Berne
Honduras	November 15, 1983	Berne
Hungary	April 26, 1970	Paris & Berne
Iceland	September 13, 1986	Paris & Berne
India	May 1, 1975	Berne
Indonesia	December 18, 1979	Paris
Iraq	January 21, 1976	Paris
Ireland	April 26, 1970	Paris & Berne
Israel	April 26, 1970	Paris & Berne
Italy	April 20, 1977	Paris & Berne
Jamaica	December 25, 1978	E
Japan	April 20, 1975	Paris & Berne
Jordan	July 12, 1972	Paris
Kenya	October 5, 1971	Paris
Lebanon	December 30, 1986	Paris & Berne
Lesotho	November 18, 1986	Paris & Berne
Liberia	March 8, 1989	Berne
Libya	September 28, 1976	Paris & Berne
Liechtenstein	May 21, 1972	Paris & Berne
Lithuania	April 30, 1992	C
Luxembourg	March 19, 1975	Paris & Berne
Madagascar	December 22, 1989	Paris & Berne
Malawi	June 11, 1970	Paris & Berne
Malaysia	January 1, 1989	Paris & Berne
Mali	August 14, 1982	Paris & Berne
Malta	December 7, 1977	Paris & Berne
Mauritania	September 17, 1976	Paris & Berne
Mauritius	September 21, 1976	Paris & Berne
Mexico	June 14, 1975	Paris & Berne
Monaco	March 3, 1975	Paris & Berne
Mongolia	February 28, 1979	Paris
Morocco	July 27, 1971	Paris & Berne
Namibia	December 23, 1991	E
Netherlands	January 9, 1975	Paris & Berne
New Zealand	June 20, 1984	Paris & Berne
Nicaragua	May 5, 1985	E

Niger	May 18, 1975	Paris & Berne
Norway	June 8, 1974	Paris & Berne
Pakistan	January 6, 1977	Berne
Panama	September 17, 1983	D
Paraguay	June 20, 1987	Berne
Peru	September 4, 1980	Berne
Philippines	July 14, 1980	Paris & Berne
Poland	March 23, 1975	Paris & Berne
Portugal	April 27, 1975	Paris & Berne
Qatar	September 3, 1976	D
Republic of Korea	March 1, 1979	Paris
Romania	April 26, 1970	Paris & Berne
Russian Federation	December 25, 1991	Paris
Rwanda	February 3, 1984	Paris & Berne
San Marino	June 26, 1991	Paris
Saudi Arabia	May 22, 1982	A
Senegal	April 26, 1970	Paris & Berne
Sierra Leone	May 18, 1986	S
Singapore	December 10, 1990	C
Slovenia	June 25, 1991	Paris & Berne
Somalia	November 18, 1982	S
South Africa	March 23, 1975	Paris & Berne
Soviet Union	April 26, 1970, to December 24, 1991	Paris & Berne
Spain	April 26, 1970	Paris & Berne
Sri Lanka	September 20, 1978	Paris & Berne
Sudan	February 15, 1974	Paris
Suriname	November 25, 1975	Paris & Berne
Swaziland	August 18, 1988	Paris
Sweden	April 26, 1970	Paris & Berne
Switzerland	April 26, 1970	Paris & Berne
Thailand	December 25, 1989	Berne
Togo	April 28, 1975	Paris & Berne
Trinidad and Tobago	August 16, 1988	Paris & Berne
Tunisia	November 28, 1975	Paris & Berne
Turkey	May 12, 1976	Paris & Berne
Uganda	October 18, 1973	Paris
Ukraine	April 26, 1970	C
United Arab Emirates	September 24, 1974	B
United Kingdom	April 26, 1970	Paris & Berne
United Republic of Tanzania	December 30, 1983	Paris
United States of America	August 25, 1970	Paris & Berne
Uruguay	December 21, 1979	Paris & Berne
Venezuela	November 23, 1984	Berne
Viet Nam	July 2, 1976	Paris
Yemen	May 23, 1990	S
Yemen Arab Republic	March 29, 1979, to May 22, 1990	Paris & Berne
Yugoslavia	October 11, 1973	Paris & Berne
Zaire	January 28, 1975	Paris & Berne
Zambia	May 14, 1977	Paris & Berne
Zimbabwe	December 29, 1981	Paris & Berne

(Total on July 14, 1992: 131 States)

Data concerning the Diplomatic Conference (Stockholm, 1967) that adopted the WIPO Convention and revised seven treaties

Coverage: This Diplomatic Conference not only adopted the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization but it also revised the Paris and Berne Conventions, the Madrid (Marks), Madrid (Indications of Source), Hague, Nice and Lisbon Agreements.

Dates: June 11 to July 14, 1967

Place: Stockholm (Building of the Riksdag (Parliament))

Participants:

States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Kinshasa), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Guatemala, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Korea (Republic of), Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia (73 States with 389 delegates)

Intergovernmental Organizations (Observers): United Nations (UN), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), International Patent Institute (IIB), International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT), European Free Trade Association (EFTA), European Economic Community (EEC), European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM), Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON), Council of Europe (CE), African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI) (11 organizations with 19 representatives)

Non-Governmental Organizations (Observers): Asian Broadcasting Union (ABU), European Broadcasting Union (EBU), Inter-American Association of Industrial Property (ASIPI), International Alliance for Diffusion by Wire (AID), International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP), International Bureau for Mechanical Reproduction (BIEM), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC), International Federation of Actors (IFA), International Federation of Film Distributors' Associations (FIAD), International Federation of Film Producers' Associations (FIAPF), International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), International Federation of Musicians (FIM), International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (FIEJ), International Federation of Patent Agents (FICPI), International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI), Internationale Gesellschaft für Urheberrecht (INTERGU), International League Against Unfair Competition (LICCD), International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI), International Publishers' Association (IPA), International Secretariat of Entertainment Trade Unions, International Union of Cinematograph Exhibitors (UIEC), International Writers' Guild (IWG), Union of European Patent Agents, Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (URTNA) (25 organizations with 74 representatives)

Chairmen:

Plenary of the Conference:	Herman Kling (Sweden) Torwald Hesser (First Vice-Chairman) (Sweden)
Plenary of the Berne Union:	Gordon Grant (United Kingdom)
Plenary of the Paris Union:	Yuri E. Maksarev (Soviet Union)
Plenary of the Madrid Union (Trademarks):	József Bényi (Hungary)
Plenary of the Madrid Agreement (Indications of Source):	Michitoshi Takahashi (Japan)
Plenary of the Hague Union:	Mostafa Tawfik (United Arab Republic)
Plenary of the Nice Union:	Antonio Fernández Mazarambroz y Martín Rabadan (Spain)
Plenary of the Lisbon Union:	Ernesto Rojas y Benavides (Mexico)
Plenary of the WIPO Conference:	Hans Morf (Switzerland)
Credentials Committee:	Bernard de Menthon (France)
Main Committee I:	Eugen Ulmer (Federal Republic of Germany)
Main Committee II:	Sher Singh (India)
Main Committee III:	Lucian Marinete (Romania)
Main Committee IV:	François Savignon (France)
Main Committee V:	Eugene M. Braderman (United States of America)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by BIRPI. It consisted of the following persons:

Georg H.C. Bodenhausen, Director
 Arpad Bogsch, Deputy Director
 Charles-Louis Magnin, Deputy Director
 Bernard A. Armstrong, Claude Masouyé, Klaus Pfanner, Richard Wipf, Isabel Grandchamp (Mrs.), John Lamb, Ivan Morozov, Mihailo Stojanović, Gillian Davies (Miss), Henri Rossier, Isabelle Soutter (Mrs.)

Records: The Records of the Diplomatic Conference were published by WIPO in 1971 under the title "Records of the Intellectual Property Conference of Stockholm, June 11 to July 14, 1967," in two volumes, totalling 1,589 pages.

Name of WIPO in various languages

Arabic:	المنظمة العالمية للملكية الفكرية
English:	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
French:	Organisation Mondiale de la Propriété Intellectuelle (OMPI)
Russian:	Всемирная организация интеллектуальной собственности (ВОИС)
Spanish:	Organización Mundial de la Propiedad Intelectual (OMPI)

Text of the WIPO Convention

The text of the WIPO Convention, as in force on July 14, 1992, is reproduced in the present volume and is contained in a brochure of 24 pages (WIPO Publication No. 251(E) of 1992).

Summary of the WIPO Convention

According to the WIPO Convention, the objectives and tasks of WIPO are:

- (i) to promote the protection of intellectual property throughout the world through cooperation among States and, where appropriate, in collaboration with any other international organization;
- (ii) to ensure administrative cooperation among the intellectual property Unions.

As to the promotion of the protection of intellectual property throughout the world, WIPO encourages the conclusion of new international treaties and the modernization of national legislations; it gives technical assistance to developing countries; it assembles and disseminates information; it maintains services for facilitating the obtaining of protection of inventions, marks and industrial designs for which protection in several countries is desired and promotes other administrative cooperation among Member States.

As to the administrative cooperation among the Unions, WIPO centralizes the administration of the Unions in the International Bureau in Geneva, which is the secretariat of WIPO, and supervises such administration through its various organs. Centralization ensures economy for the Member States and the private sector concerned with intellectual property.

On July 14, 1992, the International Bureau administered 18 treaties.

WIPO has three "Governing Bodies" that is, organs established by the WIPO Convention the members of which are States. The three bodies are the General Assembly (countries members of WIPO provided they are members also of the Paris and/or Berne Assemblies), the Conference (all countries members of WIPO), the Coordination Committee (countries elected among the membership of WIPO and the Paris and Berne Unions and, *ex officio*, Switzerland. On July 14, 1992, the Committee had 52 members).

The General Assembly adopts the biennial budget of expenses common to the Unions. The Conference adopts the biennial budget of the Conference. The amount of the contributions of those States members of WIPO which are not members of the Paris or Berne Unions are fixed by the said States.

The General Assembly and the Conference meet in ordinary session once every two years, whereas the Coordination Committee meets in ordinary session once a year. The executive head of WIPO is the Director General. The secretariat is called "the International Bureau."



Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property

(Paris Convention)

PARIS CONVENTION

The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property was signed at Paris on March 20, 1883, and entered into force on July 7, 1884.

The Convention was completed by an Interpretative Protocol in the Diplomatic Conference of Madrid in 1890/91, and it was revised in Diplomatic Conferences at Brussels on December 14, 1900, at Washington on June 2, 1911, at The Hague on November 6, 1925, at London on June 2, 1934, at Lisbon on October 31, 1958, and at Stockholm on July 14, 1967.

The Convention was amended by the Assembly of the Paris Union on September 28, 1979. The amendments changed the Union's three-year program and budget cycle and the triennial sessions of the Assembly to a two-year program and budget cycle and biennial sessions (see WIPO document AB/X/32 (1979)).

Furthermore, the Assembly of the Paris Union twice modified, on a provisional basis (pending formal amendment), the system of contribution classes: in 1989, it introduced a special class ("S") for the least developed countries, and, in 1991, it introduced two new classes (VIII and IX) for certain other developing countries.

States party to the Paris Convention between July 14, 1967, and July 14, 1992

The (first) date indicates the day on which the State became party to the Convention.

Algeria	March 1, 1966	France	July 7, 1884
Argentina	February 10, 1967	Gabon	February 29, 1964
Australia	October 10, 1925	Gambia	January 21, 1992
Austria	January 1, 1909	German Democratic Republic	December 15, 1964, to October 3, 1990
Bahamas	July 10, 1973	Germany	May 1, 1903
Bangladesh	March 3, 1991	Ghana	September 28, 1976
Barbados	March 12, 1985	Greece	October 2, 1924
Belgium	July 7, 1884	Guinea	February 5, 1982
Benin	January 10, 1967	Guinea-Bissau	June 28, 1988
Brazil	July 7, 1884	Haiti	July 1, 1958
Bulgaria	June 13, 1921	Holy See	September 29, 1960
Burkina Faso	November 19, 1963	Hungary	January 1, 1909
Burundi	September 3, 1977	Iceland	May 5, 1962
Cameroon	May 10, 1964	Indonesia	December 24, 1950
Canada	June 12, 1925	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	December 16, 1959
Central African Republic	November 19, 1963	Iraq	January 24, 1976
Chad	November 19, 1963	Ireland	December 4, 1925
Chile	June 14, 1991	Israel	March 24, 1950
China	March 19, 1985	Italy	July 7, 1884
Congo	September 2, 1963	Japan	July 15, 1899
Côte d'Ivoire	October 23, 1963	Jordan	July 17, 1972
Croatia	October 8, 1991	Kenya	June 14, 1965
Cuba	November 17, 1904	Laos	November 19, 1963, to November 30, 1968
Cyprus	January 17, 1966	Lebanon	September 1, 1924
Czechoslovakia	October 5, 1919	Lesotho	September 28, 1989
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	June 10, 1980	Libya	September 28, 1976
Denmark	October 1, 1894	Liechtenstein	July 14, 1933
Dominican Republic	July 11, 1890	Luxembourg	June 30, 1922
Egypt	July 1, 1951	Madagascar	December 21, 1963
Finland	September 20, 1921	Malawi	July 6, 1964
		Malaysia	January 1, 1989
		Mali	March 1, 1983
		Malta	October 20, 1967
		Mauritania	April 11, 1965
		Mauritius	September 24, 1976
		Mexico	September 7, 1903
		Monaco	April 29, 1956
		Mongolia	April 21, 1985
		Morocco	July 30, 1917
		Netherlands	July 7, 1884
		New Zealand	July 29, 1931
		Niger	July 5, 1964
		Nigeria	September 2, 1963
		Norway	July 1, 1885
		Philippines	September 27, 1965
		Poland	November 10, 1919
		Portugal	July 7, 1884
		Republic of Korea	May 4, 1980
		Romania	October 6, 1920
		Russian Federation	December 25, 1991
		Rwanda	March 1, 1984
		San Marino	March 4, 1960
		Senegal	December 21, 1963
		Slovenia	June 25, 1991
		South Africa	December 1, 1947

Southern Rhodesia	April 6, 1965, to April 18, 1980
Soviet Union	July 1, 1965, to December 24, 1991
Spain	July 7, 1884
Sri Lanka	December 29, 1952
Sudan	April 16, 1984
Suriname	November 25, 1975
Swaziland	May 12, 1991
Sweden	July 1, 1885
Switzerland	July 7, 1884
Syria	September 1, 1924
Togo	September 10, 1967
Trinidad and Tobago	August 1, 1964
Tunisia	July 7, 1884
Turkey	October 10, 1925
Uganda	June 14, 1965
United Kingdom	July 7, 1884
United Republic of Tanzania	June 16, 1963
United States of America	May 30, 1887
Uruguay	March 18, 1967
Viet Nam	March 8, 1949
Yugoslavia	February 26, 1921
Zaire	January 31, 1975
Zambia	April 6, 1965
Zimbabwe	April 18, 1980

(Total on July 14, 1992: 105 States)

Data concerning the Diplomatic Conference (Paris, 1880-1883) that adopted the Paris Convention

Dates: November 4 to 20, 1880, and March 6 to 20, 1883

Place: Paris (Hôtel du Ministère des affaires étrangères)

Participants: 23 States, with 30 delegates

Chairman: 1880: J. Bozérian (France), 1883: Charles Hérisson (France)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by the French Government and consisted of the following persons:

Charles Hérisson, Minister of Commerce

J. Bozérian, Senator

René Lavollée, Consul General

E. Ortolan, Consul General

Albert Grodet (Head of the Office of Industrial Property), A. Dumoustier de Frédilley (Chef du Bureau de l'industrie et des brevets d'invention au Ministère de l'agriculture et du commerce), Chatain (Sous-chef de bureau à la Direction commerciale, Ministère des affaires étrangères), Gaston Bozérian (Sous-chef de bureau, Ministère de la justice)

Records: The Records (of both the 1880 and 1883 Diplomatic Conferences) were published by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1880 and 1883, each time under the title "Conférence internationale pour la protection de la propriété industrielle," in two volumes of 169 and 62 pages, respectively.

Data concerning the first Diplomatic Conference (Rome, 1886) that adopted a Protocol to the Paris Convention

Dates: April 29 to March 20, 1886.

Place: Rome (Ministero dell'agricoltura, dell'industria e del commercio)

Participants:

13 States (full participants), with 23 delegates
2 observer States, with 7 representatives

Chairman: Ubaldino Peruzzi (Italy)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by the International Bureau of the Paris Union and the Italian Government. As far as the International Bureau is concerned, it consisted of the following persons:

Willi, Delegate

Bernard Frey-Godet, Secretary

Records: The Records of the Diplomatic Conference were published by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce in 1886 under the title "Conférence internationale de l'Union pour la protection de la propriété industrielle, Rome, 1886," in a volume of 187 pages.

Data concerning the Diplomatic Conference (Madrid 1890 and 1891) that completed the Paris Convention by an Interpretative Protocol

Coverage: This Diplomatic Conference not only adopted an Interpretative Protocol concerning the Paris Convention, but it also adopted the Madrid (Marks) and the Madrid (False Indications) Agreements.

Dates: April 1 to 14, 1890, and April 14 and 15, 1891

Place: Madrid (Royal Academy of Fine Arts)

Participants:

1890: 13 States (full participants), with 28 delegates
1 observer State, with 1 representative

1891: 13 States (full participants), with 16 delegates

Chairman: Segismundo Moret y Prendergast (Spain)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by the International Bureau of the Paris Union and the Spanish Government. As far as the International Bureau is concerned, it consisted of the following persons:

Henri Morel, Secretary General

Bernard Frey-Godet, Ernest Röthlisberger

Records: The Records of the Diplomatic Conference were published by the International Bureau of the Paris Union in 1892 under the title "Procès-verbaux de la Conférence de Madrid de 1890 de l'Union pour la protection de la propriété industrielle suivis des Actes signés en 1891 et ratifiés en 1892," in a volume of 231 pages.

Data concerning the first Diplomatic Conference of Revision (Brussels 1897 and 1900) of the Paris Convention

Coverage: This Diplomatic Conference not only adopted an Additional Act to the Paris Convention but it also adopted an Additional Act to the Madrid (Marks) Agreement.

Dates: December 1 to 14, 1897, and December 11 to 14, 1900

Place: Brussels (Palais des Académies)

Participants:

1897: 15 States (full participants), with 32 delegates
7 observer States, with 11 representatives

1900: 16 States (full participants), with 34 delegates
7 observer States, with 13 representatives

Chairmen:

Plenary:	A. Nyssens (Belgium)
Committee I (Patents):	C. Nicolas (France)
Committee II (Marks):	C. Nicolas (France)
Committee III (Indications of Source and Unfair Competition):	C. Nicolas (France)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by the International Bureau of the Paris Union and the Belgian Government. As far as the International Bureau is concerned, it consisted of the following persons: Henri Morel, Director
Bernard Frey-Godet, Léon Poinsard

Records: The Records of the Diplomatic Conference were published by the International Bureau of the Paris Union in 1901 under the title “Actes de la Conférence réunie à Bruxelles du 1^{er} au 14 décembre 1897 et du 11 au 14 décembre 1900,” in a volume of 428 pages.

Data concerning the second Diplomatic Conference of Revision (Washington, 1911) of the Paris Convention

Coverage: This Diplomatic Conference not only revised the Paris Convention but also the Madrid (Marks) and the Madrid (False Indications) Agreements.

Dates: May 15 to June 2, 1911

Place: Washington (Department of State)

Participants:

21 States (full participants), with 48 delegates
19 observer States, with 20 delegates

Chairmen:

Plenary:	Charlemagne Tower (United States of America)
Drafting Committee:	Michel Pelletier (France)
Sub-Committee I:	W. Temple Franks (United Kingdom)
Sub-Committee II:	W.J.G. Snyder van Wissenkerke (Netherlands)
Sub-Committee III:	Paul Chevalier Beck de Mannagetta et Lerchenau (Austria)
Sub-Committee IV:	Georges Maillard (France)
Sub-Committee V:	Mr. Robolski (Germany)
Sub-Committee VI:	Alfred Mitchell Innes (United Kingdom)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by the International Bureau of the Paris Union and the Government of the United States of America. As far as the International Bureau is concerned, it consisted of the following persons:

Léon Poinsard, Deputy Director
Bernard Frey-Godet, First Secretary
Eduard Waelti, Deputy Secretary

Records: The Records of the Diplomatic Conference were published by the International Bureau of the Paris Union in 1911 under the title “Actes de la Conférence réunie à Washington du 15 mai au 2 juin 1911,” in a volume of 418 pages.

Data concerning the third Diplomatic Conference of Revision (The Hague, 1925) of the Paris Convention

Coverage: This Diplomatic Conference revised not only the Paris Convention, but it also revised the Madrid (Marks) and Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreements and adopted the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs.

Dates: October 8 to November 6, 1925

Place: The Hague (Senate House)

Participants:

34 States (full participants), with 87 delegates
15 observer States, with 18 representatives
1 intergovernmental organization, with 4 representatives
1 non-governmental organization, with 6 representative

Chairmen:

Plenary:	J. Alingh Prins (Netherlands)
Sub-Committee I:	Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith (United Kingdom)
Sub-Committee II:	Charles Drouets (France)
Sub-Committee III:	Albert Capitaine (Belgium)
Sub-Committee IV:	A. Osterrieth (Germany)
Sub-Committee V:	Gustavo de Sanctis (Italy)
Sub-Committee VI:	Marcel Plaisant (France)
Drafting Committee:	Georges Maillard (France)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by the International Bureau of the Paris Union and by the Dutch Government. As far as the International Bureau is concerned, it consisted of the following persons: Ernest Röthlisberger, Director
George Gariel, Paul Guye, Alexandre Conte

Records: The Records were published by the International Bureau of the Paris Union in 1926 under the title “Actes de la Conférence de La Haye de 1925,” in a volume of 644 pages.

Data concerning the fourth Diplomatic Conference of Revision (London, 1934) of the Paris Convention

Coverage: This Diplomatic Conference not only revised the Paris Convention but it also revised the Madrid (Marks), Madrid (Indications of Source) and the Hague Agreements.

Dates: May 1 to June 2, 1934

Place: London (Whitehall)

Participants:

34 States (full participants), with 87 delegates
12 observer States, with 14 representatives
2 intergovernmental organizations, with 3 representatives
1 non-governmental organization, with 7 representatives

Chairmen:

Plenary:	Sir Frederick Leith-Ross (United Kingdom)
Sub-Committee I:	Julio Augusto Barboza-Carneiro (Brazil)
Sub-Committee II:	Marcel Plaisant (France)
Sub-Committee III:	Piola Caselli (Italy)
Sub-Committee IV:	Georg Klauer (Germany)
Sub-Committee V:	Walther Kraft (Switzerland)
Sub-Committee VI:	Daniel Coppeters de Gibson (Belgium)
Drafting Committee:	Georges Maillard (France)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI) and the British Government. As far as BIRPI is concerned, it consisted of the following persons:

Fritz Ostertag, Director
Charles Drouets, First Deputy Director
Alexandre Conte, Louis Jatton

Records: The Records were published by the International Bureau of the Paris Union in 1934 under the title “Actes de

la Conférence réunie à Londres du 1^{er} mai au 2 juin 1934,” in a volume of 620 pages.

Data concerning the fifth Diplomatic Conference of Revision (Lisbon, 1958) of the Paris Convention

Coverage: This Diplomatic Conference not only revised the Paris Convention, but it also revised the Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreement and adopted the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration.

Dates: October 6 to 31, 1958

Place: Lisbon (Pavilhão da Feira das Industrias Portuguesas)

Participants:

40 States (full participants), with 186 delegates (among them two who later became Directors General of WIPO, Georg H.C. Bodenhausen (Netherlands) and Arpad Bogsch (United States of America))

11 observer States, with 18 representatives

8 intergovernmental organizations, with 8 representatives

2 national agencies, with 3 representatives

7 international non-governmental organizations, with 21 representatives

Chairmen:

Plenary:	Luis da Câmara Pinto Coelho (Portugal)
Credentials Committee:	Giuseppe Talamo Atenolfi di Brancaccio (Italy)
Committee I (General):	Sture Petré (Sweden)
Committee II (Patents):	Cornelis Johannis de Haan (Netherlands)
Committee III (Marks):	Plinio Bolla (Switzerland)
Committee IV (Appellations of Origin):	Satoru Takahashi (Japan)
Committee V (Industrial Designs):	Zbigniew Muszynski (Poland)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by BIRPI and the Portuguese Government. As far as BIRPI is concerned, it consisted of the following persons:

Jacques Secrétan, Director
Charles-Louis Magnin, Deputy Director
Ross Woodley, John Lamb

Records: The Records were published by the International Bureau of the Paris Union in 1963 under the title “Actes de la Conférence réunie à Lisbonne du 6 au 31 octobre 1958,” in a volume of 1,054 pages.

Data concerning the sixth Diplomatic Conference of Revision (Stockholm, 1967) of the Paris Convention

See the entry concerning this Diplomatic Conference in the item entitled “WIPO Convention,” above.

Text of the Paris Convention

The text of the Paris Convention, as in force on July 14, 1992, is contained in a brochure of 43 pages (WIPO Publication No. 201(E) of 1992).

Commemorative Volume for the Centenary of the Paris Convention

A volume of 230 pages, entitled “The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property from 1883 to 1983,” was published by the International Bureau in 1983. It contains an essay, “The First Hundred Years of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property,” by Arpad Bogsch, then Director General of WIPO (WIPO Publication No. 875(E)).

Summary of the Paris Convention

The Convention applies to industrial property in the widest sense, including inventions, trademarks, service marks, industrial designs, utility models, geographical indications and the repression of unfair competition.

The substantive provisions of the Convention fall into three main categories: national treatment, right of priority, common rules.

(1) Under the provision on national treatment or assimilation (Article 2), the Convention provides that, as regards the protection of industrial property, each Contracting State must grant the same protection to nationals of the other Contracting States as it grants to its own nationals. Nationals of non-Contracting States are also protected by the Convention if they are domiciled or have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment in a Contracting State.

(2) The Convention provides for the right of priority in the case of patents (and utility models, where they exist), trademarks, and industrial designs (Article 4). This right means that, on the basis of a regular first application filed in one of the Contracting States, the applicant may, within a certain period of time (12 months for patents and utility models, six months for industrial designs and trademarks), apply for protection in any of the other Contracting States; these later applications will then be regarded as if they had been filed on the same day as the first application, in other words, these later applications will have priority (hence the expression “right of priority”) over applications which may have been filed during the said period of time by other persons for the same invention, utility model, trademark or industrial design. Moreover, these later applications, being based on the first application, will not be affected by any event that may have taken place in the interval, such as any publication of the invention or sale of articles incorporating the industrial design or the trademark.

One of the great practical advantages of this provision is that when an applicant desires protection in several countries he is not required to present all his applications at the same time but has six or 12 months at his disposal to decide in which countries he wishes protection and to organize with due care the steps he must take to secure protection.

(3) The Convention lays down a few common rules which all the Contracting States must follow. The most important are the following:

As to Patents: Patents granted in different Contracting States for the same invention are independent of each other (Article 4bis): the granting of a patent in one Contracting State does not oblige the other Contracting States to grant a

patent; a patent cannot be refused, annulled or terminated, in any Contracting State, on the ground that it has been refused or annulled or has terminated in any other Contracting State.

The inventor has the right to be named as such in the patent (Article 4*ter*).

The grant of a patent may not be refused and a patent may not be invalidated on the ground that the sale of the patented product, or of a product obtained by means of the patented process, is subject to restrictions or limitations resulting from the domestic law (Article 4*quater*).

Each Contracting State may take legislative measures providing for the grant of compulsory licenses to prevent the abuses which might result from the exclusive rights conferred by a patent, for example, failure to work, but only with certain limitations (Article 5A). Thus, a compulsory license (license not given by the owner of the patent but by a public authority of the State concerned) may only be given pursuant to an application filed after three or four years of failure to work or insufficient working of the patented invention in the State, and it must be refused if the patentee gives legitimate reasons to justify his inaction. Furthermore, forfeiture of a patent may not be provided for, except in cases where the grant of a compulsory license would not have been sufficient to prevent the abuse. In the latter case, proceedings for forfeiture of a patent may be instituted, but only after the expiration of two years from the grant of the first compulsory license.

As to Trademarks: The conditions for the filing and registration of trademarks are determined in each Contracting State by the domestic law (Article 6). Consequently, no application for the registration of a trademark filed by a national of a Contracting State may be refused, nor may a registration be invalidated, on the ground that filing, registration or renewal has not been effected in the country of origin.

Once the registration of a trademark is obtained in a Contracting State, it is independent of its possible registration in any other country, including the country of origin; consequently, the lapse or annulment of a trademark registration in one Contracting State will not affect the validity of registration in other Contracting States.

When a trademark is duly registered in the country of origin, it must, on request, be accepted for filing and protected in its original form in the other Contracting States (Article 6*quinquies*). Nevertheless, registration may be refused in some well-defined cases, such as when the trademark would infringe acquired rights of third parties, or when it is devoid of distinctive character, or is contrary to morality or public order, or when it is of such a nature as to be liable to deceive the public.

Each Contracting State must refuse registration and prohibit the use of trademarks which constitute a reproduction, imitation or translation, liable to create confusion, of a trademark considered by the competent authority of that State to be well known in that State as being already the mark

of a person entitled to the benefits of the Convention and used for identical or similar goods (Article 6*bis*).

Each Contracting State must likewise refuse registration and prohibit the use of trademarks which contain, without authorization, State emblems and official signs and hallmarks, provided they have been communicated through the International Bureau of WIPO (Article 6*ter*). The list of such communications is set out in the pages immediately following this profile.

The same provisions apply to armorial bearings, flags, other emblems, abbreviations and names of certain international organizations. ■

Service marks and collective marks must be granted protection (Articles 6*sexies* and 7*bis*, respectively).

As to Industrial Designs: Industrial designs must be protected in each Contracting State (Article 5*quinquies*), and protection may not be forfeited on the ground that the articles incorporating the design are not manufactured in that State (Article 5B).

As to Trade Names: Protection must be given to trade names in each Contracting State without the obligation of filing or registration (Article 8).

As to Indications of Source: Measures must be taken by each Contracting State against direct or indirect use of a false indication of the source of the goods or the identity of the producer, manufacturer or trader (Article 10).

As to Unfair Competition: Each Contracting State must provide for effective protection against unfair competition (Article 10*bis*).

As to National Administrations: Each Contracting State must maintain a special industrial property service and a central office for the communication to the public of patents (and utility models), trademarks, and industrial designs. An official periodical journal must be published by this service. The journal must contain the names of the owners of the patents granted, with a brief description of the patented inventions, and a reproduction of every registered trademark (Article 12).

As to the Administration of the Union: The Paris Convention created a Union.

Since the entry into force of the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention in 1970, the Paris Union has an Assembly and an Executive Committee. Every country member of the Union which has adhered to at least the administrative and final provisions of the Stockholm Act is a member of the Assembly. The members of the Executive Committees are elected from among the members of the Union, except for Switzerland, which is a member *ex officio*. On July 14, 1992, the Executive Committee had 26 members.

The establishment of the biennial program and budget of the International Bureau—as far as the Union is concerned—is the task of the Assembly.

Profile: Paris Convention

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PARIS UNION BETWEEN 1967 AND 1991

YEAR	INCOME*			EXPENDITURE*			RESULT*
	Contributions	Other	Total	Staff	Other	Total	
1967	882	129	1,011	706	477	1,183	-172
1968	1,200	237	1,437	777	606	1,383	+54
1969	1,400	509	1,909	974	1,002	1,976	-67
1970	1,600	630	2,230	1,220	1,110	2,330	-100
1971	2,000	158	2,158	1,267	757	2,024	+134
1972	2,200	62	2,262	1,560	615	2,175	+87
1973	2,400	60	2,460	1,773	796	2,569	-109
1974	2,772	266	3,038	1,960	1,078	3,038	0
1975	3,360	496	3,856	2,290	1,539	3,829	+27
1976	4,160	469	4,629	2,781	1,786	4,567	+62
1977	5,155	370	5,525	3,006	2,336	5,342	+183
1978	6,140	410	6,550	3,651	2,399	6,050	+500
1979	6,459	1,320	7,779	4,273	3,462	7,735	+44
1980	7,926	687	8,613	4,807	3,892	8,699	-86
1981	7,937	591	8,528	5,270	3,755	9,025	-497
1982	8,873	881	9,754	5,947	3,698	9,645	+109
1983	8,873	881	9,754	5,948	3,697	9,645	+109
1984	10,542	1,023	11,565	7,119	3,979	11,098	+467
1985	10,543	1,022	11,565	7,120	3,979	11,099	+466
1986	12,024	793	12,817	7,448	4,694	12,142	+675
1987	12,025	793	12,818	7,449	4,694	12,143	+675
1988	12,024	918	12,942	7,615	5,060	12,675	+267
1989	12,025	918	12,943	7,616	5,060	12,676	+267
1990	12,505	923	13,428	8,030	5,622	13,652	-224
1991	12,505	924	13,429	8,031	5,621	13,652	-223

* In thousands of Swiss francs

GOVERNING BODIES OF THE PARIS UNION

Serial Number of Session	Year	Chairman and his Country	Serial Number of Session	Year	Chairman and his Country
<i>Assembly</i>			<i>Executive Committee*</i>		
I.	1970	François G.-H. Savignon (France)	VI.	1970	Yuri Maksarev (Soviet Union)
II.	1973	Thomas Thedim Lobo (Brazil)	VII.	1971	Karl B. Petersson (Australia)
III.	1976	C. Marshall Dann (United States of America)	VIII.	1972	Thomas Thedim Lobo (Brazil)
IV.	1979	Ivan S. Nayashkov (Soviet Union)	IX.	1973	Daniel M. Searby (United States of America)
V.*	1980	Ivan S. Nayashkov (Soviet Union)	X.	1974	J. Bob van Benthem (Netherlands)
VI.	1981	David J. Coward (Kenya)	XI.	1975	Ali Mahmoud Khalil (Egypt)
VII.*	1983 (February)	Gyula Pusztai (Hungary)	XII.	1976	Lev E. Komarov (Soviet Union)
VIII.	1983 (September)	Jean-Claude Combaldieu (France)	XIII.	1977	Göran Borggård (Sweden)
IX.*	1984	Jean-Claude Combaldieu (France)	XIV.	1978	Adhemar Bahadian (Brazil)
X.	1985	Huang Kunyi (China)	XV.	1979	Georges Vianès (France)
XI.*	1986	Huang Kunyi (China)	XVI.	1980	Sidney A. Diamond (United States of America)
XII.	1987	Ivan S. Nayashkov (Soviet Union)	XVII.	1981	Jacek Szomanski (Poland)
XIII.*	1988	Ivan S. Nayashkov (Soviet Union)	XVIII.	1982	Gian Luigi Milesi-Ferretti (Italy)
XIV.	1989	Hadi Ahmad Wayarabi (Indonesia)	XIX.	1983	Alvaro Gurgel de Alencar (Brazil)
XV.*	1990 (September)	Hadi Ahmad Wayarabi (Indonesia)	XX.	1984	Mohamed Daghsh (Egypt)
XVI.*	1990 (November)	Victor Tarnofsky (United Kingdom)	XXI.	1985	Albrecht Krieger (Federal Republic of Germany)
XVII.*	1991 (April)	Max Engels (Netherlands)	XXII.	1986	Kristo Iliev (Bulgaria)
XVIII.	1991 (September)	Gao Lulin (China)	XXIII.	1987	Kunio Ogawa (Japan)
			XXIV.	1988	Patrick A.D. Smith (Australia)
			XXV.	1989	Youri A. Bepalov (Soviet Union)
			XXVI.	1990	Gao Lulin (China)
			XXVII.	1991	Wataru Fukasawa (Japan)

* Extraordinary Session

* The first five sessions were the sessions of a body also called "Executive Committee," but since it was not a body established under the Stockholm Act of 1967, it is not mentioned here.



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COMMUNICATIONS MADE BY THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF WIPO
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 6^{TER} OF THE
PARIS CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

States

Name of State	Number of Communication*	Name of State	Number of Communication*
1. Austria	651	22. Czechoslovakia	1086
2. Canada	651	23. Netherlands	1186
3. Federal Republic of Germany	651	24. Spain	1201
4. German Democratic Republic	651	25. Iran	1234
5. Italy	651	26. United Kingdom	1332
6. Japan	651	27. Malta	1382
7. Lebanon	651	28. Malta	1489
8. Liechtenstein	651	29. Algeria	1533
9. Netherlands	651	30. Lebanon	1539
10. Switzerland	651	31. Algeria	1655
11. Hungary	664	32. Cuba	1678
12. Yugoslavia	667	33. Israel	1695
13. Netherlands	668	34. Austria	1793
14. Israel	674	35. Finland	1793
15. Soviet Union	705	36. Norway	1793
16. Soviet Union	705	37. Sweden	1793
17. Malawi	768	38. United Kingdom	1793
18. France	783	39. United Kingdom	1874
19. Canada	813	40. Denmark	2125
20. Israel	818	41. Switzerland	2170
21. Canada	821	42. Netherlands	2270

* Where the notification contained several armorial bearings, flags or other emblems or official signs covered by Article 6^{ter} of the Paris Convention, only one has been reproduced as an example.



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NASA
National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

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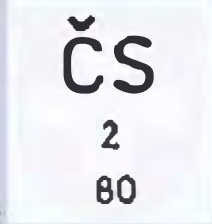
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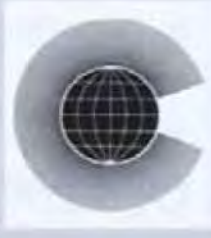
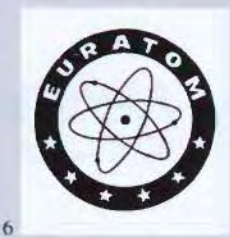


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COMMUNICATIONS MADE BY THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF WIPO
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 6^{TER} OF THE
PARIS CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY
(continued)

Name of State	Number of Communication*	Name of State	Number of Communication*
43. United States of America	2450	63. Ireland	4304
44. United Kingdom	2522	64. Viet Nam	4319
45. Malta	2792	65. Canada	4404
46. United States of America	2849	66. Ireland	4475
47. United States of America	2979	67. Portugal	4475
48. United States of America	3494	68. Liechtenstein	4517
49. Belgium	3728	69. Cyprus	4586
50. Netherlands	3778	70. Iraq	4723
51. Brazil	3799	71. Cyprus	4728
52. Czechoslovakia	3812	72. Denmark	4798
53. Brazil	3837	73. Cuba	4813
54. Cuba	3852	74. Malta	4995
55. Republic of Korea	3958	75. Malta	5060
56. Monaco	3976	76. Finland	5140
57. Portugal	3979	77. Australia	5320
58. Spain	4048	78. Czechoslovakia	5331
59. Mexico	4115	79. Finland	5328
60. Tunisia	4205	80. Tunisia	5354
61. Austria	4219	81. United Kingdom	5368
62. Sweden	4296	82. Hungary	5399

* Where the notification contained several armorial bearings, flags or other emblems or official signs covered by Article 6^{ter} of the Paris Convention, only one has been reproduced as an example.



COMMUNICATIONS MADE BY THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF WIPO
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 6^{TER} OF THE
PARIS CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

International Intergovernmental Organizations

Name of Organization	Number of Communication*	Name of Organization	Number of Communication*
1. International Olive Oil Council	645	22. Afro-Malagasy Common Organization	882 / 925
2. International Atomic Energy Agency	645	23. European Organization for the Safety of Air Navigation	967
3. World Health Organization	645	24. Bureau international des expositions	980
4. International Labour Organisation	645	25. European Free Trade Association	1028
5. International Monetary Fund	645	26. Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries	1038
6. Communauté européenne de l'énergie atomique	645	27. World Intellectual Property Organization	1040 / 1061
7. United Nations Organization	645	28. International Union for the Protection of New Plant Varieties	1166
8. United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property	645	29. Universal Postal Union	1640
9. World Meteorological Organization	645	30. European Free Trade Association	1780
10. International Civil Aviation Organization	645	31. World Intellectual Property Organization	1915
11. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	645	32. Council for Mutual Economic Assistance	2053
12. European Space Vehicle Launcher Development Organization	645	33. Commonwealth	2127 / 2226
13. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	645	34. International Civil Aviation Organization	2160
14. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	645	35. United Nations Children's Fund	2338
15. Office africain et malgache de la propriété industrielle	645	36. European Space Agency	2604
16. Bank for International Settlements	645	37. European Organization for Nuclear Research	2606
17. Latin-American Free Trade Association	645	38. Conférence européenne des administrations des postes et des télécommunications	2903
18. European Organization for Nuclear Research	659	39. European Organization for Astronomical Research in the Southern Hemisphere	3265
19. World Meteorological Organization	682	40. International Organization for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation in the Field of the Electrotechnical Industry	3359
20. Universal Postal Union	699	41. European Patent Organisation	3536
21. European Free Trade Association	713	42. Council of Europe	3556

* Where the notification contained several armorial bearings, flags or other emblems or official signs covered by Article 6^{ter} of the Paris Convention, only one has been reproduced as an example.



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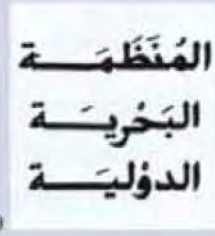
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COMMUNICATIONS MADE BY THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF WIPO
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 6TER OF THE
PARIS CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY
(continued)

Name of Organization	Number of Communication*	Name of Organization	Number of Communication*
43. Council for Mutual Economic Assistance	3576	56. African Intellectual Property Organization	4070
44. European Atomic Energy Community/ European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community/ Commission of European Communities	3593	57. Nordic Council of Ministers	4076
45. Industrial Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa	3612	58. Arab Satellite Communications Organization	4099
46. International Fund for Agricultural Development	3645	59. International Monetary Fund	4277
47. International Bank for Reconstruction & Development/International Finance Corporation/International Development Association	3686	60. International Maritime Organization	4306
48. International Fund for Agricultural Development	3740	61. International Olive Oil Council	4330
49. International Criminal Police Organization	3758	62. Nordic Council of Ministers	4414
50. International Maritime Satellite Organization	3780	63. European Free Trade Association	4455
51. World Tourism Organization	3797	64. Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics	4498
52. Benelux Trademark Office	3832 Rev.	65. International Joint Commission	4733
53. Benelux Designs Office	3834 Rev.	66. Office international de la vigne et du vin	4843
54. International Maritime Organization	3963	67. Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe	4917
55. International Telecommunications Satellite Organization	4028	68. African Petroleum Producers' Association	5136
		69. Postal Union of the Americas, Spain and Portugal	5292
		70. "EUREKA"	5333
		71. European Free Trade Association	5336
		72. World Intellectual Property Organization	5344

* Where the notification contained several armorial bearings, flags or other emblems or official signs covered by Article 6ter of the Paris Convention, only one has been reproduced as an example.



**ASIAN AND PACIFIC
REGIONAL TRAINING COURSE
ON COPYRIGHT TRIALS**



organized by
the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
with the cooperation of
**the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China
and the National Copyright Administration of China**
and with the assistance of
the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Beijing, October 30 to November 3, 1989



Berne Convention
for the Protection of Literary
and Artistic Works

(Berne Convention)

BERNE CONVENTION

The Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works was signed at Berne on September 9, 1886, and entered into force on December 5, 1887.

The Convention was completed at Paris on May 4, 1896, revised at Berlin on November 13, 1908, completed at Berne on March 20, 1914, and revised at Rome on June 2, 1928, at Brussels on June 26, 1948, at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and at Paris on July 24, 1971.

The Convention was amended by the Assembly of the Berne Union on September 28, 1979. The amendments changed the Union's three-year program and budget cycle and the triennial sessions of the Assembly to a two-year program and budget cycle and biennial sessions (see WIPO document AB/X/32(1979)).

Furthermore, the Assembly of the Berne Union twice modified, on a provisional basis (pending formal amendment), the system of contribution classes: in 1989, it introduced a special class ("S") for the least developed countries, and, in 1991, it introduced two new classes (VIII and IX) for certain other developing countries.

States party to the Berne Convention between July 14, 1967, and July 14, 1992

The (first) date indicates the day on which the State became party to the Convention.

Argentina	June 10, 1967
Australia	April 14, 1928
Austria	October 1, 1920
Bahamas	July 10, 1973
Barbados	July 30, 1983
Belgium	December 5, 1887
Benin	January 3, 1961
Brazil	February 9, 1922
Bulgaria	December 5, 1921
Burkina Faso	August 19, 1963
Cameroon	September 21, 1964
Canada	April 10, 1928
Central African Republic	September 3, 1977
Chad	November 25, 1971
Chile	June 5, 1970
China	October 15, 1992
Colombia	March 7, 1988
Congo	May 8, 1962
Costa Rica	June 10, 1978
Côte d'Ivoire	January 1, 1962
Croatia	October 8, 1991
Cyprus	February 24, 1964
Czechoslovakia	February 22, 1921
Denmark	July 1, 1903
Ecuador	October 9, 1991
Egypt	June 7, 1977
Fiji	December 1, 1971
Finland	April 1, 1928
France	December 5, 1887
Gabon	March 26, 1962

German Democratic Republic	December 15, 1964, to October 3, 1990
Germany	December 5, 1887
Ghana	October 11, 1991
Greece	November 9, 1920
Guinea	November 20, 1980
Guinea-Bissau	July 22, 1991
Holy See	September 12, 1935
Honduras	January 25, 1990
Hungary	February 14, 1922
Iceland	September 7, 1947
India	April 1, 1928
Ireland	October 5, 1927
Israel	March 24, 1950
Italy	December 5, 1887
Japan	July 15, 1899
Lebanon	September 30, 1947
Lesotho	September 28, 1989
Liberia	March 8, 1989
Libya	September 28, 1976
Liechtenstein	July 30, 1931
Luxembourg	June 20, 1888
Madagascar	January 1, 1966
Malawi	October 12, 1991
Malaysia	October 1, 1990
Mali	March 19, 1962
Malta	September 21, 1964
Mauritania	February 6, 1973
Mauritius	May 10, 1989
Mexico	June 11, 1967
Monaco	May 30, 1889
Morocco	June 16, 1917
Netherlands	November 1, 1912
New Zealand	April 24, 1928
Niger	May 2, 1962
Norway	April 13, 1896
Pakistan	July 5, 1948
Paraguay	January 2, 1992
Peru	August 20, 1988
Philippines	August 1, 1951
Poland	January 28, 1920
Portugal	March 29, 1911
Romania	January 1, 1927
Rwanda	March 1, 1984
Senegal	August 25, 1962
Slovenia	June 25, 1991
South Africa	October 3, 1928
Spain	December 5, 1887
Sri Lanka	July 20, 1959
Suriname	February 23, 1977
Sweden	August 1, 1904
Switzerland	December 5, 1887
Thailand	July 17, 1931
Togo	April 30, 1975
Trinidad and Tobago	August 16, 1988
Tunisia	December 5, 1887

Turkey	January 1, 1952
United Kingdom.	December 5, 1887
United States of America.	March 1, 1989
Uruguay	July 10, 1967
Venezuela	December 30, 1982
Yugoslavia	June 17, 1930
Zaire	October 8, 1963
Zambia	January 2, 1992
Zimbabwe	April 18, 1980

(Total on July 14, 1992: 93 States)

Data concerning the Diplomatic Conferences (Berne, 1884, 1885, 1886) that adopted the Berne Convention

Dates: September 8 to 19, 1884, September 7 to 18, 1885, and September 6 to 9, 1886

Place: Berne (Palais fédéral, Salle du Conseil des Etats)

Participants: 20 States, with 31 delegates

Chairman: Numa Droz (Switzerland)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conferences was furnished by the Swiss Government, and consisted of the following persons:

Charles Soldan, Judge of the Cantonal Tribunal of the Canton of Vaud
Bernard Frey, Secretary of the International Bureau of the Paris Union

Records: The Records were published in three volumes in 1884, 1885 and 1886 under the titles “Actes de la Conférence internationale pour la protection des droits d’auteur réunie à Berne du 8 au 19 septembre 1884,” of 89 pages, “Actes de la 2^{me} Conférence internationale pour la protection des œuvres littéraires et artistiques réunie à Berne du 7 au 18 septembre 1885,” of 81 pages, and “Actes de la 3^{me} Conférence internationale pour la protection des œuvres littéraires et artistiques réunie à Berne du 6 au 9 septembre 1886,” of 44 pages.

Data concerning the first Diplomatic Conference of Revision (Paris, 1896) of the Berne Convention

Dates: April 15 to May 4, 1896

Place: Paris (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Participants:

13 States (full participants), with 27 delegates

14 observer States, with 15 representatives

Chairmen:

Plenary:	Charles de Saulce de Freycinet (France)
Working Committee:	Louis Renault (France)
Drafting Committee:	Charles-Edouard Lardy (Switzerland)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by the International Bureau of the Berne Union and the French Government. As far as the International Bureau is concerned, it consisted of the following persons:

Henri Morel, Director
Léon Poinard, Ernest Röthlisberger

Records: The Records of the Diplomatic Conference were published by the International Bureau of the Berne Union in 1897 under the title “Actes de la Conférence réunie à Paris du 15 avril au 4 mai 1896,” in a volume of 243 pages.

Data concerning the second Diplomatic Conference of Revision (Berlin, 1908) of the Berne Convention

Dates: October 14 to November 14, 1908

Place: Berlin (Reichstag Building)

Participants:

15 States (full participants), with 43 delegates

19 observer States, with 31 representatives

Chairmen:

Plenary:	von Studt (Germany)
Working Committee:	Louis Renault (France)
Sub-Committee:	Samuele Ottolenghi (Italy)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by the International Bureau of the Berne Union and the German Government. As far as the International Bureau is concerned, it consisted of the following persons:

Henri Morel, Director
Ernest Röthlisberger, Secretary of the International Bureau, Wälti

Records: The Records of the Diplomatic Conference were published by the International Bureau of the Berne Union in 1910 under the title “Actes de la Conférence réunie à Berlin du 14 octobre au 14 novembre 1908, avec les Actes de ratification,” in a volume of 344 pages.

Data concerning the Additional Protocol of Berne, 1914, to the Berne Convention

On March 20, 1914, an Additional Protocol to the Berne Convention was signed. This was achieved without a diplomatic conference. The text of the Additional Protocol was published by the International Bureau of the Berne Union on page 45 of the review “Le Droit d’auteur,” 1914.

Data concerning the third Diplomatic Conference of Revision (Rome, 1928) of the Berne Convention

Date: May 7 to June 2, 1928

Place: Rome (Palazzo Corsini)

Participants:

34 States (full participants), with 130 delegates

21 observer States, with 34 representatives

2 intergovernmental organizations, with 5 representatives

Chairmen:

Plenary:	Vittorio Scialoja (Italy)
Sub-Committee I:	Jules Destrée (Belgium)
Sub-Committee II:	Amedeo Giannini (Italy)
Sub-Committee III:	Georg Klauer (Germany)
Sub-Committee IV:	F. Pessôa de Queiroz (Brazil)
Sub-Committee V:	Charles Drouets (France)
Drafting Committee:	Georges Maillard (France)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by the International Bureau of the Berne Union and the Italian Government. As far as the International Bureau is concerned, it consisted of the following persons:

Fritz Ostertag, Director
Georges Gariel, First Deputy Director
Bénigne Mentha, Alessandro Conte

Records: The Records of the Diplomatic Conference were published by the International Bureau of the Berne Union in

1929 under the title “Actes de la Conférence réunie à Rome du 7 mai au 2 juin 1928,” in a volume of 362 pages.

Data concerning the fourth Diplomatic Conference of Revision (Brussels, 1948) of the Berne Convention

Dates: June 5 to 26, 1948

Place: Brussels (Palais du Gouvernement Provincial de Brabant)

Participants:

35 States (full participants), with 128 delegates (among them two who later became Directors General of WIPO: Georg H.C. Bodenhausen (Netherlands) and Arpad Bogsch (Hungary))

20 observer States, with 25 representatives

1 intergovernmental organization, with 2 representatives

Chairmen:

Plenary:	Julien Kuypers (Belgium)
General Committee:	Julien Kuypers (Belgium) and Albert Guislain (Belgium)
Credentials Committee:	Schneider (Belgium)
Drafting Committee:	Marcel Boutet (France) and Henri Puget (France)
Sub-Committee for Photography and Cinematography:	Julio Dantas (Portugal)
Sub-Committee for Radio Broadcasting and Mechanical Instruments:	Plinio Bolla (Switzerland)
Sub-Committee for Applied Arts:	Daniel Coppeters de Gibson (Belgium)
Sub-Committee on Article 4:	Marcel Walckiers (Belgium)
Sub-Committee on Article 6 <i>bis</i> :	Massimo Pilotti (Italy)
Sub-Committee on Articles 11 and 11 <i>ter</i> :	Marcel Walckiers (Belgium)
Sub-Committee on Article 14:	Marcel Walckiers (Belgium)
Sub-Committee on Coordination of Texts:	W.P.J. O'Meara (Canada)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by the International Bureau of the Berne Union and the Belgian Government. As far as the International Bureau is concerned, it consisted of the following persons: Bénigne Mentha, Director Maurice Virlogeux, Georges Béguin

Records: The Records of the Diplomatic Conference were published by the International Bureau of the Berne Union in 1951 under the title “Documents de la Conférence réunie à Bruxelles du 5 au 26 juin 1948,” in a volume of 613 pages.

Data concerning the fifth Diplomatic Conference of Revision (Stockholm, 1967) of the Berne Convention

See the entry concerning this Diplomatic Conference, in the item entitled “WIPO Convention,” above.

Data concerning the sixth Diplomatic Conference of Revision (Paris, 1971) of the Berne Convention

Dates: July 5 to 24, 1971

Place: Paris (Unesco Headquarters)

Participants:

49 States (full participants), with 211 delegates

27 observer States, with 63 representatives

4 intergovernmental organizations, with 7 representatives

20 non-governmental organizations, with 50 representatives

Chairmen:

Plenary:	Pierre Charpentier (France)
Main Commission:	Eugen Ulmer (Federal Republic of Germany)
Credentials Committee:	Yoshihiro Nakayama (Japan)
Drafting Committee:	William Wallace (United Kingdom)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by the International Bureau of WIPO. It consisted of the following persons:

Georg H.C. Bodenhausen, Director General
Arpad Bogsch, First Deputy Director General
Claude Masouyé, Mihailo Stojanović, Roger Harben, Samin Khan, Marino Porzio, Henri Rossier

Records: The Records of the Diplomatic Conference were published by the International Bureau of WIPO in 1974 under the title “Records of the Diplomatic Conference for the Revision of the Berne Convention,” in a volume of 252 pages (WIPO Publication No. 315(E)).

Text of the Berne Convention

The text of the Berne Convention, as in force on July 14, 1992, is contained in a brochure of 57 pages (WIPO Publication No. 287(E) of 1992).

Commemorative Volume for the Centenary of the Berne Convention

A volume of 241 pages, entitled “The Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works from 1886 to 1986” was published by the International Bureau in 1986. It contains an essay “The First Hundred Years” by Arpad Bogsch, then Director General of WIPO (WIPO Publication No. 877(E)).

Summary of the Berne Convention

The Convention rests on three basic principles and contains a series of provisions determining the minimum protection to be granted, as well as special provisions for developing countries.

The three basic principles are the following:

(1) Works originating in one of the Contracting States (that is, works the author of which is a national of, or has his national residence in, such a State or works which were first published in such a State) must be given the same protection in each of the other Contracting States as the latter grants to the works of its own nationals (principle of “national treatment” (Article 5(1) and (3))).

(2) Such protection must not be conditional upon compliance with any formality (principle of “automatic” protection (Article 5(2))).

(3) Such protection is independent of the existence of protection in the country of origin of the work (principle of the “independence” of protection (Article 5(2))). If, however, a Contracting State provides for a longer term than the minimum prescribed by the Convention and the work ceases to be

protected in the country of origin, protection may be denied once protection in the country of origin ceases.

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The minimum standards of protection relate to the works and rights to be protected, and the duration of the protection:

(1) As to works, the protection must include “every production in the literary, scientific and artistic domain, whatever may be the mode or form of its expression” (Article 2(1) of the Convention).

(2) Subject to certain permitted reservations, limitations or exceptions, the following are among the rights which must be recognized as exclusive rights of authorization:

the right to translate (Article 8),

the right to perform in public dramatic, dramatico-musical and musical works (Article 11),

the right to recite in public literary works (Article 11*ter* (1)),

the right to communicate to the public the performance of such works (Article 11*ter*(1)),

the right to broadcast (with the possibility of a Contracting State to provide for a mere right to equitable remuneration instead of a right of authorization (Article 11*bis*)),

the right to make reproduction in any manner or form (with the possibility of a Contracting State to permit, in certain special cases, reproduction without authorization provided that the reproduction does not conflict with normal exploitation of the work and does not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the author, and with the possibility of a Contracting State to provide, in the case of sound recordings of musical works, for a right to equitable remuneration), the right to use the work as a basis for an audiovisual work, and the right to reproduce, distribute, perform in public or communicate to the public that audiovisual work (Article 9),

the right to make adaptations and arrangements of the work (Article 12).

The Convention also provides for “moral rights,” that is, the right to claim authorship of the work and the right to object to any mutilation or deformation or other modification of, or other derogatory action in relation to, the work which would be prejudicial to the author’s honor or reputation (Article 6*bis*).

As to the duration of protection, the general rule is that protection must be granted until the expiration of the 50th year after the author’s death (Article 7). There are, however, exceptions to this general rule. In the case of anonymous or pseudonymous works, the term of protection expires 50 years after the work has been lawfully made available to the public, except if the pseudonym leaves no doubt as to the author’s identity or if the author discloses his identity during that

period; in the latter case, the general rule applies. In the case of audiovisual (cinematographic) works, the minimum term of protection is 50 years after the making of the work available to the public (“release”) or—failing such an event—from the creation of the work. In the case of works of applied art and photographic works, the minimum term is 25 years from the creation of such a work.

— . —

Countries regarded as developing countries in conformity with the established practice of the General Assembly of the United Nations may, for certain works and under certain conditions, depart from these minimum standards of protection with regard to the right of translation and the right of reproduction. The Appendix to the Paris Act of 1971 contains the corresponding provisions:

(1) Reservations with respect to one or both of those two rights may be made, and a system of *compulsory*, non-exclusive and non-transferable *licenses* may be instituted, according to which such licenses may be granted (after the expiration of certain periods and after compliance with certain formalities) by the competent authority of the developing country, provided just compensation in favor of the owner of the right is secured.

(2) Only nationals of developing countries may apply for a compulsory license.

(3) Except in special cases, the export of copies made under a compulsory license is prohibited; in other works, such copies may be distributed only in the countries whose authorities granted the compulsory license.

(4) Compulsory licenses to reproduce works may be granted only for use in connection with systematic instructional activities; licenses to translate may be granted for the purpose of *teaching*, *scholarship* or *research*.

On July 14, 1992, China, Egypt, India, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Mauritius and Mexico enjoyed (one or more) reservations to the above effect(s).

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Since the entry into force of the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Berne Convention in 1970, the Berne Union has an Assembly and an Executive Committee. Every country member of the Union which has adhered to at least the administrative and final provisions of the Stockholm Act is a member of the Assembly. The members of the Executive Committee are elected from among the members of the Union, except for Switzerland, which is a member *ex-officio*. On July 14, 1992, the Executive Committee had 23 members.

The establishment of the biennial program and budget of the International Bureau—as far as the Union is concerned—is the task of the Assembly.

Profile: Berne Convention

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE BERNE UNION BETWEEN 1967 AND 1991

YEAR	INCOME*			EXPENDITURE*			RESULT*
	Contributions	Other	Total	Staff	Other	Total	
1967	644	54	698	419	325	744	-46
1968	800	65	865	594	270	864	+1
1969	900	57	957	725	346	1,071	-114
1970	1,000	84	1,084	787	351	1,138	-54
1971	1,250	67	1,317	678	557	1,235	+82
1972	1,350	79	1,429	829	512	1,341	+88
1973	1,500	80	1,580	944	519	1,463	+117
1974	1,683	95	1,778	1,086	790	1,876	-98
1975	1,950	171	2,121	1,155	826	1,981	+140
1976	2,535	127	2,662	1,469	872	2,341	+321
1977	3,001	183	3,184	1,886	1,116	3,002	+182
1978	3,733	286	4,019	2,354	1,296	3,650	+369
1979	3,750	249	3,999	2,394	1,863	4,257	-258
1980	3,846	237	4,083	2,409	1,507	3,916	+167
1981	3,846	223	4,069	2,911	1,824	4,735	-666
1982	4,211	346	4,557	2,941	1,543	4,484	+73
1983	4,211	346	4,557	2,941	1,543	4,484	+73
1984	5,048	433	5,481	3,349	1,939	5,288	+193
1985	5,049	432	5,481	3,350	1,938	5,288	+193
1986	5,761	395	6,156	3,507	2,191	5,698	+458
1987	5,762	395	6,157	3,508	2,190	5,698	+459
1988	5,761	336	6,097	3,599	2,332	5,931	+166
1989	5,762	335	6,097	3,600	2,331	5,931	+166
1990	6,228	291	6,519	3,851	2,432	6,283	+236
1991	6,228	291	6,519	3,852	2,432	6,284	+235

* In thousands of Swiss francs

GOVERNING BODIES OF THE BERNE UNION

Serial Number of Session	Year	Chairman and his/her Country	Serial Number of Session	Year	Chairman and his/her Country
I.	1970	Archibald M. Laidlaw (Canada)			
II.	1973	István Timár (Hungary)			
III.	1976	Ishiro Katayama (Japan)			
IV.	1979	Panchanada Sabanayagam (India)			
V.	1981	Albrecht Krieger (Federal Republic of Germany)			
VI.	1983	Serla Grewal (Mrs.) (India)			
VII.	1985	Gyula Pusztai (Hungary)			
VIII.*	1986	Gyula Pusztai (Hungary)			
IX.	1987	Ajai Malhotra (India)			
X.	1989	José Maria Morfín Patraca (Mexico)			
XI.*	1990	José Maria Morfín Patraca (Mexico)			
XII.	1991	György Boytha (Hungary)			
<i>Executive Committee</i>					
I.	1970	Eugen Ulmer (Federal Republic of Germany)			
II.	1971 (September)	Rafik Saïd (Tunisia)			
III.*	1971 (November)	Rafik Saïd (Tunisia)			
IV.	1972	Giuseppe Trotta (Italy)			
V.	1973 (November)	Gabriel Ernesto Larrea Richerand (Mexico)			
VI.*	1973 (December)	Andrew A. Keyes (Canada)			
VII.	1974	N'Déné N'Diaye (Senegal)			
VIII.	1975 (September)	Shahid Alikhan (India)			
IX.*	1975 (December)	Shahid Alikhan (India)			
X.	1976	David E. Bond (Canada)			
					<i>Executive Committee (Contd.)</i>
			XI.	1977 (September)	Liliane Marie-Laure Boa (Miss) (Ivory Coast)
			XII.*	1977 (November)	Liliane Marie-Laure Boa (Miss) (Ivory Coast)
			XIII.	1978	Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)
			XIV.*	1979 (February)	Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)
			XV.	1979 (September)	Milagros del Corral Beltrán (Mrs.) (Spain)
			XVI.*	1979 (October)	Milagros del Corral Beltrán (Mrs.) (Spain)
			XVII.	1980	Otto LeberI (Austria)
			XVIII.	1981 (November)	Fernando Jiménez Dávila (Argentina)
			XIX.*	1981 (December)	N'Déné N'Diaye (Senegal)
			XX.	1982	Miroslav Belohlávek (Czechoslovakia)
			XXI.	1983 (September)	William Eyambe (Cameroon)
			XXII.*	1983 (December)	Miroslav Jelinek (Czechoslovakia)
			XXIII.	1984	Patrick A. Smith (Australia)
			XXIV.*	1985 (June)	Miroslav Jelinek (Czechoslovakia)
			XXV.	1985 (September)	Jai Dev Gupta (India)
			XXVI.	1986	Béchir Zgaya (Tunisia)
			XXVII.*	1987 (June)	Karin Hökborg (Mrs.) (Sweden)
			XXVIII.	1987 (September)	Victor Tarnofsky (United Kingdom)
			XXIX.	1988	Geraldo Aversa (Italy)
			XXX.*	1989 (June)	Geraldo Aversa (Italy)
			XXXI.	1989 (September)	Sten Niklasson (Sweden)
			XXXII.	1990	Ladislav Jakl (Czechoslovakia)
			XXXIII.	1991	Fauzia Abbas (Ms.) (Pakistan)

* Extraordinary Session



Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks

(Madrid (Marks) Agreement)

MADRID (MARKS) AGREEMENT

The Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks was signed at Madrid on April 14, 1891, and entered into force on July 15, 1892.

The Agreement was revised in Diplomatic Conferences at Brussels on December 14, 1900, at Washington on June 2, 1911, at The Hague on November 6, 1925, at London on June 2, 1934, at Nice on June 15, 1957, and at Stockholm on July 14, 1967.

The Agreement was amended by the Assembly of the Madrid Union on September 28, 1979. The amendments changed the Union's three-year program and budget cycle and the triennial sessions of the Assembly to a two-year program and budget cycle and biennial sessions (see WIPO document AB/X/32 (1979)).

States party to the Madrid (Marks) Agreement between July 14, 1967, and July 14, 1992

The (first) date indicates the day on which the State became party to the Agreement.

Algeria	July 5, 1972
Austria	January 1, 1909
Belgium	July 15, 1892
Bulgaria	August 1, 1985
China	October 4, 1989
Croatia	October 8, 1991
Cuba	December 6, 1989
Czechoslovakia	October 5, 1919
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	June 10, 1980
Egypt	July 1, 1952
France	July 15, 1892
German Democratic Republic	December 15, 1964, to October 3, 1990
Germany	December 1, 1922
Hungary	January 1, 1909
Italy	October 15, 1894
Liechtenstein	July 14, 1933
Luxembourg	September 1, 1924
Monaco	April 29, 1956
Mongolia	April 21, 1985
Morocco	July 30, 1917
Netherlands	March 1, 1893
Poland	March 18, 1991
Portugal	October 31, 1893
Romania	October 6, 1920
Russian Federation	December 25, 1991
San Marino	September 25, 1960
Slovenia	June 25, 1991
Soviet Union	July 1, 1976, to December 24, 1991
Spain	July 15, 1892
Sudan	May 16, 1984
Switzerland	July 15, 1892
Tunisia	July 15, 1892, to April 9, 1988
Viet Nam	March 8, 1949
Yugoslavia	February 26, 1921

(Total on July 14, 1992: 31 States)

Data concerning the Diplomatic Conference (Madrid 1890 and 1891) that adopted the Madrid (Marks) Agreement

See the entry concerning this Diplomatic Conference in the item entitled "Paris Convention," above.

Data concerning the first Diplomatic Conference of Revision (Brussels, 1897 and 1900) of the Madrid (Marks) Agreement

See the entry concerning this Diplomatic Conference in the item entitled "Paris Convention," above.

Data concerning the second Diplomatic Conference of Revision (Washington, 1911) of the Madrid (Marks) Agreement

See the entry concerning this Diplomatic Conference in the item entitled "Paris Convention," above.

Data concerning the third Diplomatic Conference of Revision (The Hague, 1925) of the Madrid (Marks) Agreement

See the entry concerning this Diplomatic Conference in the item entitled "Paris Convention," above.

Data concerning the fourth Diplomatic Conference of Revision (London, 1934) of the Madrid (Marks) Agreement

See the entry concerning this Diplomatic Conference in the item entitled "Paris Convention," above.

Data concerning the fifth Diplomatic Conference of Revision (Nice, 1957) of the Madrid (Marks) Agreement

Coverage: This Diplomatic Conference not only revised the Madrid (Marks) Agreement but it also adopted the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks.

Dates: June 4 to 15, 1957

Place: Nice (Centre universitaire méditerranéen)

Participants:

27 States (full participants), with 75 delegates

7 observer States, with 12 representatives (among them Georg H.C. Bodenhausen (Netherlands) who later became Director General of WIPO)

3 intergovernmental organizations, with 3 representatives

6 non-governmental organizations, with 11 representatives

Chairmen:

Plenary:	Marcel Plaisant (France)
Committee I (Madrid Agreement):	Guillaume Finnis (France)
Committee II (Nice Agreement):	Cornelius J. de Haan (Netherlands)
Drafting Committee:	Marcello Roscioni (Italy)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by the International Bureau of the Paris Union and the French Government. As far as the International Bureau is concerned, it consisted of the following persons:

Jacques Secrétan, Director
Charles-Louis Magnin, Deputy Director
Georges Béguin, Sigismond Motta

Records: The Records of the Diplomatic Conference were published by the International Bureau of the Paris Union in 1960 under the title “Actes de la Conférence réunie à Nice du 4 au 15 juin 1957,” in a volume of 283 pages.

Data concerning the sixth Diplomatic Conference of Revision (Stockholm, 1967) of the Madrid (Marks) Agreement

See the entry concerning this Diplomatic Conference in the item entitled “WIPO Convention.”

Text of the Madrid (Marks) Agreement

The text of the Madrid (Marks) Agreement and the Regulations under that Agreement, as in force on July 14, 1992, is contained in a brochure of 63 pages (WIPO Publication No. 260(E) of 1992).

Commemorative Volume for the Centenary of the Madrid (Marks) Agreement

A volume of 133 pages, entitled “The Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks from 1891 to 1991,” was published by the International Bureau in 1991. It contains an essay “The First Hundred Years” by Arpad Bogsch, then Director General of WIPO (WIPO Publication No. 880(E)).

Summary of the Madrid (Marks) Agreement

The Agreement provides for the international registration of marks (both trademarks and service marks) at the International Bureau of WIPO in Geneva. Registrations effected under the Agreement are called international as every registration has effect in several countries, potentially in all the Contracting States.

To be able to enjoy the advantages of the Agreement, the applicant must be a national of one of the Contracting States or must be domiciled or have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment in one of the Contracting States.

He must first have his mark registered in the national trademark office of the country of origin. Once this is done, he may apply, through that national office, for international registration.

The international registration, once effected, is published by the International Bureau and notified to the Contracting States in which the applicant seeks protection. Each such State may, within one year, declare—with an indication of the ground for its decision—that protection cannot be granted to the mark in its territory. If such a declaration is made, the procedure continues in the refusing national office or before the courts of the Contracting State concerned. If such a declaration is not made within the period of one year, the international registration has the effect of a national registration.

International registration has several advantages for the owner of the mark. After registration of the mark in the Contracting State which is the country of origin, he has only to file one application in, and pay fees to, one office (the International Bureau) and in one language (French), instead of filing separately in the national trademark offices of the various Contracting States in different languages, and paying a separate fee in each office. Similar advantages exist when the registration has to be renewed (every 20 years).

International registration is also to the advantage of national trademark offices, reducing the volume of the work they would otherwise have to perform. For example, they need not publish the marks. Part of the fees collected by the International Bureau is transferred to the Contracting States in which protection is sought. Furthermore, if the International Registration Service closes its biennial accounts with a profit, the proceeds are divided among the Contracting States.

In order to facilitate the work of the users of the Madrid Agreement, whether national offices in charge of administering that Agreement at the national level, or trademark owners (or their representatives) seeking the international registration of their marks, the International Bureau of WIPO publishes a Guide. Since 1982, the Guide has been published in a loose-leaf form and, on the occasion of any modification affecting the contents of the Guide, the relevant pages are changed. The most recent updating took place on April 1, 1992. At that date, the Guide was available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish (WIPO Publication No. 430).

The Madrid Agreement created a Union. Since 1970, the Union has an Assembly. Every country member of the Union is a member of the Assembly.

Among the most important tasks of the Assembly are the adoption of the biennial program and budget of the Union and of the fixing of the fees connected with the use of the Madrid system.

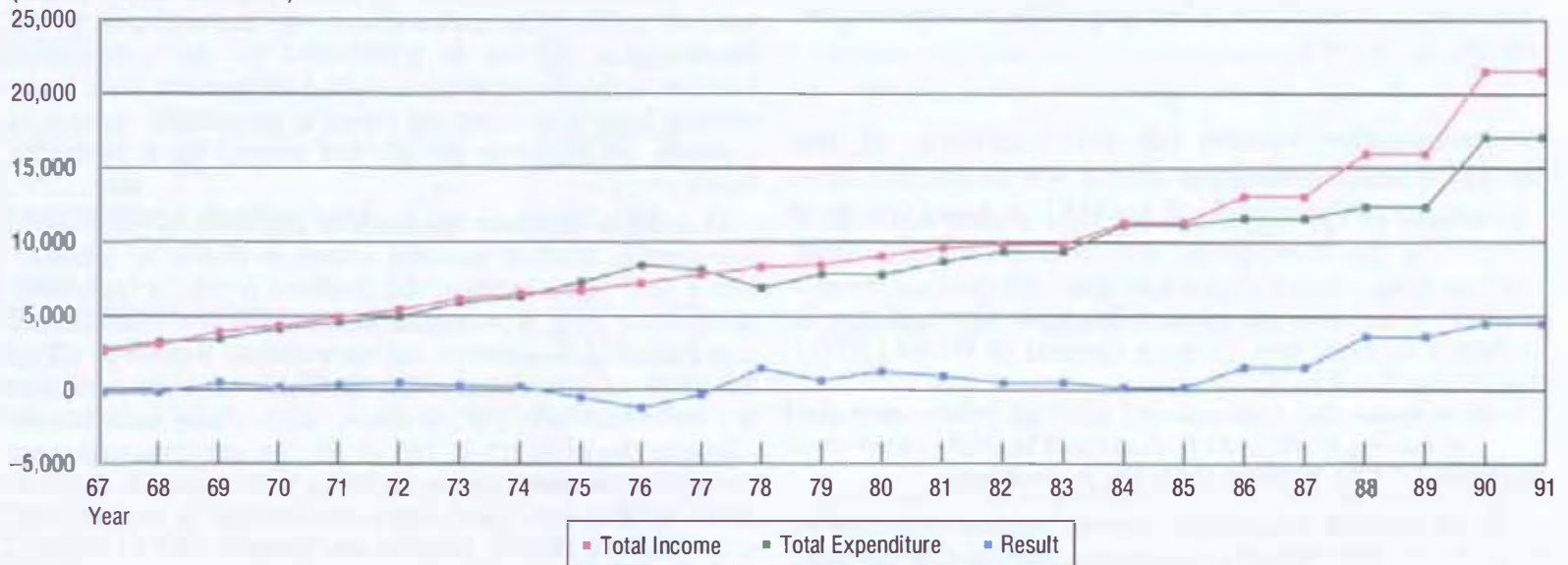
Profile: Madrid (Marks) Agreement

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MADRID UNION BETWEEN 1967 AND 1991

YEAR	INCOME*			EXPENDITURE*			RESULT*
	Fees	Other	Total	Staff	Other	Total	
1967	2,345	247	2,592	1,836	941	2,777	-185
1968	2,818	231	3,049	2,090	1,160	3,250	-201
1969	3,716	209	3,925	2,347	1,095	3,442	+483
1970	4,040	303	4,343	2,733	1,406	4,139	+204
1971	4,654	255	4,909	2,959	1,596	4,555	+354
1972	5,176	269	5,445	3,314	1,647	4,961	+484
1973	5,834	322	6,156	3,843	2,039	5,882	+274
1974	6,069	469	6,538	4,227	2,084	6,311	+227
1975	6,275	444	6,719	4,986	2,279	7,265	-546
1976	6,846	354	7,200	6,076	2,340	8,416	-1,216
1977	7,340	447	7,787	5,533	2,582	8,115	-328
1978	7,808	511	8,319	4,672	2,207	6,879	+1,440
1979	7,957	521	8,478	4,619	3,229	7,848	+630
1980	8,550	505	9,055	4,621	3,167	7,788	+1,267
1981	9,038	570	9,608	5,184	3,485	8,669	+939
1982	8,953	877	9,830	5,533	3,815	9,348	+482
1983	8,953	877	9,830	5,533	3,815	9,348	+482
1984	10,620	663	11,283	6,881	4,260	11,141	+142
1985	10,620	664	11,284	6,881	4,260	11,141	+143
1986	12,303	762	13,065	6,994	4,571	11,565	+1,500
1987	12,304	762	13,066	6,994	4,571	11,565	+1,501
1988	14,173	1,773	15,946	7,238	5,120	12,358	+3,588
1989	14,173	1,774	15,947	7,238	5,121	12,359	+3,588
1990	18,264	3,247	21,511	9,237	7,806	17,043	+4,468
1991	18,264	3,248	21,512	9,237	7,806	17,043	+4,469

* In thousands of Swiss francs

(In thousands of Swiss francs)

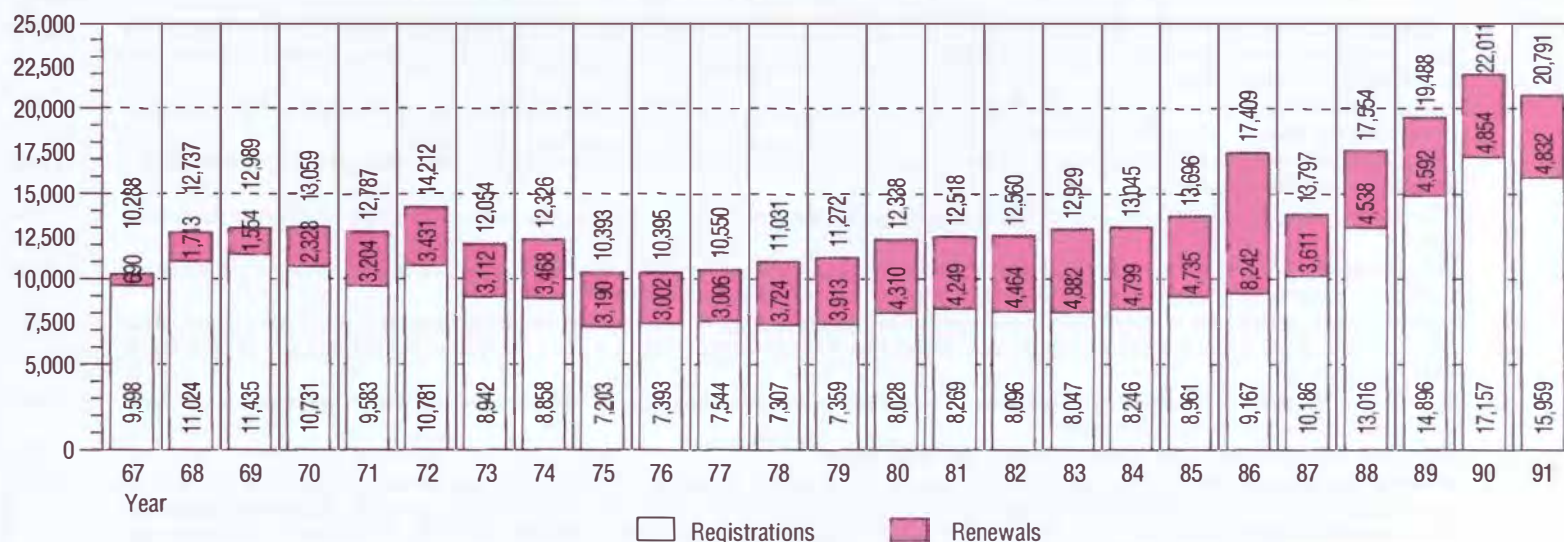


ASSEMBLY OF THE MADRID UNION

Serial Number of Session	Year and Month	Chairman and his Country	Serial Number of Session	Year and Month	Chairman and his Country
I.*	1971 (September)	Jenö Bobrovsky (Hungary)	XI.	1981 (November)	Jaroslav Prosek (Czechoslovakia)
II.*	1972 (September)	François Savignon (France)	XII.	1983 (September)	Otto Leberl (Austria)
III.*	1972 (November)	Jean-Pierre Hoffmann (Luxembourg)	XIII.*	1983 (December)	Otto Leberl (Austria)
IV.	1973 (November)	Joachim Hemmerling (German Democratic Republic)	XIV.*	1985 (March)	Otto Leberl (Austria)
V.*	1974 (June)	Thomas Lorenz (Austria)	XV.	1985 (September)	Marco Fortini (Italy)
VI.*	1975 (September)	Joachim Hemmerling (German Democratic Republic)	XVI.*	1986 (January)	Marco Fortini (Italy)
VII.	1976 (September)	Fawzi El Ibrashi (Egypt)	XVII.*	1986 (September)	Marco Fortini (Italy)
VIII.*	1977 (September)	Fawzi El Ibrashi (Egypt)	XVIII.	1987 (September)	Jean-Claude Combaldieu (France)
IX.*	1979 (September)	Fawzi El Ibrashi (Egypt)	XIX.*	1988 (April)	Jean-Claude Combaldieu (France)
X.	1979 (September)	Otto Leberl (Austria)	XX.*	1989 (June)	Jean-Claude Combaldieu (France)
			XXI.	1989 (September)	Julio Delicado Montero-Ríos (Spain)
			XXII.*	1990 (September)	Julio Delicado Montero-Ríos (Spain)
			XXIII.	1991 (September)	José Mota Maia (Portugal)

* Extraordinary Session

NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATIONS AND RENEWALS UNDER THE MADRID (MARKS) AGREEMENT BETWEEN 1967 AND 1991



BREAKDOWN OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND THE TOTAL NUMBER OF RENEWALS ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF PROPRIETOR BETWEEN 1967 AND 1991

Number of Registrations	Number of Renewals	Country	Total
58,547	29,966	Germany	88,513
66,151	22,079	France	88,230
33,703	10,375	Benelux	44,078
28,471	13,216	Switzerland	41,687
32,861	6,390	Italy	39,251
11,262	3,689	Spain	14,951
8,839	3,067	Austria	11,906
1,224	2,546	Czechoslovakia	3,770
1,906	546	Liechtenstein	2,452
1,134	707	Hungary	1,841
643	1,080	Portugal	1,723
708	131	Monaco	839
361	407	Romania	768
682	77	Yugoslavia	759
591	-	Soviet Union	591
360	126	Morocco	486
87	-	China	87
81	3	Algeria	84
46	26	Egypt	72
35	12	Tunisia	47
40	-	Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	40
24	-	San Marino	24
15	-	Bulgaria	15
6	-	Mongolia	6
5	-	Cuba	5
3	-	Poland	3
1	-	Viet Nam	1
247,786	94,443	Total	342,229

BREAKDOWN OF NUMBER OF DESIGNATIONS ACCORDING TO DESIGNATED COUNTRIES BETWEEN 1967 AND 1991

Country	Number of Designations	%
Germany	346,072	8.90
Benelux	277,800	7.14
Italy	266,127	6.84
Austria	265,492	6.83
Switzerland	264,220	6.80
France	244,923	6.30
Portugal	226,877	5.83
Yugoslavia	185,163	4.76
Liechtenstein	184,411	4.74
Hungary	176,983	4.55
Czechoslovakia	174,884	4.50
Monaco	173,577	4.46
Morocco	171,496	4.41
Romania	165,393	4.26
Egypt	163,209	4.20
Tunisia	147,905	3.80
San Marino	140,433	3.61
Viet Nam	129,290	3.32
Algeria	68,944	1.77
Soviet Union	46,221	1.19
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	19,806	0.51
Bulgaria	18,795	0.48
Sudan	12,625	0.35
Mongolia	7,220	0.19
China	4,984	0.13
Cuba	2,764	0.07
Poland	2,235	0.06
Total	3,887,849	100.00

Profile: Madrid (Marks) Agreement

DISTRIBUTION OF INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATIONS AND RENEWALS BY CLASS OF GOODS AND SERVICES IN 1991

<i>Class</i>	<i>Indications</i>	<i>Number</i>
1	Chemicals used in industry, science and photography, as well as in agriculture, horticulture and forestry; unprocessed artificial resins, unprocessed plastics; manures; fire extinguishing compositions; tempering and soldering preparations; chemical substances for preserving foodstuffs; tanning substances; adhesives used in industry.	1,850
2	Paints, varnishes, lacquers; preservatives against rust and against deterioration of wood; colorants; mordants; raw natural resins; metals in foil and powder form for painters, decorators, printers and artists.	693
3	Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; soaps; perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions; dentifrices.	2,468
4	Industrial oils and greases; lubricants; dust absorbing, wetting and binding compositions; fuels (including motor spirit) and illuminants; candles and wicks.	519
5	Pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations; dietetic substances adapted for medical use, food for babies; plasters, materials for dressings material for stopping teeth, dental wax; disinfectants; preparations for destroying vermin; fungicides, herbicides.	3,662
6	Common metals and their alloys; metal building materials; transportable buildings of metal; materials of metal for railway tracks; non-electric cables and wires of common metal; ironmongery, small items of metal hardware; pipes and tubes of metal; safes; goods of common metal not included in other classes; ores.	1,347
7	Machines and machine tools; motors and engines (except for land vehicles); machine coupling and transmission components (except for land vehicles); agricultural implements; incubators for eggs.	1,643
8	Hand tools and implements (hand operated); cutlery; side arms; razors.	712
9	Scientific, nautical, surveying, electric, photographic, cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signalling, checking (supervision), life-saving and teaching apparatus and instruments; apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images; magnetic data carriers, recording discs; automatic vending machines and mechanisms for coin-operated apparatus; cash registers, calculating machines, data processing equipment and computers; fire-extinguishing apparatus.	3,337
10	Surgical, medical, dental and veterinary apparatus and instruments, artificial limbs, eyes and teeth; orthopedic articles; suture materials.	782
11	Apparatus for lighting, heating, steam generating, cooking, refrigerating, drying, ventilating, water supply and sanitary purposes.	1,356
12	Vehicles; apparatus for locomotion by land, air or water.	969
13	Firearms; ammunition and projectiles; explosives; fireworks.	119
14	Precious metals and their alloys and goods in precious metals or coated therewith, not included in other classes; jewellery, precious stones; horological and chronometric instruments.	808
15	Musical instruments.	106
16	Paper, cardboard and goods made from these materials, not included in other classes; printed matter; bookbinding material; photographs; stationery; adhesives for stationery or household purposes; artists' materials; paint brushes; typewriters and office requisites (except furniture); instructional and teaching material (except apparatus); plastic materials, for packaging (not included in other classes); playing cards; printers' type; printing blocks.	2,382
17	Rubber, gutta-percha, gum, asbestos, mica and goods made from these materials and not included in other classes; plastics in extruded form for use in manufacture; packing, stopping and insulating materials; flexible pipes, not of metal.	928
18	Leather and imitations of leather, and goods made of these materials and not included in other classes; animal skins, hides; trunks and travelling bags; umbrellas, parasols and walking sticks; whips, harness and saddlery.	1,079
19	Building materials (non-metallic); non-metallic rigid pipes for building; asphalt, pitch and bitumen; non-metallic transportable buildings; monuments, not of metal.	1,093
20	Furniture, mirrors, picture frames; goods (not included in other classes) of wood, cork, reed, cane, wicker, horn, bone, ivory, whalebone, shell, amber, mother-of-pearl, meerschaum and substitutes for all these materials, or of plastics.	1,206
21	Household or kitchen utensils and containers (not of precious metal or coated therewith); combs and sponges; brushes (except paint brushes); brush-making materials; articles for cleaning purposes; steelwool; unworked or semi-worked glass (except glass used in building); glassware, porcelain and earthenware not included in other classes.	978
22	Ropes, string, nets, tents, awnings, tarpaulins, sails, sacks and bags (not included in other classes); padding and stuffing materials (except of rubber or plastics); raw fibrous textile materials.	369
23	Yarns and threads, for textile use.	241
24	Textiles and textile goods, not included in other classes; bed and table covers.	926
25	Clothing, footwear, headgear.	2,538
26	Lace and embroidery, ribbons and braid; buttons, hooks and eyes, pins and needles; artificial flowers.	355
27	Carpets, rugs, mats and matting, linoleum and other materials for covering existing floors; wall hangings (non-textile).	347
28	Games and playthings; gymnastic and sporting articles not included in other classes; decorations for Christmas trees.	899
29	Meat, fish, poultry and game; meat extracts; preserved dried and cooked fruits and vegetables; jellies, jams, fruit sauces; eggs, milk and milk products; edible oils and fats.	1,563
30	Coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, rice, tapioca, sago, artificial coffee; flour and preparations made from cereals, bread, pastry and confectionery, ices; honey, treacle; yeast, baking-powder; salt, mustard; vinegar, sauces (condiments); spices; ice.	1,866
31	Agricultural, horticultural and forestry products and grains not included in other classes; live animals; fresh fruits and vegetables; seeds, natural plants and flowers; foodstuffs for animals, malt.	922
32	Beers; mineral and aerated waters and other non-alcoholic drinks; fruit drinks and fruit juices; syrups and other preparations for making beverages.	936
33	Alcoholic beverages (except beers).	988
34	Tobacco; smokers' articles; matches.	457
35	Advertising; business management; business administration; office functions.	1,042
36	Insurance; financial affairs; monetary affairs; real estate affairs.	533
37	Building construction; repair; installation services.	731
38	Telecommunications.	515
39	Transport; packaging and storage of goods; travel arrangement.	499
40	Treatment of materials.	268
41	Education; providing of training; entertainment; sporting and cultural activities.	995
42	Providing of food and drink; temporary accommodation, medical hygienic and beauty care; veterinary and agricultural services; legal services; scientific and industrial research; computer programming; services that cannot be placed in other classes.	1,744
	Total:	46,771

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATIONS

The Regulations under the Madrid (Marks) Agreement were amended, between July 14, 1967, and July 14, 1992, with the following effective dates:

- (i) by the Committee of Directors: November 1, 1968; October 1, 1970;
- (ii) by the Assembly and the Committee of Directors: January 1, 1973; January 1, 1975; January 1, 1976; April 1, 1977; March 1, 1982; April 1, 1984; January 1, 1989; April 1, 1990; April 1, 1992.

AMOUNT OF FEES

The following table shows the evolution of the amounts of two of the most important kinds of fees payable in connection with the international registration of marks under the Madrid Agreement. The "basic fee" is due to the International Bureau. The "country fee" is collected by the International Bureau for the benefit of the member States of the Madrid Union; it is payable in respect of each designation.

<i>Effective Date</i>	<i>Number of Months During Which the Fee Applied</i>	<i>Basic Fee for 20 Years (in Swiss Francs)</i>	<i>Country Fee (in Swiss Francs)</i>
December 15, 1966	22.5	150	25
November 1, 1968	23	240	25
October 1, 1970	27	290	25
January 1, 1973	24	390	40
January 1, 1975	12	480	48
January 1, 1976	15	530	53
April 1, 1977	84	580	58
April 1, 1984	57	670	68
January 1, 1989	15	670	80
April 1, 1990	24	720	80
April 1, 1992		790	88

SAMPLE PAGE OF LES MARQUES INTERNATIONALES

3340

LES MARQUES INTERNATIONALES — JUIN 1991

24 mai 1991

20ans

570 475

S.A.H.F.F.F., Société anonyme
F-08 380 SIGNY-LE-PETIT
(France)



Classification des éléments figuratifs:
26.1 - 27.1 - 27.5 - 29.1

Couleurs revendiquées: noir, blanc et gris.

Indications complémentaires figurant au registre national et définissant les éléments constitutifs de la marque (règles 14.2)xviii) et 8.2)xix) du règlement d'exécution): Le mot «OLFA» est en noir, les parties apparaissant en blanc sont en blanc, les parties apparaissant en gris sont grises.

Produits et/ou services groupés par classes:

11 Sièges et articles sanitaires.

Origine: France, 10 décembre 1990, 254 764 / 1 649 601.

Premier dépôt au sens de l'article 4 de la Convention de Paris, selon déclaration du déposant: France, 10 décembre 1990, 1 649 601.

Pays intéressés: Algérie, Allemagne, Autriche, Benelux, Bulgarie, Chine, Égypte, Espagne, Hongrie, Italie, Maroc, Monaco, Portugal, Roumanie, Saint-Marin, Suisse, Tchécoslovaquie, Union soviétique, Yougoslavie.

Date d'inscription selon la règle 17.1) du règlement d'exécution du 22 avril 1988: 16 juillet 1991.

19 avril 1991

20ans

570 503

AUDI AG
1, Auto-Union-Strasse, D-8070 INGOLSTADT
(Allemagne)



Classification des éléments figuratifs:
26.1 - 27.5 - 29.1

Couleurs revendiquées: rouge et blanc.

Produits et/ou services groupés par classes:

12 Véhicules automobiles et pièces liées à leur construction.

Origine: Allemagne, 15 janvier 1991 / 12 février 1991, 2 000 454.

Premier dépôt au sens de l'article 4 de la Convention de Paris, selon déclaration du déposant: Allemagne, 15 janvier 1991, 2 000 454.

Pays intéressés: Algérie, Autriche, Benelux, Bulgarie, Chine, Cuba, Égypte, Espagne, France, Hongrie, Italie, Liechtenstein, Maroc, Monaco, Mongolie, Portugal, République populaire démocratique de Corée, Roumanie, Saint-Marin, Soudan, Suisse, Tchécoslovaquie, Union soviétique, Viet Nam, Yougoslavie.

Date d'inscription selon la règle 17.1) du règlement d'exécution du 22 avril 1988: 16 juillet 1991.

24 avril 1991

10ans

570 551

A.S.B.L. TOURING CLUB
ROYAL DE BELGIQUE
44, rue de la Loi, B-1040 BRUXELLES
(Belgique)



Classification des éléments figuratifs:
26.4 - 26.11 - 27.5 - 29.1

Couleurs revendiquées: blanc, jaune et bleu.

Produits et/ou services groupés par classes:

16 Cartes plastifiées de format iso-standard.

36 Assurances et finances; assurances couvrant les risques inhérents à la pratique des sports d'hiver; attribution de ré-



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

(Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreement)

MADRID (INDICATIONS OF SOURCE) AGREEMENT

The Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods was signed at Madrid on April 14, 1891, and entered into force on July 15, 1892.

The Agreement was revised in Diplomatic Conferences at Washington on June 2, 1911, at The Hague on November 6, 1925, at London on June 2, 1934, at Lisbon on October 31, 1958, and at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, where the revision took the form of an Additional Act.

States party to the Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreement between July 14, 1967, and July 14, 1992

The (first) date indicates the day on which the State became party to the Agreement.

Algeria	July 5, 1972
Brazil	October 3, 1896
Bulgaria	August 12, 1975
Cuba	January 1, 1905
Czechoslovakia	September 30, 1921
Dominican Republic	April 6, 1951
Egypt	July 1, 1952
France	July 15, 1892
German Democratic Republic	December 15, 1964, to October 3, 1990
Germany	June 12, 1925
Hungary	June 5, 1934
Ireland	December 4, 1925
Israel	March 24, 1950
Italy	March 5, 1951
Japan	July 8, 1953
Lebanon	September 1, 1924
Liechtenstein	July 14, 1933
Monaco	April 29, 1956
Morocco	July 30, 1917
New Zealand	July 29, 1931
Poland	December 10, 1928
Portugal	October 31, 1893
San Marino	September 25, 1960
Spain	July 15, 1892
Sri Lanka	December 29, 1952
Sweden	January 1, 1934
Switzerland	July 15, 1892
Syria	September 1, 1924
Tunisia	July 15, 1892
Turkey	August 21, 1930
United Kingdom	July 15, 1892
(Total on July 14, 1992: 30 States)	

Data concerning the Diplomatic Conferences (Madrid 1890 and 1891) that adopted the Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreement

See the entry concerning these Diplomatic Conferences in the item entitled "Paris Convention," above.

Data concerning the first Diplomatic Conference of Revision (Washington, 1911) of the Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreement

See the entry concerning this Diplomatic Conference in the item entitled "Paris Convention," above.

Data concerning the second Diplomatic Conference of Revision (The Hague, 1925) of the Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreement

See the entry concerning this Diplomatic Conference in the item entitled "Paris Convention," above.

Data concerning the third Diplomatic Conference of Revision (London, 1934) of the Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreement

See the entry concerning this Diplomatic Conference in the item entitled "Paris Convention," above.

Data concerning the fourth Diplomatic Conference of Revision (Lisbon, 1958) of the Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreement

See the entry concerning this Diplomatic Conference in the item entitled "Paris Convention," above.

Data concerning the fifth Diplomatic Conference of Revision (Stockholm, 1967) of the Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreement

See the entry concerning this Diplomatic Conference in the item entitled "WIPO Convention," above. The revision, as far as the Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreement is concerned, consisted in the adoption of an "Additional Act."

Text of the Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreement

The text of the Agreement and the Additional Act, as in force on July 14, 1992, is contained in a brochure of eight pages (WIPO Publication No. 261(E) of 1992).

Summary of the Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreement

According to the Agreement, all goods bearing a false or deceptive indication of source, by which one of the Contracting States, or a place situated therein, is directly or indirectly indicated as being the country or place of origin, must be seized on importation, or such importation must be prohibited, or other actions and sanctions must be applied in connection with such importation.

The Agreement provides for the cases and the manner in which seizure may be requested and effected. It prohibits the use, in connection with the sale or display or offering for sale of any goods, of all indications in the nature of publicity capable of deceiving the public as to the source of the goods. It is reserved to the courts of each Contracting State to decide what appellations (other than regional appellations concerning the source of products of the vine) do not, on account of their generic character, come within the scope of the Agreement.

The Agreement does not provide for the institution of a Union, any governing body or budget.



The Hague Agreement
Concerning
the International Deposit
of Industrial Designs

(The Hague Agreement)

THE HAGUE AGREEMENT

The Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs was signed at The Hague on November 6, 1925, and entered into force on June 1, 1928.

The Agreement was revised in Diplomatic Conferences at London on June 2, 1934, and at The Hague on November 28, 1960. It was completed by an Additional Act signed at Monaco on November 18, 1961, and by a Complementary Act signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967. A Protocol was also signed at Geneva on August 29, 1975.

The Complementary Act of Stockholm was amended by the Assembly of the Hague Union on September 28, 1979. The amendments changed the Union's three-year program and budget cycle and the triennial sessions of the Assembly to a two-year program and budget cycle and biennial sessions (see WIPO document AB/X/32 (1979)).

States party to the Hague Agreement^a between July 14, 1967, and July 14, 1992

The (first) date indicates the day on which the State became party to the Agreement.

Belgium	April 1, 1979
Benin	November 2, 1986
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	May 27, 1992
Egypt	July 1, 1952
France	October 20, 1930
German Democratic Republic	December 15, 1964, to October 3, 1990
Germany	June 1, 1928
Holy See	September 29, 1960
Hungary	April 7, 1984
Indonesia	December 24, 1950
Italy	June 13, 1987
Liechtenstein	July 14, 1933
Luxembourg	April 1, 1979
Monaco	April 29, 1956
Morocco	October 20, 1930
Netherlands	April 1, 1979
Romania	July 18, 1992
Senegal	June 30, 1984
Spain	June 1, 1928
Suriname	November 25, 1975
Switzerland	June 1, 1928
Tunisia	October 20, 1930

(Total on July 14, 1992: 21 States)

Data concerning the Diplomatic Conference (The Hague, 1925) that adopted the Hague Agreement

See the entry concerning this Diplomatic Conference in the item entitled "Paris Convention," above.

Data concerning the first Diplomatic Conference of Revision (London, 1934) of the Hague Agreement

See the entry concerning this Diplomatic Conference in the item entitled "Paris Convention," above.

Data concerning the second Diplomatic Conference of Revision (The Hague, 1960) of the Hague Agreement

Dates: November 14 to 28, 1960

Place: The Hague ("Rolzaal," in the Binnenhof)

Participants:

11 States (full participants), with 38 delegates (among them two who later became Directors General of WIPO: Georg H.C. Bodenhausen (Netherlands) and Arpad Bogsch (United States of America))

16 observer States, with 35 representatives

2 intergovernmental organizations, with 3 representatives

7 non-governmental organizations, with 17 representatives

Chairmen:

Plenary:	G.M.J. Veldkamp (Netherlands)
Credentials Committee:	Giuseppe Talamo Atenolfi Brancaccio (Italy)
General Committee:	Cornelius J. de Haan (Netherlands)
Committee for the Regulations:	Hans Morf (Switzerland)
Drafting Committee:	Eugen Ulmer (Federal Republic of Germany)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI) and the Dutch Government. As far as BIRPI is concerned, it consisted of the following persons:

Jacques Secrétan, Director
Charles-Louis Magnin, Deputy Director
John Lamb

Records: The Records were published by BIRPI in 1967 under the title "Documents de la Conférence de La Haye (14-28 novembre 1960)," in a volume of 297 pages.

Data concerning the third Diplomatic Conference of Revision (Monaco, 1961) of the Hague Agreement

Title of the Instrument adopted: "Additional Act"

Dates: November 13 to 18, 1961

Place: Monaco (Hôtel Métropole)

Participants:

11 States (full participants), with 22 delegates

5 observer States, with 6 representatives

Chairmen:

Plenary:	Arthur Crovetto (Monaco)
Credentials Committee:	Ferdinand Dufour (Switzerland)
Drafting Committee:	Hans Morf (Switzerland)
General Committee:	Guillaume Finnis (France)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by BIRPI. It consisted of the following persons:

Charles-Louis Magnin, Deputy Director
John Lamb

Records: The Records were published by BIRPI in 1966 under the title "Documents de la Conférence diplomatique de

Monaco (13-18 novembre 1961) traitant de l'Arrangement de La Haye concernant le dépôt international des dessins ou modèles industriels," in a volume of 95 pages.

Data concerning the fourth Diplomatic Conference of Revision (Stockholm, 1967) of the Hague Agreement

See the entry concerning this Diplomatic Conference in the item entitled "WIPO Convention," above. The revision, as far as the Hague Agreement is concerned, consisted in the adoption of a "Complementary Act."

Data concerning the fifth Diplomatic Conference of Revision (Geneva, 1975) of the Hague Agreement

Title of the Instrument adopted: "Protocol"

Dates: August 28 and 29, 1975

Place: Geneva (WIPO Headquarters)

Participants:

7 States (full participants), with 11 delegates

1 observer State, with 1 representative

1 intergovernmental organization, with 1 representative

Chairmen:

Plenary:	Paul Braendli (Switzerland)
Credentials Committee:	R. Raux (Belgium)
Drafting Committee:	Elisabeth Steup (Mrs.) (Federal Republic of Germany)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by the International Bureau of WIPO. It consisted of the following persons:

Arpad Bogsch, Director General
Ludwig Baeumer, Léon Egger, Gust A. Ledakis, François Curchod, Vincent Terbois

Records: The Records of the Diplomatic Conference were published by the International Bureau in 1976 under the title "Records of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Hague Union Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (Geneva, August 28 and 29, 1975)," in a volume, both in English and French, of 196 pages (WIPO Publication No. 319(EF)).

Text of the Hague Agreement

The text of the Hague Agreement, as in force on July 14, 1992, is contained in a brochure of 92 pages (WIPO Publication No. 262(E) of 1992).

Summary of the Hague Agreement

The system applicable under the 1960 and 1967 Acts may be summed up as follows. The international deposit of an industrial design may be made at the International Bureau of WIPO either directly or through the intermediary of the national industrial property office of the Contracting State which is the country of origin if the law of that State so permits. The domestic law of any Contracting State may even require that the international deposit be made through the intermediary of its national office.

The international deposit has, in each of the Contracting States designated by the applicant, the same effect as if all

the formalities required by the domestic law for the grant of protection had been complied with by the applicant and as if all administrative acts required to that end had been accomplished by the office of that State.

The international deposit may extend its effects to the Contracting State which is the country of origin (if that State is designated by the applicant), unless the legislation of that State provides otherwise. The International Bureau of WIPO publishes in a periodical bulletin, for each international deposit, reproductions in black and white or, at the request of the applicant, reproductions in color of the photographs or other graphic representations of the deposited design. The applicant may request that the publication be deferred by a period not exceeding 12 months from the date of the international deposit or, if priority is claimed, from the priority date.

Each Contracting State designated by the applicant may refuse protection within six months from the date of the receipt of the publication of the international deposit. The refusal of protection can only be based on requirements of the domestic law other than the formalities and administrative acts to be accomplished under the domestic law by the office of the Contracting State which refuses the protection.

An international deposit may be renewed every five years. The term of protection cannot be less than five years, or 10 years if renewed during the last year of the first five-year period. If the national legislation of a Contracting State provides for a longer term of protection for national deposits, protection of the same duration shall, on the basis of the international deposit and its renewals, be granted in that State to designs which have been the subject of an international deposit, unless the national legislation limits the term of protection of designs which have been the subject of an international deposit to five years in the absence of renewal and to 10 years if the deposit has been renewed.

The system described above was, on July 14, 1992, not yet in force in the following States party to the Agreement, which are only bound by the 1934 Act: Egypt, Holy See, Indonesia, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia.

Under the system of the 1934 Act, the publication of the international deposit does not include a reproduction of the industrial design, and the deposit automatically has effect in all the States party to the Act with the exception of the State of origin (unless the national legislation of that State so permits).

In order to facilitate the work of the users of the Hague Agreement, the International Bureau of WIPO publishes a "Guide."

Since 1982, the Guide has been published in a loose-leaf form updated from time to time. The most recent updating took place on April 1, 1992.

The Hague Agreement created a Union. Since 1970, the Union has an Assembly. Every country member of the Union which has adhered to the Complementary Act of the Stockholm Act is a member of the Assembly.

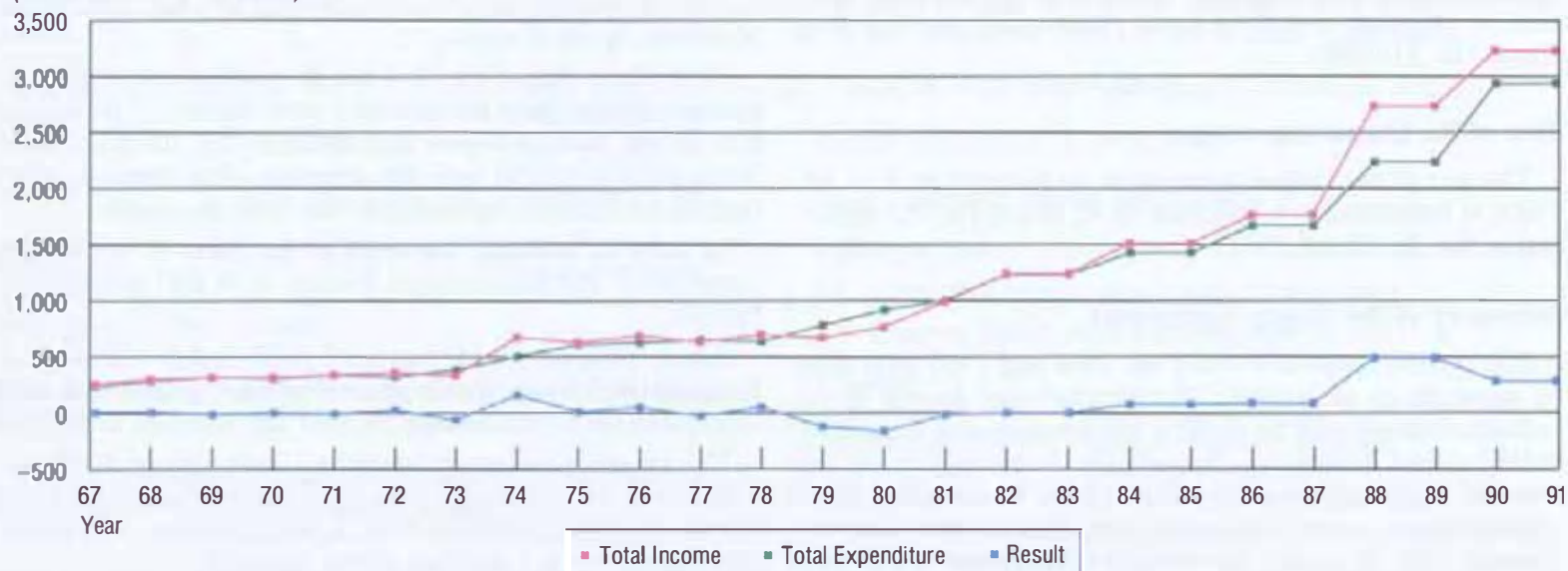
Among the most important tasks of the Assembly are the adoption of the biennial program and budget of the Union and of the fixing of the fees connected with the use of the Hague Agreement.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE HAGUE UNION BETWEEN 1967 AND 1991

YEAR	INCOME*			EXPENDITURE*			RESULT*
	Fees	Other	Total	Staff	Other	Total	
1967	245	12	257	171	74	245	+12
1968	288	17	305	189	101	290	+15
1969	303	14	317	221	100	321	-4
1970	298	24	322	213	98	311	+11
1971	311	32	343	214	127	341	+2
1972	346	17	363	225	105	330	+33
1973	312	25	337	275	116	391	-54
1974	647	30	677	375	134	509	+168
1975	602	30	632	383	232	615	+17
1976	665	25	690	465	170	635	+55
1977	616	21	637	475	180	655	-18
1978	665	35	700	497	145	642	+58
1979	630	43	673	536	252	788	-115
1980	725	42	767	614	310	924	-157
1981	932	62	994	642	364	1,006	-12
1982	1,161	83	1,244	680	558	1,238	+6
1983	1,162	82	1,244	681	558	1,239	+5
1984	1,441	70	1,511	762	668	1,430	+81
1985	1,441	70	1,511	762	668	1,430	+81
1986	1,629	138	1,767	897	778	1,675	+92
1987	1,629	139	1,768	898	778	1,676	+92
1988	2,538	199	2,737	1,154	1,087	2,241	+496
1989	2,538	199	2,737	1,154	1,088	2,242	+495
1990	2,872	358	3,230	1,570	1,371	2,941	+289
1991	2,872	359	3,231	1,571	1,371	2,942	+289

* In thousands of Swiss francs

(In thousands of Swiss francs)



ASSEMBLY OF THE HAGUE UNION

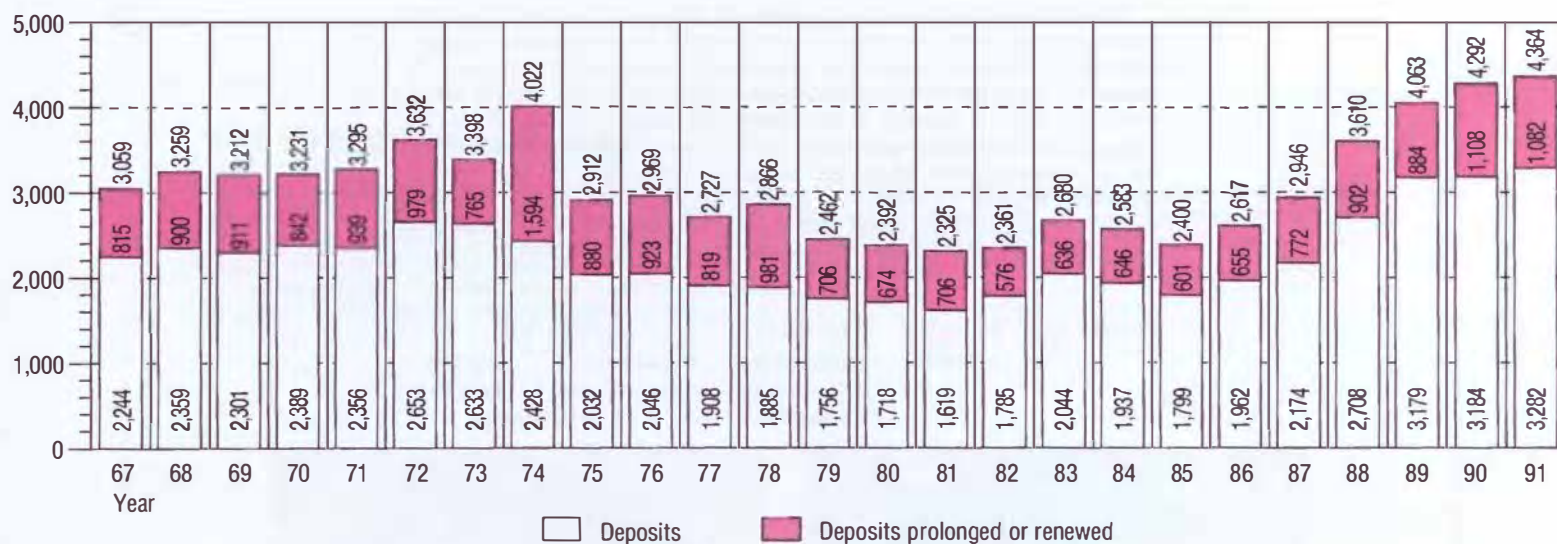
Serial Number of Session	Year	Chairman and his/her Country	Serial Number of Session	Year	Chairman and his/her Country
I.	1976	Paul Braendli (Switzerland)	VIII.	1985	Jean-Claude Combaldieu (France)
II.*	1978	Paul Braendli (Switzerland)	IX.	1987	Alioune Sène (Senegal)
III.*	1979 (May)	Paul Braendli (Switzerland)	X.	1989	Roland Grossenbacher (Switzerland)
IV.	1979 (November)	Jacob Dekker (Netherlands)	XI.*	1990	Roland Grossenbacher (Switzerland)
V.*	1980	Jean-Pierre Hoffmann (Luxembourg)	XII.	1991	Maria Grazia Del Gallo Rossoni (Mrs.) (Italy)
VI.	1981	Léon Salpéteur (Belgium)			
VII.	1983	Albrecht Krieger (Federal Republic of Germany)			

* Extraordinary Session

AMENDMENTS OF THE REGULATIONS

The Regulations under the Hague Agreement were, between July 14, 1967, and July 14, 1992, amended by the Assembly and the Conference of Representatives of the Hague Union with the following effective dates: January 1, 1979; January 1, 1981; January 1, 1984; January 1, 1986; January 1, 1987; April 1, 1992.

NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITS OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS, AND DEPOSITS PROLONGED OR RENEWED UNDER THE HAGUE AGREEMENT BETWEEN 1967 AND 1991



**BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITS
ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN BETWEEN 1967 AND 1991**

<i>Number of Deposits</i>	<i>Number of Deposits Prolonged or Renewed</i>	<i>Country of Origin</i>	<i>Total</i>
15,815	7,112	France	22,927
15,056	6,062	Germany	22,118
15,405	5,354	Switzerland	20,759
5,833	1,735	Benelux	7,568
2,354	790	Spain	3,144
1,399	7	Italy	1,406
379	191	Liechtenstein	570
97	24	Monaco	121
21	13	Morocco	34
14	5	Tunisia	19
4	3	Egypt	7
3	—	Indonesia	3
1	—	Holy See	1
<u>56,381</u>	<u>21,296</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>77,677</u>

AMOUNT OF FEES

The following table shows the evolution of the amounts of three of the most important kinds of fees payable in connection with the international deposit of industrial designs under the Hague Agreement. The “deposit fee” is due to the International Bureau for each international deposit; its amount depends on the number of designs included in the deposit; the amounts shown are for one design per deposit whether made under the 1934 Act or under the 1960 Act of the Hague Agreement. The “State fee” is payable under the 1960 Act for each designated State; it is collected by the International Bureau for the benefit of the Member States of the Hague Union; its amount depends on the number of designs included in the deposit; the amounts shown are for one design.

<i>Effective Date</i>	<i>Number of Months</i>	<i>1934 Act</i>		<i>1960 Act</i>	
		<i>Deposit Fee for One Design (in Swiss francs)</i>	<i>Deposit Fee for One Design (in Swiss francs)</i>	<i>Deposit Fee for One Design (in Swiss francs)</i>	<i>State Fee for One Design (in Swiss francs)</i>
June 1, 1967	79	40	—	—	—
January 1, 1974	18	65	—	—	—
July 1, 1975	42	97	—	—	—
January 1, 1979	6	108	—	—	—
July 1, 1979	18	108	198	—	20
January 1, 1981	36	138	248	—	25
January 1, 1984	36	158	290	—	30
January 1, 1987	63	175	320	—	33
April 1, 1992		190	352	—	37

■

SAMPLE PAGE OF INTERNATIONAL DESIGNS BULLETIN

BULLETIN DES DESSINS ET MODÈLES INTERNATIONAUX — MARS 1992

2071

Deposit No. **DM/022 184** of **March 2, 1992**

Owner: FORD-WERKE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, 1, Henry-Ford-Strasse, D-5000 Köln 60 (Germany) - *Nationality, residence, establishment:* Germany - *Number of designs:* 2 - *Articles:* Labels for packages - Cl. 19-08.

States concerned: I. Benelux, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Switzerland. II. Egypt, Holy See, Indonesia, Morocco, Netherlands as far as the Netherlands Antilles are concerned, Spain, Tunisia.



Dépôt N° **DM/022 186** du **2 mars 1992**

Titulaire: ETA SA FABRIQUES D'EBAUCHES (société anonyme), CH-2540 Grenchen (Suisse) - *Nationalité, domicile, établissement:* Suisse - *Mandataire:* SMH Société Suisse de Microélectronique et d'Horlogerie S.A., 6, faubourg du Lac, CH-2502 Bienne (Suisse) - *Nombre de dessins et modèles:* 2 - *Objets:* Montres-réveils/jeux - Cl. 10-01.

Etats intéressés: I. Allemagne, Benelux, France, Italie, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Suisse. II. Egypte, Espagne, Indonésie, Maroc, Pays-Bas en ce qui concerne les Antilles néerlandaises, Saint-Siège, Tunisie.



**INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION
OF GOODS AND SERVICES**

**FOR THE PURPOSES
OF THE REGISTRATION OF MARKS**

under the

Nice Agreement

of June 15, 1957,
as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967,
and at Geneva on May 13, 1977

SIXTH EDITION

PART I

LIST OF GOODS AND SERVICES
IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER



WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

GENEVA

1992



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

(Nice Agreement)

NICE AGREEMENT

The Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks was signed at Nice on July 15, 1957, and entered into force on April 8, 1961.

The Agreement was revised at diplomatic conferences at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and at Geneva on May 13, 1977.

It was amended by the Assembly of the Nice Union on September 28, 1979. The amendments changed the Union's three-year program and budget cycle and the triennial sessions of the Assembly to a two-year program and budget cycle and biennial sessions (see WIPO document AB/X/32 (1979)).

States party to the Nice Agreement between July 14, 1967, and July 14, 1992

The (first) date indicates the day on which the State became party to the Agreement.

Algeria	July 5, 1972
Australia	April 8, 1961
Austria	November 30, 1969
Barbados	March 12, 1985
Belgium	June 6, 1962
Benin	February 6, 1979
Croatia	October 8, 1991
Czechoslovakia	April 8, 1961
Denmark	November 30, 1961
Finland	August 18, 1973
France	April 8, 1961
German Democratic Republic	January 13, 1965, to October 3, 1990
Germany	January 29, 1962
Hungary	March 23, 1967
Ireland	December 12, 1966
Israel	April 8, 1961
Italy	April 8, 1961
Japan	February 20, 1990
Lebanon	April 8, 1961
Liechtenstein	May 29, 1967
Luxembourg	March 24, 1975
Monaco	April 8, 1961
Morocco	October 1, 1966
Netherlands	August 20, 1962
Norway	July 28, 1961
Poland	April 8, 1961, to July 20, 1982
Portugal	April 8, 1961
Russian Federation	December 25, 1991
Slovenia	June 25, 1991
Soviet Union	July 26, 1971, to December 24, 1991
Spain	April 8, 1961
Suriname	December 16, 1981
Sweden	July 28, 1961
Switzerland	August 20, 1962
Tunisia	May 29, 1967
United Kingdom	April 15, 1963
United States of America	May 25, 1972
Yugoslavia	August 30, 1966

(Total on July 14, 1992: 35 States)

Data concerning the Diplomatic Conference (Nice 1957) that adopted the Nice Agreement

See the entry concerning this Diplomatic Conference in the item entitled "Madrid (Marks) Agreement," above.

Data concerning the first Diplomatic Conference of Revision (Stockholm, 1967) of the Nice Agreement

See the entry concerning this Diplomatic Conference in the item entitled "WIPO Convention," above.

Data concerning the second Diplomatic Conference of Revision (Geneva, 1977) of the Nice Agreement

Dates: May 4 to 13, 1977

Place: Geneva (Headquarters of the International Labour Organisation (ILO))

Participants:

24 States (full participants), with 63 delegates

9 observer States, with 12 representatives

6 non-governmental organizations, with 6 representatives

Chairmen:

Plenary of the Conference: Elisabeth Steup (Mrs.)
(Federal Republic of Germany)

Credentials Committee: Erik Nettel (Austria)

Drafting Committee: Ivor Davis (United Kingdom)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by the International Bureau of WIPO. It consisted of the following persons:

Arpad Bogsch, Director General

Klaus Pfanner, Deputy Director General

Ludwig Baeumer, Gust Ledakis, Léon Egger, François Curchod, Ludmila Lebedeva (Mrs.), Henri Rossier

Records: The Records of the Diplomatic Conference were published by WIPO in 1981 under the title "Records of the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, 1977," in a volume of 218 pages (WIPO Publication No. 335(E)).

Text of the Nice Agreement

The text of the Nice Agreement, as in force on July 14, 1992, is contained in a brochure of 19 pages (WIPO Publication No. 292(E) of 1992).

Summary of the Nice Agreement

The Nice Agreement establishes a classification of goods and services for the purposes of registering trademarks and service marks (the "Nice Classification").

The Classification system comprises the "List of Classes," and the "Alphabetical List of Goods and Services."

The List of Classes groups goods in 34 classes and services in eight classes.

The Alphabetical List indicates goods and services in alphabetical order. In 1992, it comprised the names of about 11,000 goods and about 1,000 names of services. Each name is accompanied by an indication of the class and a serial number. The latter allows the easy identification of the same name in other languages.

A Committee of Experts, set up by the Nice Agreement, and of which all States party to the Agreement are members, meets from time to time, to correct and update the explanatory notes accompanying each class and the Alphabetical List. It met in 1970, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1980, 1982, 1985 (twice) and 1990. A Preparatory Working Group prepares the work of the Committee of Experts. It met in 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1983 (twice), 1984, 1987, 1988, 1989 and 1990.

In 1992, the sixth edition (that is, the fifth revision) of the Nice Classification was in force. It was issued in 1992. The first five editions were issued in 1963, 1971, 1981, 1983 and 1987, respectively.

The authentic versions of the Nice Classification are in English and in French. In 1992, official versions published by the International Bureau existed in German, Italian, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish, whereas translations, equally published by the International Bureau, existed in Chinese, Danish, Dutch and Norwegian. A Latin American (Spanish) version existed, too.

In 1992, the Nice Classification was used by the industrial property offices of 93 States, as well as by the International Bureau of WIPO, the Benelux Trademark Office and the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).

The Nice Agreement created a Union. The Union has an Assembly. Every country member of the Union which has adhered to the Stockholm Act or the Geneva Act of the Nice Agreement is a member of the Assembly.

Among the most important tasks of the Assembly is the adoption of the biennial program and budget of the Union.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE NICE UNION BETWEEN 1967 AND 1991

YEAR	INCOME*			EXPENDITURE*			RESULT*
	Contributions	Other	Total	Staff	Other	Total	
1967	71	13	84	49	45	94	-10
1968	71	11	82	44	29	73	+9
1969	71	36	107	69	34	103	+4
1970	71	24	95	35	71	106	-11
1971	100	32	132	81	44	125	+7
1972	110	23	133	75	36	111	+22
1973	120	14	134	80	66	146	-12
1974	138	16	154	69	46	115	+39
1975	160	18	178	113	120	233	-55
1976	208	12	220	120	85	205	+15
1977	402	15	417	200	217	417	0
1978	466	23	489	306	100	406	+83
1979	456	21	477	283	117	400	+77
1980	463	10	473	321	147	468	+5
1981	477	93	570	341	120	461	+109
1982	547	124	671	440	183	623	+48
1983	548	124	672	440	184	624	+48
1984	626	109	735	515	209	724	+11
1985	626	110	736	516	209	725	+11
1986	703	192	895	560	199	759	+136
1987	704	192	896	561	198	759	+137
1988	703	185	888	622	227	849	+39
1989	704	185	889	623	226	849	+40
1990	732	190	922	635	247	882	+40
1991	733	190	923	634	248	882	+41

* In thousands of Swiss francs

ASSEMBLY OF THE NICE UNION

Serial Number of Session	Year	Chairman and his Country	Serial Number of Session	Year	Chairman and his Country
I.	1970	Stojan Pretnar (Yugoslavia)	VII.	1983	Ivan Nayashkov (Soviet Union)
II.	1973	Evgeniy Artemiev (Soviet Union)	VIII.	1985	John Myall (United Kingdom)
III.*	1975	J. Bob van Benthem (Netherlands)	IX.	1987	José Mota Maia (Portugal)
IV.	1976	Emil Tasnádi (Hungary)	X.	1989	Gyula Pusztai (Hungary)
V.	1979	Ivor J.G. Davis (United Kingdom)	XI.*	1990	Gyula Pusztai (Hungary)
VI.	1981	Messaoud Mati (Algeria)	XII.	1991	Per Lund Thoft (Denmark)

* Extraordinary Session

LIST OF CLASSES OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Goods

Class 1. Chemicals used in industry, science and photography, as well as in agriculture, horticulture and forestry; unprocessed artificial resins, unprocessed plastics; manures; fire extinguishing compositions; tempering and soldering preparations; chemical substances for preserving foodstuffs; tanning substances; adhesives used in industry.

Class 2. Paints, varnishes, lacquers; preservatives against rust and against deterioration of wood; colorants; mordants; raw natural resins; metals in foil and powder form for painters, decorators, printers and artists.

Class 3. Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; soaps; perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions; dentifrices.

Class 4. Industrial oils and greases; lubricants; dust absorbing, wetting and binding compositions; fuels (including motor spirit) and illuminants; candles, wicks.

Class 5. Pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations; dietetic substances adapted for medical use, food for babies; plasters, materials for dressings; material for stopping teeth, dental wax; disinfectants; preparations for destroying vermin; fungicides, herbicides.

Class 6. Common metals and their alloys; metal building materials; transportable buildings of metal; materials of metal for railway tracks; non-electric cables and wires of common metal; ironmongery, small items of metal hardware; pipes and tubes of metal; safes; goods of common metal not included in other classes; ores.

Class 7. Machines and machine tools; motors and engines (except for land vehicles); machine coupling and transmission components (except for land vehicles); agricultural implements; incubators for eggs.

Class 8. Hand tools and implements (hand operated); cutlery; side arms; razors.

Class 9. Scientific, nautical, surveying, electric, photographic, cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signalling, checking (supervision), life-saving and teaching apparatus and instruments; apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images; magnetic data carriers, recording discs; automatic vending machines and mechanisms for coin-operated apparatus; cash registers, calculating machines, data processing equipment and computers; fire-extinguishing apparatus.

Class 10. Surgical, medical, dental and veterinary apparatus and instruments, artificial limbs, eyes and teeth; orthopedic articles; suture materials.

Class 11. Apparatus for lighting, heating, steam generating, cooking, refrigerating, drying, ventilating, water supply and sanitary purposes.

Class 12. Vehicles; apparatus for locomotion by land, air or water.

Class 13. Firearms; ammunition and projectiles; explosives; fireworks.

Class 14. Precious metals and their alloys and goods in precious metals or coated therewith, not included in other classes; jewellery, precious stones; horological and chronometric instruments.

Class 15. Musical instruments.

Class 16. Paper, cardboard and goods made from these materials, not included in other classes; printed matter; bookbinding material; photographs; stationery; adhesives for stationery or household purposes; artists' materials; paint brushes; typewriters and office requisites (except furniture); instructional and teaching material (except apparatus); plastic materials for packaging (not included in other classes); playing cards; printers' type; printing blocks.

Class 17. Rubber, gutta-percha, gum, asbestos, mica and goods made from these materials and not included in other classes; plastics in extruded form for use in manufacture; packing, stopping and insulating materials; flexible pipes, not of metal.

Class 18. Leather and imitations of leather, and goods made of these materials and not included in other classes; animal skins, hides; trunks and travelling bags; umbrellas, parasols and walking sticks; whips, harness and saddlery.

Class 19. Building materials (non-metallic); non-metallic rigid pipes for building; asphalt, pitch and bitumen; non-metallic transportable buildings; monuments, not of metal.

Class 20. Furniture, mirrors, picture frames; goods (not included in other classes) of wood, cork, reed, cane, wicker, horn, bone, ivory, whalebone, shell, amber, mother-of-pearl, meerschaum and substitutes for all these materials, or of plastics.

Class 21. Household or kitchen utensils and containers (not of precious metal or coated therewith); combs and sponges; brushes (except paint brushes); brush-making materials; articles for cleaning purposes; steelwool; unworked or semi-worked glass (except glass used in building); glassware, porcelain and earthenware not included in other classes.

Class 22. Ropes, string, nets, tents, awnings, tarpaulins, sails, sacks and bags (not included in other classes); padding and stuffing materials (except of rubber or plastics); raw fibrous textile materials.

Class 23. Yarns and threads, for textile use.

Class 24. Textiles and textile goods, not included in other classes; bed and table covers.

Class 25. Clothing, footwear, headgear.

Class 26. Lace and embroidery, ribbons and braid; buttons, hooks and eyes, pins and needles; artificial flowers.

Class 27. Carpets, rugs, mats and matting, linoleum and other materials for covering existing floors; wall hangings (non-textile).

Class 28. Games and playthings; gymnastic and sporting articles not included in other classes; decorations for Christmas trees.

Class 29. Meat, fish, poultry and game; meat extracts; preserved, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables; jellies, jams, fruit sauces; eggs, milk and milk products; edible oils and fats.

Class 30. Coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, rice, tapioca, sago, artificial coffee; flour and preparations made from cereals, bread, pastry and confectionery, ices; honey, treacle; yeast, baking-powder; salt, mustard; vinegar, sauces (condiments); spices; ice.

Class 31. Agricultural, horticultural and forestry products and grains not included in other classes; live animals; fresh fruits and vegetables; seeds, natural plants and flowers; foodstuffs for animals, malt.

Class 32. Beers; mineral and aerated waters and other non-alcoholic drinks; fruit drinks and fruit juices; syrups and other preparations for making beverages.

Class 33. Alcoholic beverages (except beers).

Class 34. Tobacco; smokers' articles; matches.

Services

Class 35. Advertising; business management; business administration; office functions.

Class 36. Insurance; financial affairs; monetary affairs; real estate affairs.

Class 37. Building construction; repair, installation services.

Class 38. Telecommunications.

Class 39. Transport; packaging and storage of goods; travel arrangement.

Class 40. Treatment of materials.

Class 41. Education; providing of training; entertainment; sporting and cultural activities.

Class 42. Providing of food and drink; temporary accommodation; medical, hygienic and beauty care; veterinary and agricultural services; legal services; scientific and industrial research; computer programming; services that cannot be placed in other classes.

SAMPLE PAGE OF THE ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GOODS

A

Cl.	SERIAL N° (E)	INDICATION OF GOODS	SERIAL N° (F)	BASIC N°	Cl.	SERIAL N° (E)	INDICATION OF GOODS	SERIAL N° (F)	BASIC N°
10	A0001	Abdominal belts	A0004	100001	31	A0059	Additives to fodder, not for medical purposes	A0099	310001
10	A0002	Abdominal corsets	C1270	100003	01	A0060	Additives, chemical, to drilling muds	A0094	010019
10	A0003	Abdominal pads	P0288	100098	01	A0061	Additives, chemical, to fungicides	F0320	010309
08	A0004	Abrading instruments [hand instruments]	A0008	080002	01	A0062	Additives, chemical, to insecticides	I0088	010308
03	A0005	Abrasive cloth	T0312	030160	01	A0063	Additives, chemical, to motor fuel	A0095	010020
21	A0006	Abrasive pads for kitchen purposes	T0082	210259	04	A0064	Additives, non-chemical, to motor-fuel	A0097	040085
03	A0007	Abrasive paper	P0115	030166	16	A0065	Address plates for addressing machines	P0551	160268
01	A0008	Abrasives (Auxiliary fluids for use with -)	F0299	010004	16	A0066	Address stamps	C0898	160004
05	A0009	Abrasives (Dental -)	A0012	050001	16	A0067	Addressing machines	T0259	160005
03	A0010	Abrasives *	A0011	030165	05	A0068	Adhesive bands for medical purposes	B0137	050294
05	A0011	Absorbent cotton	H0190	050176	07	A0069	Adhesive bands for pulleys	R0405	070314
34	A0012	Absorbent paper for tobacco pipes	H0191	340011	16	A0070	Adhesive bands for stationery or household purposes	B0138	160267
05	A0013	Absorbent wadding	P0082	050176	17	A0071	Adhesive bands other than stationery and not for medical or household purposes	B0139	170085
01	A0014	Absorbing oil (Synthetic materials for -)	H0190	010620	24	A0072	Adhesive fabric for application by heat	R0404	240001
01	A0015	Accelerators (Vulcanisation -)	H0191	010005	05	A0073	Adhesive plaster	T0291	050019
15	A0016	Accordions	A0015	150005	01	A0074	Adhesive preparations for surgical bandages	S0451	010022
09	A0017	Accounting machines	A0017	090005	07	A0075	Adhesive tape dispensers [machines]	T0057	070004
09	A0018	Accumulator boxes	A0022	090009	16	A0076	Adhesive tape dispensers [office requisites]	D0235	160003
09	A0019	Accumulator jars	C0094	090009	05	A0077	Adhesive tapes for medical purposes	D0234	050294
01	A0020	Accumulators (Acidulated water for recharging -)	C0095	010009	16	A0078	Adhesive tapes for stationery or household purposes	B0137	160266
11	A0021	Accumulators (Heat -)	B0005	110008	17	A0079	Adhesive tapes other than stationery and not for medical or household purposes	R0406	170085
11	A0022	Accumulators (Steam -)	E0027	110242	05	A0080	Adhesives (Fly catching -)	B0136	050217
09	A0023	Accumulators, electric	A0034	090361	03	A0081	Adhesives for affixing false hair	G0225	030001
09	A0024	Accumulators, electric, for vehicles	A0035	090007	01	A0082	Adhesives for billposting	A0108	010028
01	A0025	Acetate (Aluminium -) *	A0036	010565	05	A0083	Adhesives for dentures	C0985	050003
17	A0026	Acetate (Cellulose -), semi-processed	A0041	170001	01	A0084	Adhesives for industrial purposes	A0111	010002
01	A0027	Acetate of cellulose, unprocessed	A0042	010008	01	A0085	Adhesives for mending broken articles	A0109	010002
01	A0028	Acetates [chemicals] *	A0044	010007	01	A0086	Adhesives for paperhanging	C0988	010204
05	A0029	Acetates for pharmaceutical purposes	A0046	050291	16	A0087	Adhesives [glues] for stationery or household purposes	C0989	160265
01	A0030	Acetic anhydride	A0048	010010	01	A0088	Adhesives for wall tiles	A0107	010573
01	A0031	Acetification (Bacteriological preparations for -)	B0017	010009	16	A0089	Advertisement boards of paper or cardboard	A0150	160008
01	A0032	Acetone	A0049	010011	19	A0090	Advertisement columns [not of metal]	C1000	190001
01	A0033	Acetylene	A0050	010012	06	A0091	Advertisement columns of metal	C1001	060411
11	A0034	Acetylene burners	A0055	110003	08	A0092	Adzes [tools]	H0069	080141
07	A0035	Acetylene cleaning apparatus	B0267	070002	07	A0093	Aerated beverages making machines	B0554	070056
11	A0036	Acetylene flares	P0971	110005	32	A0094	Aerated water	E0053	320035
11	A0037	Acetylene generators	A0055	110004	32	A0095	Aerated water (Preparations for making -)	E0055	320013
01	A0038	Acetylene tetrachloride	GO159	010013	07	A0096	Aerated water making apparatus	E0054	070163
13	A0039	Acetyl-nitrocellulose	A0056	130001	07	A0097	Aerating pumps for aquaria	P0719	070005
09	A0040	Acid hydrometers	A0057	090387	07	A0098	Aerators	G0136	070432
01	A0041	Acid proof chemical compositions	A0057	010016	12	A0099	Aerial conveyors	A0128	120004
09	A0042	Acidimeters for batteries	P0324	090387	09	A0100	Aerials	A0552	090045
01	A0043	Acids *	A0059	010014	07	A0101	Aerocondensers	A0130	070006
05	A0044	Acids for pharmaceutical purposes	A0061	050292	09	A0102	Aerometers	A0132	090020
01	A0045	Acidulated water for recharging accumulators	E0027	010251					
01	A0046	Acidulated water for recharging batteries	E0027	010251					
05	A0047	Aconitine	A0080	050002					
09	A0048	Acoustic [sound] alarms	A0836	090014					
09	A0049	Acoustic conduits	C1108	090015					
09	A0050	Acoustic couplers	C1343	090593					
17	A0051	Acrylic resins [semi-finished products]	A0089	170002					
01	A0052	Acrylic resins, unprocessed	A0090	010461					
01	A0053	Actinium	A0092	010018					
09	A0054	Actinometers	A0093	090018					
01	A0055	Activated carbons	C0479	010025					
09	A0056	Adding machines	A0100	090019					
01	A0057	Additives (Detergent -) to gasoline [petrol]	A0096	010021					
05	A0058	Additives to fodder for medical purposes	A0098	050293					



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

(Lisbon Agreement)

LISBON AGREEMENT

The Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (the "Lisbon Agreement") was signed at Lisbon on October 31, 1958, and entered into force on September 25, 1966.

The Agreement was revised at the Stockholm Diplomatic Conference on July 14, 1967.

It was amended by the Assembly of the Lisbon Union on September 28, 1979. The amendments changed the Union's three-year program and budget cycle and the triennial sessions of the Assembly to a two-year program and budget cycle and biennial sessions (see WIPO document AB/X/32 (1979)).

States party to the Lisbon Agreement between July 14, 1967, and July 14, 1992

The dates given below indicate the day on which the State became party to the Agreement.

Algeria	July 5, 1972
Bulgaria	August 12, 1975
Burkina Faso	September 2, 1975
Congo	November 16, 1977
Cuba	September 25, 1966
Czechoslovakia	September 25, 1966
France	September 25, 1966
Gabon	June 10, 1975
Haiti	September 25, 1966
Hungary	March 23, 1967
Israel	September 25, 1966
Italy	December 29, 1968
Mexico	September 25, 1966
Portugal	September 25, 1966
Togo	April 30, 1975
Tunisia	October 31, 1973

(Total on July 14, 1992: 16 States)

Data concerning the Diplomatic Conference (Lisbon, 1958) that adopted the Lisbon Agreement

See the entry concerning this Diplomatic Conference in the item entitled "Paris Convention," above.

Data concerning the so far only Diplomatic Conference of Revision (Stockholm, 1967) of the Agreement

See the entry concerning this Diplomatic Conference in the item entitled "Paris Convention," above.

Text of the Lisbon Agreement

The text of the Lisbon Agreement and the Regulations under the Agreement, as in force on July 14, 1992, is contained in a brochure of 24 pages (WIPO Publication No. 264(E) of 1992).

Summary of the Lisbon Agreement

The aim of the Agreement is to provide for the protection of appellations of origin, that is, the "geographical name of a country, region, or locality, which serves to designate a product originating therein, the quality and characteristics of which are due exclusively or essentially to the geographical environment, including natural and human factors" (Article 2). Such names are registered by the International Bureau of WIPO in Geneva upon the request of the competent authorities of the interested Contracting State. The International Bureau communicates the registration to the other Contracting States. Except for a Contracting State which declares, within one year, that it cannot ensure the protection of a registered name, all Contracting States must protect the internationally registered name as long as it continues to be protected in the country of origin.

Up to July 14, 1992, 729 appellations of origin had been registered.

The Lisbon Agreement created a Union. The Union has an Assembly. Every country member of the Union which has adhered to the Stockholm Act is a member of the Assembly.

Among the most important tasks of the Assembly are the adoption of the biennial program and budget of the Union.

ASSEMBLY OF THE LISBON UNION

Serial Number of Session	Year	Chairman and his Country
I.	1973	Jaroslav Prosek (Czechoslovakia)
II.	1976	Ephraim Haran (Israel)
III.	1979	Sebastiano Samperi (Italy)
IV.	1981	Emile Kouloufoua (Congo)
V.	1983	Gian Luigi Milesi-Ferretti (Italy)
VI.	1985	Kristo Iliev (Bulgaria)
VII.	1987	Mario Fernández Finalé (Cuba)
VIII.	1989	Jean-Claude Combaldieu (France)
IX.	1991	Kristo Iliev (Bulgaria)

AMENDMENTS OF THE REGULATIONS

The Regulations under the Lisbon Agreement were, between July 14, 1967, and July 14, 1992, amended by the Council of the Lisbon Union with the effective date of January 1, 1968, and by the Assembly and the Council of the Lisbon Union with the effective date of October 5, 1976.

Profile: Lisbon Agreement

**NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS UNDER THE
LISBON AGREEMENT BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
(1966 – 1991)**

Algeria	19
Bulgaria	48
Burkina Faso	—
Congo	—
Cuba	18
Czechoslovakia	108
France	472
Gabon	—
Haiti	—
Hungary	26
Israel	1
Italy	25
Mexico	1
Portugal	4
Togo	—
Tunisia	7
(16 countries)	Total: 729

**NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS UNDER
THE LISBON AGREEMENT BY THE NATURE
OF THE PRODUCTS**

<i>Products</i>	<i>Number of Registrations</i>	<i>Percentage of Total (729) Registrations</i>
Wine	471	64.2
Beer	12	1.7
Spirits	56	7.7
Porcelain	25	3.5
Crystal	11	1.6
Dairy produce	44	6.1
Tobacco	33	4.6
Miscellaneous	77	10.6
Total:	729	100.0



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

(Rome Convention)

ROME CONVENTION

The Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations was signed at Rome on October 26, 1961, and entered into force on May 18, 1964.

States party to the Rome Convention between July 14, 1967, and July 14, 1992

The date indicates the day on which the State became party to the Convention.

Argentina	March 2, 1992
Australia	September 30, 1992
Austria	June 9, 1973
Barbados	September 18, 1983
Brazil	September 29, 1965
Burkina Faso	January 14, 1988
Chile	September 5, 1974
Colombia	September 17, 1976
Congo	May 18, 1964
Costa Rica	September 9, 1971
Czechoslovakia	August 14, 1964
Denmark	September 23, 1965
Dominican Republic	January 27, 1987
Ecuador	May 18, 1964
El Salvador	June 29, 1979
Fiji	April 11, 1972
Finland	October 21, 1983
France	July 3, 1987
Germany	October 21, 1966
Guatemala	January 14, 1977
Honduras	February 16, 1990
Ireland	September 19, 1979
Italy	April 8, 1975
Japan	October 26, 1989
Lesotho	January 26, 1990
Luxembourg	February 25, 1976
Mexico	May 18, 1964
Monaco	December 6, 1985
Niger	May 18, 1964
Norway	July 10, 1978
Panama	September 2, 1983
Paraguay	February 26, 1970
Peru	August 7, 1985
Philippines	September 25, 1984
Spain	November 14, 1991
Sweden	May 18, 1964
United Kingdom	May 18, 1964
Uruguay	July 4, 1977

(Total on July 14, 1992: 38 States)

Data concerning the Diplomatic Conference (Rome, 1961) that adopted the Rome Convention

Dates: October 10 to 26, 1961

Place: Rome (Palazzo dei Congressi dell'Esposizione Universale di Roma (EUR))

Participants:

41 States (full participants), with 180 delegates, among them two who later became Directors General of WIPO: Georg H.C. Bodenhausen (Netherlands) and Arpad Bogsch (United States of America)

2 observer States, with 2 representatives

3 intergovernmental organizations, with 6 representatives

15 non-governmental organizations, with 38 representatives

Officers:

President of the Conference and the Main Commission: Giuseppe Talamo Atenolfi Braccaccio di Castelnuovo (Italy)

Vice-Presidents of the Conference: Ricardo Tiscornia (Argentina) Samreth Soth (Cambodia) Vojtěch Strnad (Czechoslovakia) Henry Puget (France) Eugen Ulmer (Federal Republic of Germany) Georg H.C. Bodenhausen (Netherlands) Sture Petré (Sweden) Mustapha Fersi (Tunisia) Gordon Grant (United Kingdom)

Rapporteur General: Abraham L. Kaminstein (United States of America)

President of the Credentials Committee: Michitoshi Takahashi (Japan)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished jointly by BIRPI, the International Labour Office (ILO) and the Secretariat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). It consisted of the following persons:

Secretary General: Juan O. Díaz Lewis (UNESCO)

Secretaries: Karl St. Grünberg (ILO), Claude Masouyé (BIRPI)

Deputy Secretaries: Georges-Richard Wipf (BIRPI), Thomas Illosvay (UNESCO)

Records: The Records were published jointly by BIRPI, ILO and Unesco in 1968 under the title "Records of the Diplomatic Conference on the International Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations," in a volume of 312 pages (Unesco Publication No. CVA65/D32/F of 1968).

Text of the Rome Convention

The text of the Rome Convention, as in force on July 14, 1992, is contained in a brochure of 16 pages (WIPO Publication No. 328(E) of 1992).

Summary of the Rome Convention

The Rome Convention secures protection in performances of performers, phonograms of producers of phonograms and broadcasts of broadcasting organizations.

Performers (actors, singers, musicians, dancers, and other persons who perform literary or artistic works) are protected against certain acts they have not consented to. Such acts are: the broadcasting and the communication to the public of their live performance; the fixation of their live performance; the

reproduction of such a fixation if the original fixation was made without their consent or if the reproduction is made for purposes different from those for which they gave their consent.

Producers of phonograms enjoy the right to authorize or prohibit the direct or indirect reproduction of their phonograms. Phonograms are defined as exclusively aural fixations of sounds of a performance or of other sounds. When a phonogram published for commercial purposes is used directly for broadcasting or communication to the public in any form (so-called secondary uses), a single equitable remuneration must be paid by the user to the performers, or to the producers of phonograms, or to both; Contracting States are free, however, not to apply this rule or to limit its application.

Broadcasting organizations enjoy the right to authorize or prohibit certain acts, namely: the rebroadcasting of their broadcasts; the fixation of their broadcasts; the reproduction of such fixations; the communication to the public of their television broadcasts if such communication is made

in places accessible to the public against payment of an entrance fee.

The Rome Convention allows exceptions in national laws to the above-mentioned rights as regards private use, use of short excerpts in connection with the reporting of current events, ephemeral fixation by a broadcasting organization by means of its own facilities and for its own broadcasts, use solely for the purpose of teaching or scientific research and in any other cases—except for compulsory licenses that would be incompatible with the Berne Convention—where the national law provides exceptions to copyright in literary and artistic works. Furthermore, once a performer has consented to the incorporation of his performance in a visual or audiovisual fixation, the provisions on performers' rights have no further application.

WIPO is responsible, jointly with ILO and Unesco, for the administration of the Rome Convention. These three organizations constitute the Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Committee set up under the Convention and consisting of the representatives of 12 Contracting States.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE OF THE ROME CONVENTION

<i>Serial Number of the Session</i>	<i>Venue</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chairman and his/her Country</i>
I.	Geneva ILO	1967 (December)	William Wallace (United Kingdom)
II.	Paris Unesco	1969 (December)	Torwald Hesser (Sweden)
III.	Geneva WIPO	1971 (November)	G.E. Larrea Richerand (Mexico)
IV.*	Geneva ILO	1972 (September)	G.E. Larrea Richerand (Mexico)
V.	Paris Unesco	1973 (December)	João Frank da Costa (Brazil)
VI.*	Brussels	1974 (May)	João Frank da Costa (Brazil)
VII.	Geneva WIPO	1975 (December)	Robert Dittrich (Austria)
VIII.	Geneva ILO	1977 (December)	Willi Weincke (Denmark)
IX.	Paris Unesco	1979 (October)	Miroslav Jelínek (Czechoslovakia)
X.	Geneva WIPO	1981 (November)	Victor Tarnofsky (United Kingdom)
XI.	Geneva ILO	1983 (December)	H. Aguilar de la Parra (Mexico)
XII.	Paris Unesco	1985 (June)	Margret Möller (Mrs.) (Germany)
XIII.	Geneva WIPO	1987 (July)	Miroslav Jelínek (Czechoslovakia)
XIV.	Geneva ILO	1989 (July)	H.P. Nicholas Steinitz (United Kingdom)
XV.	Paris Unesco	1991 (June)	Hannu Wager (Finland)

* Extraordinary Session

**INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION
FOR
INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS**

under the
Locarno Agreement
of October 8, 1968

FIFTH EDITION



WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

GENEVA

1989



Locarno Agreement
Establishing
an International Classification
for Industrial Designs

(Locarno Agreement)

LOCARNO AGREEMENT

The Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs was signed at Locarno on October 8, 1968, and entered into force on April 27, 1971.

The Agreement was amended by the Assembly of the Locarno Union on September 28, 1979. The amendments changed the Union's three-year program and budget cycle and the triennial sessions of the Assembly to a two-year program and budget cycle and biennial sessions (see WIPO document AB/X/32 (1979)).

States party to the Locarno Agreement between its entry into force and July 14, 1992

The (first) date indicates the day on which the State became party to the Agreement.

Austria	September 26, 1990
Croatia	October 8, 1991
Czechoslovakia	April 27, 1971
Denmark	April 27, 1971
Finland	May 16, 1972
France	September 13, 1975
German Democratic Republic	April 27, 1971, to October 3, 1990
Germany	October 25, 1990
Hungary	January 1, 1974
Ireland	April 27, 1971
Italy	August 12, 1975
Netherlands	March 30, 1977
Norway	April 27, 1971
Russian Federation	December 25, 1991
Slovenia	June 25, 1991
Soviet Union	December 15, 1972, to December 24, 1991
Spain	November 17, 1973
Sweden	April 27, 1971
Switzerland	April 27, 1971
United States of America	May 25, 1972, to July 21, 1982
Yugoslavia	October 16, 1973

(Total on July 14, 1992: 18 States)

Data concerning the Diplomatic Conference (Locarno, 1968) that adopted the Locarno Agreement

Dates: October 2 to 8, 1968

Place: Locarno (Palazzo della Società Elettrica Sopracenerina)

Participants:

- 33 States (full participants), with 73 delegates
- 7 observer States, with 7 representatives
- 1 intergovernmental organization, with 1 representative
- 5 non-governmental organizations, with 9 representatives

Chairmen:

Plenary:	Joseph Voyame (Switzerland)
Credentials Committee:	Peter Schönfeld (Federal Republic of Germany)
Drafting Committee:	Miloslav Špunda (Czechoslovakia)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI). It consisted of the following persons:

Georg H.C. Bodenhausen, Director
Charles-Louis Magnin, Deputy Director
Léon Egger, John Lamb, Henri Rossier, Vincent Terbois

Records: The Records of the Diplomatic Conference were published by WIPO in 1972 under the title "Records of the Locarno Conference for the Purposes of Setting Up an International Classification for Industrial Designs," in a volume of 155 pages (WIPO Publication No. 312(E)).

Text of the Locarno Agreement

The text of the Locarno Agreement, as in force on July 14, 1992, is contained in a brochure of 24 pages (WIPO Publication No. 271(E) of 1992).

Summary of the Locarno Agreement

The Locarno Agreement establishes a classification for industrial designs ("the Locarno Classification"):

The Locarno Classification system comprises the "List of Classes and Subclasses" and the "Alphabetical List of Goods." The List of Classes and Subclasses groups goods in 32 classes and 223 subclasses.

The Alphabetical List gives the names of goods in alphabetical order. In 1992, it comprised the names of about 6,000 goods. Each name is accompanied by the indication of the class and a serial number. The latter allows the easy identification of the same name in other languages.

Although only 18 States are party to the Locarno Agreement, the industrial property offices of some 35 countries apply the Locarno Classification. The Classification is also applied by the International Bureau of WIPO in the administration of the Hague Agreement and by the Benelux Designs Office.

A Committee of Experts, set up by the Locarno Agreement and of which all States party to the Agreement are members, meets from time to time to "revise" (amend and supplement) the list of Classes and Subclasses and the Alphabetical List. It met in 1971, 1978, 1980, 1982 and 1988.

In 1992, the fifth edition (1989) of the Locarno Classification (that is, the fourth revision) was in force. The first four editions were issued in 1972, 1978, 1981 and 1984.

The Locarno Agreement created a Union. The Union has an Assembly. Every country member of the Union is a member of the Assembly.

Among the most important tasks of the Assembly is the adoption of the biennial program and budget of the Union.

Profile: Locarno Agreement

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE LOCARNO UNION BETWEEN 1972 AND 1991

YEAR	INCOME*			EXPENDITURE*			RESULT*
	<i>Contributions</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Staff</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1972	30	2	32	0	50	50	-18
1973	50		51	5	1	6	+45
1974	59		60	14	6	20	+40
1975	70	2	72	50	12	62	+10
1976	91	0	91	25	13	38	+53
1977	118	0	118	79	43	122	-4
1978	144	9	153	96	44	140	+13
1979	152	8	160	89	79	168	-8
1980	154	6	160	73	82	155	+5
1981	157	7	164	88	79	167	-3
1982	125	4	129	107	21	128	+1
1983	125	4	129	107	22	129	0
1984	138	2	140	110	24	134	+6
1985	139		140	110	24	134	+6
1986	154	14	168	105	45	150	+18
1987	155	14	169	105	45	150	+19
1988	154	7	161	96	48	144	+17
1989	155	7	162	97	47	144	+18
1990	161	11	172	112	53	165	+7
1991	161	12	173	113	53	166	+7

* In thousands of Swiss francs

ASSEMBLY OF THE LOCARNO UNION

<i>Serial Number of Session</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chairman and his/her Country</i>	<i>Serial Number of Session</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chairman and his/her Country</i>
I.*	1971	Leif Nordstrand (Norway)	VI.	1981	Georges Vianès (France)
II.*	1972	Walter Stamm (Switzerland)	VII.	1983	Julio Delicado Montero-Ríos (Spain)
III.	1973	Paul Braendli (Switzerland)	VIII.	1985	Blagota Zarković (Yugoslavia)
IV.	1976	Pierre Fressonnet (France)	IX.	1987	Maria Grazia del Gallo Rossoni (Mrs.) (Italy)
V.	1979	Joachim Hemmerling (German Democratic Republic)	X.	1989	Boro Pajković (Yugoslavia)
			XI.*	1990	Boro Pajković (Yugoslavia)
			XII.	1991	Ladislav Jakl (Czechoslovakia)

* Extraordinary Session

LIST OF CLASSES

-
- CLASS 01 – FOODSTUFFS
- CLASS 02 – ARTICLES OF CLOTHING AND HABERDASHERY
- CLASS 03 – TRAVEL GOODS, CASES, PARASOLS AND PERSONAL BELONGINGS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED
- CLASS 04 – BRUSHWARE
- CLASS 05 – TEXTILE PIECEGOOD ARTICLES, ARTIFICIAL AND NATURAL SHEET MATERIAL
- CLASS 06 – FURNISHING
- CLASS 07 – HOUSEHOLD GOODS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED
- CLASS 08 – TOOLS AND HARDWARE
- CLASS 09 – PACKAGES AND CONTAINERS FOR THE TRANSPORT OR HANDLING OF GOODS
- CLASS 10 – CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND OTHER MEASURING INSTRUMENTS, CHECKING AND SIGNALLING INSTRUMENTS
- CLASS 11 – ARTICLES OF ADORNMENT
- CLASS 12 – MEANS OF TRANSPORT OR HOISTING
- CLASS 13 – EQUIPMENT FOR PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION OR TRANSFORMATION OF ELECTRICITY
- CLASS 14 – RECORDING, COMMUNICATION OR INFORMATION RETRIEVAL EQUIPMENT
- CLASS 15 – MACHINES, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED
- CLASS 16 – PHOTOGRAPHIC, CINEMATOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL APPARATUS
- CLASS 17 – MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
- CLASS 18 – PRINTING AND OFFICE MACHINERY ■
- CLASS 19 – STATIONERY AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT, ARTISTS' AND TEACHING MATERIALS
- CLASS 20 – SALES AND ADVERTISING EQUIPMENT, SIGNS
- CLASS 21 – GAMES, TOYS, TENTS AND SPORTS GOODS
- CLASS 22 – ARMS, PYROTECHNIC ARTICLES, ARTICLES FOR HUNTING, FISHING AND PEST KILLING
- CLASS 23 – FLUID DISTRIBUTION EQUIPMENT, SANITARY, HEATING, VENTILATION AND AIR-CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT, SOLID FUEL
- CLASS 24 – MEDICAL AND LABORATORY EQUIPMENT
- CLASS 25 – BUILDING UNITS AND CONSTRUCTION ELEMENTS
- CLASS 26 – LIGHTING APPARATUS
- CLASS 27 – TOBACCO AND SMOKERS' SUPPLIES
- CLASS 28 – PHARMACEUTICAL AND COSMETIC PRODUCTS, TOILET ARTICLES AND APPARATUS
- CLASS 29 – DEVICES AND EQUIPMENT AGAINST FIRE HAZARDS, FOR ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND FOR RESCUE
- CLASS 30 – ARTICLES FOR THE CARE AND HANDLING OF ANIMALS
- CLASS 31 – MACHINES AND APPLIANCES FOR PREPARING FOOD OR DRINK, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED
- CLASS 99 – MISCELLANEOUS



Patent Cooperation Treaty

(PCT (Patent Cooperation Treaty))

PCT

(PATENT COOPERATION TREATY)

The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) was adopted at Washington on June 19, 1970, and entered into force on January 24, 1978. Operations under the PCT started on June 1, 1978.

The PCT was amended by the Assembly of the PCT Union on September 28, 1979. The amendments changed the Union's three-year program and budget cycle and the triennial sessions of the Assembly to a two-year program and budget cycle and biennial sessions (see WIPO document AB/X/32 (1979)).

The Assembly of the PCT Union modified certain time limits fixed in the PCT on February 3, 1984 (see WIPO document PCT/A/XI/9 (1984)).

States party to the PCT between its entry into force and July 14, 1992

The (first) date indicates the day on which the State became party to the Treaty.

Australia	March 31, 1980
Austria	April 23, 1979
Barbados	March 12, 1985
Belgium	December 14, 1981
Benin	February 26, 1987
Brazil	April 9, 1978
Bulgaria	May 21, 1984
Burkina Faso	March 21, 1989
Cameroon	January 24, 1978
Canada	January 2, 1990
Central African Republic	January 24, 1978
Chad	January 24, 1978
Congo	January 24, 1978
Côte d'Ivoire	April 30, 1991
Czechoslovakia	June 20, 1991
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	July 8, 1980
Denmark	December 1, 1978
Finland	October 1, 1980
France	February 25, 1978
Gabon	January 24, 1978
Germany	January 24, 1978
Greece*	October 9, 1990
Guinea	May 27, 1991
Hungary	June 27, 1980
Ireland	August 1, 1992
Italy	March 28, 1985
Japan	October 1, 1978
Liechtenstein*	March 19, 1980
Luxembourg	April 30, 1978
Madagascar	January 24, 1978
Malawi	January 24, 1978
Mali	October 19, 1984
Mauritania	April 13, 1983
Monaco	June 22, 1979
Mongolia	May 27, 1991

* State not bound by those provisions of the PCT which deal with international preliminary examination. There were four such States on July 14, 1992.

Netherlands	July 10, 1979
Norway	January 1, 1980
Poland	December 25, 1990
Republic of Korea	August 10, 1984
Romania	July 23, 1979
Russian Federation	December 25, 1991
Senegal	January 24, 1978
Soviet Union	from March 29, 1978, to December 24, 1991
Spain*	November 16, 1989
Sri Lanka	February 26, 1982
Sudan	April 16, 1984
Sweden	May 17, 1978
Switzerland*	January 24, 1978
Togo	January 24, 1978
United Kingdom	January 24, 1978
United States of America	January 24, 1978

(Total on July 14, 1992: 50 States)

International Searching Authorities under the PCT on July 14, 1992

They are the Patent Offices of Australia, Austria, Japan, the Russian Federation, Sweden and the United States of America, as well as the European Patent Office (EPO) (7).

International Preliminary Examining Authorities under the PCT on July 14, 1992

They are the Patent Offices of Australia, Austria, Japan, the Russian Federation, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, as well as the EPO (8).

Data concerning the Diplomatic Conference (Washington, 1970) that adopted the PCT

Dates: May 25 to June 19, 1970

Place: Washington (Department of State)

Participants:

- 55 States (full participants), with 203 delegates
- 23 observer States, with 32 representatives
- 11 intergovernmental organizations, with 19 representatives
- 11 non-governmental organizations, with 36 representatives

Chairmen:

Plenary:	Eugene M. Braderman (United States of America)
Main Committee I:	William E. Schuyler, Jr. (United States of America)
Main Committee II:	J. Bob van Benthem (Netherlands)
Credentials Committee:	Bunroku Yoshino (Japan)
General Drafting Committee:	Yuri Artemiev (Soviet Union)
Drafting Committee of Main Committee I:	Edward Armitage (United Kingdom)
Drafting Committee of Main Committee II:	Jean Balmery (France)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by BIRPI and consisted of the following persons:

Georg H.C. Bodenhausen, Director
Arpad Bogsch, First Deputy Director
Joseph Voyame, Second Deputy Director
Klaus Pfanner, Ivan Morozov, Richard Wipf, Sekizo Hayashi, James Kohlen, Isabel Grandchamp (Mrs.), Henri Rossier, Maqbool Qayoom, Andrée Bernillon (Mrs.), Rosemary Bourgeois (Mrs.), Karin Wachs (Mrs.)

Records: The Records of the Diplomatic Conference were published by WIPO in 1972 under the title "Records of the Washington Diplomatic Conference on the Patent Cooperation Treaty, 1970," in a volume of 728 pages (WIPO Publication No. 313(E)).

Text of the PCT

The text of the PCT and the Regulations under the PCT as in force on July 14, 1992, is contained in a brochure of 173 pages (WIPO Publication No. 274(E) of 1992).

Summary of the PCT

The PCT provides for the filing of an "international" patent application. Such application may be filed by nationals or residents of a Contracting State. It is to be filed with the national patent office of the Contracting State of which the applicant is a national or resident; if the applicant is a national or resident of a Contracting State which is party to the European Patent Convention, the international application may be filed also with the EPO; if the applicant is a national or resident of Barbados, Madagascar, Sri Lanka or a Contracting State which is a member of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), the international application is to be filed with WIPO.

The Treaty regulates in detail the formal requirements that any international application must comply with.

Among all the Contracting States, the applicant designates those in which he wishes his international application to have effect ("designated States"). The effect of any international patent application in each designated State is the same as if a national patent application had been filed with the national patent office of that State. Where a designated State is party to the European Patent Convention, the applicant may—and, in the case of Belgium, France, Greece, Italy and Monaco, must—opt for the effect of a European (rather than national) patent application. Where a designated State is a member of OAPI, the effect is that of a regional application filed with OAPI.

The international application is then subjected to what is called an "international search." That search is carried out by one of the major patent offices, listed above. The said search results in an "international search report," that is, a listing of the citations of such published documents—mainly patent documents of the countries issuing the most patents—that might affect the patentability of the invention claimed in the international application.

The international search report is communicated to the applicant who may decide to withdraw his application and normally will do so if the said report makes the granting of patents unlikely.

If the international application is not withdrawn, it is, together with the international search report, published by WIPO and communicated to each designated patent office by WIPO.

Twenty months after the filing of the international application or, where that application involves the priority of an earlier application, then 20 months after the filing of the earlier application—and not before—the applicant must furnish to each designated office a translation of the application into its official language and has to pay to it the usual fees. This 20-month period is extended by a further 10 months where the applicant chooses to ask for an "international preliminary examination report," a report which is prepared by one of the major patent offices, listed above, and which gives a preliminary and non-binding opinion on the patentability of the claimed invention. However, the advantages of international preliminary examination cannot be invoked by the nationals of, or in respect of, Greece, Liechtenstein, Spain and Switzerland.

The procedure under the PCT has great advantages for the applicant, the patent offices and the general public:

(i) the applicant has eight or 18 months more than he has in a procedure outside the PCT to reflect on the desirability of seeking protection in foreign countries, for appointing local patent agents in each foreign country, for preparing the necessary translations and paying the national fees; he is assured that if his international application is in the form prescribed by the PCT, it cannot be rejected on formal grounds by any designated office during the national phase of the processing of the application; on the basis of the international search report, he can evaluate with reasonable probability the chances of his invention being patented; on the basis of the international preliminary examination report, that probability is even stronger;

(ii) the search and examination work of the patent offices is considerably reduced or virtually eliminated thanks to the international search report and, when applicable, the international preliminary examination report, that accompany each international application;

(iii) since each international application is published together with an international search report, any member of the public can formulate a well-founded opinion about the patentability of the claimed invention.

Details concerning the PCT can be obtained in the simplest way by consulting the "PCT Applicant's Guide," published by WIPO, existing in English and French (WIPO Publication No. 432). There are also Chinese, German and Japanese editions but they are not published by WIPO.

The PCT created a Union. The Union has an Assembly. Every State party to the PCT is a member of the Assembly.

Among the most important tasks of the Assembly are the adoption of the biennial program and budget of the Union and of the fixing of the fees connected with the use of the PCT system.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PCT UNION BETWEEN 1978 AND 1991

YEAR	INCOME*			EXPENDITURE*			RESULT*	
	Deficit-Covering Contributions	Fees	Other	Total	Staff	Other		Total
1978	1,606	182	336	2,124	1,574	880	2,454	-330
1979	1,998	1,185	478	3,661	2,560	1,714	4,274	-613
1980	2,177	2,576	710	5,463	3,716	2,439	6,155	-692
1981	1,500	4,293	1,110	6,903	4,448	2,818	7,266	-363
1982	1,502	5,256	1,410	8,168	4,918	3,179	8,097	+71
1983	1,503	5,256	1,410	8,169	4,919	3,179	8,098	+71
1984	0	8,384	1,520	9,904	6,017	3,513	9,530	+374
1985	0	8,384	1,520	9,904	6,017	3,513	9,530	+374
1986	0	12,206	2,129	14,335	8,028	4,650	12,678	+1,657
1987	0	12,206	2,129	14,335	8,028	4,650	12,678	+1,657
1988	0	22,349	3,070	25,419	9,599	6,305	15,904	+9,515
1989	0	22,349	3,070	25,419	9,600	6,305	15,905	+9,514
1990	0	35,646	5,456	41,102	15,970	10,918	26,888	+14,214
1991	0	35,646	5,456	41,102	15,970	10,919	26,889	+14,213

* In thousands of Swiss francs

(In thousands of Swiss francs)



Profile: PCT (Patent Cooperation Treaty)

**PCT COMMITTEE FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION
(PCT/CTC)**

<i>Serial Number of Session</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chairman and his Country</i>
I.	1978	Jakob Dekker (Netherlands)
II.	1979	Joseph Fichte (Austria)
III.	1980	Georges Vianès (France)
IV.	1981	Georges Vianès (France)
V.	1982	Lars Björklund (Sweden)
VI.	1983	Vincent Dodd (United Kingdom)
VII.	1984	Vincent Dodd (United Kingdom)
VIII.	1985	Edouard Caussignac (Switzerland)
IX.	1986	Alfred Wittmann (Federal Republic of Germany)
X.	1987	Terry Sage (United Kingdom)
XI.	1988	Lars Björklund (Sweden)
XII.	1989	Graeme Lindsey (United Kingdom)

**PCT INTERIM COMMITTEE FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
(PCT/TAS) (1971-1978)**

<i>Serial Number of Session</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chairman and his Country</i>
I.	1971	P. Cabral de Mello (Brazil)
II.	1972	S. Bouzidi (Algeria)
III.	1973	H. Jamshidi (Iran)
IV.	1974	H. Jamshidi (Iran)
V.	1975	A. de Alencar (Brazil)
VI.	1976	F. El Ibrashi (Egypt)
VII.	1978	Y.M. Al-Khanati (Iraq)

**PCT COMMITTEE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AND
LEGAL MATTERS (PCT/CAL)**

<i>Serial Number of Session</i>	<i>Year and Month</i>	<i>Chairman and his Country</i>
I.	1982	Göran R. Borggård (Sweden)
II.	1983	Göran R. Borggård (Sweden)
III. (1st Part)	1990 (July)	Louis Maassel (United States of America)
III. (2nd Part)	1990 (September)	Louis Maassel (United States of America)
IV. (1st Part)	1990 (December)	Ulrich Schatz (European Patent Office)
IV. (2nd Part)	1991 (March)	Ulrich Schatz (European Patent Office)

AMENDMENTS OF THE REGULATIONS

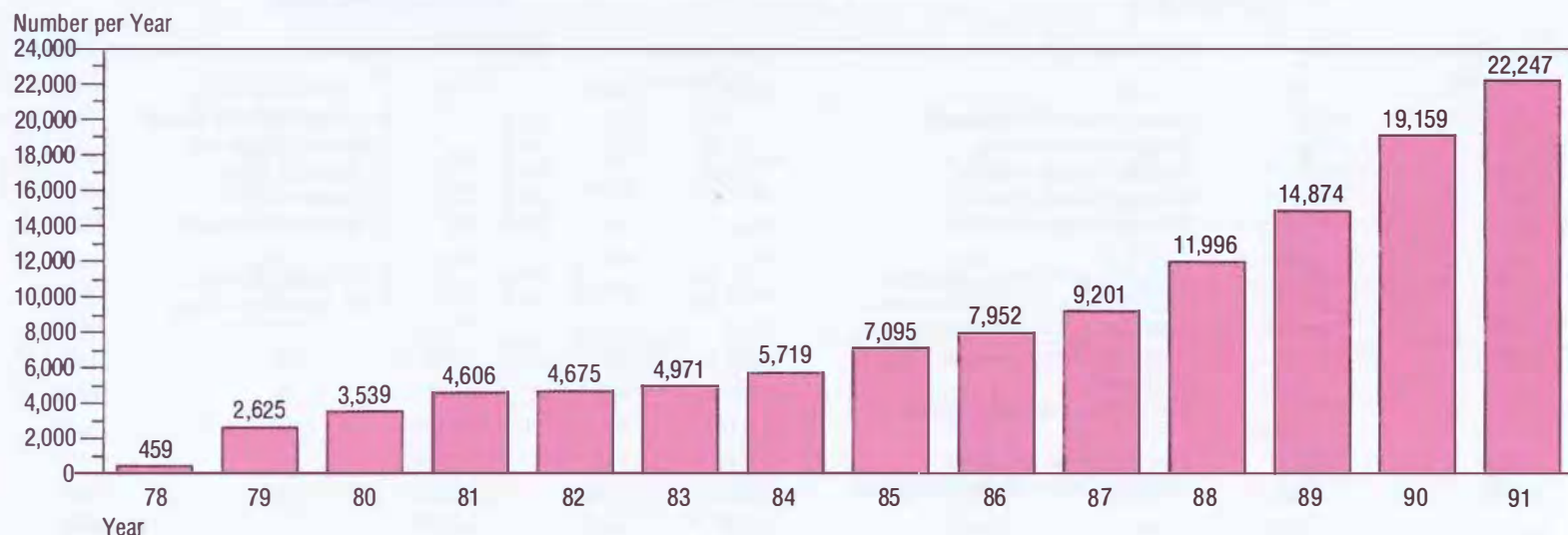
The Regulations under the PCT, adopted together with the PCT on June 19, 1970, were amended, between that date and July 14, 1992, by the Assembly of the PCT Union with the following effective dates: April 14, 1978; October 3, 1978; May 1, 1979; August 1, 1979; October 1, 1980; January 1, 1981; October 1, 1981; January 1, 1982; January 1, 1983; January 1, 1984; January 1, 1985; January 1, 1986; November 16, 1989; January 1, 1992; July 1, 1992.

ASSEMBLY OF THE PCT UNION

<i>Serial Number of Session</i>	<i>Year and Month</i>	<i>Chairman and his Country</i>	<i>Serial Number of Session</i>	<i>Year and Month</i>	<i>Chairman and his Country</i>
I.*	1978 (April)	Denis Ekani (Cameroon)	XI.*	1984 (January)	Ion Marinescu (Romania)
III.*	1979 (April)	Paul Braendli (Switzerland)	XII.*	1984 (September)	Ion Marinescu (Romania)
IV.	1979 (September)	Harvey J. Winter (United States of America)	XIII.	1985 (September)	Patrick A. Smith (Australia)
V.*	1980 (June)	Jean-Louis Comte (Switzerland)	XIV.*	1986 (September)	Patrick A. Smith (Australia)
VI.*	1980 (September)	Harvey J. Winter (United States of America)	XV.	1987 (September)	Donald H. Quigg (United States of America)
VII.*	1981 (June)	Jacob Dekker (Netherlands)	XVI.	1989 (September)	Max A.J. Engels (Netherlands)
VIII.	1981 (November)	Göran R. Borggård (Sweden)	XVII.*	1990 (September)	Max A.J. Engels (Netherlands)
IX.*	1982 (September)	Göran R. Borggård (Sweden)	XVIII.*	1991 (July)	Peter Messerli (Switzerland) and Leslie Lewis (United Kingdom)
X.	1983 (September)	Ion Marinescu (Romania)	XIX.	1991 (September)	Alfons Schäfers (Germany)

* Extraordinary Session

NUMBER OF RECORD COPIES RECEIVED BY THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU UNDER THE PCT



BREAKDOWN OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Country of Origin (Year of Becoming Party to the PCT)	Number of Applications 1978-1991	Percentage
United States of America (1978)	46,016	38.631
Germany (1978)	14,657	12.305
United Kingdom (1978)	11,566	9.710
Japan (1978)	11,289	9.477
Sweden (1978)	7,547	6.336
France (1978)	6,139	5.154
Australia (1980)	4,406	3.699
Switzerland (1978)	3,436	2.885
Denmark (1978)	2,325	1.952
Soviet Union (1978)	2,127	1.786
Finland (1980)	1,950	1.637
Netherlands (1979)	1,303	1.094
Italy (1985)	1,266	1.063
Austria (1979)	1,123	0.943
Norway (1980)	1,099	0.923
Canada (1990)	911	0.765
Hungary (1980)	755	0.634
Belgium (1981)	536	0.450
Brazil (1978)	206	0.173
Republic of Korea (1984)	160	0.134
Spain (1989)	141	0.118
Luxembourg (1978)	60	0.050
Romania (1979)	27	0.023
Greece (1990)	27	0.023
Poland (1990)	15	0.013
Sri Lanka (1982)	12	0.010
All others	19	0.017
Total	119,118	100.000

BREAKDOWN OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS ACCORDING TO DESIGNATED COUNTRIES

Country	Number of Applications 1978-1991		Percentages	
	Regional	National	Regional	National
Australia	—	53,917	—	7.66
Austria	87,437	11,106	8.51	1.58
Barbados	—	12,132	—	1.72
Belgium	86,199	—	8.39	—
Brazil	—	34,756	—	4.94
Bulgaria	—	14,126	—	2.01
Canada	—	26,094	—	3.71
Czechoslovakia	—	1,732	—	0.25
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	—	14,630	—	2.08
Denmark	36,844	31,213	3.58	4.44
Finland	—	32,639	—	4.64
France	102,450	—	9.97	—
Germany	100,883	19,829	9.82	2.82
Greece	23,463	245	2.28	0.03
Hungary	—	19,855	—	2.82
Italy	79,360	—	7.72	—
Japan	—	96,563	—	13.72
Luxembourg	84,490	9,484	8.22	1.35
Madagascar	—	13,055	—	1.86
Malawi	—	12,891	—	1.83
Monaco	—	13,931	—	1.98
Mongolia	—	1,134	—	0.16
Netherlands	92,455	12,290	9.00	1.75
Norway	—	35,831	—	5.09
Poland	—	4,342	—	0.62
Republic of Korea	—	36,049	—	5.12
Romania	—	16,868	—	2.40
Soviet Union	—	28,584	—	4.06
Spain	38,671	5,332	3.76	0.76
Sri Lanka	—	12,854	—	1.83
Sudan	—	12,367	—	1.76
Sweden	91,447	14,012	8.90	1.99
Switzerland	90,562	12,760	8.81	1.81
United Kingdom	100,336	20,821	9.76	2.96
United States of America	—	72,241	—	10.27
OAPI member States	13,225	—	1.29	—
Total	1,027,822	703,683	100.00	100.00

**BREAKDOWN OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS ACCORDING TO
THE LANGUAGES IN WHICH THEY WERE FILED**

<i>Language</i>	<i>Total Number of Applications 1978-1991</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
English	73,789	61.95
German	18,196	15.28
Japanese	10,996	9.23
French	7,090	5.95
Swedish	3,971	3.33
Russian	2,133	1.79
Danish	1,051	0.88
Finnish	828	0.70
Norwegian	603	0.51
Dutch	328	0.28
Spanish	133	0.11
(11 Languages)	119,118	100.00

**BREAKDOWN OF INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS
ACCORDING TO THE CLASSES OF THE INTERNATIONAL
PATENT CLASSIFICATION (IPC)**

Section B (Performing Operations, Transporting)	20%
Section C (Chemistry, Metallurgy)	18%
Section A (Human Necessities)	17%
Section G (Physics)	17%
Section H (Electricity)	12%
Section F (Mechanical Engineering; Lighting; Heating; Weapons; Blasting)	10%
Section E (Fixed Constructions)	4%
Section D (Textiles, Paper)	2%
Total	100%

AMOUNT OF FEES

The following table shows the evolution of the amounts of two of the most important kinds of fees due to the International Bureau for each international application filed. The "basic fee" is the same for each international application. The "designation fee" is payable as many times as the number of designations, provided that, if the number is 11 or more, only 10 designation fees are payable and that, if a regional patent is asked for, only one designation fee is payable irrespective of the number of States for which that patent is asked for.

<i>Effective Date</i>	<i>Number of Months During Which the Fee Was Applicable</i>	<i>Basic Fee (in Swiss francs)</i>	<i>Designation Fee (in Swiss francs)</i>
June 1, 1978	7	300	80
January 1, 1979	7	250	60
August 1, 1979	17	325	78
January 1, 1981	12	432	104
January 1, 1982	12	527	127
January 1, 1983	12	566	136
January 1, 1984	12	623	150
January 1, 1985	12	654	158
January 1, 1986	72	706	171
January 1, 1992	—	762	185

PCT-DEFICIT COVERING CONTRIBUTIONS

The following table shows the amounts of the PCT deficit-covering contributions which were paid to the International Bureau by the countries shown during the years 1978 to 1983. The same amounts were all reimbursed by the International Bureau to the countries concerned during the years 1990 to 1993.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Swiss francs</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Swiss francs</i>
Australia	294,802	Liechtenstein	5,528
Austria	178,495	Luxembourg	20,442
Belgium	63,420	Monaco	285
Brazil	172,304	Netherlands	308,269
Canada	246,316	Norway	119,949
Cuba	3,000	Philippines	3,410
Denmark	172,846	Romania	20,782
Egypt	5,166	Soviet Union	881,110
Finland	111,552	Spain	74,643
France	756,895	Sweden	480,012
Germany	1,222,996	Switzerland	424,194
Hungary	78,652	United Kingdom	900,120
Ireland	24,687	United States of America	2,468,666
Israel	22,391	Yugoslavia	8,256
Japan	1,511,631	Total	10,580,819

PCT COURSES 1978-1991

Number of days of courses (called also seminars or workshops): 240

Total number of participants in the courses: approximately 12,000

Languages used in the courses: English, French, German, Italian or Spanish

Countries in which the courses took place: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America (33)

Lecturers: All or most of the lecturers in each course were staff members of the International Bureau of WIPO.

SAMPLE PAGE OF THE PCT GAZETTE

7146

PCT GAZETTE - SECTION I

No. 17/1992

A47F

<p>(21) Int. Application Number: PCT/US91/09338</p>	<p>(51) International Patent Classification⁵ :</p>	<p>(11) Int. Publication Number: WO 92/10965</p>
<p>(22) Int. Filing Date: 12 December 1991 (12.12.91)</p>	<p>A47F 1/04</p>	<p>A1</p>
<p>(30) Priority data: 633,316 24 December 1990 US (24.12.90)</p>	<p>(43) Int. Publication Date: 9 July 1992 (09.07.92)</p>	
<p>(71) Applicant: WHEELTECH INTERNATIONAL, INC. [US/US]; Suite 108, 455 East Eisenhower Parkway, Ann Arbor, MI 48108 (US).</p>	<p>(54) Title: FLOPPY DISK STORAGE ASSEMBLY</p>	
<p>(72) Inventor: CHIMNER, Scott, W. ; 2950 Robal Court, Saline, MI 48176 (US).</p>		
<p>(74) Agent: EVANS, John, C.; P.O. Box 4390, Troy, MI 48099-9998 (US).</p>	<p>(57) Abstract</p>	
<p>(81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BB, BE (European patent), BF (OAPI patent), BG, BJ (OAPI patent), BR, CA, CF (OAPI patent), CG (OAPI patent), CH (European patent), CI (OAPI patent), CM (OAPI patent), DE (European patent), DK (European patent), ES (European patent), FI, FR (European patent), GA (OAPI patent), GB (European patent), GN (OAPI patent), GR (European patent), HU, IT (European patent), JP, KP, KR, LK, LU (European patent), MC (European patent), MG, ML (OAPI patent), MR (OAPI patent), MW, NL (European patent), NO, PL, RO, SD, SE (European patent), SN (OAPI patent), SU*, TD (OAPI patent), TG (OAPI patent).</p>	<p>A storage box (16) for computer diskettes has a base (22), an enclosed cover (26) with a front access opening (60), and a rotatable wheel (50) with dividers (76) configured to provide constant width storage compartments (74) for diskettes; the storage compartments are accessible upon rotation of the wheel with respect to a front opening for inserting and removing diskettes with respect to the storage compartments. The base, enclosed cover, and rotatable wheel act as a magnetic shield for protecting the diskettes when the storage box is located between an enclosure (12) for a central processing unit and a monitor (18).</p>	
<p>Published With international search report.</p>		

A47G

<p>(21) Int. Application Number: PCT/GB91/02269</p>	<p>(51) International Patent Classification⁵ :</p>	<p>(11) Int. Publication Number: WO 92/10966</p>
<p>(22) Int. Filing Date: 18 December 1991 (18.12.91)</p>	<p>A47G 9/00</p>	<p>A1</p>
<p>(30) Priority data: 9027536.3 19 December 1990 GB (19.12.90)</p>	<p>(43) Int. Publication Date: 9 July 1992 (09.07.92)</p>	
<p>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): MACKWORTH MEDICAL PRODUCTS LIMITED [GB/GB]; Bradford Street, Caerphilly, Mid Glamorgan CF8 1GA (GB).</p>	<p>(54) Title: A HEAD SUPPORT</p>	
<p>(72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only) : PEARSON-LOVE, Dennis, George [GB/GB]; Mackworth Grange, Caerphilly, Mid Glamorgan CF8 3HT (GB).</p>	<p>(57) Abstract</p>	
<p>(74) Agent: DEMPSTER, Benjamin, J., N.; Withers & Rogers, 4 Dyer's Buildings, Holborn, London EC1N 2JT (GB).</p>	<p>This invention relates to a head support, in particular a pillow (10), comprising a filling (12) enclosed in a gas or fluid tight cover (14) with through ventilation holes (18) interconnecting the two major faces of the pillow.</p>	
<p>(81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BE (European patent), CH, CH (European patent), DE (European patent), DK (European patent), ES, ES (European patent), FR (European patent), GB, GB (European patent), GR (European patent), IT (European patent), LU (European patent), MC (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent), US.</p>		
<p>Published With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</p>		

* See page 7124

SAMPLE FIRST PAGE OF A PCT BROCHURE

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau



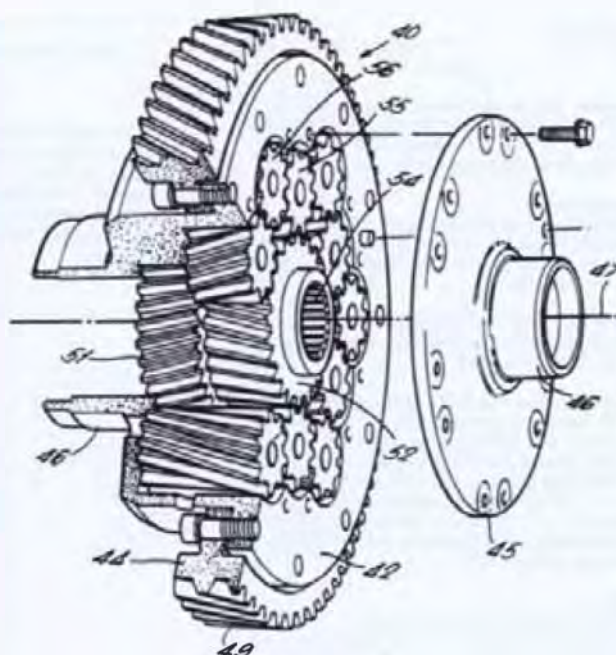
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<p>(51) International Patent Classification ⁵ : F16H 1/42, 1/45</p>	<p>A1</p>	<p>(11) International Publication Number: WO 92/12361 (43) International Publication Date: 23 July 1992 (23.07.92)</p>
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB92/00035 (22) International Filing Date: 8 January 1992 (08.01.92) (30) Priority data: 9100382.2 9 January 1991 (09.01.91) GB (71) Applicant: GROUP LOTUS PLC [GB/GB]; Hethel, Norwich, Norfolk NR14 8EZ (GB). (72) Inventors: MACE, Graham, Henry ; 38 Kenton Way, Langdon Hills, Basildon, Essex (GB). THOMPSON, Andrew, Charles ; 56 Hargham Road, Attleborough, Norfolk NR17 2HG (GB). (74) Agent: BOULT, WADE & TENNANT; 27 Furnival Street, London EC4A 1PQ (GB).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AT (European patent), BE (European patent), CA, CH (European patent), DE (European patent), DK (European patent), ES (European patent), FR (European patent), GB, GB (European patent), GR (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, LU (European patent), MC (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent). Published <i>With international search report.</i></p>

(54) Title: DIFFERENTIAL UNIT

(57) Abstract

The invention relates to a differential unit. The differential unit comprises a gear carrier (42) designed for rotation about a first axis (47), means on said carrier (42) whereby said carrier (42) can be rotated about said first axis (47). First (52) and second (51) output gears of first and second diameters respectively are mounted in the carrier (42) for rotation about the first axis (47). The diameter of the second output gear (51) is larger than the diameter of the first output gear (52). A first plurality of intermediate gears (55) are each journaled in a pocket in the carrier (42) to rotate about one of a first plurality of axis parallel to the first axis (47), said first plurality of axes being equally spaced from the first axis. Each of the first plurality of intermediate gears (55) engages the first output gear (52). A second plurality of intermediate gears (56) are each journaled in a pocket in the carrier (42) to rotate about one of a second plurality of axes parallel to the first axis, said second plurality of axes being equally spaced from the first axis. Each of the second plurality of intermediate gears (56) engages the second output gear (51). At least one of the first plurality of intermediate gears (55) engages at least one of the second plurality of intermediate gears (56). Each of the first plurality of intermediate gears (55) extends over only one of the output gears and each of the second plurality of intermediate gears (56) extends over both of the output gears.





Strasbourg Agreement
Concerning the
International Patent Classification

(IPC (International Patent Classification) Agreement)

IPC (INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASSIFICATION) AGREEMENT

The Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (the "IPC Agreement") was signed at Strasbourg on March 24, 1971, and entered into force on October 7, 1975.

The Agreement was amended by the Assembly of the IPC Union on September 28, 1979. The amendments changed the Union's three-year program and budget cycle and triennial sessions of the Assembly to a two-year program and budget cycle and biennial sessions (see WIPO document AB/X/32 (1979)).

States party to the IPC Agreement between its entry into force and July 14, 1992

The (first) date indicates the day on which the State became party to the Agreement.

Australia	November 12, 1975
Austria	October 7, 1975
Belgium	July 4, 1976
Brazil	October 7, 1975
Czechoslovakia	August 3, 1978
Denmark	October 7, 1975
Egypt	October 17, 1975
Finland	May 16, 1976
France	October 7, 1975
German Democratic Republic	August 24, 1977, to October 3, 1991
Germany	October 7, 1975
Ireland	October 7, 1975
Israel	October 7, 1975
Italy	March 30, 1980
Japan	August 18, 1977
Luxembourg	April 9, 1977
Monaco	June 13, 1976
Netherlands	October 7, 1975
Norway	October 7, 1975
Portugal	May 1, 1979
Russian Federation	December 25, 1991
Soviet Union	October 3, 1976, to December 24, 1991
Spain	November 29, 1975
Suriname	November 25, 1975
Sweden	October 7, 1975
Switzerland	October 7, 1975
United Kingdom	October 7, 1975
United States of America	October 7, 1975

(Total on July 14, 1992: 26 States)

Data concerning the Diplomatic Conference (Strasbourg, 1971) that adopted the IPC Agreement

Dates: March 15 to 24, 1971

Place: Strasbourg (Headquarters of the Council of Europe)

Participants:

- 38 States (full participants), with 89 delegates
- 2 observer States, with 3 representatives
- 4 intergovernmental organizations, with 7 representatives
- 7 non-governmental organizations, with 12 representatives

Chairmen:

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| Plenary: | François Savignon (France) |
| Main Committee: | François Savignon (France) |
| Credentials Committee: | Mehdi Naraghi (Iran) |
| Drafting Committee: | Rupprecht von Keller
(Federal Republic of Germany) |
| Working Group I: | Edward Armitage (United Kingdom) |
| Working Group II: | Luis Laurelli (Argentina) |

Secretariat:

The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by the International Bureau of WIPO and by the Secretariat of the Council of Europe. As far as WIPO is concerned, it consisted of the following persons, all of the International Bureau of WIPO:

- Georg H.C. Bodenhausen, Director General
- Joseph Voyame, Deputy Director General
- Klaus Pfanner, Ludwig Baeumer, Karl Sölla, Henri Rossier, Maqbool Qayoom, Patrick Andrews, Erika Geiger (Miss), Adèle Fankhauser (Miss), Karin Wachs (Miss), Maureen Allen (Miss)

Records: The Records of the Diplomatic Conference were published by WIPO in 1973 under the title "Records of the Strasbourg Diplomatic Conference on the International Patent Classification," in a volume of 203 pages (WIPO Publication No. 314(E)).

Text of the IPC Agreement

The text of the IPC Agreement, as in force on July 14, 1992, is contained in a brochure of 19 pages (WIPO Publication No. 275(E) of 1992).

Summary of the IPC Agreement

The Strasbourg Agreement establishes a classification of the fields of technology in a way that it should be useful for searching patent documents and making searches for anticipations. In 1992, the IPC divided technology into eight main sections, 20 subsections, 118 classes, 616 subclasses and approximately 64,000 groups.

Each of the eight sections has a symbol (a capital letter) and a title:

- A Human Necessities
- B Performing Operations; Transporting
- C Chemistry; Metallurgy
- D Textiles; Paper
- E Fixed Constructions
- F Mechanical Engineering; Lighting; Heating; Weapons; Blasting
- G Physics
- H Electricity

The subsections have only titles, consisting of one or more words. For example, Section A “Human Necessities” has the following four subsections:

- Agriculture
- Foodstuffs; Tobacco
- Personal or Domestic Articles
- Health; Amusement

Each class has a symbol and a title. For example, the subsection “Foodstuffs; Tobacco” has the following four classes:

- A 21 Baking; Edible doughs
- A 22 Butchering; Meat treatment; Processing poultry or fish
- A 23 Foods or foodstuffs; Their treatment not covered by other classes
- A 24 Tobacco; Cigars; Cigarettes; Smokers’ requisites

Each subclass has a symbol (a capital letter) and a title. For example, class A 21 (“Baking; Edible doughs”) is divided into three subclasses (B, C, D) as follows:

- A 21 B Bakers’ ovens; Machines or equipment for baking
- A 21 C Machines or equipment for making or processing doughs; Handling baked articles made from dough
- A 21 D Treatment, e.g. preservation, of flour or dough, e.g. by addition of materials; Baking; Bakery products; Preservation thereof

Each group (whether main or sub-) has a symbol (two numbers separated by an oblique stroke) and a title. The first number has one, two or three digits; the second has two, three or four digits. For a main group, the second number consists of two zeros. For example, subclass A 21 B (“Bakers’ ovens; Machines or equipment for baking”) has five main groups (1/00, 2/00, 3/00, 5/00, 7/00), the first two of which are the following:

- A 21 B 1/00 Bakers’ ovens
- A 21 B 2/00 Baking apparatus employing high-frequency or infra-red heating

Main group A 21 B 1/00 (“Bakers’ ovens”) is divided into 19 subgroups, the first four of which are the following:

- A 21 B 1/02 characterised by the heating arrangements
- A 21 B 1/04 Ovens heated by fire before baking only
- A 21 B 1/06 Ovens heated by radiators
- A 21 B 1/08 by steam-heated radiators

The appropriate symbol (the “classification”) is indicated on each patent document (applications and patents) of which about one million were published in the world each year in the 1980s. That number is increasing in the first years of the 1990s. The appropriate symbol is allotted—that is, the classification is effected—by the national or regional patent office that publishes the patent document.

Classification is indispensable for the retrieval of patent documents in the search for “prior art.” Such retrieval is needed by patent-issuing authorities, potential inventors, research and development units, and others concerned with the application or development of technology.

Although, on July 14, 1992, the number of States party to the IPC Agreement was 26, the industrial property offices of approximately 70 countries, three regional offices and the International Bureau of WIPO under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) applied the IPC to its full extent to their published patent documents. In addition, the industrial property offices of some 20 other countries classify their published patent documents to the subclass level of the IPC.

In order to keep the International Classification up to date, it is revised once every five years. The basic edition dates from the middle of the 1960s, whereas the revisions date from 1968, 1974, 1980, 1985 and 1990. The basic edition divided technology in some 40,000 groups; the number of groups increased with every revision; in the fifth edition, that number is some 64,000.

The revision is done by a Committee of Experts set up by the Agreement. All States party to the Agreement are members of the Committee of Experts. The said Committee met (until July 14, 1992) 20 times, namely in 1975, 1976 (twice), 1977, 1978, 1979 (twice), 1980, 1981, 1982 (twice), 1983, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 (twice), 1989, 1991, 1992.

The IPC Agreement created a Union. The Union has an Assembly. Every country member of the Union is a member of the Assembly. Among the most important tasks of the Assembly is the adoption of the biennial program and budget of the Union.

Profile: IPC (International Patent Classification) Agreement

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE IPC UNION BETWEEN 1972 AND 1991

YEAR	INCOME*			EXPENDITURE*			RESULT*
	<i>Contributions</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Staff</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1972	227	6	233	172	111	283	-50
1973	323	17	340	329	166	495	-155
1974	487	64	551	402	176	578	-27
1975	608	68	676	539	239	778	-102
1976	1,086	51	1,137	686	211	897	+240
1977	1,485	46	1,531	967	277	1,244	+287
1978	1,626	92	1,718	1,276	438	1,714	+4
1979	2,046	139	2,185	1,516	759	2,275	-90
1980	2,422	168	2,590	1,785	823	2,608	-18
1981	2,526	65	2,591	1,932	761	2,693	-102
1982	2,868	148	3,016	2,165	859	3,024	-8
1983	2,869	147	3,016	2,165	859	3,024	-8
1984	3,433	160	3,593	2,633	919	3,552	+41
1985	3,434	159	3,593	2,634	919	3,553	+40
1986	3,863	76	3,939	2,782	862	3,644	+295
1987	3,864	76	3,940	2,782	863	3,645	+295
1988	3,863	124	3,987	2,834	906	3,740	+247
1989	3,864	124	3,988	2,835	905	3,740	+248
1990	4,023	213	4,236	3,102	969	4,071	+165
1991	4,024	213	4,237	3,102	969	4,071	+166

* In thousands of Swiss francs

ASSEMBLY OF THE IPC UNION

<i>Serial Number of Session</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chairman and his Country</i>	<i>Serial Number of Session</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chairman and his Country</i>
I.*	1975	Edward Armitage (United Kingdom)	VI.	1985	Donald J. Quigg (United States of America)
II.	1976	Karl Skjødt (Denmark)	VII.*	1986	Donald J. Quigg (United States of America)
III.	1979	Yoshio Kawahara (Japan)	VIII.	1987	Jaroslav Prošek (Czechoslovakia)
IV.	1981	Gerald J. Mossinghoff (United States of America)	IX.	1989	José Mota Maia (Portugal)
V.	1983	Kazuo Wakasugi (Japan)	X.*	1990	José Mota Maia (Portugal)
			XI.	1991	Harvey J. Winter (United States of America)

* Extraordinary Session



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

(Phonograms Convention)

PHONOGRAMS CONVENTION

The Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms was signed at Geneva on October 29, 1971, and entered into force on April 18, 1973.

States party to the Geneva (Phonograms) Convention between its entry into force and July 14, 1992

The date indicates the day on which the State became party to the Convention.

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

(Total on July 14, 1992: 43 States)

Data concerning the Diplomatic Conference (Geneva, 1971) that adopted the Phonograms Convention

Dates: October 18 to 29, 1971

Place: Geneva (Palais des Nations)

Participants:

- 49 States (full participants), with 143 delegates
- 5 observer States, with 5 representatives
- 2 intergovernmental organizations, with 3 representatives
- 15 non-governmental organizations, with 30 representatives

Chairmen:

Plenary:	Pierre Cavin (Switzerland)
General Rapporteur:	Joseph Ekedji Samnik (Cameroon)
Main Commission:	William Wallace (United Kingdom)
Credentials Committee:	Hideo Kitahara (Japan)
Drafting Committee:	André Kerever (France)
Working Group:	Eugen Ulmer (Federal Republic of Germany)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was jointly provided by the International Bureau of WIPO and the Secretariat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). As far as WIPO is concerned, it consisted of the following persons:

Georg H.C. Bodenhausen, Director General
 Arpad Bogsch, First Deputy Director General
 Claude Masouyé, Roger Harben, Mihailo Stojanović, Henri Rossier, Maqbool Qayoom

Records: The Records of the Diplomatic Conference were published jointly by WIPO and Unesco in 1975 under the title "Records of the International Conference of States on the Protection of Phonograms, Geneva, 1971," in a volume of 224 pages (WIPO Publication No. 318(E)).

Text of the Phonograms Convention

The text of the Convention, as in force on July 14, 1992, is contained in a brochure of eight pages (WIPO Publication No. 288(E) of 1992).

Summary of the Phonograms Convention

The Convention provides for the obligation of each Contracting State to protect a producer of phonograms who is a national of another Contracting State against the making of duplicates without the consent of the producer and against the importation of such duplicates, where the making or importation is for the purposes of distribution to the public. "Phonogram" means an exclusively aural fixation (that is, it does not comprise, for example, the sound tracks of films or videocassettes), whatever be its form (disc, tape or other). Protection may be provided as a matter of copyright law, *sui generis* (neighboring rights) law, unfair competition law or penal law. Protection must last for at least 20 years from the first fixation or the first publication of the phonogram.

The International Bureau of WIPO exercises the functions of Secretariat for this Convention.

The Convention does not provide for the institution of a Union, any governing body or budget.



Trademark Registration Treaty

TRT (Trademark Registration Treaty)

TRT (TRADEMARK REGISTRATION TREATY)

The Trademark Registration Treaty was signed at Vienna on June 12, 1973, and came into force on August 7, 1980.

It was amended by the Assembly of the Trademark Registration Treaty (TRT) Union on September 26, 1980. The amendments changed the Union's three-year program and budget cycle and the triennial sessions of the Assembly to a two-year program and budget cycle and biennial sessions (see WIPO document TRT/A/II/4 (1980)).

The limited use made of the TRT system, and the lack of new accessions since 1980 led to a review of its usefulness in the Assembly of the TRT Union, during its ordinary session in 1991. The Assembly "froze" the Treaty with effect from October 2, 1991. This means that the system ceased to function: no new accessions can be accepted, no new registrations may be made, and the Assembly of the TRT Union may no longer meet in ordinary sessions. The TRT could, however, be "unfrozen" by decision of the Assembly of the TRT Union in an extraordinary session (see WIPO document TRT/A/VII/2, paragraph 6).

States party to the TRT between its entry into force and July 14, 1992

The (first) date indicates the day on which the State became party to the Agreement.

Burkina Faso	August 7, 1980
Congo	August 7, 1980
Gabon	August 7, 1980
Russian Federation	December 25, 1991
Soviet Union	from August 7, 1980, to December 24, 1991
Togo	August 7, 1980

(Total on July 14, 1992: 5 States)

Data concerning the Diplomatic Conference (Vienna, 1973) that adopted the TRT

Dates: May 17 to June 12, 1973

Place: Vienna (Hofburg)

Participants:

- 49 States (full participants), with 221 delegates
- 7 observer States, with 13 representatives
- 8 intergovernmental organizations, with 12 representatives
- 21 non-governmental organizations, with 65 representatives

Chairmen:

Plenary:	J. Parsine Crespin (Senegal)
Credentials Committee:	Richard Huybrecht (Belgium)
Main Committee:	Edward Armitage (United Kingdom)
Drafting Committee:	Elisabeth Steup (Mrs.) (Federal Republic of Germany)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by the International Bureau of WIPO. It consisted of the following persons:

- Georg H.C. Bodenhausen, Director General
- Arpad Bogsch, First Deputy Director General
- Joseph Voyame, Second Deputy Director General

Klaus Pfanner, Léon Egger, Roger Harben, Gust A. Ledakis, Ludwig Baeumer, Isabel Grandchamp (Mrs.), Ibrahima Thiam, Pierre Maugué, Takatoshi Takeda, François Curchod, Maqbool Qayoom, Henri Rossier, Anne Daval (Miss), Patrick Andrews, Robert Kellerson, Andrée Damond (Mrs.).

Records: The Records of the Diplomatic Conference were published by WIPO in 1975 under the title "Records of the Vienna Diplomatic Conference on the Trademark Registration Treaty, 1973," in a volume of 469 pages (WIPO Publication No. 317(E)).

Connection with two other Diplomatic Conferences held at the same time: This Diplomatic Conference was held together with two other Diplomatic Conferences—Vienna (Type Faces) and Vienna (Classification of Figurative Elements of Marks)—at the same time as part of the "Vienna Diplomatic Conference on Industrial Property," whose President was Fritz Schönherr (Austria).

Text of the TRT

The text of the TRT, as in force on July 14, 1992, is contained in a brochure of 131 pages (WIPO Publication No. 265(E) of 1992).

Summary of the TRT

The TRT provides for the filing of "international applications" with the International Bureau of WIPO in Geneva for the international registration of marks. The international application must designate those of the Contracting States in which protection of the mark is desired.

International registration is effected by the International Bureau. The registration is published in a gazette of the International Bureau and is also individually communicated to the national offices of each designated State. States can be designated not only in the international application but also any time thereafter.

The TRT is quite similar to the Madrid (Marks) Agreement. One of the main differences between the two is that under the Madrid (Marks) Agreement only a mark registered in the national trademark office of a Contracting State can be registered internationally, whereas under the TRT no such previous national registration is required. Furthermore, under the Madrid (Marks) Agreement, cancellation of the basic national registration during the first five years of the international registration entails cancellation of the international registration; such dependence does not exist under the TRT.

ASSEMBLY OF THE TRT UNION

Serial Number of Session	Year	Chairman and his Country
I.	1980	B. Innocent Bakyono (Burkina Faso)
II.	1981	Philippe Joël N'Gouyou (Gabon)
III.	1983	Emile Koulofoua (Congo)
IV.	1985	Ivan Nayashkov (Soviet Union)
V.	1987 (Togo)
VI.	1989 (Burkina Faso)
VII.	1991	Youri A. Bespalov (Soviet Union)



Vienna Agreement
Establishing
an International Classification
of the Figurative Elements of Marks

(Vienna (Figurative Elements of Marks) Agreement)

VIENNA (FIGURATIVE ELEMENTS OF MARKS) AGREEMENT

The Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks was signed at Vienna on June 12, 1973, and entered into force on August 9, 1985.

The Agreement was amended by the Assembly of the Vienna (Figurative Elements of Marks) Union on October 1, 1985. The amendments changed the three-year program and budget cycle and the triennial sessions of the Assembly to a two-year program and budget cycle and biennial sessions of the Assembly (see WIPO document VA/A/I/2).

States party to the Vienna Agreement between its entry into force and July 14, 1992

The date indicates the day on which the State became party to the Agreement.

France	August 9, 1985
Luxembourg	August 9, 1985
Netherlands	August 9, 1985
Sweden	August 9, 1985
Tunisia	August 9, 1985

(Total on July 14, 1992: 5 States)

Data concerning the Diplomatic Conference (Vienna, 1973) that adopted the Agreement

Dates: May 17 to June 12, 1973

Place: Vienna (Hofburg)

Participants:

- 47 States (full participants), with 222 delegates
- 7 observer States, with 13 representatives
- 8 intergovernmental organizations, with 12 representatives
- 21 non-governmental organizations, with 65 representatives

Chairmen:

Plenary:	Joachim Hemmerling (German Democratic Republic)
Credentials Committee:	Richard Huybrecht (Belgium)
Main Committee:	Thomas Lorenz (Austria)
Drafting Committee:	Eric Murray Haddrick (Australia)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by the International Bureau of WIPO. It consisted of the following persons:

- Georg H.C. Bodenhausen, Director General
- Arpad Bogsch, First Deputy Director General
- Joseph Voyame, Second Deputy Director General
- Klaus Pfanner, Léon Egger, Roger Harben, Gust A. Ledakis, Ludwig Baeumer, Isabel Grandchamp (Mrs.), Ibrahima Thiam, Pierre Maugué, Takatoshi Takeda,

François Curchod, Maqbool Qayoom, Henri Rossier, Anne Daval (Miss), Patrick Andrews, Robert Kellerson, Andrée Damond (Mrs.)

Records: The Records of the Diplomatic Conference were published by WIPO in 1980 under the title "Records of the Vienna Diplomatic Conference on the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks, 1973," in a volume of 371 pages (WIPO Publication No. 334(E)).

Connection with two other Diplomatic Conferences held at the same time: This Diplomatic Conference was, together with two other Diplomatic Conferences—Vienna (TRT) and Vienna (Type Faces)—held at the same time as part of the "Vienna Diplomatic Conference on Industrial Property," whose President was Fritz Schönherr (Austria).

Text of the Agreement

The text of the Vienna (Figurative Elements of Marks) Agreement, as in force on July 14, 1992, is contained in a brochure of 20 pages (WIPO Publication No. 275(E) of 1992).

Summary of the Agreement

The Vienna Agreement establishes a classification for the figurative elements of marks (the "Vienna Classification"). A mark is considered to consist of, or contain, figurative elements when it contains the picture of, or a drawing suggesting, a living or lifeless being or object. The Vienna Classification contains 29 "categories." Each category is divided in "divisions" (there are 144 of them altogether), and each division is divided in "sections" (there are 1,569 of them altogether).

A Committee of Experts, set up by the Vienna Agreement and of which all States party to the Agreement are members, periodically amends the classification. Before July 14, 1992, it met twice, namely in 1987 and 1992. In 1992, the second edition (that is, the first revision) was in force. The first edition was published in 1973.

The Vienna Classification was used in 1992 by the industrial property offices of 27 States, as well as by the International Bureau of WIPO and the Benelux Trademarks Office.

The Vienna Agreement created a Union. This Union has an Assembly. Every country member of the Union is a member of the Assembly.

Among the most important tasks of the Assembly is the adoption of the biennial program and budget of the Union.

ASSEMBLY OF THE VIENNA UNION

<i>Serial Number of Session</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chairman and his/her Country</i>
I.	1985	Jacob Jan Bos (Netherlands)
II.	1987	Fernand Schlessler (Luxembourg)
III.	1989	Youssef Mokaddem (Tunisia)
IV.*	1990	Youssef Mokaddem (Tunisia)
V.	1991	Birgit Erngren (Ms.) (Sweden)

* Extraordinary Session

**LIST OF THE CATEGORIES OF FIGURATIVE ELEMENTS
IN THE VIENNA CLASSIFICATION**

- 1 Celestial bodies, natural phenomena, geographical maps
- 2 Human beings
- 3 Animals
- 4 Supernatural, fabulous, fantastic or unidentifiable beings
- 5 Plants
- 6 Landscapes
- 7 Constructions, structures for advertisements, gates or barriers
- 8 Foodstuffs
- 9 Textiles, clothing, sewing accessories, headwear, footwear
- 10 Tobacco, smokers' requisites, matches, travel goods, fans, toilet articles
- 11 Household utensils
- 12 Furniture, sanitary installations
- 13 Lighting, wireless valves, heating, cooking or refrigerating equipment, washing machines, drying equipment
- 14 Ironmongery, tools, ladders
- 15 Machinery, motors, engines
- 16 Telecommunications, sound recording or reproduction, computers, photography, cinematography, optics
- 17 Horological instruments, jewelry, weights and measures
- 18 Transport, equipment for horses
- 19 Containers and packing, representations of miscellaneous products
- 20 Writing, drawing or painting materials, office requisites, stationery and booksellers' goods
- 21 Games, toys, sporting articles, roundabouts
- 22 Musical instruments and their accessories, music accessories, bells, pictures, sculptures
- 23 Arms, ammunition, armour
- 24 Heraldry, coins, emblems, symbols
- 25 Ornamental motifs, surfaces or backgrounds with ornaments
- 26 Geometrical figures and solids
- 27 Forms of writing, numerals
- 28 Inscriptions in various characters
- 29 Colours ■

SAMPLE PAGE OF CATEGORIES, DIVISIONS AND SECTIONS
IN THE VIENNA CLASSIFICATION

1. CELESTIAL BODIES, NATURAL PHENOMENA, GEOGRAPHICAL MAPS

1.1 STARS, COMETS

1.3 SUN

1.5 EARTH, TERRESTRIAL GLOBES OR CALOTTES, PLANETS

1.7 MOON

1.11 CONSTELLATIONS, GROUPS OF STARS, STARRY SKY, CELESTIAL GLOBES, CELESTIAL MAPS

1.13 ARMILLARY SPHERES, PLANETARIA, ASTRONOMIC ORBITS, ATOMIC MODELS, MOLECULAR MODELS

1.15 NATURAL PHENOMENA

1.17 GEOGRAPHICAL MAPS, PLANISPHERES

1.1 STARS, COMETS

Note: (a) Including stars which indicate military rank and asterisks.
(b) Not including sparks (1.15.7).

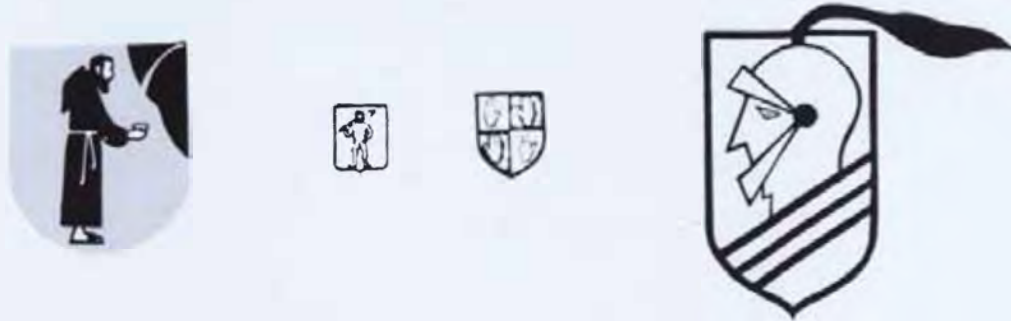
1.3 SUN

Note: Not including representations of the sun consisting solely of a disk without rays, which will be placed in the appropriate sections of division 26.1.

1.1.1	Stars	1.3.1	Sun rising or setting
A 1.1.2	One star	1.3.2	Other representations of the sun
A 1.1.3	Two stars	. . .	
A 1.1.4	Three stars	A 1.3.6	Sun with landscapes
A 1.1.5	More than three stars	A 1.3.7	Sun with human beings or parts of the human body
	Note: Not including constellations and groups of stars of division 1.11.	A 1.3.8	Sun with animals
. . .		A 1.3.9	Sun with plants
A 1.1.8	Stars with three points	A 1.3.10	Sun with clouds, rain, drops of water or representations of other natural phenomena
A 1.1.9	Stars with four points	A 1.3.11	Sun with manufactured articles or industrial products
A 1.1.10	Stars with more than four points	A 1.3.12	Sun with other figurative elements
. . .		A 1.3.13	Sun with inscriptions
A 1.1.12	Stars with uneven points	. . .	
	Note: Including sparks consisting of uneven-pointed stars.	A 1.3.15	Sun with rays constituted by rectilinear lines, sheaves of lines or bands
A 1.1.13	Stars with rays or radiating lines	A 1.3.16	Sun with rays constituted by flames or wavy lines, sheaves of lines or bands
. . .		A 1.3.17	Sun with rays constituted by triangles
1.1.15	Comets, stars with tail	A 1.3.18	Sun with irregular rays (corona)
. . .		1.3.19	Several suns
1.1.17	Compass cards		Note: Not including several suns forming a constellation (1.11).
	Note: Not including compasses, mariners' compasses (17.5.1 and A 17.5.21).	A 1.3.20	Sun representing a human face or the head of an animal
.	
A 1.1.20	Asterisks		
. . .			
A 1.1.25	Other representations of stars, not classified in division 1.11		

SAMPLE PAGE OF EXAMPLES OF FIGURATIVE ELEMENTS

A 24.1.8 Shields containing representations of human beings or parts of the human body, with or without armour



A 24.1.9 Shields containing representations of animals or parts of animals' bodies



A 24.1.10 Shields containing representations of plants



A 24.1.11 Shields containing representations of landscapes, dwellings, buildings or structural works







Vienna Agreement
for the Protection of Type Faces and their
International Deposit

(Vienna (Type Faces) Agreement)

VIENNA (TYPE FACES) AGREEMENT

The Vienna Agreement for the Protection of Type Faces and their International Deposit was signed, together with a Protocol to the Agreement concerning the term of protection, at Vienna on June 12, 1973.

In order to enter into force, the Agreement requires the deposit of five instruments of ratification or accession. By July 14, 1992, France and Germany had deposited instruments of ratification. Consequently, on that date, the Agreement was not yet in force.

Data concerning the Diplomatic Conference (Vienna, 1973) that adopted the Type Faces Agreement

Dates: May 17 to June 12, 1973

Place: Vienna (Hofburg)

Participants:

- 45 States (full participants), with 214 delegates
- 6 observer States, with 9 representatives
- 8 intergovernmental organizations, with 12 representatives
- 24 non-governmental organizations, with 65 representatives

Chairmen:

Plenary: Jean-Paul Palewski (France)
Credentials Committee: Richard Huybrecht (Belgium)
Main Committee: Eugen Ulmer (Federal Republic of Germany)
Drafting Committee: Enno van Weel (Netherlands)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by the International Bureau of WIPO. It consisted of the following persons:

Georg H.C. Bodenhausen, Director General
Arpad Bogsch, First Deputy Director General
Joseph Voyame, Second Deputy Director General
Klaus Pfanner, Léon Egger, Roger Harben, Gust A. Ledakis, Ludwig Baeumer, Isabel Grandchamp (Mrs.), Ibrahima Thiam, Pierre Maugué, Takatoshi Takeda, François Curchod, Maqbool Qayoom, Henri Rossier, Anne Daval (Miss), Patrick Andrews, Robert Kellerson, Andrée Damond (Mrs.)

Records: The Records of the Diplomatic Conference were published by WIPO in 1980 under the title "Records of the Vienna Diplomatic Conference on the Protection of Type Faces, 1973," in a volume of 464 pages (WIPO Publication No. 333(E)).

Connection with two other Diplomatic Conferences held at the same time: This Diplomatic Conference was, together with two other Diplomatic Conferences—Vienna (TRT) and Vienna (Classification of Figurative Elements of Marks)—held at the same time as part of the "Vienna Diplomatic Conference on Industrial Property," whose President was Fritz Schönherr (Austria).

Text of the Type Faces Agreement

The text of the Vienna Agreement is contained in a brochure of 63 pages (WIPO Publication No. 267(E) of 1992).

Summary of the Type Faces Agreement

The Agreement deals with the sets of designs of letters and numerals used in printing, known as "type faces."

Contracting States must ensure, either by a national deposit or by copyright, the protection of type faces which are novel or which are original. Protection means that, without the consent of the owner of the type faces, their reproduction if intended for composing texts by any graphic technique, as well as the commercial distribution or importation of such reproductions, is prohibited. The protection must last at least 15 years.

The Agreement provides for the deposit and recording of type faces with the International Bureau of WIPO. No such deposits or recordings were effected before July 14, 1992, since—as indicated above—the Agreement was not yet in force by that date.



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

(Brussels Convention)

BRUSSELS CONVENTION

The Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (the "Brussels Convention") was signed at Brussels on May 21, 1974, and entered into force on August 25, 1979.

States party to the Brussels Convention between its entry into force and July 14, 1992

The (first) date indicates the day on which the State became party to the Convention.

Australia	October 26, 1990
Austria	August 6, 1982
Germany	August 25, 1979
Greece	October 22, 1991
Italy	July 7, 1981
Kenya	August 25, 1979
Mexico	August 25, 1979
Morocco	June 30, 1983
Nicaragua	August 25, 1979
Panama	September 25, 1985
Peru	August 7, 1985
Russian Federation	December 25, 1991
Soviet Union	from January 20, 1989, to December 24, 1991
United States of America	March 7, 1985
Yugoslavia	August 25, 1979

(Total on July 14, 1992: 14 States)

Data concerning the Diplomatic Conference (Brussels, 1974) that adopted the Brussels Convention

Dates: May 6 to 21, 1974

Place: Brussels (Palais d'Egmont)

Participants:

47 States (full participants), with 170 delegates

10 observer States, with 13 representatives

5 intergovernmental organizations, with 5 representatives

17 non-governmental organizations, with 28 representatives

Chairmen:

Plenary: Gérard L. de San (Belgium)
Main Commission: João Frank da Costa (Brazil)
Credentials Committee: N'Déné N'Diaye (Senegal)
Drafting Committee: Elisabeth Steup (Mrs.) (Federal Republic of Germany)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was jointly furnished by the International Bureau of WIPO and the Secretariat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). As far as WIPO is concerned, it consisted of the following persons:

Arpad Bogsch, Director General
Claude Masouyé, T.S. Krishnamurti, Henri Rossier

Records: The Records were published jointly by WIPO and Unesco in 1977 under the title "Records of the International Conference of States on the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite," in a volume of 677 pages (WIPO Publication No. 331(E)).

Text of the Brussels Convention

The text of the Brussels Convention, as in force on July 14, 1992, is contained in a brochure of eight pages (WIPO Publication No. 289(E) of 1992).

Summary of the Brussels Convention

The Brussels Convention provides for the obligation of each Contracting State to take adequate measures to prevent the unauthorized distribution on, or from, its territory of any programme-carrying signal transmitted by satellite. The distribution is unauthorized if it has not been authorized by the organization—typically a broadcasting organization—which has decided what the programme consists of. The obligation exists in respect of organizations that are "nationals" of a Contracting State.

The provisions of this Convention are not applicable where the distribution of signals is made from a direct broadcasting satellite.



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

(Budapest Treaty)

BUDAPEST TREATY

The Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure was signed at Budapest on April 28, 1977, and entered into force on August 19, 1980.

It was amended by the Assembly of the Budapest Union on September 26, 1980. The amendments changed the periodicity of the ordinary sessions of the Assembly of the Budapest Union from triennial to biennial (see WIPO document BP/A/I/4 (1980)).

States party to the Budapest Treaty between its entry into force and July 14, 1992

The (first) date indicates the day on which the State became party to the Treaty.

Australia	July 7, 1987
Austria	April 26, 1984
Belgium	December 15, 1983
Bulgaria	August 19, 1980
Czechoslovakia	August 5, 1989
Denmark	July 1, 1985
Finland	September 1, 1985
France	August 19, 1980
German Democratic Republic	August 24, 1977, to October 3, 1990
Germany	January 20, 1981
Hungary	August 19, 1980
Italy	March 23, 1986
Japan	August 19, 1980
Liechtenstein	August 19, 1981
Netherlands	July 2, 1987
Norway	January 1, 1986
Philippines	October 21, 1981
Republic of Korea	March 28, 1988
Russian Federation	December 25, 1991
Soviet Union	April 22, 1981, to December 24, 1991
Spain	March 19, 1981
Sweden	October 1, 1983
Switzerland	August 19, 1981
United Kingdom	December 29, 1980
United States of America	August 19, 1980

(Total on July 14, 1992: 23 States)

Data concerning the Diplomatic Conference (Budapest, 1977) that adopted the Budapest Treaty

Dates: April 14 to 28, 1977

Place: Budapest (Hilton Hotel)

Participants:

- 29 States (full participants), with 104 delegates
- 2 observer States, with 3 representatives
- 1 intergovernmental organization, with 1 representative
- 11 non-governmental organizations, with 19 representatives

Chairmen:

Plenary:	Emil Tasnádi (Hungary)
Credentials Committee:	G. Gudkov (Soviet Union)
Main Committee:	Jean-Louis Comte (Switzerland)
Drafting Committee:	Ivor Davis (United Kingdom)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by the International Bureau of WIPO. It consisted of the following persons:

Arpad Bogsch, Director General
Klaus Pfanner, Deputy Director General
Ludwig Baeumer, Gust A. Ledakis, François Curchod, Alfredo Haldi, Maqbool Qayoom, Henri Rossier

Records: The Records of the Diplomatic Conference were published by WIPO in 1980 under the title "Records of the Budapest Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, 1977," in a volume of 547 pages (WIPO Publication No. 332(E)).

Text of the Budapest Treaty

The text of the Budapest Treaty and the Regulations under that Treaty, as in force on July 14, 1992, is contained in a brochure of 53 pages (WIPO Publication No. 277(E) of 1992).

Summary of the Budapest Treaty

Disclosure of the invention is a requirement for the grant of patents. Normally, an invention is disclosed by means of a written description. Where an invention involves a microorganism or the use of a microorganism, disclosure is not possible in writing but can only be effected by the deposit, with a specialized institution accessible to the public, of a sample of the microorganism.

It is in order to eliminate the need of deposit in each country in which protection is sought that the Treaty provides that the deposit of a microorganism with any "international depositary authority" suffices for the purposes of patent procedure before the national patent offices of all of the Contracting States and before any regional patent office (if such a regional office declares that it recognizes the effects of the Treaty). The European Patent Office has made such a declaration.

What the Treaty calls an "international depositary authority" is a scientific institution—typically a "culture collection"—which is capable of storing microorganisms. Such an institution acquires the status of "international depositary authority" through the furnishing by one of the Contracting States of assurances to the Director General of WIPO to the effect that the said institution complies and will continue to comply with certain requirements of the Treaty.

On July 14, 1992, there were 23 such authorities: seven in the United Kingdom, three in the Russian Federation, two each in the Republic of Korea and the United States of America, and one each in Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, the Netherlands and Spain.

The Treaty does not provide for the institution of a Union or a budget. But it does create an Assembly whose members are the countries which are party to the Treaty. The main task of the Assembly is the amendment of the Regulations issued under the Agreement.

ASSEMBLY OF THE BUDAPEST UNION

<i>Serial Number of Session</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chairman and his Country</i>
I.*	1980	Kristo Iliev (Bulgaria)
II.*	1981	Stanley D. Schlosser (United States of America)
III.	1981	Ichio Shamoto (Japan)
IV.	1983	Victor Tarnofsky (United Kingdom)
V.	1985	Michio Uga (Japan)
VI.	1987	Gyula Pusztai (Hungary)
VII.	1989	Donald J. Quigg (United States of America)
VIII.*	1990	Roland Grossenbacher (Switzerland)
IX.	1991	Alec Sugden (United Kingdom)

* Extraordinary Session

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITIES UNDER THE BUDAPEST TREATY

Australia

Australian Government Analytical Laboratories (AGAL)

Belgium

Belgian Coordinated Collections of Microorganisms (BCCM)

Bulgaria

National Bank for Industrial Microorganisms and Cell Cultures (NBIMCC)

France

Collection nationale de cultures de micro-organismes (CNCM)

Germany

Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH (DSM)

Hungary

National Collection of Agricultural and Industrial Microorganisms (NCAIM)

Japan

Fermentation Research Institute (FRI)

Netherlands

Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures (CBS)

Republic of Korea

Korean Collection for Type Cultures (KCTC)
Korean Culture Center of Microorganisms (KCCM)

Russian Federation

Institute of Biochemistry and Physiology of Microorganisms of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IBFM-VKM)
All-Union Institute of Genetics and Industrial Cultivation of Microorganisms of the Corporation Pharmindustry (VKPM)
All-Union Scientific Centre of Antibiotics (VNIIA)

Spain

Colección Española de Cultivos Tipo (CECT)

United Kingdom

Culture Collection of Algae and Protozoa (CCAP)
European Collection of Animal Cell Cultures (ECACC)
International Mycological Institute (IMI)
National Collection of Food Bacteria (NCFB)
National Collection of Type Cultures (NCTC)
National Collection of Yeast Cultures (NCYC)
National Collections of Industrial and Marine Bacteria Ltd. (NCIMB)

United States of America

Agricultural Research Service Culture Collection (NRRL)
American Type Culture Collection (ATCC)

AMENDMENTS OF THE REGULATIONS

The Regulations under the Budapest Treaty adopted together with that Treaty on April 28, 1977, were amended, between that date and July 14, 1992, by the Assembly of the Budapest Union with the effective date of January 31, 1981.





Geneva Treaty on the International Recording of Scientific Discoveries

(Scientific Discoveries Treaty)

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES TREATY

The Geneva Treaty on the International Recording of Scientific Discoveries was signed at Geneva on March 7, 1978.

In order to enter into force, the Treaty requires the deposit of ten instruments of ratification or accession. By July 14, 1992, Cameroon and Morocco had deposited such instruments. Consequently, on that date, the Treaty was not yet in force.

Data concerning the Diplomatic Conference (Geneva, 1978) that adopted the Scientific Discoveries Treaty

Dates: February 27 to March 7, 1978

Place: Geneva (Headquarters of the International Labour Organisation (ILO))

Participants:

- 35 States (full participants), with 80 delegates
- 7 observer States, with 13 representatives
- 1 intergovernmental organization, with 1 representative
- 2 non-governmental organizations, with 2 representatives

Chairmen:

Plenary: Otto Leberl (Austria)
Credentials Committee: K. Swaminathan (India)
Drafting Committee: Lev Komarov (Soviet Union)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by the International Bureau of WIPO. It consisted of the following persons:

Arpad Bogsch, Director General
Klaus Pfanner, Deputy Director General
Ludwig Baeumer, Gust A. Ledakis, François Curchod, Danuta Januszkiewicz (Mrs.), Yuri Gyrdymov, Maqbool Qayoom, Henri Rossier

Records: The Records of the Diplomatic Conference were published by WIPO in 1981 under the title "Records of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the International Recording of Scientific Discoveries, 1978," in a volume of 216 pages (WIPO Publication No. 338(E)).

Text of the Scientific Discoveries Treaty

The text of the Treaty is contained in a brochure of 23 pages (WIPO Publication No. 279(E) of 1992).

Summary of the Scientific Discoveries Treaty

The Treaty provides that an application for international recording could be filed with the International Bureau of WIPO at Geneva by, or with the consent of, any discoverer who is a national or a resident of a Contracting State. In every case, it would be required that the application include a declaration by a scientific institution or government authority appointed by the Contracting State in question. The declaration would have to state that the subject matter of the application is a scientific discovery within the meaning of the Treaty. It could include an opinion on the merits of the scientific discovery or may certify its authenticity.

An application for international recording would be required to contain the full description of the scientific discovery, an abstract of the description and the date on which the discovery was published or communicated to the public for the first time. An application would only be receivable if filed within ten years of the afore-mentioned date.

The International Bureau of WIPO would record the discovery in an international register. Any natural person or legal entity could file, without any time limit, observations on an internationally recorded scientific discovery. As a result of such observations, those concerned could file counter-observations and the description of the scientific discovery or the abstract could also be amended.

The recording would not affect the free use of the ideas contained in recorded scientific discoveries. Nor would it affect the freedom of the Contracting States to grant or not to grant rights to discoverers of recorded scientific discoveries and, where any Contracting State grants such rights, it would remain free to fix the conditions for and the contents of such rights.



Multilateral Convention
for the Avoidance of Double Taxation
of Copyright Royalties

(Double Taxation Convention)

DOUBLE TAXATION CONVENTION

The Multilateral Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties, and an Additional Protocol to that Convention were signed at Madrid on December 13, 1979.

In order to enter into force, the Convention requires the deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession. By July 14, 1992, five States, namely, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, India, Iraq and Peru, had deposited such instruments. Consequently, on that date, the Convention was not yet in force.

Data concerning the Diplomatic Conference (Madrid, 1979) that adopted the Double Taxation Convention

Dates: November 26 to December 13, 1979

Place: Madrid (Palacio Nacional de Congresos y Exposiciones)

Participants:

- 44 States (full participants), with 114 delegates
- 1 intergovernmental organization, with 1 representative
- 7 non-governmental organizations, with 11 representatives

Chairmen:

Plenary:	Juan Luis Pan de Soraluce (Spain)
Main Commission:	Mihály Ficsor (Hungary)
Credentials Committee:	Tadao Araki (Japan)
Drafting Committee:	André Kerever (France)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished jointly by the International Bureau of WIPO and the Secretariat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). As far as the International Bureau is concerned, it consisted of the following persons:

Arpad Bogsch, Director General
Claude Masouyé, Shahid Alikhan, Henri Rossier

General Report: The General Report of the Diplomatic Conference, the text of the Convention and of the Addition-

al Protocol were published in the January 1980 issue of "Copyright." The list of participants and the text of the Model Bilateral Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties were published in the February 1980 issue of "Copyright." No "Records" of the Diplomatic Conference were published.

Text of the Double Taxation Convention

The text of the Convention and its Additional Protocol is contained in a brochure of 41 pages (WIPO Publication No. 294(E) of 1992).

Summary of the Double Taxation Convention

When a work is exploited in a foreign country, the royalties due to the author may be subject to taxation at the source, that is to say, in the country where the work was exploited; in addition, the author may have to pay tax, in the country of his residence, on the income represented by these royalties. If both countries require payment, there is double taxation, and the author eventually may keep only a considerably reduced portion of his royalties.

Under the Convention, each Contracting State undertakes to make every possible effort to avoid double taxation of copyright royalties and, should it subsist, to eliminate it or to reduce its effect. Such action is carried out by means of bilateral agreements (an optional model of a bilateral agreement on double taxation of copyright royalties is attached to the Convention) or by way of domestic measures (reduction, credit, exoneration, etc.).

An Additional Protocol, open to States party to the Convention, allows the provisions of the latter to be extended to taxation of royalties paid to performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations in respect of neighboring rights.



Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol

(Nairobi Treaty)

NAIROBI TREATY

The Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol was signed at Nairobi on September 26, 1981, and entered into force on September 25, 1982.

States party to the Nairobi Treaty between its entry into force and July 14, 1992

The (first) date indicates the day on which the State became party to the Treaty.

Algeria	August 16, 1984
Argentina	January 10, 1986
Barbados	February 28, 1986
Bolivia	August 11, 1985
Brazil	August 10, 1984
Bulgaria	May 6, 1984
Chile	December 14, 1983
Congo	March 8, 1983
Cuba	October 21, 1984
Cyprus	August 11, 1985
Egypt	October 1, 1982
El Salvador	October 14, 1984
Equatorial Guinea	September 25, 1982
Ethiopia	September 25, 1982
Greece	August 29, 1983
Guatemala	February 21, 1983
India	October 19, 1983
Italy	October 25, 1985
Jamaica	March 17, 1984
Kenya	September 25, 1982
Mexico	May 16, 1985
Oman	March 26, 1986
Qatar	July 23, 1983
Russian Federation	December 25, 1991
San Marino	March 18, 1986
Senegal	August 6, 1984
Soviet Union	April 17, 1986 to December 24, 1991
Sri Lanka	February 19, 1984
Syria	April 13, 1984
Togo	December 8, 1983
Tunisia	May 21, 1983
Uganda	October 21, 1983
Uruguay	April 16, 1984

(Total on July 14, 1992: 32 States)

Data concerning the Diplomatic Conference (Nairobi, 1981) that adopted the Nairobi Treaty

Dates: September 24 to 26, 1981

Place: Nairobi (Kenyatta International Conference Center)

Participants:

60 States (full participants), with 179 delegates

4 intergovernmental organizations, with 9 representatives

1 non-governmental organization, with 2 representatives

Chairman: J.K. Kamere (Kenya)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by the International Bureau of WIPO. It consisted of the following persons:

Arpad Bogsch, Director General

Klaus Pfanner, Deputy Director General

Marino Porzio, Deputy Director General

Ludwig Baeumer, Gust A. Ledakis, Ibrahima Thiam, François Curchod, Vladimir Moujjevlev, Maqbool Qayoom, James Quashie-Idun, Henri Rossier, Françoise Simon (Miss)

Records: The Records of the Diplomatic Conference were published by WIPO in 1984 under the title "Records of the Nairobi Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of a Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol, 1981," in a volume of 194 pages (WIPO Publication No. 350(E)).

Text of the Nairobi Treaty

The text of the Nairobi Treaty, as in force on July 14, 1992, is contained in a quadrilingual (English, French, Russian and Spanish) brochure of 31 pages (WIPO Publication No. 297(EFRS) of 1992).

Summary of the Nairobi Treaty

All States which are party to the Treaty are under the obligation to protect the Olympic symbol—five interlaced rings—against use for commercial purposes (in advertisements, on goods, as a trademark, etc.) without the authorization of the International Olympic Committee.

The Treaty also provides that, whenever a license fee is paid to the International Olympic Committee for its authorization to use the Olympic symbol for commercial purposes, part of the revenue must go to the interested national Olympic committees.





Treaty
on the
International Registration
of
Audiovisual Works

(FRT (Film Register Treaty))

FRT (FILM REGISTER TREATY)

The Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works ("Film Register Treaty" or "FRT") was adopted at Geneva on April 18, 1989, and entered into force on February 27, 1991.

States party to the FRT between its entry into force and July 14, 1992

The date indicates the day on which the State became party to the Treaty.

Argentina	July 29, 1992
Austria	February 27, 1991
Burkina Faso	February 27, 1991
Czechoslovakia	February 27, 1991
France	February 27, 1991
Mexico	February 27, 1991

(Total on July 14, 1992: 6 States)

Data concerning the Diplomatic Conference (Geneva, 1989) that adopted the FRT

Dates: April 10 to 20, 1989

Place: Geneva (WIPO Headquarters)

Participants:

- 56 States (full participants), with 147 delegates
- 3 observer States, with 4 representatives
- 2 intergovernmental organizations, with 5 representatives
- 9 non-governmental organizations, with 14 representatives

Chairmen:

Plenary:	Erik Nettel (Austria)
Credentials Committee:	Delia Menez-Rosal (Mrs.) (Philippines)
Main Committee:	Margret Möller (Mrs.) (Federal Republic of Germany)
Drafting Committee:	Karin Hökberg (Mrs.) (Sweden)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by the International Bureau of WIPO. It consisted of the following persons:
 Arpad Bogsch, Director General
 François Curchod, Gust A. Ledakis, Henry Olsson, Mihály Ficsor, Patrick Masouyé, Andrée Damond (Mrs.)

Records: The Records of the Diplomatic Conference were published by WIPO in 1990 under the title "Records of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works, Geneva, 1989," in a volume of 336 pages (WIPO Publication No. 343(E)).

Text of the FRT

The text of the Treaty, as in force on July 14, 1992, is contained in a brochure of 28 pages (WIPO Publication No. 299(E) of 1992).

Summary of the FRT

The Treaty establishes, under the auspices of WIPO, an international register of audiovisual works. Such works are, for the purposes of the Treaty, defined as "series of fixed related images, with or without accompanying sound, susceptible of being made visible and, where accompanied by sound, susceptible of being made audible." It is indifferent what their material support (film, tape, disc, etc.) or primary destination (shown on television or in theaters) is. On the basis of applications by persons who have an interest in the work, nationals of a Contracting State, and who pay the prescribed fee, statements concerning such works and rights in them will be entered in the International Register.

Registration in the International Register has the effect that any statement recorded in the International Register has to be considered true (subject to certain exceptions) until the contrary is proved. The Treaty thus creates a rebuttable presumption as to the veracity of the statements contained in the International Register.

The International Registry is an administrative unit of the International Bureau of WIPO and is established in Klosterneuburg, Austria.

The Treaty created a Union, the "FRT Union." The Union has an Assembly. Every country member of the Union is a member of the Assembly. The establishment of the program and budget of the International Bureau—as far as the Union is concerned—and the fixation of the fees payable for the services of the International Registry are the tasks of the Assembly.

ASSEMBLY OF THE FRT UNION

Serial Number of Session	Year	Chairman and his Country
I.*	1991 (February)	Christian Zeileissen (Austria)
II.	1991 (September)	Bernard Miyet (France)

* Extraordinary Session

AMENDMENTS OF THE REGULATIONS

The Regulations under the FRT, adopted together with the Treaty on April 18, 1989, were between that date and July 14, 1992, amended by the Assembly of the FRT Union with the effective date of February 28, 1991.



Treaty
on
Intellectual Property
in Respect of
Integrated Circuits

(Washington Treaty)

WASHINGTON TREATY

The Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits was signed at Washington on May 26, 1989.

In order to enter into force, the Treaty requires the deposit of five instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. By July 14, 1992, Egypt had made such a deposit. Consequently, on that date, the Treaty was not yet in force.

Data concerning the Diplomatic Conference (Washington, 1989) that adopted the Washington Treaty

Dates: May 8 to 26, 1989

Place: Washington (Department of State)

Participants:

72 States and the European Communities (full participants), with 261 delegates

1 observer State, with 1 representative

4 intergovernmental organizations, with 4 representatives

23 non-governmental organizations, with 52 representatives

Chairmen:

Plenary: Ralph Oman (United States of America)

Credentials Committee: Marco G. Fortini (Italy)

Main Committee: Khamis Juma Suedi (United Republic of Tanzania)

Drafting Committee: Gyula Pusztai (Hungary)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Conference was furnished by the International Bureau of WIPO. It consisted of the following persons:

Arpad Bogsch, Director General

Ludwig Baeumer, François Curchod, Gust A. Ledakis, Francis Gurry, Maqbool Qayoom, Li Jiahao, Octavio Espinosa, Maurice Achkar, Patrick Andrews, Ignacio Pérez-Fernandez, Pierre Sihlé, Nicolai Tchouvaev, Andrée Damond (Mrs.), Carlos Claa

Records: The Records of the Diplomatic Conference were published by WIPO in 1992 under the title "Records of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the

Protection of Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits, Washington, 1989," in a volume of 465 pages (WIPO Publication No. 344(E)).

Text of the Washington Treaty

The text of the Treaty is contained in a brochure of 18 pages (WIPO Publication No. 202(E) of 1992).

Summary of the Washington Treaty

Under the Treaty, each Contracting Party is obliged to secure intellectual property protection of original layout-designs (topographies) of integrated circuits (hereinafter referred to as "layout-designs"), whether or not the integrated circuit concerned is incorporated in an article. "Layout-design (topography)" is defined in the Treaty as meaning "the three-dimensional disposition, however expressed, of the elements, at least one of which is an active element, and of some or all of the interconnections of an integrated circuit, or such a three-dimensional disposition prepared for an integrated circuit intended for manufacture." "Integrated circuit" is defined as meaning "a product, in its final form or an intermediate form, in which the elements, at least one of which is an active element, and some or all of the interconnections are integrally formed in and/or on a piece of material and which is intended to perform an electronic function."

Each Contracting Party must accord the same treatment to natural persons and legal entities of other Contracting Parties as it accords to its own nationals (national treatment).

The Contracting Parties must, as a minimum, consider the following acts to be unlawful if performed without the authorization of the holder of the right: the reproduction of the layout-design, and the importation, sale or other distribution for commercial purposes of the layout-design or an integrated circuit in which the layout-design is incorporated. The protection must last at least eight years.



Protocol
Relating to the
Madrid Agreement
Concerning
the International Registration
of Marks

(Madrid Protocol)

MADRID PROTOCOL

The Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (the "Madrid Protocol") was signed at Madrid on June 27, 1989.

The Protocol will enter into force after the deposit with the Director General of WIPO of four instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, among which at least one must be the instrument of a State party to the Madrid (Marks) Agreement and one the instrument of a State not party to that Agreement or of an intergovernmental organization (meeting the requirements laid down in the Madrid Protocol). By July 14, 1992, Spain, a party to the Madrid Agreement, had ratified the Protocol. Consequently, on the said date the Protocol was not yet in force.

Data concerning the Diplomatic Conference (Madrid, 1989) that adopted the Madrid Protocol

Dates: June 12 to 28, 1989

Place: Madrid (Instituto Nacional de Industria)

Participants:

28 States and the European Communities (full participants), with 117 delegates

16 observer States, with 30 representatives

1 intergovernmental organization, with 2 representatives

29 non-governmental organizations, with 58 representatives

Chairmen:

Plenary:	Julio Delicado Montero-Ríos (Spain)
Credentials Committee:	Lev E. Komarov (Soviet Union)
Main Committee:	Jean-Claude Combaldieu (France)
Drafting Committee:	Jean-Louis Comte (Switzerland)

Secretariat: The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was furnished by the International Bureau of WIPO. It consisted of the following persons:

Arpad Bogsch, Director General

Alfons Schaefer, Deputy Director General

François Curchod, Gust A. Ledakis, Pierre Maugué, Maqbool Qayoom, Carlotta Graffigna-Sperling (Mrs.), Ignacio Pérez-Fernandez, Raymonde Derqué (Miss), Takeshi Niinomi, Andrée Damond (Mrs.), Carlos Claa

Records: The Records of the Diplomatic Conference were published by WIPO in 1991 under the title "Records of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, Madrid, 1989," in a volume of 416 pages (WIPO Publication No. 345(E)).

Text of the Madrid Protocol

The text of the Madrid Protocol is contained in a brochure of 28 pages (WIPO Publication No. 203(E) of 1992).

Summary of the Madrid Protocol

The Madrid Protocol was adopted in order to introduce certain new features into the system of the international registration of trademarks under the Madrid (Marks) Agreement that would offer solutions to several difficulties that certain countries, which had stayed outside the system created by the Madrid (Marks) Agreement, had expressed with respect to the Agreement. The Madrid Protocol is intended to operate in a complementary way with the Madrid (Marks) Agreement.

As compared with the Madrid (Marks) Agreement, the Madrid Protocol introduces the following main innovations: the applicant may base his application for international registration not only on the registration of his mark in the national office of the country of origin but also on an application for national registration filed with that office; each Contracting Party in which the applicant seeks protection may, within 18 months (instead of one year) and an even longer period in the case of opposition, declare that protection cannot be granted to the mark in its territory; the office of each Contracting Party may receive higher fees than under the Madrid (Marks) Agreement; an international registration which is cancelled, for example, because of central attack, may be transformed into national applications benefiting from its filing date and, where applicable, priority date; this is a possibility which does not exist under the Madrid (Marks) Agreement.

Furthermore, the Madrid Protocol establishes links with the future trademark system of the European Communities in the following way: once that system is in force and the European Communities are party to the Protocol, it will be possible for an application for international registration under the Madrid Protocol to be based on a Community application or registration, and it will be possible to obtain the effects of a Community registration through an international registration effected under the Madrid Protocol.

Between the conclusion of the Madrid Protocol in 1989 and July 14, 1992, a Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol has met four times for the purpose of preparing draft regulations common to the Madrid (Marks) Agreement and the Madrid Protocol that would come into force with the entry into force of the Madrid Protocol.

WORKING GROUP ON THE APPLICATION OF THE MADRID PROTOCOL OF 1989

<i>Serial Number of Session</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chairman and his Country</i>
I.	1990 (March)	Alec Sugden (United Kingdom)
II.	1990 (November)	José Mota Maia (Portugal)
III.	1991 (May)	José Mota Maia (Portugal)
IV.	1991 (November)	Malcolm Todd (United Kingdom)

Country Profiles

This chapter contains an item ("profile") in respect of each country that on July 14, 1992, was a party to at least one of the treaties administered by WIPO, as well as of the former German Democratic Republic and the former Soviet Union.

In addition to identifying, for each State, the treaty or treaties to which the State was a party, the item indicates, whenever applicable:

- (i) the name of the national industrial property office and the name of the head of that office on July 14, 1992,
- (ii) the name of the national copyright administration and the name of the head of that administration on July 14, 1992,
- (iii) the WIPO-organized meetings held in that State during the period from July 14, 1967, to December 31, 1991,
- (iv) the technical assistance given or received by that State during the said period,
- (v) the official visits paid by the Director General of WIPO in that State during the said period,
- (vi) the name of the Permanent Representative of that State in Geneva on July 14, 1992,
- (vii) statistical charts showing the number of applications covering patents, marks and industrial designs filed in that State during the said period.

It is to be noted that:

- (i) because of technical constraints, it was not always possible to render exactly the shades of colors of the national flags,
- (ii) the maps should not be interpreted as an expression of opinion on the geographical boundaries of any country,
- (iii) the statistical charts reflect the data received by the International Bureau from the industrial property office of the country and where they are missing it is because no data have been received,
- (iv) the statistical charts showing the number of applications for patents filed in countries members of the European Patent Organisation (EPO) and/or the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) do not include, for the period 1978 to 1984, designations in international

applications filed under the PCT or designations in applications for European patents filed under the European Patent Convention,

- (v) the statistical charts showing the number of patent applications filed in Algeria, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia and Viet Nam include also applications for inventors' certificates,
- (vi) the statistical charts showing the number of applications for trademark registration filed in Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands refer, for the period from 1971 onwards, to applications filed with the Benelux Trademark Office (BBM); for the year 1971, data include also applications filed under the transitional provisions of the Uniform Benelux Act on Marks,
- (vii) the statistical charts showing the number of applications for industrial design registration filed in Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands refer, for the period from 1975 onwards, to applications filed with the Benelux Designs Office (BBDM).

It is also to be noted that, in addition to the 141 countries covered by the said items, during the 25-year period under consideration, the International Bureau of WIPO has provided assistance to the following 34 developing countries: Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Comoros, Djibouti, Dominica, Federated States of Micronesia, Grenada, Guyana, Kiribati, Kuwait, Laos, Maldives, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

Furthermore, the International Bureau has established contacts and, in several cases, has started to give assistance to the following 12 countries which became independent after 1989: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The contacts and assistance given to these altogether 46 further countries are referred to in the essay entitled "Brief History of the First 25 Years of the World Intellectual Property Organization" and in the part entitled "Facts and Figures Concerning the International Bureau," appearing in this book.

In other words, by July 14, 1992, the International Bureau has cooperated with 187 countries.

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Democratic People's Republic of Korea.....	294	Malta.....	384	Trinidad and Tobago.....	474
Denmark.....	296	Mauritania.....	385	Tunisia.....	476
Dominican Republic.....	298	Mauritius.....	386	Turkey.....	478
Ecuador.....	300	Mexico.....	388	Uganda.....	480
Egypt.....	302	Monaco.....	390	Ukraine.....	482
El Salvador.....	304	Mongolia.....	392	United Arab Emirates.....	483
Equatorial Guinea.....	306	Morocco.....	394	United Kingdom.....	484
Ethiopia.....	307	Namibia.....	397	United Republic of Tanzania.....	486
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Albania



POPULATION (1991) 3,250,000 (estimate)

CAPITAL Tirana



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH ALBANIA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1992)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Albania:

- legal advice on patents and a draft law on copyright,
- technical assistance related to the planned establishment of an industrial property office and the setting up of an organization for the collective administration of authors' rights.

The Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports of Albania visited WIPO in September 1991 when he was handed a draft copyright law prepared by WIPO.

A WIPO advisory mission undertaken by a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant was sent to Albania in November 1991. The mission had discussions with the President of the Committee on Science and Technology on the preparation of a new patent law and with relevant authorities on the preparation of a new copyright law and the possible accession of Albania to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Committee of Science and Technology
Tirana

Chairman in 1992
Mr. Maksim Konomi
(since 1992)

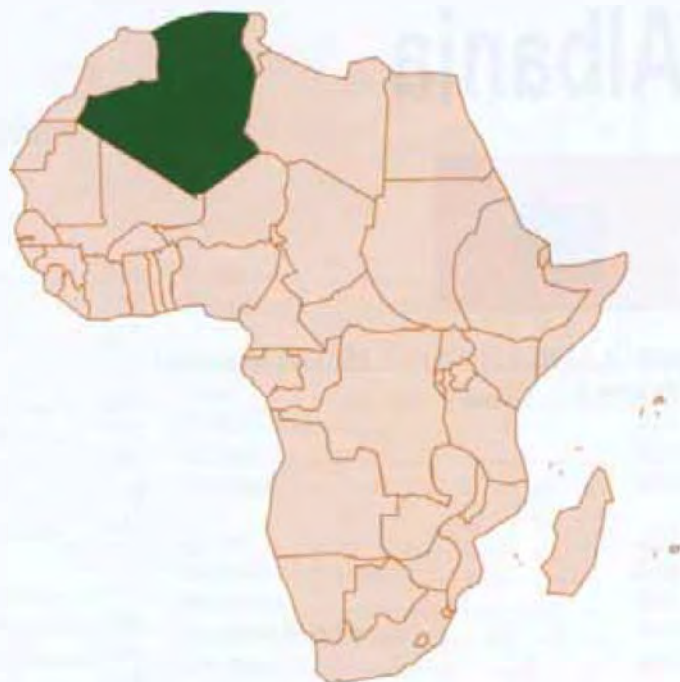
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA

Mr. Kadri Cenko (a. i.)

Algeria



POPULATION (1991) 23,000,000
CAPITAL Algiers



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH ALGERIA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1975)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1966)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1972)

Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (since 1972)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1972)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1984)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1972)



Marks, Industrial Designs and Appellations of Origin
National Center of the Registry of Trade
Ministry of Justice
Algiers

Director General in 1992
Cherif Boulahbal
(since 1982)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



National Office of Copyright
Ministry of Culture and Tourism
Algiers

Director General in 1992
Salah Abada
(since 1974)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATIONS



Patents
Algerian Institute for Standardization
and Industrial Property
Ministry of Justice
Algiers

Director General in 1992
D. Hadj Sadok
(from 1980 to 1985,
and since 1987)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in Algeria

Informal Group of Experts from African Countries on Model Provisions for Legislation in the Field of Copyright (Algiers, March 3 to 6, 1990)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Algeria has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Algeria of the following meetings for nationals of Algeria or of other developing countries:

National Seminar on Technological Information Contained in Patent Documentation (Algiers, November 5 to 7, 1978)

National Seminar on the International Patent Classification (Algiers, October 13 to 18, 1979)

National Seminar on Licensing (Algiers, November 24 to 29, 1979)

National Seminar on Patent Information (Algiers, November 22 to 26, 1980)

National Seminar on Licensing and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Field of Industrial Property (Algiers, June 1981)

National Seminar on Technological Innovations (Algiers and Annaba, April 17 to 20, 1982)

National Seminar on Patent Information (Algiers, November 7 to 9, 1982)

African Regional Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Algiers, January 15 to 24, 1989)

Regional Workshop on Patents, Element of Industrial Integration for Maghreb Countries (Algiers, June 17 and 18, 1990).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Algeria:

legislative and administrative advice on the modernization of the trademark legislation and on the reorganization of the Algerian Institute for Standardization and Industrial Property, advice on the expansion of the patent documentation collection and on methods of storage and classification of patent documentation,

cooperation in a project for the establishment of a patent documentation and information unit, as a component of an Arab Center for Scientific and Technological Documentation,

ninety-five state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Algeria benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in the Arab States.

Five WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials were also sent to Algeria between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 40 nationals of Algeria received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

During the same period, the Government of Algeria contributed to WIPO's development cooperation program by receiving 16 nationals of developing countries for individual training in various fields of intellectual property. In addition, two nationals of Algeria have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogoch, visited Algeria in 1974.

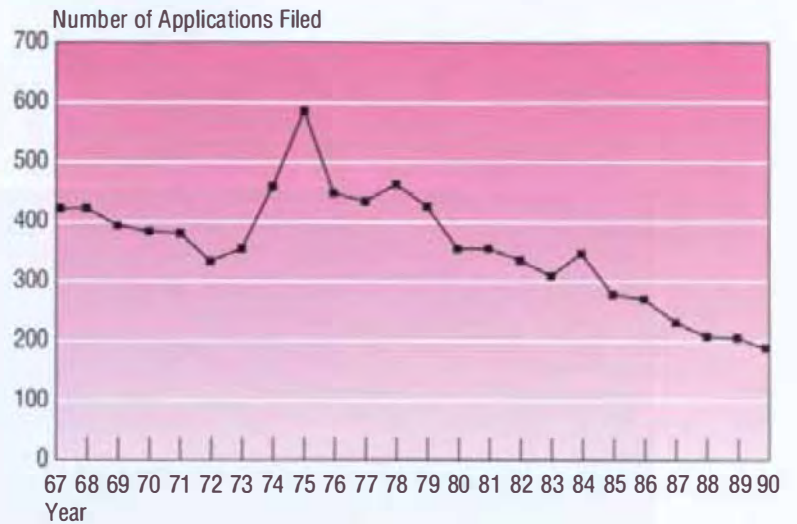
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



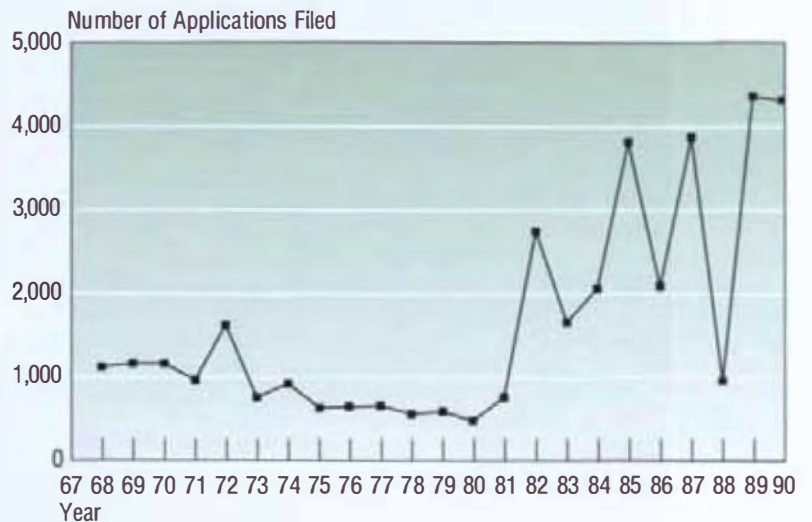
Ambassador Abdelhamid Semichi (since 1990)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

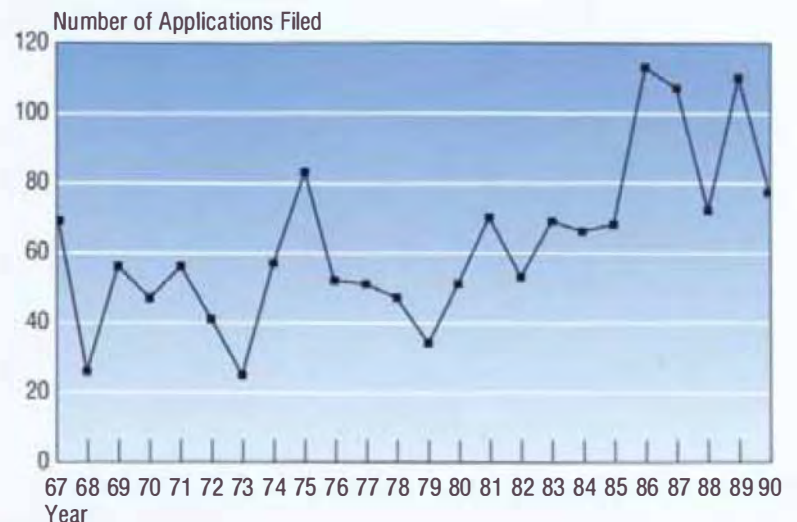
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



ALBERT

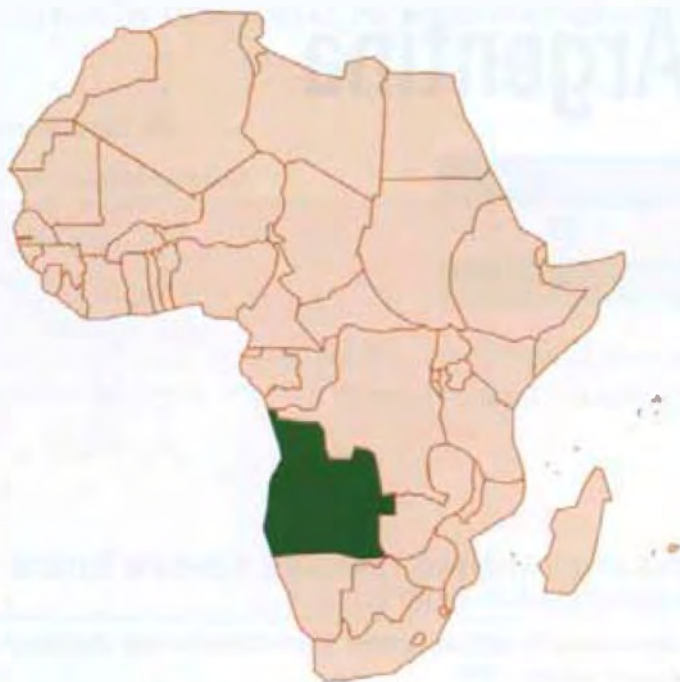


Angola



POPULATION (1991) 10,000,000

CAPITAL Luanda



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH ANGOLA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1985)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Ministry of Industry
Luanda

Director of the Legal Office of the Ministry of Industry in 1992
Mr. Manuel Miguel da Costa Aragão
(since 1989)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



National Institute of Copyright
Secretariat of State for Culture
Luanda

Director in 1992
Mr. André Rodrigues Mingas Júnior
(since 1987)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Angola has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Angola of the following seminars for nationals of Angola and of other developing countries:

Subregional Seminar on Intellectual Property for Portuguese-speaking African Countries (Luanda, February 17 to 21, 1986)

Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for Portuguese-speaking African Countries (Luanda, May 21 to 24, 1990).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Angola legislative and administrative advice on the national industrial property and copyright systems.

Furthermore, Angola benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

Six WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials were also sent to Angola between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 29 nationals of Angola received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

During the same period, one national of Angola has acted as expert in a mission undertaken to another developing country.

Argentina



POPULATION (1991) 32,300,000
CAPITAL Buenos Aires

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH ARGENTINA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1980)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1967)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1986)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1967)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1992)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1973)

Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works (since 1992)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Directorate of Technology, Quality and Industrial Property
Under-secretariat for Industry and Mining
Secretariat for Industry and Trade
Ministry of Economic Affairs, Public Works and Public Services
Buenos Aires

Director of Technology, Quality and Industrial Property in 1992
Mrs. Norma S. Félix de Sturla
(since 1991)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



National Directorate of Copyright
Ministry of Justice
Buenos Aires

National Director of Copyright in 1992
Mrs. Hilda Retondo
(since 1982)



COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Argentina has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Argentina of the following meetings for nationals of Argentina or of other developing countries:

South American Regional Seminar on Industrial Property (Buenos Aires, November 11 to 13, 1969)

Regional Seminar on Copyright for Latin American and Caribbean Countries (Buenos Aires, November 5 to 9, 1979)

National Symposium on the Role of Patent Information in National Economic Development (Buenos Aires, April 21 to 25, 1980)

Second Continental Conference on Copyright (with the Inter-American Copyright Institute (IIDA)) (Buenos Aires, April 6 to 10, 1981)

Latin American Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property Rights of Performers (with the Latin American Federation of Performers (FLAIE)) (Buenos Aires, May 25 to 28, 1983)

National Workshops on Patent Documents as a Source of Technological Information (Buenos Aires and Córdoba, October 28 to 31, 1985)

National Seminar on Pharmaceutical Patents (Buenos Aires, March 29 to 31, 1987)

Sixth Meeting of Directors of Industrial Property Offices in Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay (Buenos Aires, November 14 to 17, 1988)

Latin American Regional Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (with the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA)) (Buenos Aires, March 26 to April 3, 1990)

Fifth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Property of Authors, Artists and Producers (with IIDA) (Buenos Aires, April 5 to 7, 1990)

National Seminar on Patent Documentation as a Source of Technological Information (Buenos Aires, October 8 and 9, 1990)

Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and Innovation in Universities and Scientific Research Centers (Buenos Aires, December 12 and 13, 1991).

A national project, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, was carried out between 1983 and 1990. The project, on the Reorganization and Modernization of the National Directorate of Industrial Property and the Establishment of New Services, involved UNDP assistance of US\$987,000.

Furthermore, Argentina benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Argentina:

- advice on the establishment and implementation of automated procedures for the search of trademark applications and office administration,
- advice on the organization and classification of and access to patent documentation,
- advice on the search and examination of patent and trademark applications,
- one hundred eighty-eight state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Fifty-five WIPO advisory missions, undertaken by WIPO officials or consultants, were sent to Argentina between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 77 nationals of Argentina received fellowships either under the UNDP-financed national project for Argentina or the WIPO development cooperation program for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

During the same period, the Government of Argentina contributed to WIPO's development cooperation program by receiving 35 nationals of developing countries for individual training in various fields of intellectual property. Also, the Argentine Society of Authors and Music Composers (SADAIC) received 13 nationals from developing countries for individual training in the field of copyright. In addition, 22 nationals of Argentina have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Argentina in 1980 and 1990. On the occasion of the 1990 visit, the Government of Argentina awarded him the title of "Gran Oficial de la Orden de Mayo al Mérito."

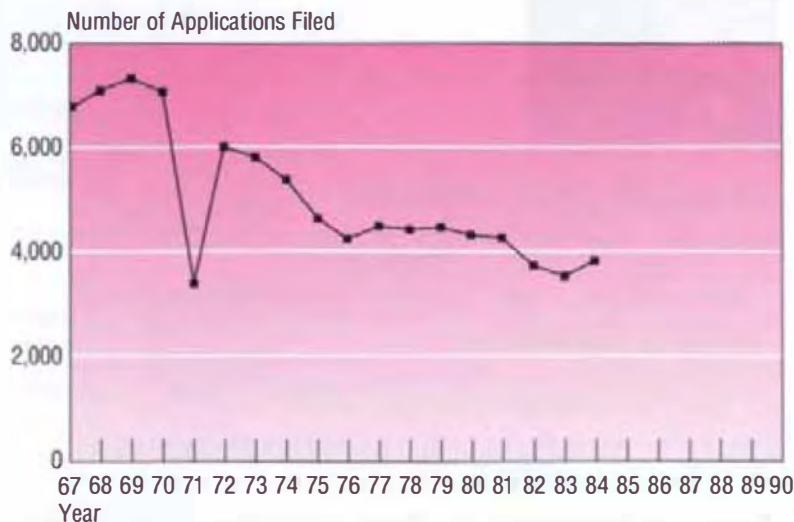
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



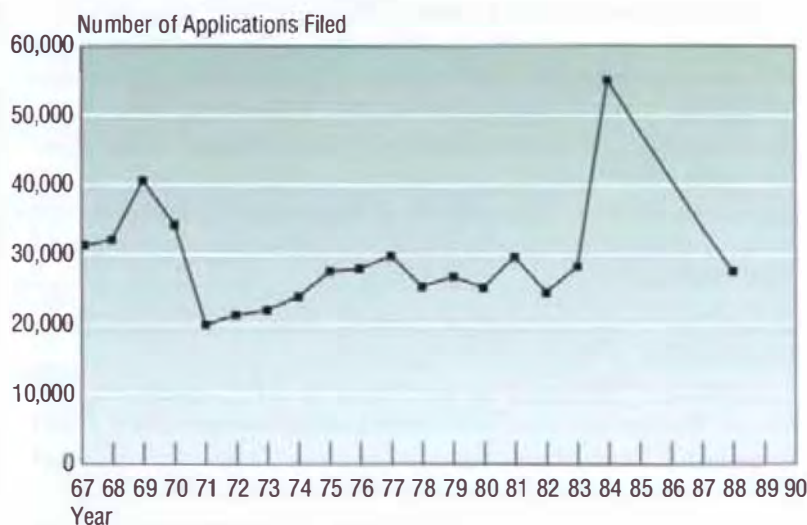
Ambassador Juan Archibaldo Lanús (since 1990)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

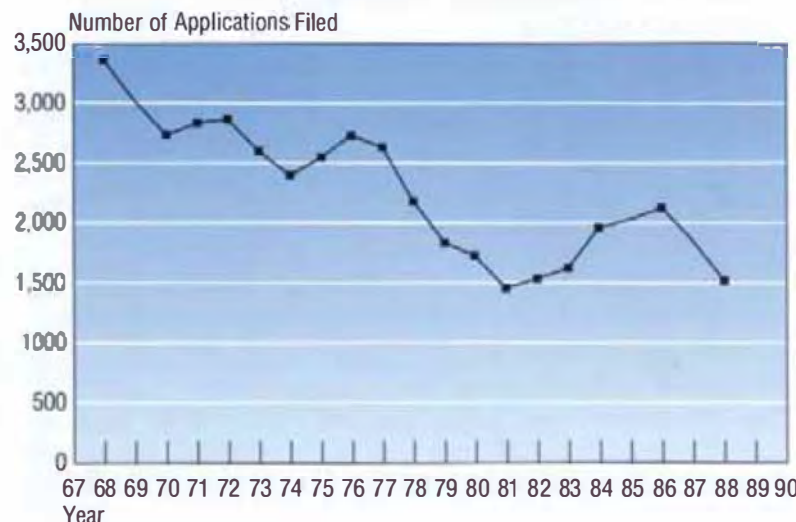
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Australia



POPULATION (1991) 17,000,000
CAPITAL Canberra



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH AUSTRALIA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1972)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1925)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1980)

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (since 1987)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (since 1975)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1961)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1928)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1992)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1974)

Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (since 1990)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Patent, Trade Marks and Designs Offices
Department of Industry, Technology and
Commerce
Canberra

*Commissioner of Patents, Registrar of Trade Marks
and Designs in 1992*
Patrick A.D. Smith
(since 1984)

The Australian Patent Office has been, since 1980, an International Searching Authority and an International Preliminary Examining Authority under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



International Trade Law and Intellectual
Property Branch
Business Affairs Division
Attorney General's Department
Canberra

Senior Assistant Secretary in 1992
Mr. Chris Cresswell

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in Australia

Working Group on Technical Questions Relating to the Legal Protection of Computer Software (Canberra, April 2 to 6, 1984)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Australia has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Australia of the following meetings for nationals of developing countries:

Asian Regional Specialized Training Course on the Law and Administration of Trademarks (Canberra, March 23 to April 10, 1981)

Intellectual Property Colloquium of Judges in Asia and the Pacific (Sydney, October 8 to 12, 1984)

Asian Regional Training Course on the Law and Administration of Trademarks (Canberra, November 4 and 5, 1985)

Asian Regional Specialized Training Course on the Law and Administration of Patents (Canberra and Sydney, October 27 to November 14, 1986)

Regional Seminar on Computerization in Industrial Property Administration for Asian Countries (Canberra, April 27 to May 1, 1987)

Asian Regional Training Course on Copyright (Canberra and Sydney, November 2 to 13, 1987)

Asian Regional Symposium on Copyright Law and Practice (with the Australian Copyright Council) (Sydney, November 6, 1987)

Asian Regional Training Course on the Law and Administration of Trademarks (Canberra, February 22 to March 4, 1988)

Regional Computerization Workshop on Industrial Property Administration in Asia and the Pacific (Canberra, May 1 to 12, 1989)

Asian Regional Workshop on Intellectual Property (Sydney, July 17 to 22, 1989)

South Pacific Intellectual Property Forum (Canberra, August 6 to 8, 1989)

Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Agrochemical Industry (Sydney, September 4 to 6, 1990)

Asian Regional Course on Trademarks (Canberra, September 17 to 25, 1990).

In addition, during the period from 1967 to 1991, 53 Australian nationals have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries. The Government of Australia has also received 32 nationals from developing countries for individual training in the field of intellectual property.

The Australian Patent Office has provided 146 state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Australia in 1969 and 1974 and twice in 1984.

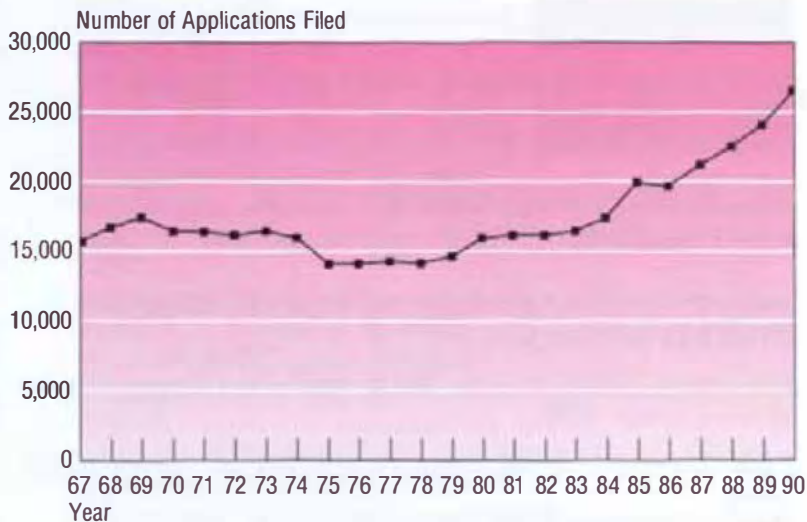
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



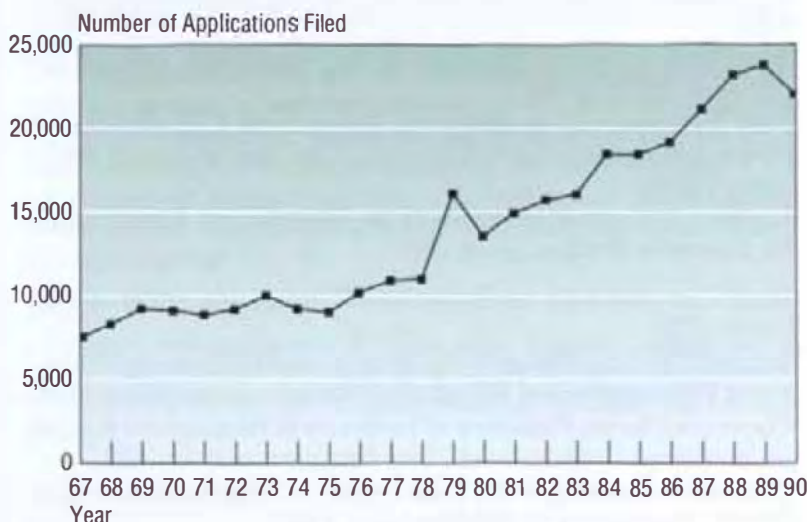
Ambassador Ronald Alfred Walker (since 1988)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

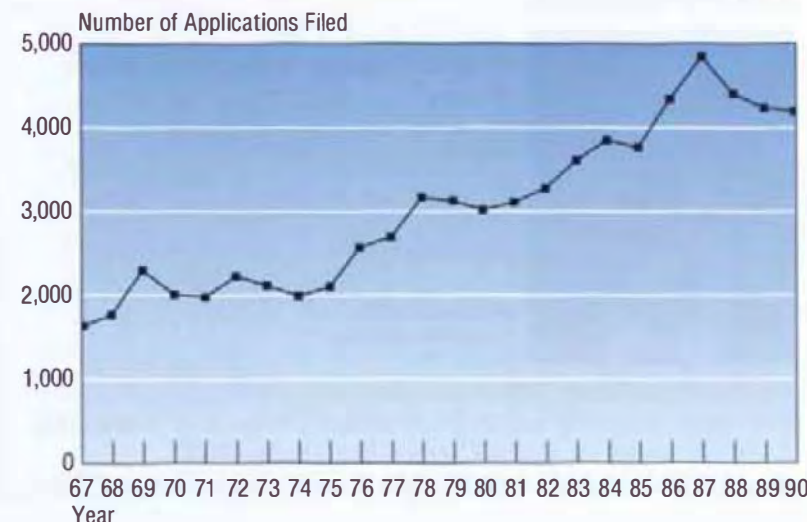
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Austria



POPULATION (1991) 7,800,000
CAPITAL Vienna

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH AUSTRIA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1973)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1909)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1979)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1909)

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (since 1984)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (since 1975)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1969)

Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (since 1990)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1920)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1973)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1982)

Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (since 1982)

Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works (since 1991)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

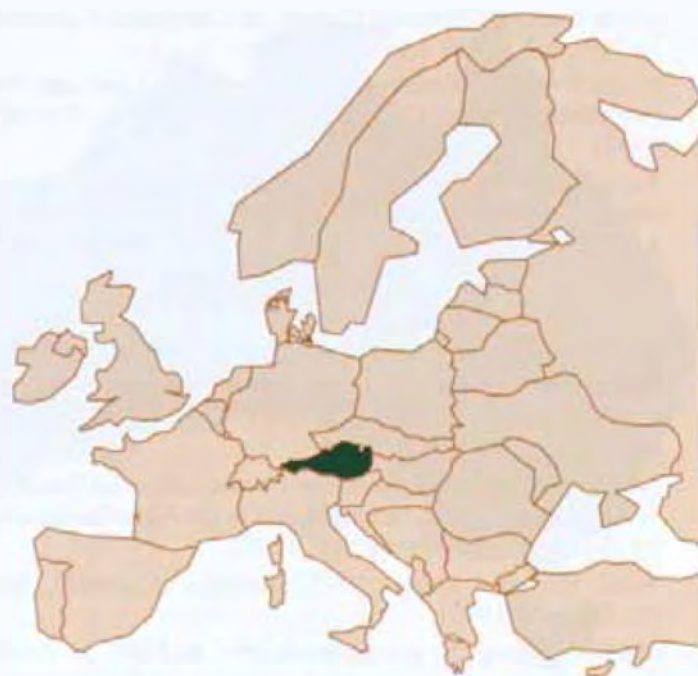


Austrian Patent Office
Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs
Vienna

President in 1992
Dr. Otmar Rafeiner
(since 1991)

The Austrian Patent Office has been, since 1979, an International Searching Authority and an International Preliminary Examining Authority under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

Austria is a member of the European Patent Organisation (EPO).



COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO International Film Registry

The International Film Registry was established under the Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works, which was concluded in Geneva in 1989. It is located in Klosterneuburg, near Vienna, where it commenced operations on March 7, 1991.

INPADOC

The International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC) was established in 1972 in Vienna under an agreement between the Government of Austria and WIPO. Between 1972 and 1991, INPADOC collected, with the assistance of WIPO, the basic bibliographic data (13 items) of some 18 million patent documents published by more than 55 countries. INPADOC also established a list of the patent documents specified in the "PCT minimum documentation" for the period from 1920 to 1970. INPADOC provided its information services to users in industrial property offices and the private sector. Its computerized data base was also accessible, on a commercial basis, to patent information data vendors. On January 1, 1991, INPADOC was integrated into the European Patent Organisation (EPO), of which it is now a sub-office in Vienna. Its commercial services to the private sector have been maintained.

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Department for Copyright
Federal Ministry of Justice
Vienna

Director in 1992
Mr. Günter Auer
(since 1989)

Diplomatic Conferences

The Government of Austria hosted the "Vienna Diplomatic Conference on Industrial Property". The Conference was held in the Hofburg in Vienna from May 17 to June 12, 1973. The Trademark Registration Treaty, the Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks and the Vienna Agreement for the Protection of Type Faces and their International Deposit were concluded at that Conference.

Other WIPO Meetings Held in Austria

Group of Consultants on International Cooperation in the Classification of Search Files According to the International Patent Classification (Vienna, February 19 to 20, 1974)

Meeting of INPADOC Users (Vienna, October 16 to 17, 1974)

Intersecretariat Meeting on the Baghdad Conference (with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS)) (Vienna, March 22 to 23, 1976)

Meeting of INPADOC Users (Vienna, March 2 to 4, 1977)

Special Union for the International Patent Classification (IPC), Working Group I, Fourth Session (Vienna, February 27 to March 13, 1978)

Special Union for the International Patent Classification (IPC), Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revision of the Guide to the International Patent Classification, Second Session (Vienna, March 14 to 17, 1978)

Permanent Committee on Patent Information, Working Group on Search and Information, Subgroup on International Patent Classification (IPC) Class B60 (Vienna, November 24 to 28, 1980)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), Seminar (Vienna, March 11, 1985)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Austria has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Austria of the following meetings for nationals of developing countries:

Interregional Training Course in the Use of Patent Documentation for Technological Information (Vienna, August 16 to September 16, 1977)

Interregional Training Course on Industrial Property (Vienna, August 17 to September 14, 1978)

Interregional Training Course on Industrial Property (Vienna, June 7 to July 5, 1979)

Interregional Training Course on Industrial Property (Vienna, June 3 to July 3, 1980)

Interregional Training Course on Industrial Property (Vienna, August 19 to September 17, 1981)

Interregional Advanced Seminar on "Classifying with the International Patent Classification (IPC)" (Vienna, May 10 to 14, 1982)

Interregional Training Course in the Use of Patent Documentation as a Source of Technological Information (Vienna, August 25 to September 23, 1982)

Interregional Training Course on Patent Documentation (Vienna, August 31 to September 29, 1983)

Interregional Training Course on Patent Information (Vienna, September 15 to October 9, 1987)

Interregional Training Course on Patent Examination (Vienna, September 10 to 21, 1990)

Interregional Training Course on Patent Documentation and Examination (Vienna, September 16 to October 4, 1991).

In addition, during the period from 1967 to 1991, ten Austrian nationals have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries. The Government of Austria has also received 34 nationals of developing countries for individual training in the field of intellectual property. Furthermore, 26 nationals of developing countries have been received for individual training by the then INPADOC.

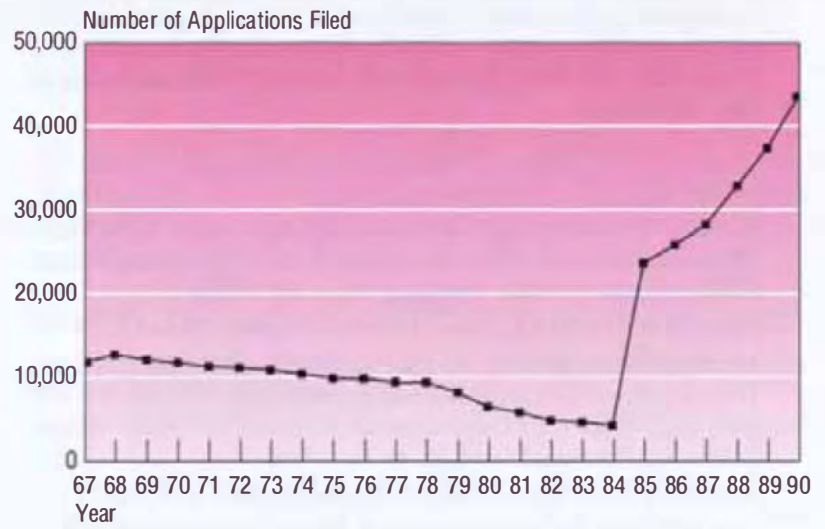
The Austrian Patent Office has provided 1,388 state-of-the-art reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Visits

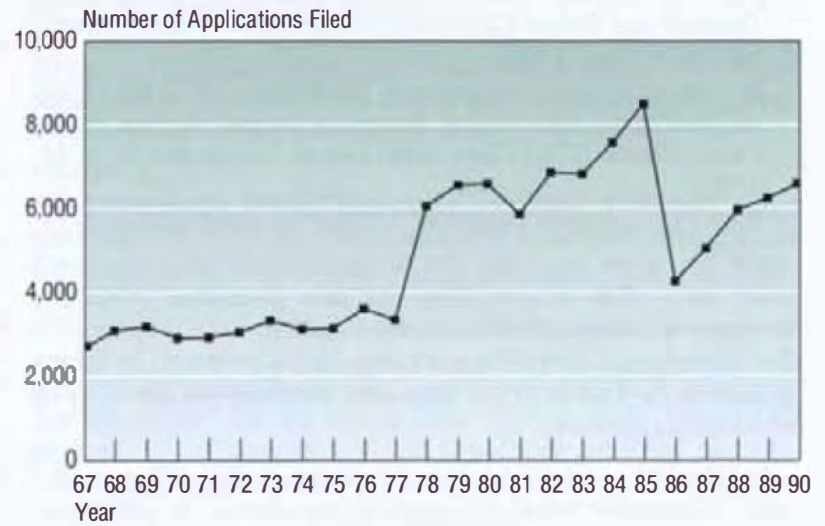
The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Austria each year between 1973 and 1991. In 1977, the Government of Austria awarded him the "Grosses silbernes Ehrenzeichen mit dem Stern."

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

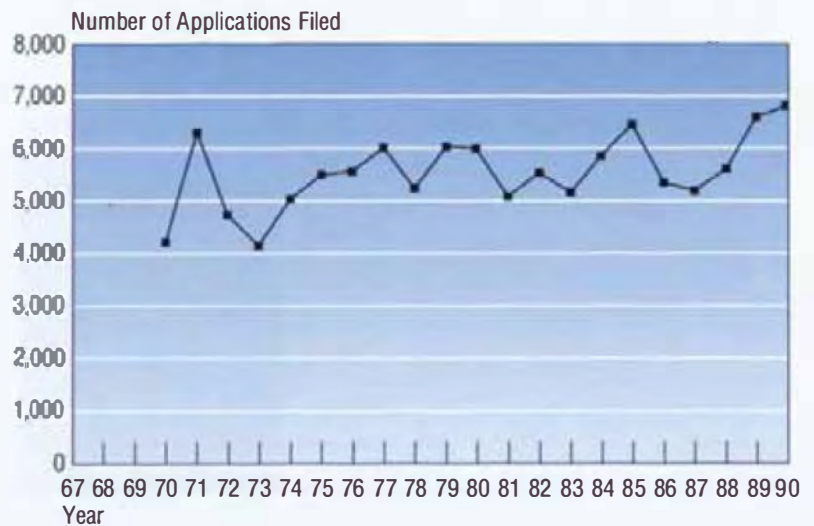
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Winfried Lang
(since 1991)

Bahamas



POPULATION (1991) 250,000

CAPITAL Nassau

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH THE BAHAMAS IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1977)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1973)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1973)



NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

Registrar General's Department
Office of the Attorney General
Nassau

Registrar General in 1992
Mrs. Kelphe Cunningham
(since 1991)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

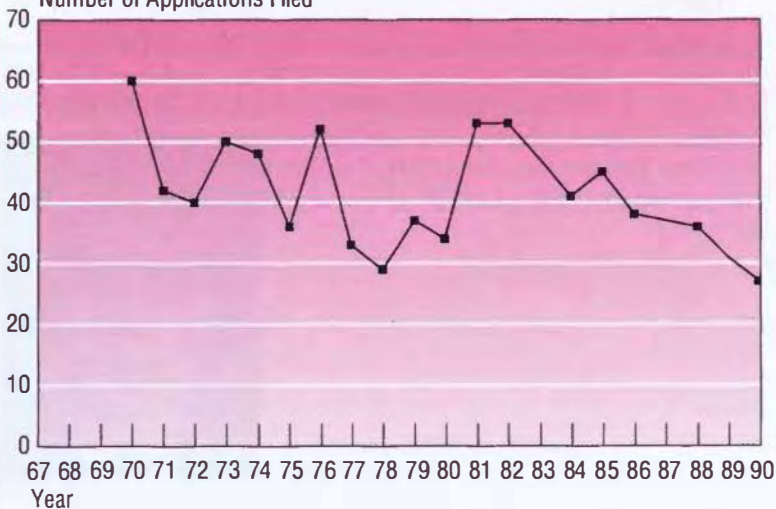
WIPO missions to give advice on draft legislation and on the legal structure for the protection of industrial property were undertaken to the Bahamas in 1980 and 1981.

Between 1967 and 1991, five nationals of the Bahamas received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

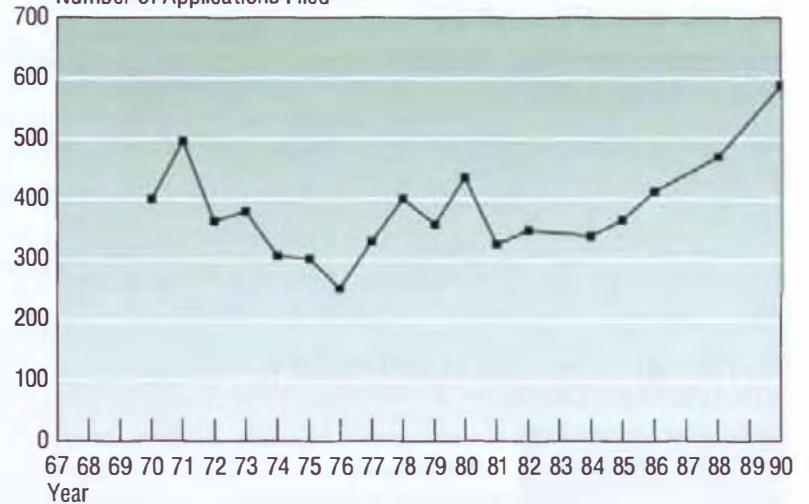
Patents 1967-90

Number of Applications Filed



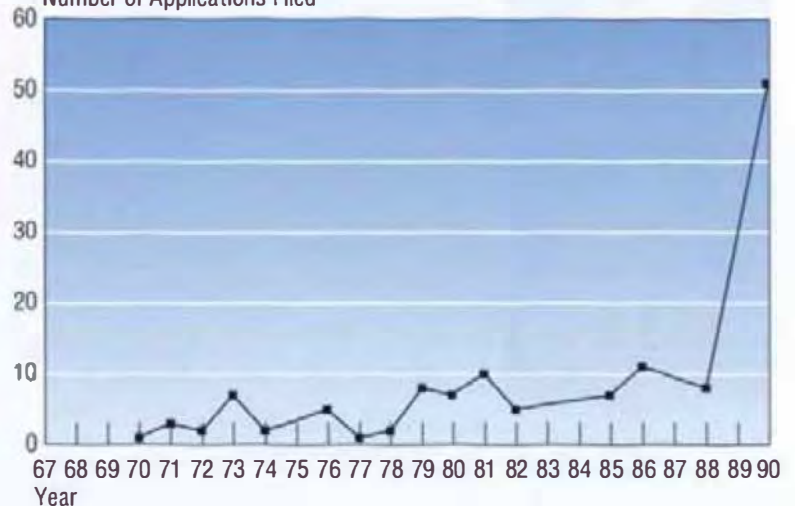
Trademarks 1967-90

Number of Applications Filed



Industrial Designs 1967-90

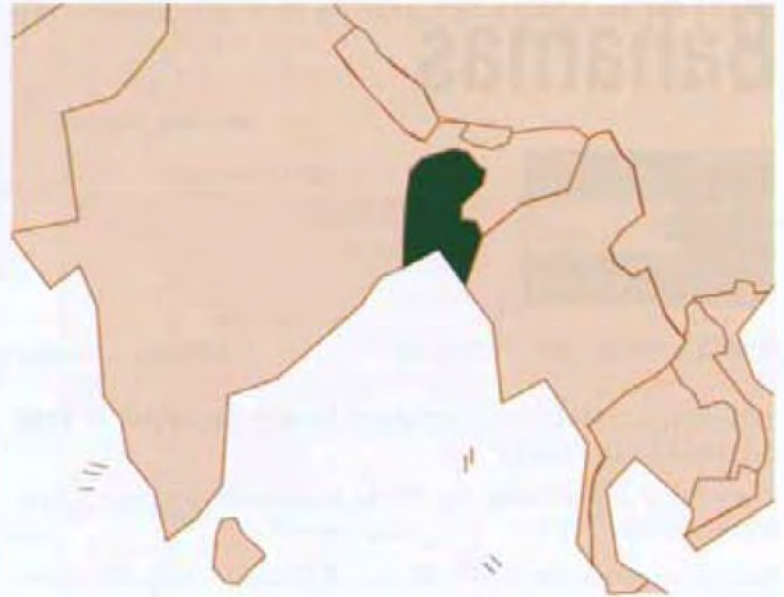
Number of Applications Filed



Bangladesh



POPULATION (1991) 113,300,000
CAPITAL Dhaka



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH BANGLADESH IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1985)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1991)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Department of Patents, Designs and Trademarks
Ministry of Industries
Dhaka

Controller of Patents and Designs in 1992
Mr. Md. Abdul Kalam Azad
(since 1988)



Registrar of Trademarks in 1992
Mr. Md. Moazzam Hussain
(since 1986)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Registrar of Copyright
Copyright Office
Dhaka

Registrar of Copyright in 1992
Mr. M. Maniruddin
(since 1980)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Bangladesh has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Bangladesh of the following seminars for nationals of Bangladesh:

National Seminar on Industrial Property (Dhaka, March 27 to 29, 1984)

National Seminar on Trademarks (Dhaka, October 19 to 21, 1985).

A national project, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, commenced in 1990 following a one-year preparatory assistance phase in 1989. The project, on the Modernization and Strengthening of the Industrial Property System, involved UNDP assistance of US\$162,000. On December 31, 1991, UNDP assistance of US\$61,000 had been delivered.

Furthermore, Bangladesh benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Asia and the Pacific.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Bangladesh:

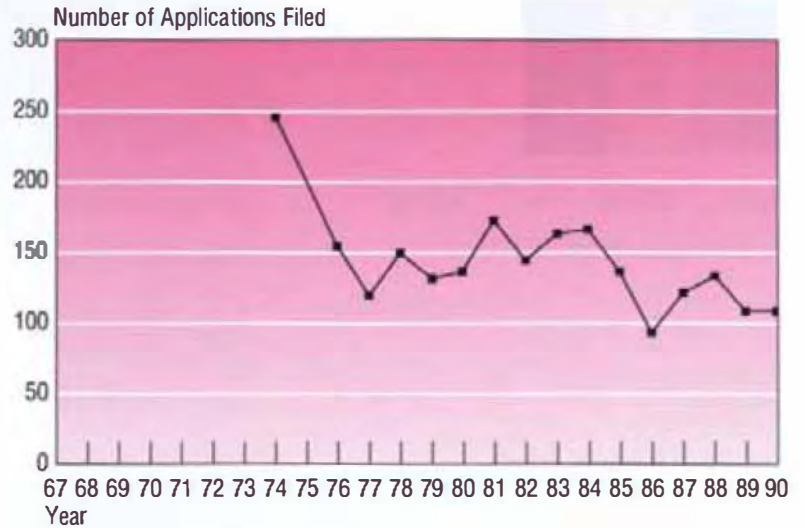
- legal advice on patent, trademark and copyright legislation,
- technical assistance related to industrial property office organization, management and automation, streamlining of industrial property procedures, and provision of technological information services based on patent documentation,
- five state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Twelve WIPO advisory missions were sent to Bangladesh between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

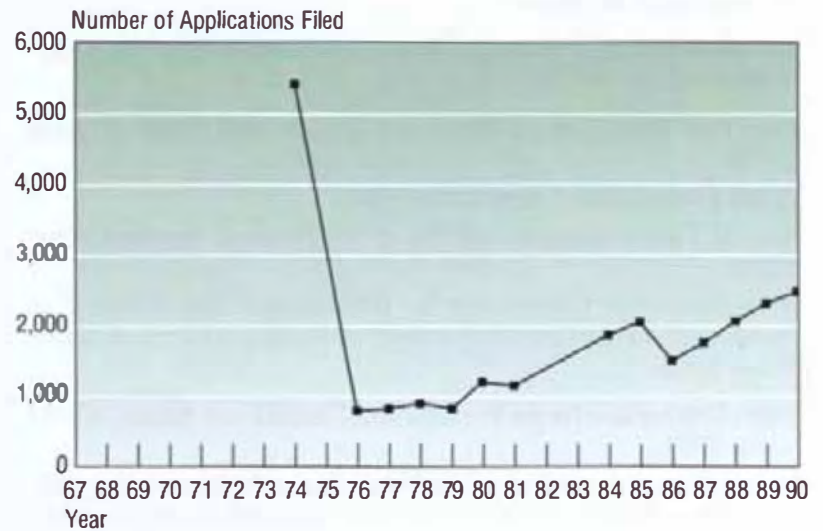
Between 1967 and 1991, 65 nationals of Bangladesh received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

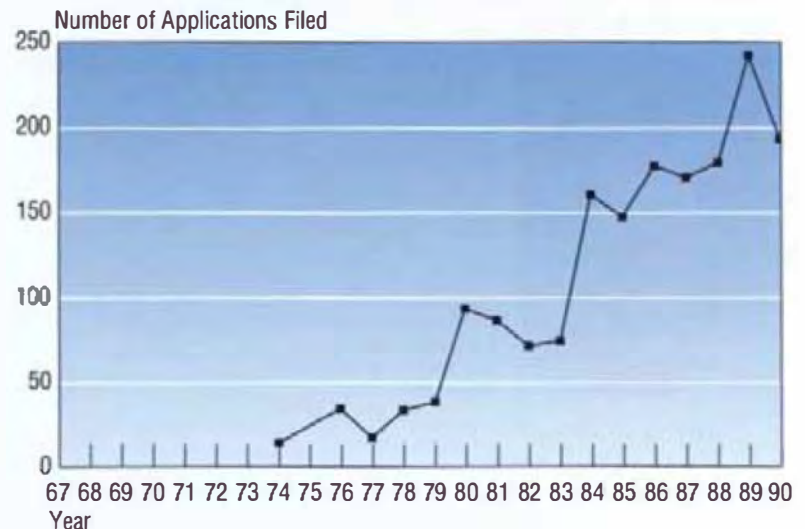
Patents 1967-90



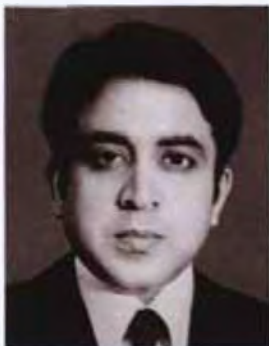
Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Mufleh R. Osmany (since 1991)

Barbados



POPULATION (1991) 250,000

CAPITAL Bridgetown



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH BARBADOS IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1979)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1985)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1985)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1986)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1985)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1983)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1983)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1983)

NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Corporate Affairs and Intellectual Property Office
Ministry of Justice and Public Safety
Bridgetown

Registrar in 1992
Ms. Jennifer C. Edwards
(since 1990)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Barbados has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Barbados of the following meetings for nationals of Barbados and of other developing countries:

National Seminar on Intellectual Property (with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)) (Bridgetown, November 10 to 12, 1980)

Caribbean Regional Seminar on Industrial Property (Bridgetown, May 25 to 29, 1981)

Ministerial Level Meeting for the English-Speaking Caribbean Countries, Haiti and Suriname to Consider Cooperation in the Field of Industrial Property (Bridgetown, March 4 to 8, 1985)

Caribbean Regional General Introductory Course on Intellectual Property (Bridgetown, August 20 to 24, 1990).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Barbados:

legislative advice on the preparation and implementation of industrial property and copyright laws,

administrative advice on the organization of the industrial property office,

technical assistance on the automation of trademark operations.

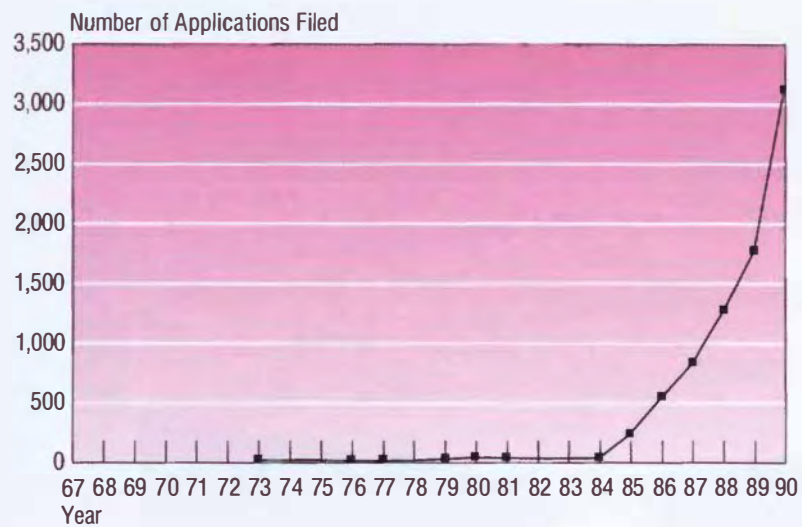
Furthermore, Barbados benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Fourteen WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials or consultants were sent to Barbados between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

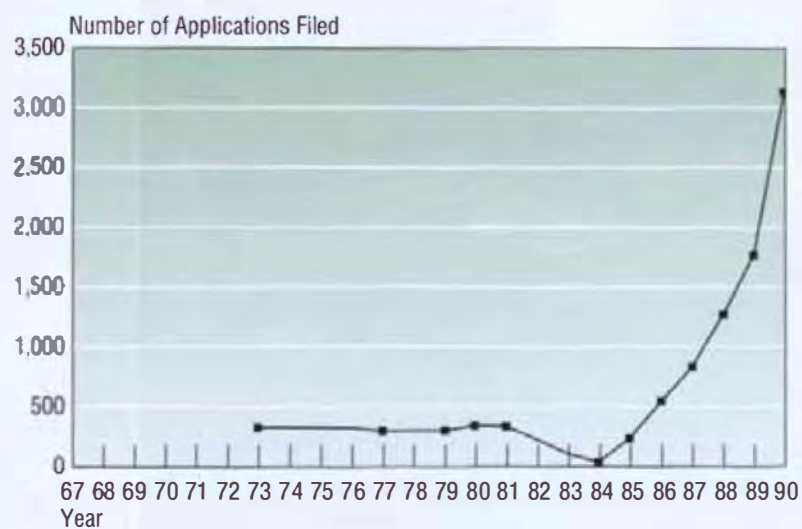
During the same period, 10 nationals of Barbados received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



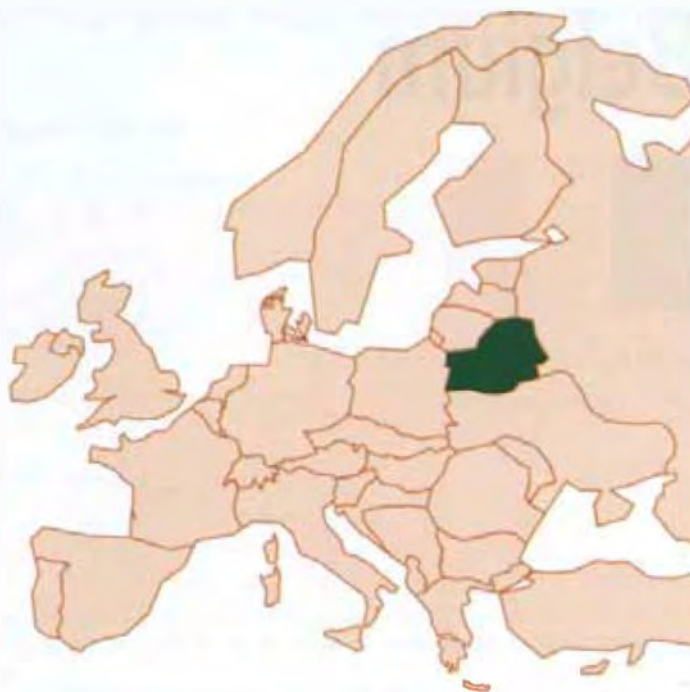


Belarus



POPULATION (1991) 10,200,000

CAPITAL Minsk



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH BELARUS IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1970)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



State Patent Office
Minsk

Director in 1992
Mr. Valeriy I. Kudaschov
(since 1992)

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Anatoli A. Mardovitch
(since 1991)

Belgium



POPULATION (1991) 9,900,000

CAPITAL Brussels



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH BELGIUM IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1975)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1884)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1981)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1892)

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (since 1983)

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (since 1979)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (since 1976)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1962)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1887)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Industrial Property Office
Administration of Commerce
Ministry of Economic Affairs
Brussels

Director General in 1992
Mr. Léopold Wuyts
(since 1983)

Belgium is a member of the European Patent Organisation (EPO) and the Benelux Trademark Office/Benelux Designs Office (BBM/BBDM).

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Diplomatic Conference

The Government of Belgium hosted the Diplomatic Conference on the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite, which was held in Brussels from May 6 to 21, 1974.

Other WIPO Meetings Held in Belgium

Intergovernmental Committee on the Rome Convention (Brussels, May 6 to 11, 1974)

Seminars on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (with the Royal Flemish Society of Engineers (K VIV), the Center for International Industrial Property Studies (CEIPI), the Institute of Professional Representatives Before the European Patent Office (EPI) and the European Patent Office (EPO)) (Antwerp, January 27, 1989, and January 11, 1991).

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

During the period from 1967 to 1991, three Belgian nationals have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries.

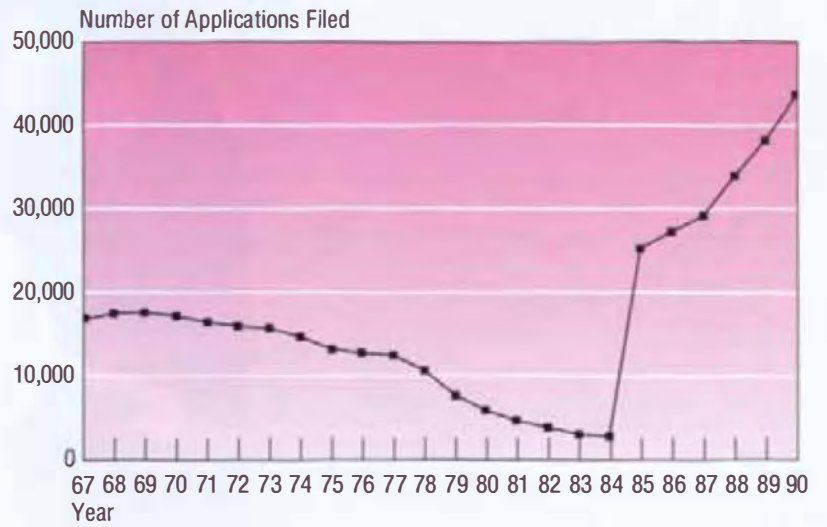
The Government of Belgium has also received 13 nationals of developing countries for individual training in the field of intellectual property. Furthermore, nationals of developing countries have been received for individual training by the Belgian Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers (SABAM) (11) and Compu-Mark (3).

Visits

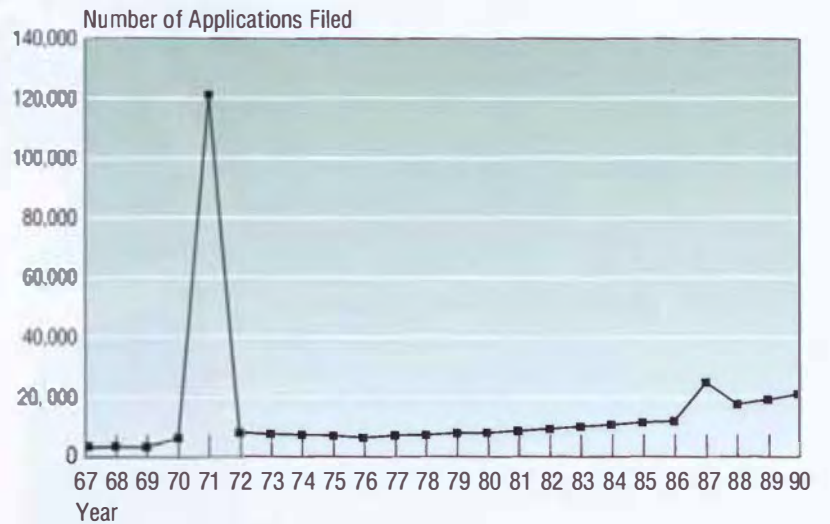
The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Belgium in 1974.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

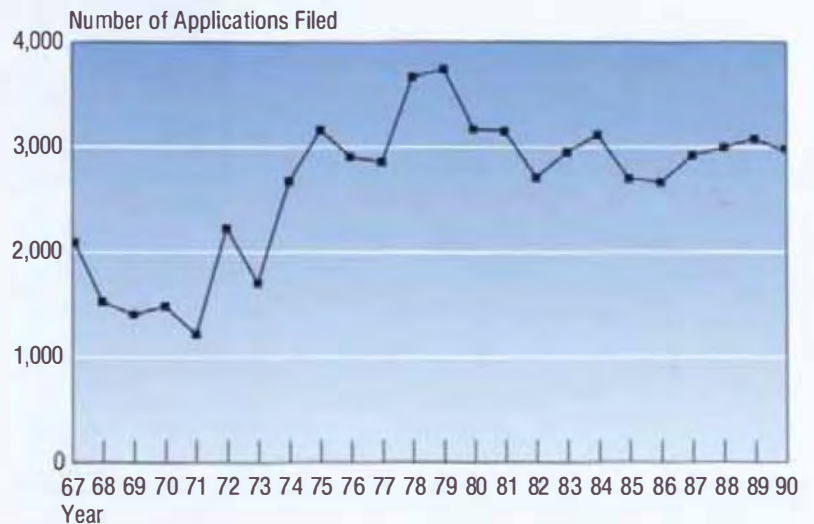
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Alexis Reyn
(since 1991)



Benin



POPULATION (1991) 4,700,000

CAPITAL Cotonou

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH BENIN IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1975)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1967)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1987)

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (since 1986)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1979)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1961)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



National Industrial Property Center (CENAPI)
Ministry of Industry and Smaller Business
Cotonou

Director in 1992
Mrs. Lola Juliette D. Ayité
(since 1982)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Copyright Office of Benin (BUBEDRA)
Ministry of Culture and Communication
Cotonou

Director in 1992
Mr. Didier Falade
(since 1991)

Benin is a member of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).



COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Benin has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Benin of the following meetings for nationals of Benin and of other developing countries:

Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for French-speaking Africa (with the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI)) (Cotonou, March 25 to 27, 1985)

National Copyright Seminar (Cotonou, September 2 to 6, 1985)

Subregional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-speaking Africa (with OAPI) (Cotonou, August 20 to September 9, 1988).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Benin legislative and administrative advice on the establishment and strengthening of the national industrial property administration as well as on the collective administration of copyright.

Furthermore, Benin benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

Twelve WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were also sent to Benin between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 56 nationals of Benin received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE

Ambassador Edmond Cakpo-Tozo
(Resident in Brussels)

Bolivia



POPULATION (1991) 7,400,000

CAPITAL La Paz



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH BOLIVIA IS PARTY

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1985)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Industrial Property Department
General Directorate of Standards and
Technology
Ministry of Industry, Commerce and
Tourism
La Paz

Head in 1992
Mr. Miguel Román Mallea

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION

Bolivian Institute of Culture
Ministry of Education and Culture
La Paz

Director in 1992
Mr. Mario Bedoya

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Bolivia has cooperated with WIPO in the organization, in Bolivia, of the following seminars for nationals of Bolivia and of other developing countries:

Subregional Seminar on Trademarks for Andean Countries (La Paz, October 10 to 14, 1986)

National Seminar on Copyright (La Paz, April 9 and 10, 1990).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Bolivia:

advice on legal and administrative aspects of patents and trademarks, and comments on a draft copyright law,

technical assistance related to patent classification, search and examination, the utilization of patents as a source of technological information and the transfer of technology,

sixteen state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Bolivia benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Latin America and the Caribbean.

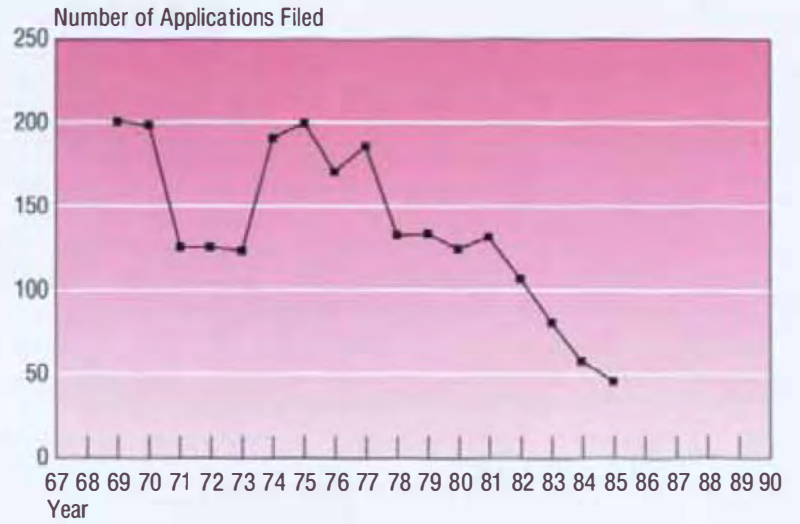
Eighteen WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Bolivia between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 47 nationals of Bolivia received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

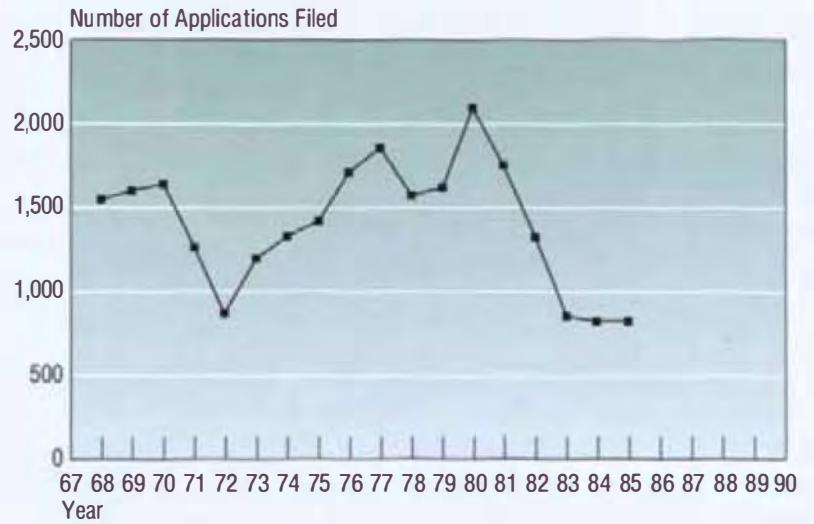
During the same period, one Bolivian national has acted as a speaker in a training course held in a developing country.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Jorge Soruco
(since 1991)



Brazil



POPULATION (1991) 150,400,000
CAPITAL Brasilia

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH BRAZIL IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1975)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1884)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1978)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1896)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1984)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (since 1975)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1922)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1965)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1975)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



National Institute of Industrial Property
Rio de Janeiro

President in 1992
Mr. Paulo Afonso Pereira
(since 1990)



NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Coordination of Copyright
Department of Planning and Coordination
Secretariat of Culture of the Presidency of
the Republic
Brasilia

Coordinator of Copyright in 1992
Mr. Otávio Carlos Monteiro
Afonso dos Santos
(since 1991)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Brazil has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Brazil of the following meetings for nationals of Brazil and of other developing countries:

First Continental Conference on Copyright (with the Inter-American Copyright Institute (IIDA)) (São Paulo, June 1977)

Latin American Regional Seminar on the Technical Functions of Industrial Property Offices (Rio de Janeiro, March 23 to April 10, 1981)

National Seminar on the Setting Up of Patent Departments in Industrial Enterprises (São Paulo, November 7 to 9, 1981)

Interregional Training Course on Patent Administration for Latin American and Portuguese-speaking African Countries (Rio de Janeiro, November 3 to 19, 1982)

Latin American Regional Training Course for Transfer of Technology Negotiators (Rio de Janeiro, July 11 to 13, 1983)

Latin American Regional Training Course on Patent Administration (Rio de Janeiro, October 10 to 28, 1983)

Latin American Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Developing Countries (Rio de Janeiro, November 12 to 30, 1984)

Latin American Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (with the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA)) (Brasilia, April 16 to 26, 1985)

Latin American Regional Expert Meeting on Patent Management and Licensing Activities of Research and Development Institutions in Developing Countries (Rio de Janeiro, August 19 to 22, 1985)

Latin American Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Developing Countries (Rio de Janeiro, October 14 to 21, 1985)

Round Table on Intellectual Property (Brasilia, September 22 to 24, 1986)

Latin American Regional Seminar on Industrial Property (Rio de Janeiro, October 7 to 23, 1986)

Latin American Regional Training Course on Industrial Property (Rio de Janeiro, October 6 to 23, 1987)

Latin American Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and its Impact on the Development Process (Rio de Janeiro, October 11 to 27, 1988)

Latin American Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and its Impact on the Development Process (Rio de Janeiro, October 2 to 20, 1989)

Regional Expert Group on Support Services to Inventors and Innovators in Latin America and the Caribbean (São Paulo, September 25 to 29, 1990)

National Seminar on Patent Documentation as a Source of Technological Information (Rio de Janeiro, October 18 to 19, 1990)

Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries (Rio de Janeiro, December 3 to 7, 1990)

National Seminars on Patent Documentation as a Source of Information (with the European Patent Office (EPO)) (Porto Alegre, São Paulo, Fortaleza and Belo Horizonte, May 13 to 24, 1991)

Meeting of Governmental Experts on the Management of Industrial Property Offices (Rio de Janeiro, October 7 to 11, 1991)

Latin American Regional Advanced Training Course on Patents (Rio de Janeiro, December 2 to 13, 1991).

Three national projects, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO were carried out in Brazil. The first project, on the Modernization of the Brazilian

Patent System, was executed between 1973 and 1982 and involved UNDP assistance of US\$5,309,000. The second, on the Promotion of the Use of the Services of the National Institute of Industrial Property, was executed between 1987 and 1991 and involved UNDP assistance of US\$191,000. The third project, on the Modernization and Automation of the National Institute of Industrial Property, was carried out in 1991 and involved UNDP assistance of US\$49,000.

Furthermore, Brazil benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Brazil:

legislative advice on industrial property and copyright, technical assistance related to office organization and management, patent search and examination, the classification of and access to patent documentation, including on-line patent data bases, patent appeals and automation of patent and trademark administration,

seventy-seven state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

One hundred forty-nine WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials or consultants were also sent to Brazil between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 75 Brazilian nationals received fellowships either under the UNDP-financed national projects executed by WIPO or under the WIPO development cooperation program for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

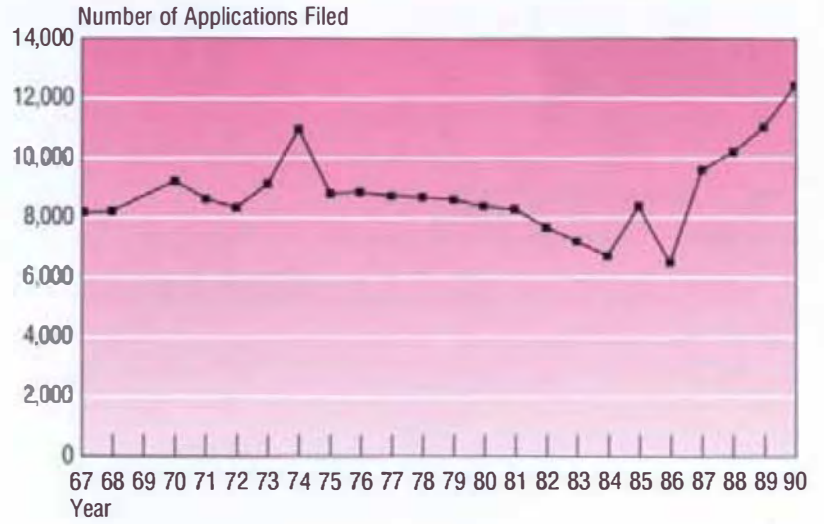
During the same period, the Government of Brazil contributed to WIPO's development cooperation program by receiving 30 nationals of developing countries for individual training in various fields of intellectual property. In addition, 31 nationals of Brazil have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries. The Government has organized jointly with WIPO, each year since 1982, a regional training course on industrial property and contributed to the financing of that course (see above).

Visits

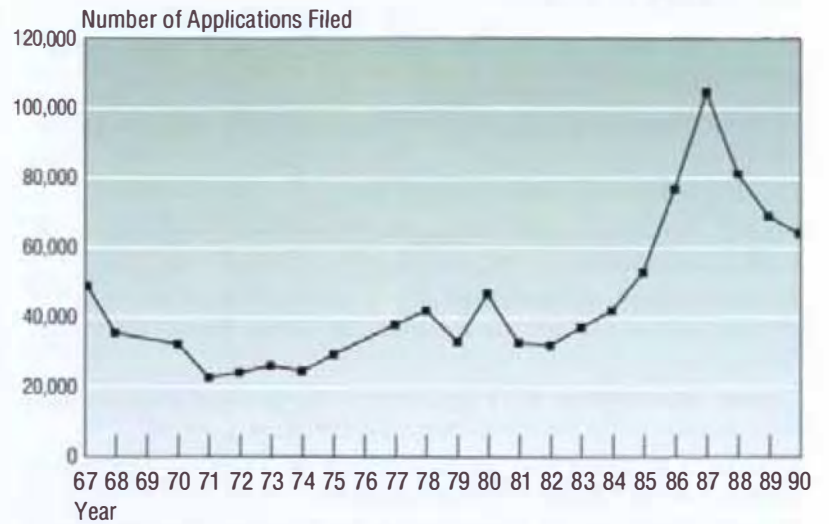
The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Brazil in 1977.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

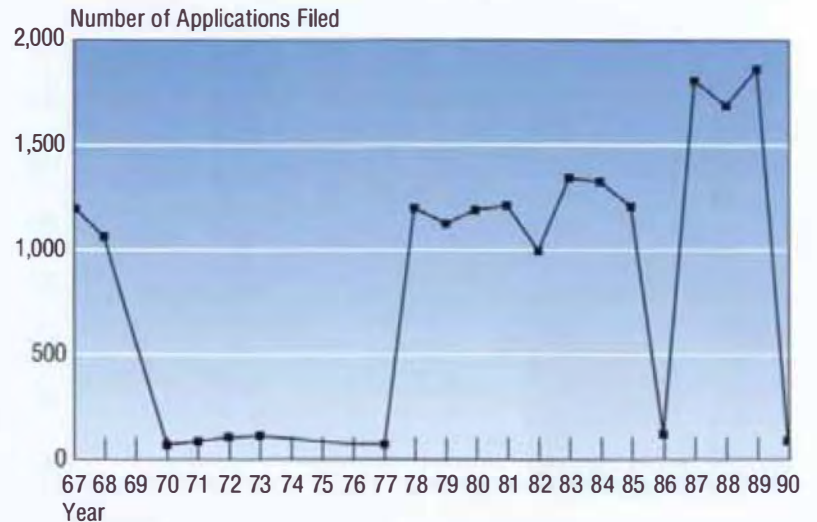
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



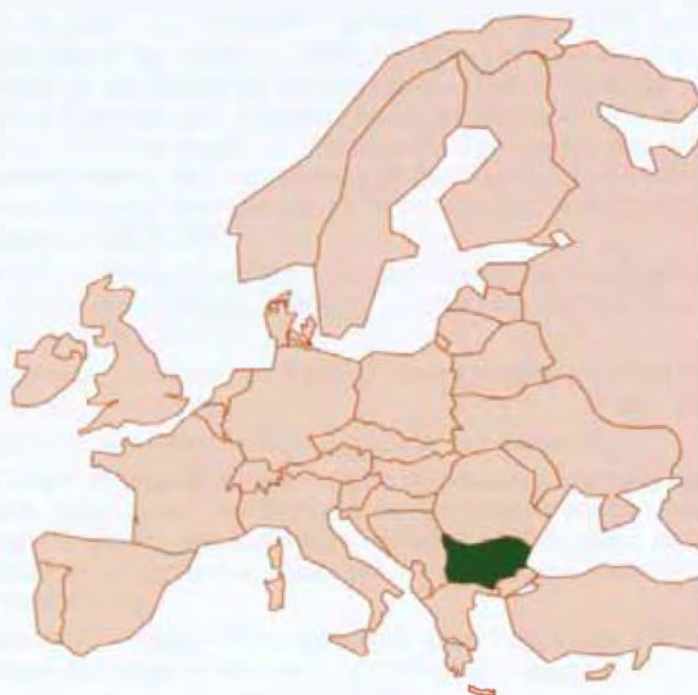
Ambassador Celso Luiz Nunes Amorim (since 1991)

Bulgaria



POPULATION (1991) 9,000,000

CAPITAL Sofia



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH BULGARIA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1970)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1921)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1984)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1985)

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (since 1980)

Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (since 1975)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1975)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1984)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1921)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Institute of Inventions and Rationalizations
Sofia

Director General in 1992
Mr. Kristo Iliev
(since 1977)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in Bulgaria

World Exhibition of Young Inventors (Plovdiv, November 4 to 30, 1985)

International Symposium on Young Inventors and Innovators in Economic and Technological Development and EXPO 1991 (Plovdiv, June 7 to July 7, 1991)

Technical Assistance

The Government of Bulgaria has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Bulgaria of the following meetings for nationals of Bulgaria and other Central and Eastern European countries, or for nationals of developing countries:

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (Sofia, May 21, 1984),

International Seminar on Inventiveness for Development Purposes (Plovdiv, November 12 to 15, 1985),

African Regional Training Course on the Promotion of Inventive and Innovative Activity (Varna, October 19 to 26, 1988),

Regional Training Course on Patent Documentation and Searching for Certain European Countries (Sofia, October 22 to November 2, 1990).

Furthermore, Bulgaria benefited from activities undertaken under a UNDP-regional project executed by WIPO in the field of patent information.

Between 1967 and 1991, 12 nationals of Bulgaria received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

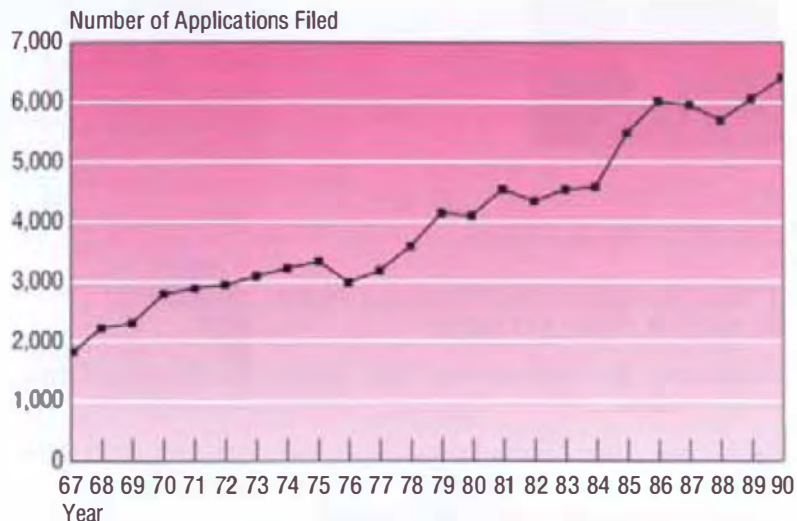
The Government of Bulgaria has also received 12 nationals of developing countries for individual training in the field of intellectual property.

Visits

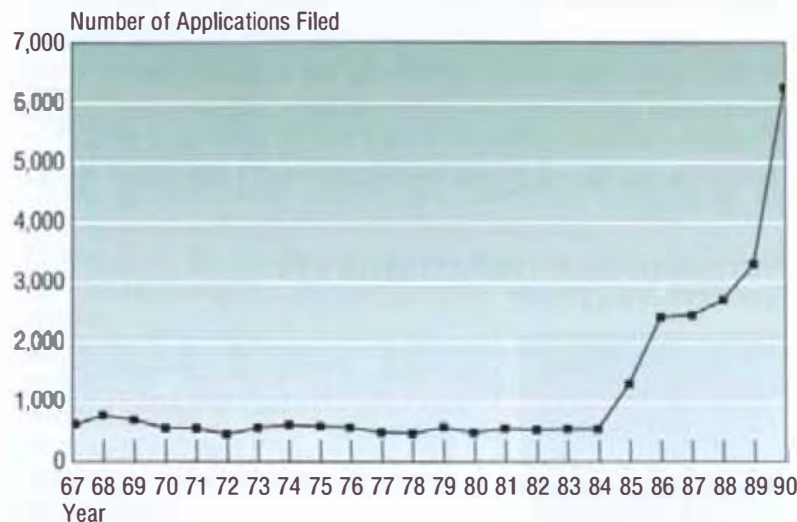
The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogoch, visited Bulgaria in 1978, 1980, 1984 and 1985. In 1985, the Government of Bulgaria awarded him the "Madara Horseman" Order.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

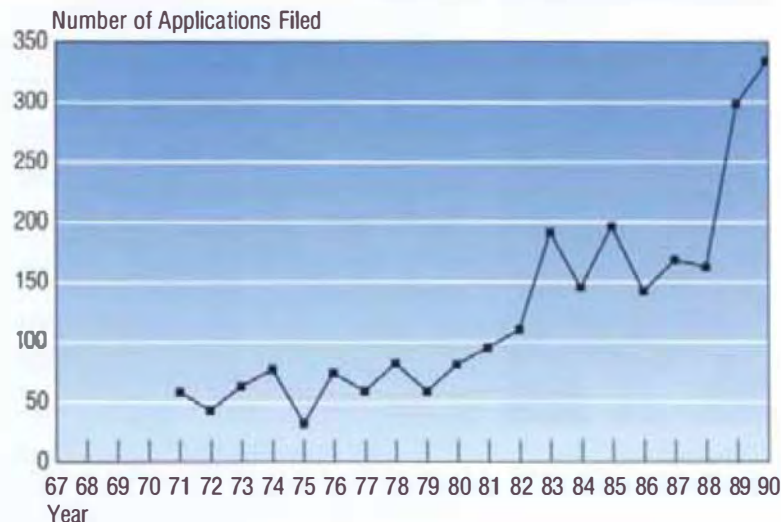
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Todor Dichev
(since 1990)

Burkina Faso



POPULATION (1991) 9,000,000

CAPITAL Ouagadougou

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH BURKINA FASO IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1975)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1963)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1989)

Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (since 1975)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1963)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1988)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1988)

Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works (since 1991)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



National Industrial Property Structure
Directorate of Industrial Development
Ministry of Industry, Trade and Mining
Ouagadougou

Head in 1992
Mrs. Marie Blanche Bado
(since 1984)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Copyright Office of Burkina Faso (BBDA)
Secretariat of State for Culture
Ministry of Information and Culture
Ouagadougou

Director in 1992
Mr. Simon Ouedraogo
(since 1988)



COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Burkina Faso has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Ouagadougou of a National Innovation Week (December 13 to 16, 1988) and a National Exhibition of Inventions and Innovations (January 10 to 13, 1991) for nationals of Burkina Faso.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Burkina Faso:

- legislative and administrative advice on the modernization of the industrial property system,

- technical assistance related to the organization of national exhibitions of inventions and the establishment of a national copyright administration,

- five state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Burkina Faso benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

Seven WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Burkina Faso between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 38 nationals of Burkina Faso received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

Burkina Faso is a member of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).

Burundi



POPULATION (1991) 5,500,000

CAPITAL Bujumbura

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH BURUNDI IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1977)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1977)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Department of Industrial Research and Documentation
Ministry of Trade and Industry
Bujumbura

Director in 1992 (a.i.)
Mr. Joseph Nsabimana

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION

Department of Arts and Culture
Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture
Bujumbura

Head in 1992
Mr. Gabriel Ntagabo

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Colette Samoya
(since 1992)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Burundi has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Bujumbura (August 27 to 30, 1990) of a Sub-



regional Seminar on Industrial Property for the member States of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL), for nationals of Burundi and of other CEPGL countries.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Burundi:

legislative and administrative advice on industrial property and the revision of the Copyright Law of 1978,

one state-of-the-art search report under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

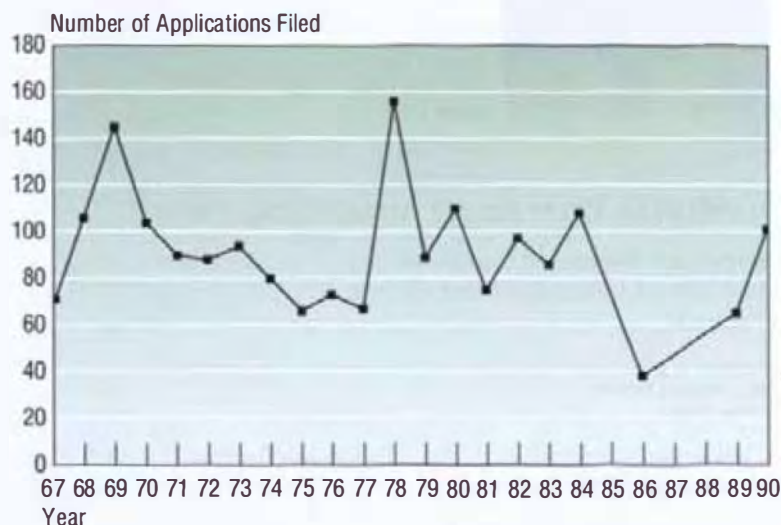
Furthermore, Burundi benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

Six WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Burundi between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 30 nationals of Burundi received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Trademarks 1967-90



Cameroon



POPULATION (1991) 11,500,000

CAPITAL Yaoundé



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH CAMEROON IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1973)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1964)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1978)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1964)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Service for Standardization and Industrial Property
Directorate of Industry
Ministry of Industrial and Commercial Development
Yaoundé

Head in 1992
Mr. Jean-Oscar Tigbo
(since 1979)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION

Copyright Society of Cameroon
Ministry of Information and Culture
Yaoundé

Director in 1992
Mr. Vincent Diboti
(since 1991)

Cameroon is a member of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Cameroon has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Cameroon of the following meetings for nationals of Cameroon and of other developing countries:

Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for French-speaking Africa (Yaoundé, December 2 to 6, 1974)

Regional Meeting for African Countries on Technological Information Contained in Patent Documents (with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)) (Yaoundé, May 17 to 19, 1978)

Subregional African Users' Colloquium on Patent Documentation and Information (with the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and the African Centre for Patent Documentation and Information (CADIB) (Yaoundé, January 14 to 15, 1980)

Regional African Round Table on Copyright (with the African Cultural Institute (ACI), OAPI and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)) (Yaoundé, September 1982)

Subregional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-speaking Africa (with OAPI) (Yaoundé, June 10 to 21, 1985)

Subregional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-speaking Africa (with OAPI) (Yaoundé, June 30 to July 11, 1986)

Subregional Licensing Seminar (with OAPI) (Yaoundé, December 16 to 19, 1986)

Subregional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-speaking Africa (with OAPI) (Yaoundé, June 22 to July 3, 1987)

Regional African Seminar on Trademarks and their Role in Economic Development (Douala, November 23 to 27, 1987)

Patent Documentation and Information Department (DEDIB), Committee of Experts Meeting (Yaoundé, December 15 to 19, 1987)

Subregional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-speaking Africa (with OAPI) (Yaoundé, June 19 to 23, 1989)

Joint Consultative Committee of WIPO, the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT), OAPI and the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO) (Yaoundé, September 20 and 21, 1989)

National Seminar on Industrial Property and the Promotion of Innovation (Douala, May 15 to 17, 1990)

Meeting on Awareness of Industrial Property for African Non-Member Countries of OAPI (Yaoundé, October 16 to 18, 1990)

Subregional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-speaking Africa (with OAPI) (Yaoundé, October 21 to 31, 1991).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Cameroon:

advice on the creation of a national industrial property administration, patent information and documentation, the teaching of intellectual property at university level, and the organization of a national system for collective administration of copyright,

nine state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Cameroon benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

Nine WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were also sent to Cameroon between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 46 nationals of Cameroon received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

Three nationals of Cameroon have acted as speakers in training courses held in developing countries.

In addition, the Copyright Society of Cameroon received two nationals of developing countries for individual training in the field of intellectual property.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Cameroon in 1974, 1980 and 1987.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador François-Xavier Ngoubeyou
(since 1985)

Canada



POPULATION (1991) 26,200,000
CAPITAL Ottawa



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH CANADA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1970)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1925)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1990)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1928)

NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Intellectual Property Directorate
Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada
Hull, Québec

Executive Director of the Intellectual Property Directorate; Commissioner of Patents and Registrar of Trademarks in 1992
Mr. Mart Leesti
(since 1992)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in Canada

Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Patent Offices (Hull, October 23 to 27, 1978)

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (Ottawa, January 16 to 29, 1981)

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (Ottawa, March 6, 1990)

The Government of Canada has, from 1981 to 1984, donated funds-in-trust to WIPO for the purposes of development cooperation. The funds amounted to a total of 131,000 Swiss francs. The activities so funded have included the organization of seminars in developing countries on various aspects of intellectual property, training in Canada of nationals of developing countries, and search and examination carried out by the Canadian Patent Office for ARIPO patent applications.

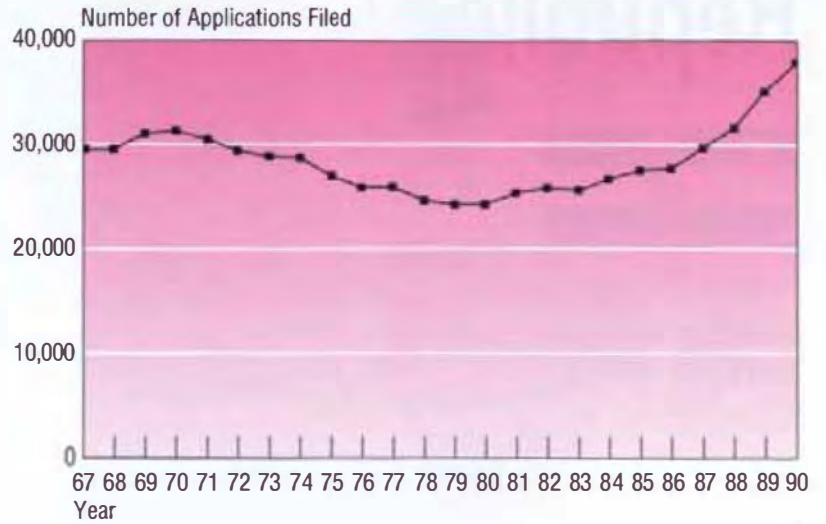
During the period from 1967 to 1991, 12 Canadian nationals have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries. The Government of Canada has also received 28 nationals of developing countries for individual training in the field of intellectual property.

Visits

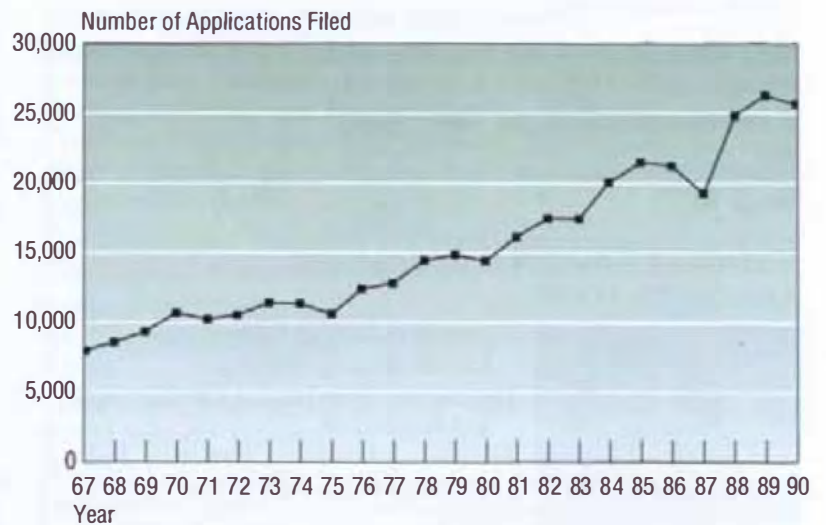
The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Canada in 1975 and 1981.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

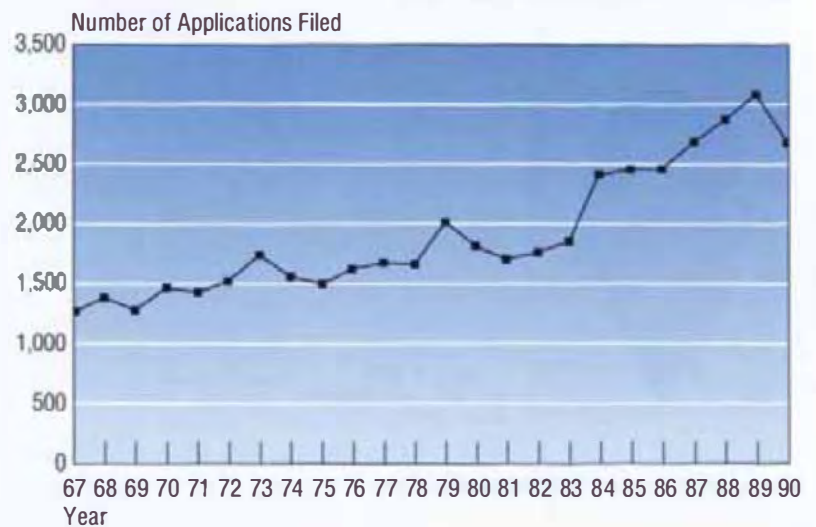
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Gerald E. Shannon
(since 1990)

Central African Republic



POPULATION (1991) 2,750,000

CAPITAL Bangui



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1978)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1963)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1978)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1977)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



National Industrial Property and Standardization Service
Directorate of Industrial Development and Handicraft
Ministry of Finance, Commerce, Industry and Smaller Businesses
Bangui

Head in 1992
Mr. Roger Baguene
(since 1990)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Copyright Office of the Central African Republic (BUCADA)
Bangui

Director in 1992
Mr. A.V. Edia Djobolo
(since 1990)

The Central African Republic is a member of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of the Central African Republic cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Bangui (July 7 to 9, 1987) of a National Seminar on Copyright for nationals of the Central African Republic.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of the Central African Republic:

- legal advice on draft copyright legislation,
- advice on the creation and modernization of the national industrial property administration.

Furthermore, the Central African Republic benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

Five WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials were also sent to the Central African Republic between 1967 and 1991. Between 1967 and 1991, 34 nationals of the Central African Republic received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE

Ambassador Nestor Kombot-Naguemon
(Resident in Bonn)

Chad



POPULATION (1991) 4,300,000

CAPITAL N'Djamena



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH CHAD IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1970)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1963)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1978)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1971)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Industrial Property and Technology
Division
Directorate of Industry and Cooperatives
Ministry of Trade and Industry
N'djamena

Head in 1992
Mr. André N'Djeboua Nekodjimbaye
(since 1985)

Chad is a member of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Chad has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in N'djamena (February 6 to 10, 1989) of a Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property for Magistrates for nationals of Chad and of other developing countries. The Seminar was organized in cooperation with the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Chad legislative advice on copyright.

Furthermore, Chad benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

Three WIPO advisory missions on possible cooperation between WIPO and the Government of Chad in the field of industrial property were also sent to Chad in 1974 and 1989.

Between 1967 and 1991, 29 nationals of Chad received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

Chile



POPULATION (1991) 13,100,000

CAPITAL Santiago



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH CHILE IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1975)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1991)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1983)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1970)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1974)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1977)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Industrial Property Department
Under-Secretariat for Economic Affairs
Ministry of Economy, Development and
Reconstruction
Santiago

Head in 1992
Mr. Jaime Palma Oyedo
(since 1989)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Intellectual Property Registry
Santiago

Head in 1992
Mrs. Dina Herrera Sierpe

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Chile has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Chile of the following meetings for nationals of Chile and of other developing countries:

National Workshop on Patent Documentation (Santiago, December 16 to 20, 1985)

National Seminar on Industrial Property (Santiago, April 23 to 25, 1986)

Fifth Meeting of Directors of Industrial Property Offices of Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay (Santiago, October 15 and 16, 1990)

National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Santiago, December 10 to 16, 1990)

National Seminar on Appellations of Origin (Santiago, November 13 and 14, 1991)

Latin American Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (with the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA)) (Viña del Mar, March 30 to April 8, 1992)

Seventh International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of Authors, Performers and Producers) (with the University of Chile) (Santiago, April 9 to 11, 1992).

A national project, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, was carried out between 1985 and 1991. The project, on the Rationalization of the Industrial Property Administration, involved UNDP cooperation of US\$226,000. A second national project, on the Creation of a National Institute of Industrial Property and Patent Information, commenced in 1991.

Furthermore, Chile benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Chile:

legislative advice on patents, trademarks and copyright,

technical assistance related to office organization, management and automation, patent classification and examination, utilization of patent documentation as a source of technological information, trademark administration and the establishment of the industrial property office as an autonomous institution, forty-eight state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Fifty-five WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Chile between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 59 nationals of Chile received fellowships either under the UNDP-financed project executed by WIPO or under the WIPO development cooperation program for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

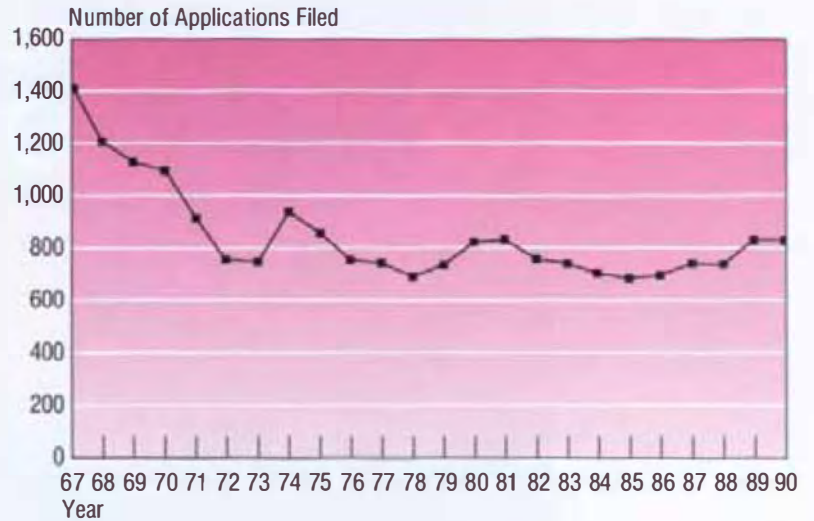
During the same period, 15 nationals of Chile have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries.

Visits

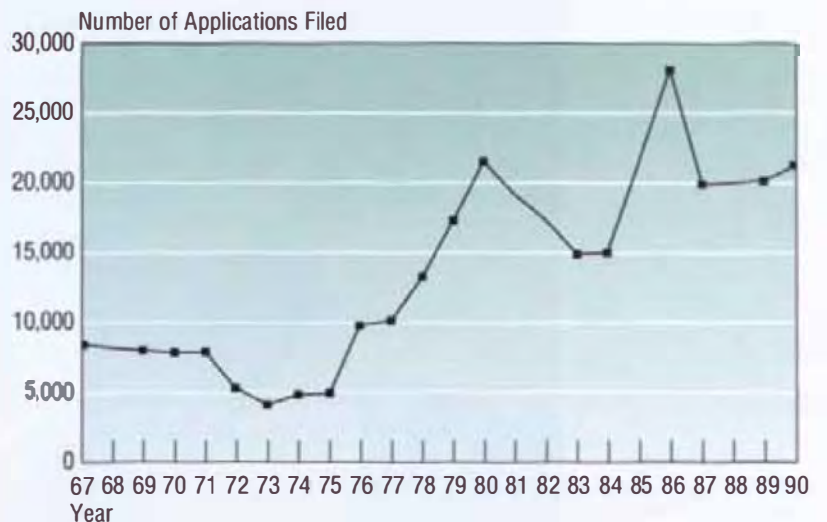
The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Chile in 1967 and 1992.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

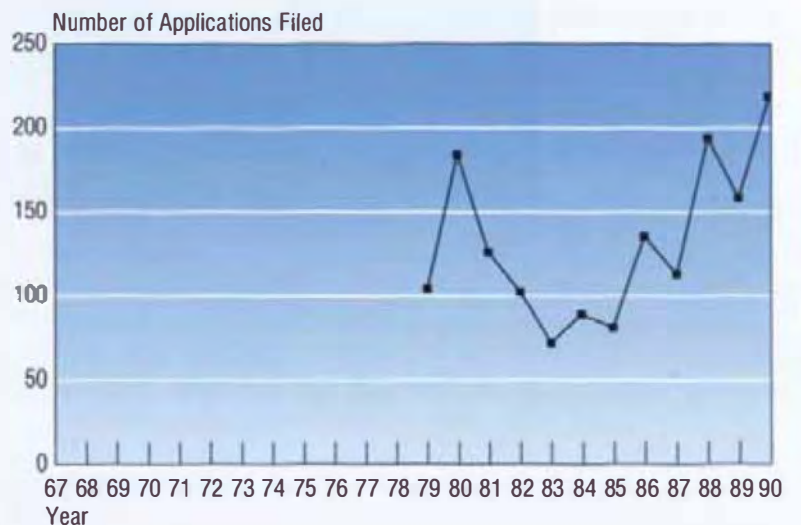
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Ernesto Tironi (since 1992)

LEGAL TRAINING COURSE ON PATENTS

Organized by the
World Intellectual Property Organization
at the invitation of the
State Science and Technology Commission
of the People's Republic of China

Beijing, October 20 to November 14, 1980

世界知识产权组织



WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION

China



POPULATION (1991) 1,200,000,000

CAPITAL Beijing



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH CHINA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1980)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1985)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1989)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1992)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



(Patents)
Patent Office of the People's Republic of China
Beijing

Director General in 1992
Mr. Gao Lulin
(since 1987)



(Marks)
Trademark Office
State Administration for Industry and Commerce of the People's Republic of China
Beijing

Director in 1992
Mr. Li Jizhong
(from 1982 to 1985 and since 1988 to present)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



National Copyright Administration of China
Beijing

Director General in 1992
Mr. Song Muwen
(since 1988)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of China has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in China of the following meetings for nationals of China and of other developing countries:

National Seminar on Industrial Property Licenses and Technology Transfer Arrangements (Shanghai, October 22 to November 21, 1979)

National Training Course on the Use of the International Patent Classification (IPC) (Beijing, November 12 to 30, 1979)

National Legal Training Course on Patents (Beijing, October 20 to November 14, 1980)

National Patent Agency Course (Beijing, February 23 to 26, 1981)

National Patent Documentation Seminar (Beijing, October 6 to 10, 1981)

National Copyright Course (Beijing, May 10 to 21, 1982)

National Legal Training Course on Trademarks (Beijing, May 11 to 20, 1982)

National Workshop on Industrial Property Rights in Joint Venture Arrangements (Beijing, November 5 to 11, 1982)

National Training Course on Drafting of Patent Applications (Beijing, October 17 to 28, 1983)

National Training Course on the Classification and Examination of Trademarks (Beijing, October 24 to 28, 1983)

National Course on the Judicial Aspects of Industrial Property (Beijing, August 13 to 17, 1984)

Regional Asian Trademarks Seminar (Beijing, August 13 to 16, 1984)

National Copyright Course (Nanjing, November 11 to 22, 1985)

National Advanced Patent Course (Shanghai, November 11 to December 6, 1985)

Regional Course on Patent Trial Procedures (Beijing, December 9 to 18, 1986)

Asian and Pacific Regional Symposium on Intellectual Property Law Teaching and Research (Beijing, November 9 to 13, 1987)

International Symposium on Creativity and the Promotion of Inventive Activities (with the International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA)) (Beijing, October 10 to 14, 1988)

Asian and Pacific Regional Training Course on Copyright Trials (Beijing, October 30 to November 3, 1989)

Worldwide Symposium on the International Patent System in the Twenty-First Century (Beijing, November 1 and 2, 1989)

Asian Regional Symposium on Unfair Competition (Beijing, November 3 and 4, 1989)

Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Food Processing Industry (Beijing, April 8 to 11, 1991)

National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions of Broadcasting and Sound Recordings (Beijing, November 25 to 29, 1991).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of China:

extensive legal advice on patents, trademarks, and copyright, leading to the adoption of the first Chinese Patent Law (in 1984), the revised Chinese Trademark Law (in 1982), and the first Chinese Copyright Law (in 1990), respectively, as well as in respect of the accession of China to the Convention Establishing WIPO, the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International

Registration of Marks and the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, as well as the proposed accession of China to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT); legal advice was also given on protection against unfair competition, the protection of integrated circuits and computer software,

technical assistance related to the establishment and management of a national industrial property administration, the computerization of industrial property administration procedures, patent classification, search and examination, trademark and industrial designs administration, the establishment and management of nation-wide patent information services, the establishment of a patent and trademark agency system, the organization of a national system for the collective administration of copyright, intellectual property law teaching at university level and judicial aspects of industrial property,

three state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, China benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Asia and the Pacific.

Sixty-eight WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to China between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 248 nationals of China received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

During the same period, the Government of China contributed to WIPO's development cooperation program by receiving two nationals from developing countries for individual training in various fields of industrial property. In addition, nine nationals of China have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, other developing countries.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited China in 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1988, 1989 and 1991. In 1991, the Peking University awarded him the title of "Honorary Professor."

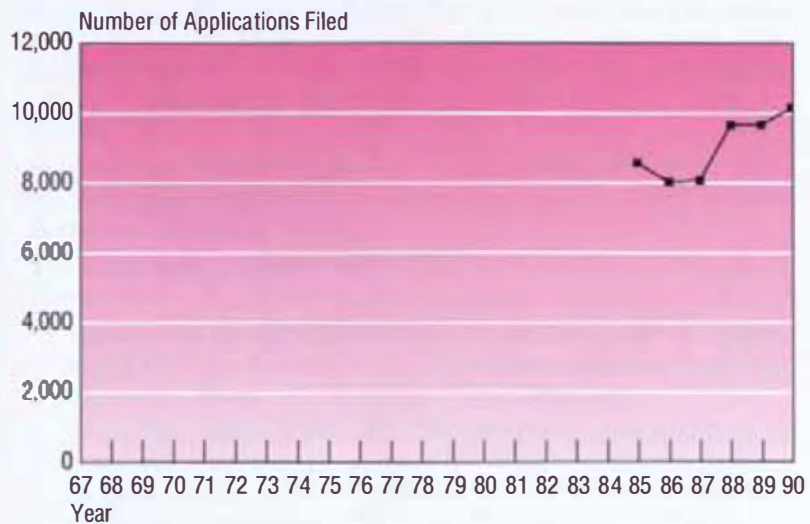
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



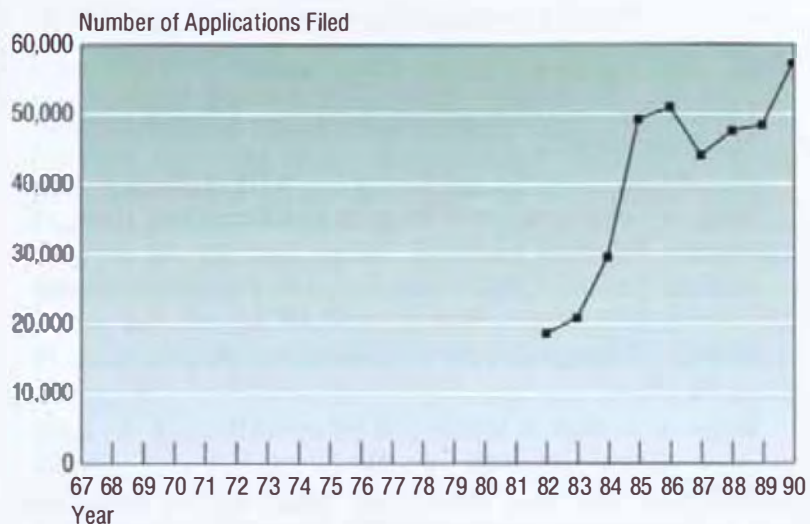
Ambassador Fan Guoxiang
(since 1989)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90

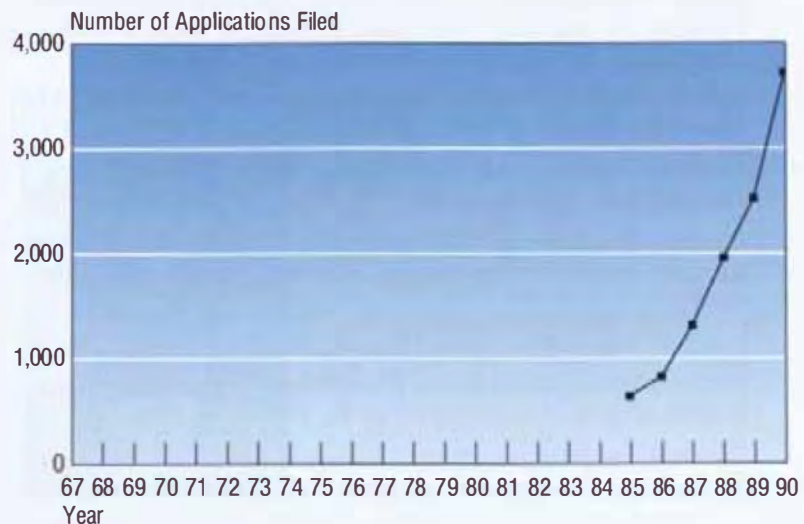


Trademarks 1967-90



Mr. Ren Jian Xin
The first Chinese delegate to WIPO in 1973

Industrial Designs 1967-90



Colombia



POPULATION (1991) 33,000,000

CAPITAL Santa Fe de Bogotá

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH COLOMBIA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1980)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1988)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1976)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Industrial Property Division
Directorate General of Industry and Commerce
Ministry of Economic Development
Santa Fe de Bogotá

Director General of Industry and Commerce in 1992
Mr. José Orlando Montealegre Escobar
(since 1992)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



National Directorate of Copyright
Santa Fe de Bogotá

Director in 1992
Mr. Fernando Zapata López
(since 1986)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in Colombia

Committee of Experts on Means of Implementation of Model Laws on Intellectual Property Aspects of the Protection of Expressions of Folklore and Traditional Folk Culture in the Latin American and Caribbean States (with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)) (Bogotá, October 14 to 16, 1981)



Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Colombia has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Colombia of the following meetings for nationals of Colombia and of other developing countries:

Latin American Symposium on Intellectual Property (Bogotá, November 24 to 27, 1971)

Round Table on the Establishment of a WIPO Latin American Data Service on Industrial Property and Technology Transfer (Bogotá, July 11 to 13, 1977)

National Training Course on the Use of the International Patent Classification (Bogotá, June 19 to 30, 1978)

National Seminar on Patent Classification (Bogotá, June 19 to 30, 1983)

Regional Evaluation Meeting on Industrial Property for Latin American and Caribbean Countries (Bogotá, August 27 to 30, 1984)

Latin America Regional Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (with the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA)) (Bogotá, March 1987)

Second International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Property of Authors, Artists and Producers (with Pontificia Javeriana University) (Bogotá, April 1 to 4, 1987)

National Seminar on the Berne Convention (with SUISA) (Bogotá, February 15 to 20, 1988)

National Seminar on Neighboring Rights (with SUISA) (Bogotá, July 10 to 14, 1989)

Regional Seminar on Trademarks and Appellations of Origin for Latin American Countries (Cartagena, July 31 to August 4, 1989)

National Seminar on Patents (Bogotá, July 30 to August 3, 1990)

National Workshop on Patent Classification, Search and Examination (Bogotá, November 12 to 16, 1990)

National Seminar on Patent Documentation as a Source of Technological Information (Bogotá, July 11 and 12, 1991)

A national project, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, was carried out between April 1983 and June 1985. The project, on the Modernization of the Industrial Property System, involved UNDP assistance of US\$49,000. A second project, on the Development of the Industrial Property System and Related Services, commenced in January 1988 and, in 1992, was in the process of finalization. The project involved UNDP assistance of US\$307,000. On December 31, 1991, UNDP assistance of US\$165,000 had been delivered.

Furthermore, Colombia benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Colombia:

- legal advice on copyright, patents, trademarks and on the proposed revision of Decision 85 of the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement,

- technical assistance related to the collective administration of copyright, industrial property office organization, management and automation, patent classification, search and examination, trademark examination and classification, and utilization of patent documentation as a source of technological information,
- assistance in the organization, in 1988, of the first national fair on innovations,

- sixty-five state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Forty-nine WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials or consultants were sent to Colombia between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 79 Colombian nationals received fellowships either under the UNDP-funded national projects executed by WIPO or under the WIPO development cooperation program for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

During the same period, seven nationals of Colombia have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Colombia in 1969, 1971, 1977, 1984, 1987 and 1992. On the occasion of the 1992 visit, the Government of Colombia awarded him "La Orden Nacional del Mérito en el Grado de Comendador."

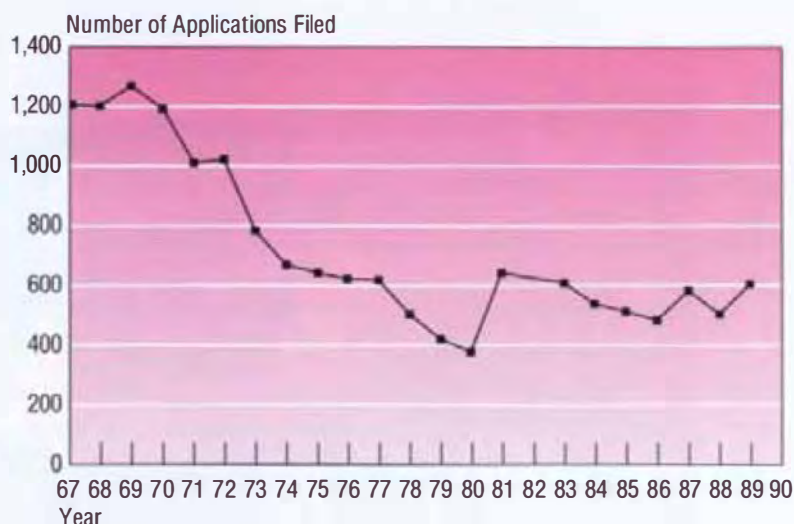
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



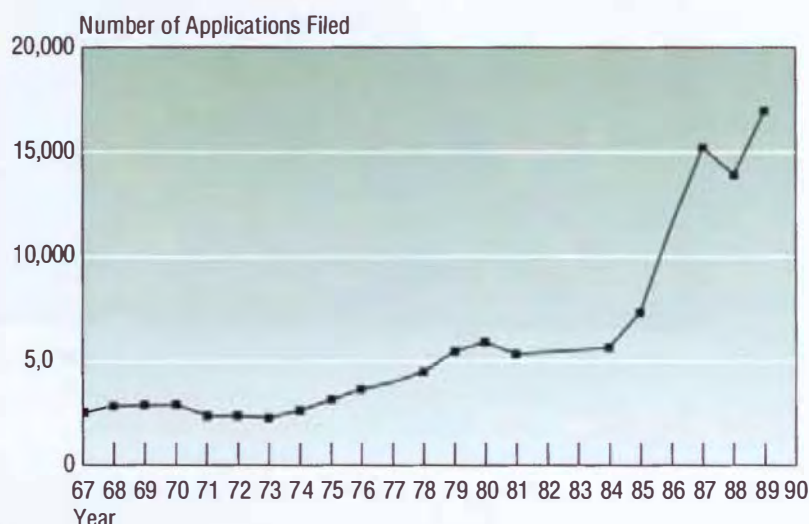
Ambassador Eduardo Mestre Sarmiento (since 1991)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

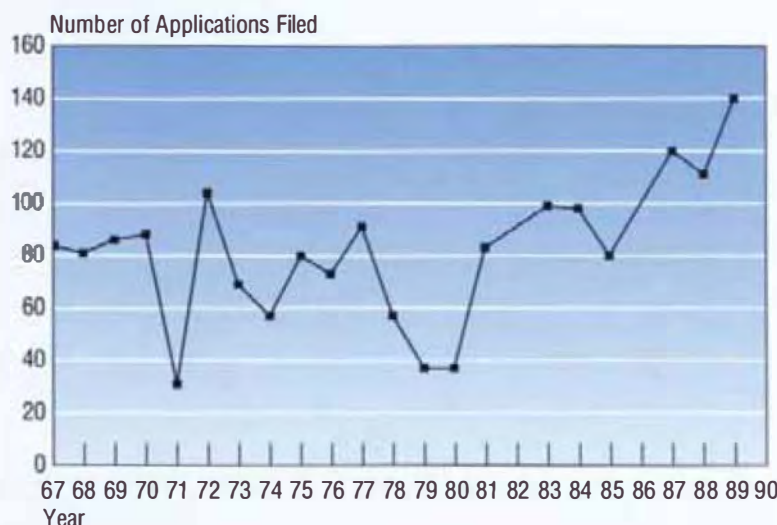
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Colombia



Congo



POPULATION (1991) 1,850,000
CAPITAL Brazzaville

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH THE CONGO IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1975)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1963)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1978)

Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (since 1977)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1983)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1962)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1964)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



National Industrial Property Unit
Directorate General of Industry
Ministry of Industry, Tourism and
Handicraft
Brazzaville

Head in 1992
Mr. Daniel Ngassaki
(since 1985)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Congolese Copyright Bureau
Ministry of Culture and the Arts
Brazzaville

Director in 1992
Mr. Ferdinand Bassarila
(since 1991)

The Congo is a member of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).



COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of the Congo cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Brazzaville (November 17 to 20, 1986) of a National Seminar on Technical Innovation and Industrial Property for nationals of the Congo.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of the Congo:

- legal advice on copyright,

- advice on the modernization of the copyright administration, the creation of a national industrial property administration and the organization of and access to a patent documentation collection,

- twenty-one state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, the Congo benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

Fourteen WIPO advisory missions, undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants, were also sent to the Congo between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 69 nationals of the Congo received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

During the same period, the Government of the Congo contributed to WIPO's development cooperation program by receiving eight nationals of developing countries for individual training in various fields of intellectual property. In addition, two nationals of the Congo have acted as speakers in training courses held in developing countries.

Costa Rica



POPULATION (1991) 3,000,000

CAPITAL San José



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH COSTA RICA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1981)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1978)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1971)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1982)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in Costa Rica

Regional Symposium on Intellectual Property, University and Industry in Latin America (with the International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP)) and the University of Costa Rica (San José, September 17 to 20, 1990).

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Costa Rica has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Costa Rica of the following meetings for nationals of Costa Rica and of other developing countries:

Third Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices and Second Meeting of Vice-Ministers Responsible for Industrial Property of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus (San José, August 22 to 25, 1983)

National Training Course on Patent Classification and Documentation for the Countries of the Central American Isthmus (San José, March 1983)

National Training Course on Trademarks (San José, August 29 to September 2, 1984)

National Training Course on Patent Information (San José, March 12 to 23, 1984)

Subregional Training Course on Trademark Classification and Administration for the Countries of the Central American Isthmus (San José, March 18 to 29, 1985)

First Subregional Symposium on Industrial Property for Judges of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus (San José, September 30 to October 4, 1985)

Latin American Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (with the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA)) (San José, March 10 to 20, 1986)

Ninth Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices and Fifth Meeting of Vice-Ministers Responsible for Industrial Property of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus (San José, October 16 to 20, 1989).

NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Intellectual Property Registry
National Registry
Ministry of Justice
San José

Director in 1992
Mrs. Liliana Alfaro Rojas
(since 1991)

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Costa Rica:

legal advice on copyright and neighboring rights, patent, trademark, industrial design and transfer of technology legislation, advice on the proposed revision of the Central American Treaty on Industrial Property,

technical assistance related to office organization, management and automation, patent classification, search and examination, and the utilization of patent documentation as a source of technological information and the collective administration of copyright,

seventy state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Costa Rica benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Fifteen WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Costa Rica between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 41 Costa Rican nationals received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

During the same period, three nationals of Costa Rica have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries.

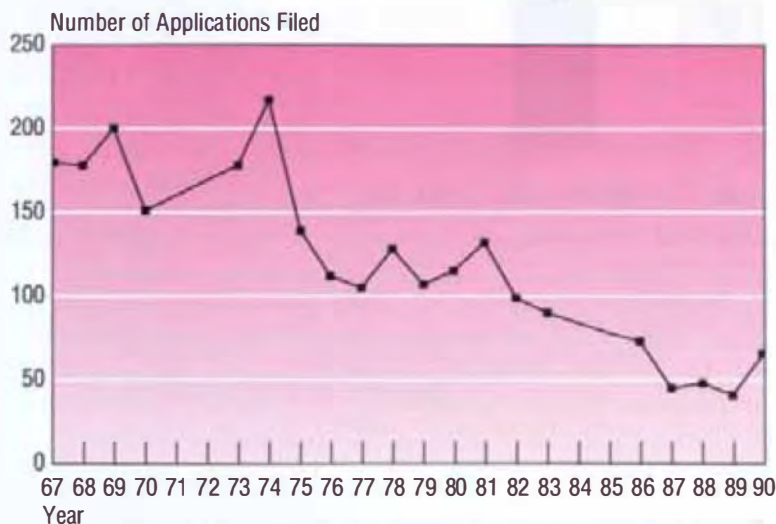
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



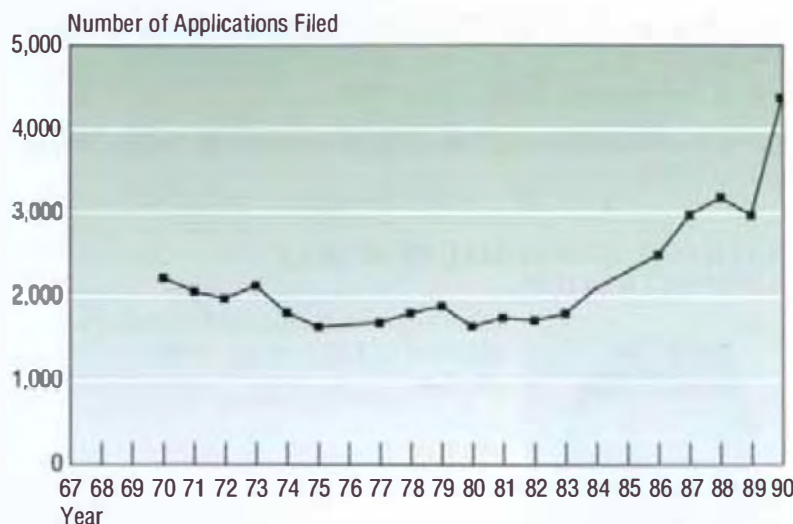
Ambassador Rodrigo Barzuna Sauma (since 1990)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Côte d'Ivoire



POPULATION (1991) 9,300,000

CAPITAL Abidjan



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH CÔTE D'IVOIRE IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1974)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1963)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1991)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1962)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Directorate of Industrial Technology
Ministry of Industry and Trade
Abidjan

Director of Industrial Technology in 1992
Mr. Abdoulaye Touré
(since 1984)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Côte d'Ivoire Copyright Office
(BURIDA)
Abidjan

Director in 1992
Mr. Yao Kauakou Norbert

Côte d'Ivoire is a member of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in Côte d'Ivoire

Committee of African Experts to Draft a Model Statute on Authors' Societies for African Countries (with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)) (Abidjan, June 9 to 12, 1969)

Committee of Governmental Experts Charged with Drafting a Model Law on Copyright for Developing Countries in Africa (with Unesco) (Abidjan, October 8 to 12, 1973).

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Côte d'Ivoire has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Côte d'Ivoire of the following meetings for nationals of Côte d'Ivoire and of other developing countries:

Regional Seminar on Patent Documentation as a Source of Technical Information for Scientists, Technologists and Research Workers from African Countries (with the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT)) (Abidjan, June 9 to 13, 1987)

African Regional Conference on the Promotion of Innovations (Abidjan, June 20 to 23, 1988).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Côte d'Ivoire:

legislative and administrative advice on copyright, technical assistance related to industrial property office organization, management and automation, utilization of patent documentation as a source of technological information, and the transfer of technology,

seventeen state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Côte d'Ivoire benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

Eighteen WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Côte d'Ivoire between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 40 nationals of Côte d'Ivoire received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

During the same period, four nationals of Côte d'Ivoire have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries. In addition, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire received one national of another developing country for individual training in the field of industrial property.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Côte d'Ivoire in 1971, 1973, 1976, 1979 and 1983.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Koffi Kouame
(since 1991)

Cote d'Ivoire



Croatia



POPULATION (1992) 4,750,000 (estimate)

CAPITAL Zagreb



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH CROATIA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1991)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1991)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1991)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1991)

Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (since 1991)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1991)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

On July 28, 1992, following consultations with the International Bureau of WIPO, the Government of the Republic of Croatia deposited, with the Director General of WIPO, an instrument by which Croatia declared the continued application to its territory of the treaties listed above. Croatia has applied those treaties since the date of its independence, that is, October 8, 1991.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Institute for Industrial Property of the Republic of Croatia
Zagreb

Director in 1992
Mr. Nikola Kopčić
(since 1992)

Cuba



POPULATION (1991) 10,600,000
CAPITAL Havana



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH CUBA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1975)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1904)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1989)

Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (since 1966)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1905)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1984)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



National Office of Inventions, Technical Information and Marks (ONIITEM)
Academy of Science of Cuba
Havana

Director in 1992
Mr. Mario A. Fernández Finalé
(since 1980)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



National Copyright Center (CENDA)
Ministry of Culture
Havana

Director in 1992
Mr. Francisco Martínez Hinojosa

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Cuba has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Cuba of the following meetings for nationals of Cuba and of other developing countries:

National Workshop on Information from Patent Documents (Havana, May 23 to June 1, 1977)

National Workshop on Patent Documents as a Source of Technological Information (Havana and Cienfuegos, December 16 to 20, 1985)

Regional Seminar on the Administration of Trademarks in Latin America (Havana, July 2 to 6, 1990)

National Seminar on Patent Documentation as a Source of Technological Information (Havana, July 18 and 19, 1991).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Cuba:

legal advice related to the accession of Cuba to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, legislative and administrative advice on copyright,

technical assistance related to industrial property office organization, management and automation, patent classification, search and examination, the utilization of patent documentation as a source of technological information and collective administration of copyright,

four hundred forty-four state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Cuba benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Nine WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Cuba between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 65 nationals of Cuba received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

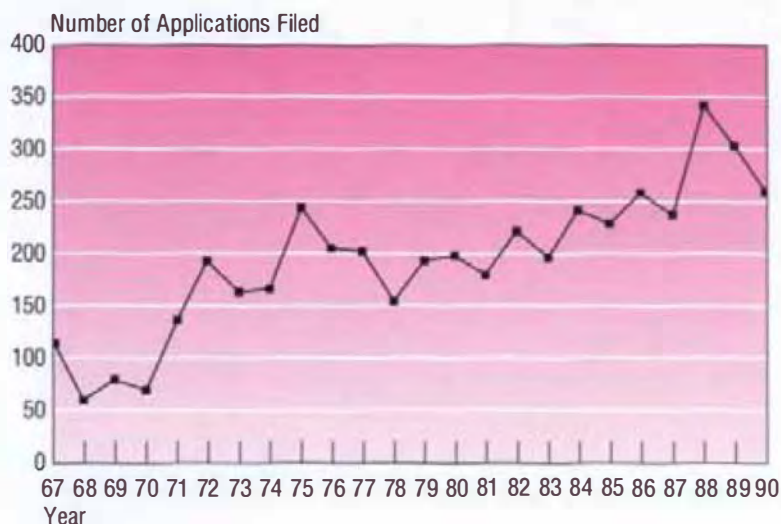
During the same period, five nationals of Cuba have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries.

Visits

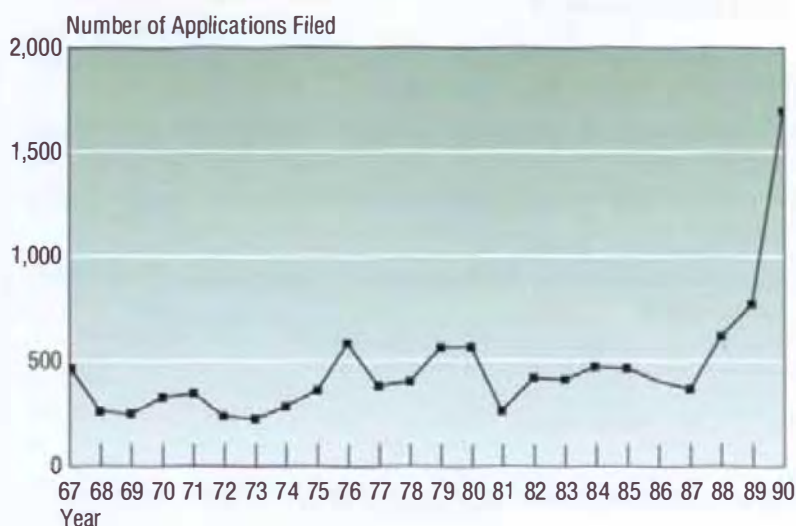
The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Cuba in 1976 and 1989.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

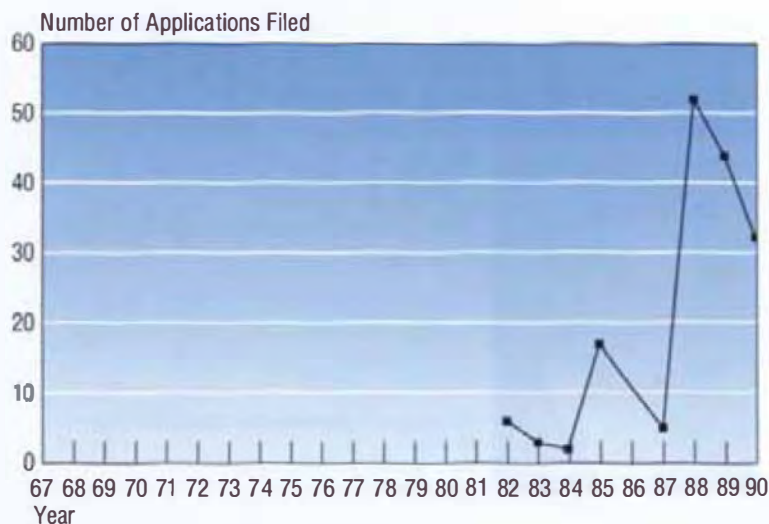
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador José A. Pérez Novoa (since 1989)

Cyprus



POPULATION (1991) 700,000

CAPITAL Nicosia



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH CYPRUS IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1984)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1966)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1985)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1964)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance

The Government of Cyprus has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Nicosia (May 7 and 8, 1990) of a National Seminar on Industrial Property for nationals of Cyprus.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Cyprus:

- a draft patent law and draft regulations under that law,
- technical assistance related to the modernization and automation of the national industrial property administration.

Furthermore, Cyprus benefited from activities undertaken under a UNDP-financed regional project executed by WIPO in the field of patent information.

Three WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials were sent to Cyprus in 1982, 1990 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, six nationals of Cyprus received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

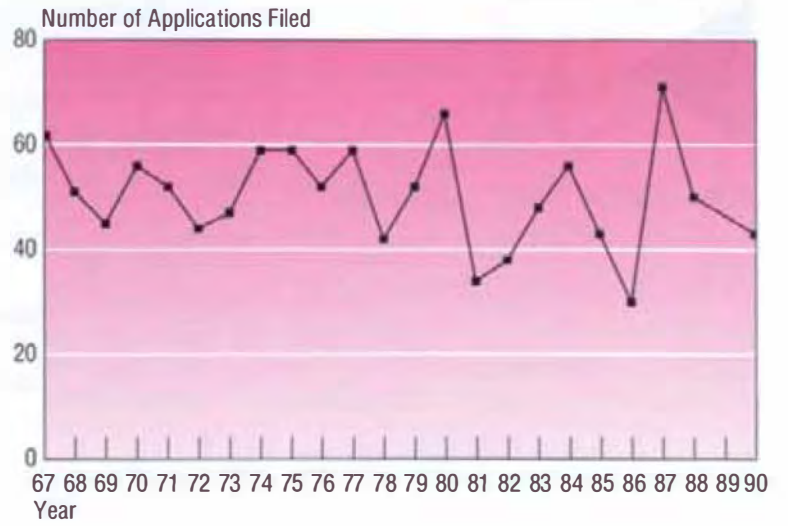


The Registrar of Companies and
Official Receiver
Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Nicosia

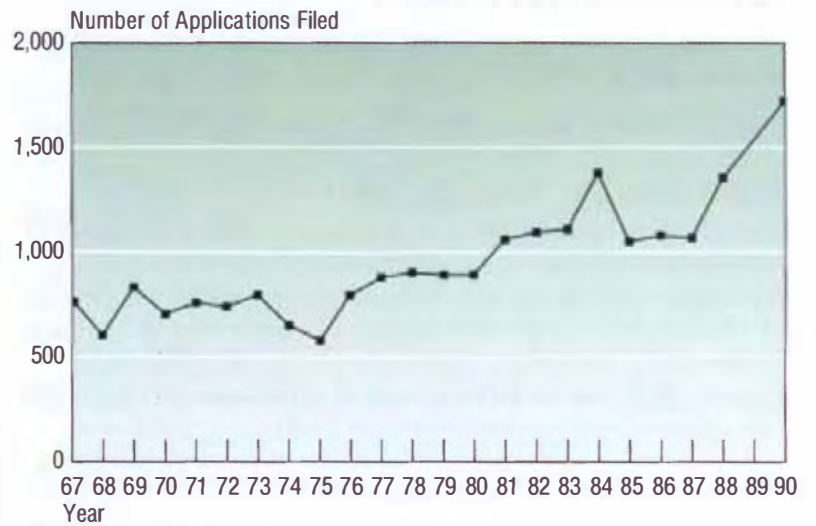
*Registrar of Companies and Official Receiver
in 1992*
Mrs. Maria A. Kyriacou
(since 1989)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Nicolas Macris
(since 1992)

Czechoslovakia



POPULATION (1991) 15,700,000
CAPITAL Prague



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1970)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1919)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1991)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1919)

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (since 1989)

Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (since 1966)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1921)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (since 1978)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1961)

Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (since 1971)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1921)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1964)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1985)

Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works (since 1991)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Federal Office for Inventions
Prague

President in 1992
Mr. Ladislav Jaki
(since 1990)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION

Czech Copyright Office
Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic
Prague

Slovak Society for Copyright Protection
Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic
Bratislava

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in Czechoslovakia

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)
(Prague, May 29 to 31, 1991)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

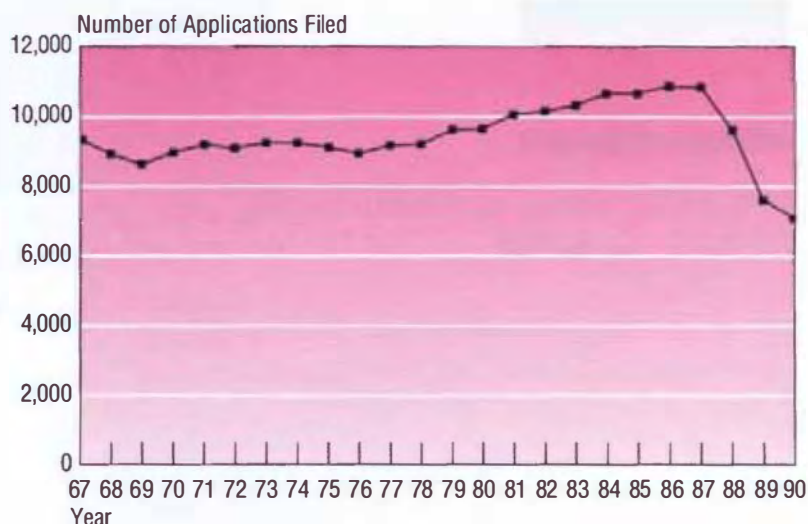
During the period from 1967 to 1991, six Czechoslovak nationals have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries. The Government of Czechoslovakia has also received 17 nationals from developing countries for individual training in the field of intellectual property.

Visits

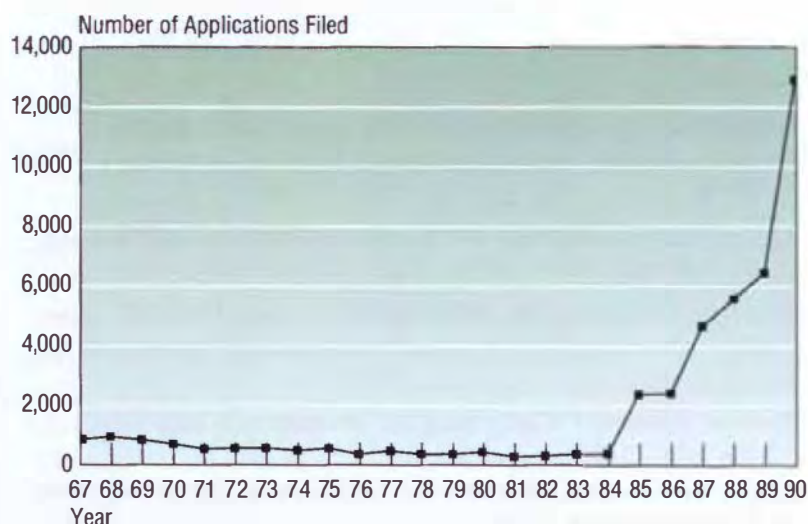
The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Czechoslovakia in 1978.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

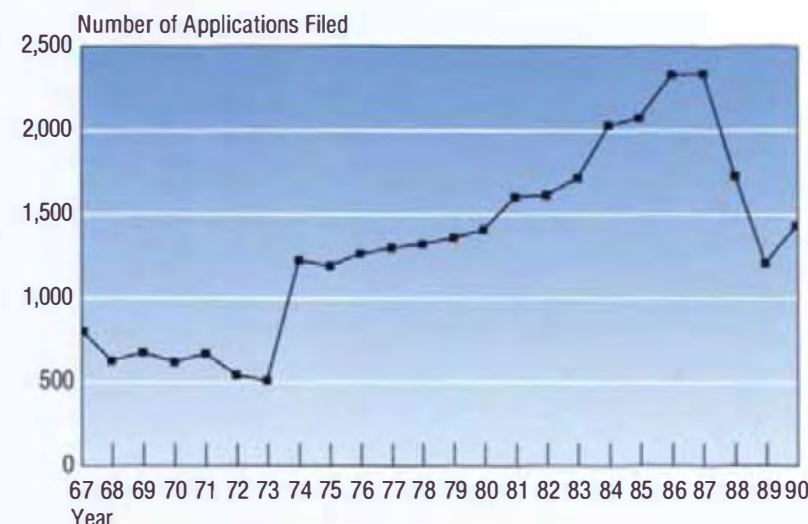
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA (a. i.)

Mr. Zdenek Venera
(since June 1992)

Democratic People's Republic of Korea



POPULATION (1991) 21,700,000

CAPITAL Pyongyang



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1974)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1980)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1980)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1980)

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (since 1992)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

(Patents)

Invention Office of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Pyongyang



Director General in 1992
Mr. Ryu Song Kwang
(since 1991)

(Marks, Industrial Designs, Appellations of Origin)

Department of Trademarks and Industrial Designs
State Committee for Science and Technology (SCST)
Pyongyang



Director in 1992
Mr. Tchoé Dong Sou

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of the following meetings for nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

National Seminar on the Protection of Industrial Property (Pyongyang, November 17 to 24, 1980)

National Seminar on Patent Information (Pyongyang, November 17 to 24, 1980)

National Seminar on Industrial Property and Patent Information (Pyongyang, March 22 to 28, 1983)

National Training Workshop on the Administration and Examination of Patent Applications (Pyongyang, August 28 to September 1, 1990).

A national project, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, was carried out between 1982 and 1985. The project, on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property Administration and Establishment of a Patent Documentation Center, involved UNDP assistance of US\$519,000.

Furthermore, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Asia and the Pacific.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

- legal advice on patent and trademark legislation,
- technical assistance related to industrial property office organization, management and automation, patent and trademark administration, patent classification, search and examination, and the establishment of a patent information and documentation center,
- one-hundred sixty-eight state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Forty WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 39 nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received fellowships either under the UNDP-funded national project executed by WIPO or under the WIPO development cooperation program for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1982.

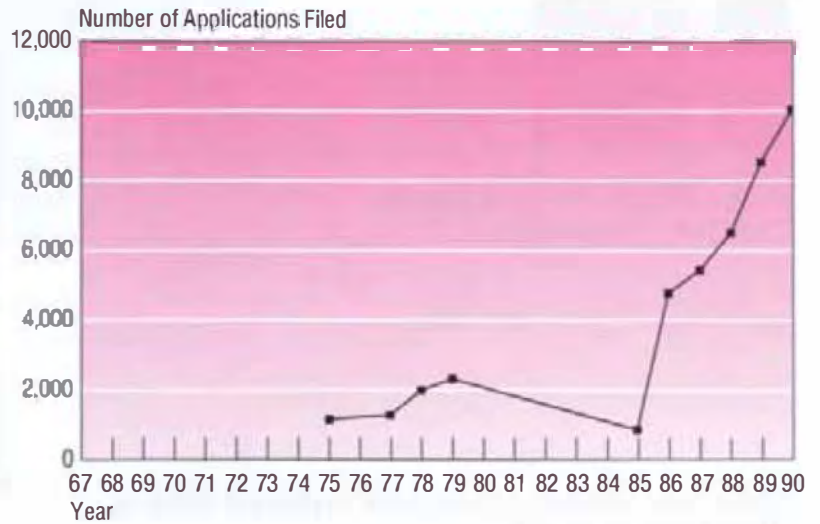
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



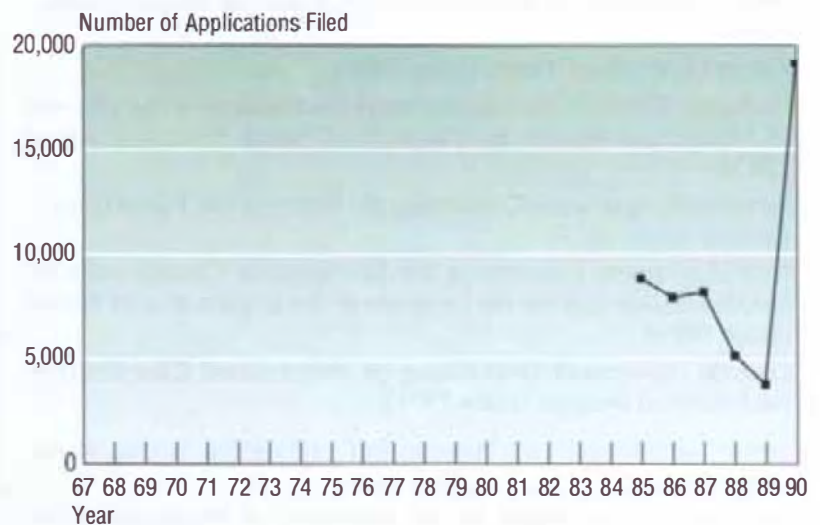
Ambassador Ri Tcheul (since 1991)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

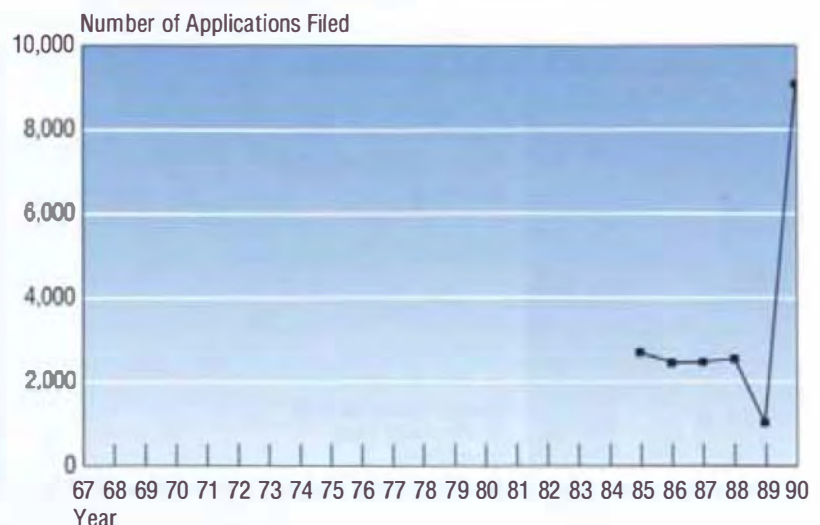
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Denmark



POPULATION (1991) 5,100,000
CAPITAL Copenhagen



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH DENMARK IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1970)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1894)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1978)

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (since 1985)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (since 1975)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1961)

Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (since 1971)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1903)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1965)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1977)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Danish Patent Office
Ministry of Industry
Taastrup

Director General in 1992
Mr. Per Lund Thoft
(since 1985)

Denmark is a member of the European Patent Organisation (EPO).

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION

Danish Ministry of Cultural Affairs
Copyright Division
Copenhagen

Head of Copyright Division
Mr. J. Nørup-Nielsen
(since 1986)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

During the period from 1967 to 1991, five Danish nationals have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries. The Government of Denmark has also received 15 nationals of developing countries for individual training in the field of intellectual property.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Denmark in 1980 and 1990.

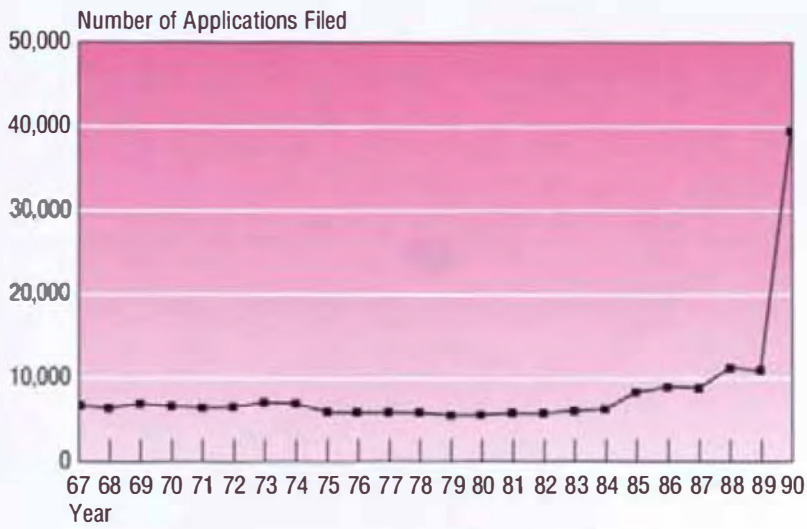
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



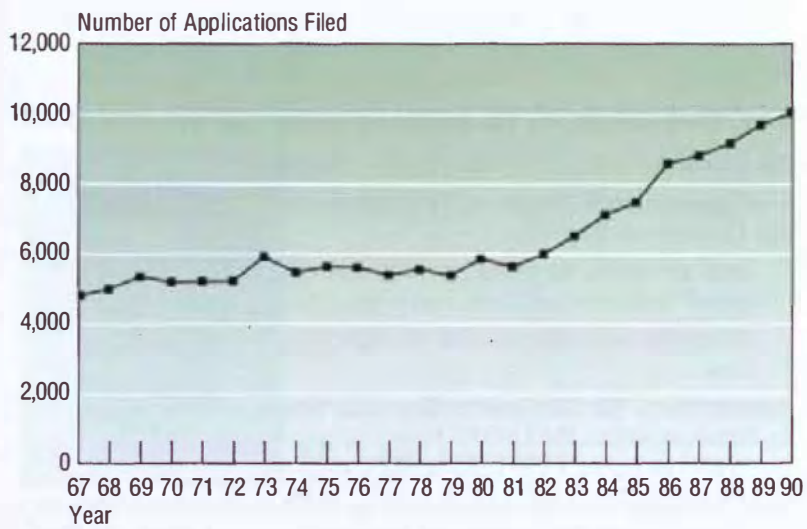
Ambassador Jakob Esper Larsen
(since 1990)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

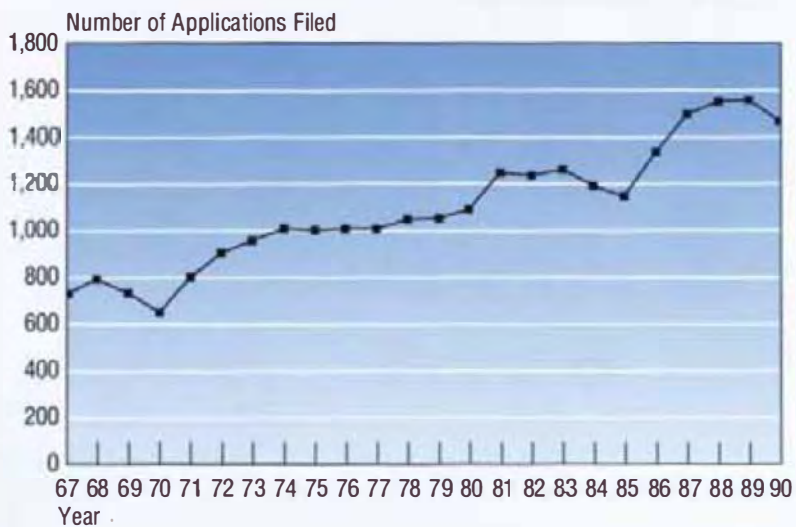
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Dominican Republic



POPULATION (1991) 7,200,000

CAPITAL Santo Domingo



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC IS PARTY

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1890)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1951)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1987)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of the Dominican Republic:

legal advice on the protection of industrial property and, in 1981, a draft law on the protection of copyright and neighboring rights, technical assistance related to collective copyright administration.

Furthermore, the Dominican Republic benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Four advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to the Dominican Republic between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, two nationals of the Dominican Republic received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

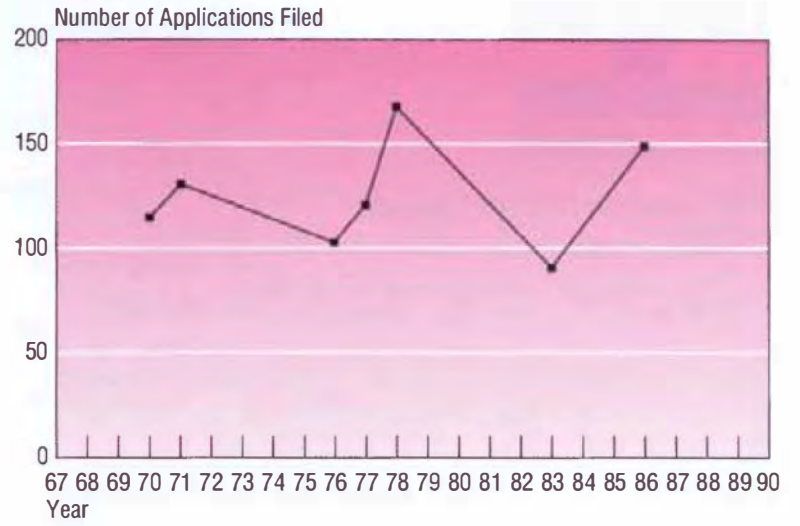
NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

Industrial Property and Commercial Registry
State Secretariat for Industry and Commerce
Santo Domingo

Head in 1992
Mr. Nelson Acosta Figuereo

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90

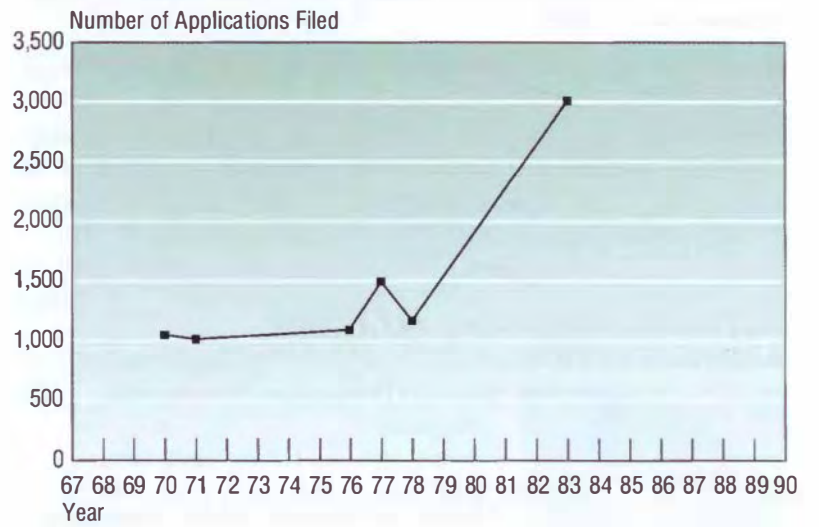


PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA (a. i.)



Mrs. Angelina Bonetti Herrera
(since 1991)

Trademarks 1967-90



Ecuador



POPULATION (1991) 9,600,000

CAPITAL Quito



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH ECUADOR IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1988)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1991)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1964)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1974)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



National Directorate of Industrial Property
Undersecretariat for Industry and Tourism
Ministry of Industry, Trade, Integration and Fishery
Quito

Director in 1992
Mr. Leonardo Hidalgo Cevallos
(since 1991)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



National Copyright Registry
Ministry of Education and Culture
Quito

Director in 1992
Mrs. Elena López Herizalde
(since 1984)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Ecuador has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Ecuador of the following meetings for nationals of Ecuador and of other developing countries:

Latin American Regional Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (with the Swiss Society of Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA)) (Quito, May 31 to June 10, 1983)

National Seminar on Industrial Property (Quito, April 7 to 11, 1986)

Second Subregional Symposium on Industrial Property for Judges of the Andean Countries (Quito, April 7 to 11, 1986)

Regional General Introductory Course on Intellectual Property for Latin American Countries (Quito, August 13 to 17, 1990)

Subregional Seminar on Patent Documentation as a Source of Technological Information for Andean Countries (Quito, October 1 to 5, 1990).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Ecuador:

legal advice on patent and trademark legislation and the proposed revision of Decision 85 of the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement,

legislative advice on copyright and neighboring rights, technical assistance related to the processing of patent applications and applications for trademark registration, patent classification, search and examination, the utilization of patent documentation as a source of technological information and the collective administration of copyright,

twenty-six state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Ecuador benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Latin America and the Caribbean.

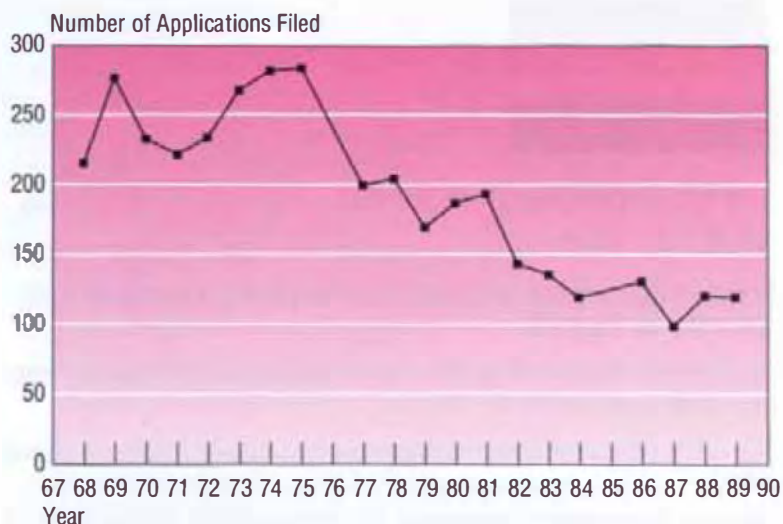
Twenty-five WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Ecuador between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 33 nationals of Ecuador received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

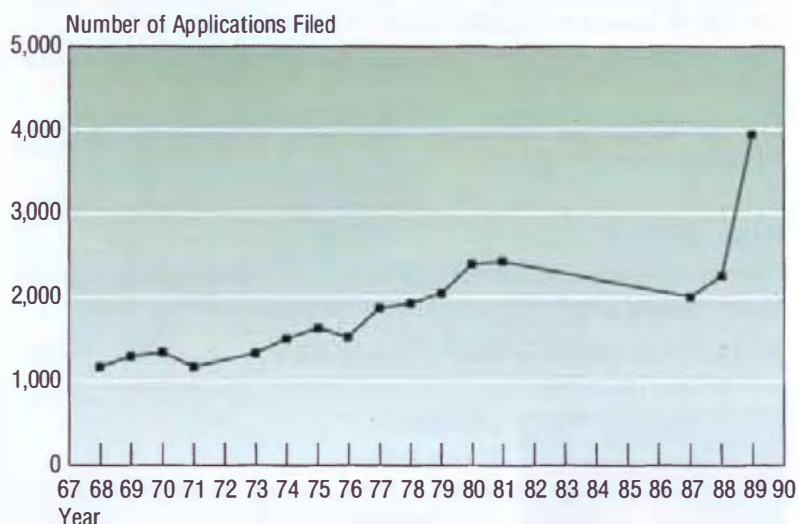
During the same period, one Ecuadorian national acted as a speaker in a training course held in a developing country.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

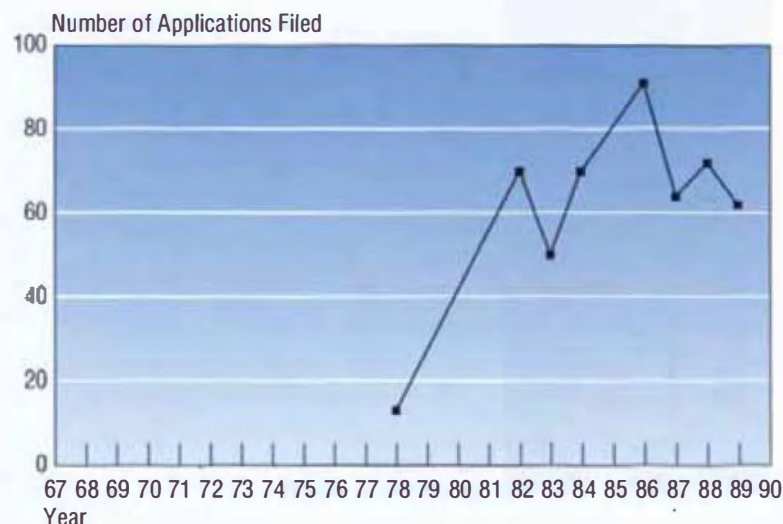
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Eduardo Santos Alvite (since 1990)

Egypt



POPULATION (1991) 53,200,000

CAPITAL Cairo

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH EGYPT IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1975)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1951)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1952)

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (since 1952)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1952)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1982)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (since 1975)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1977)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1978)

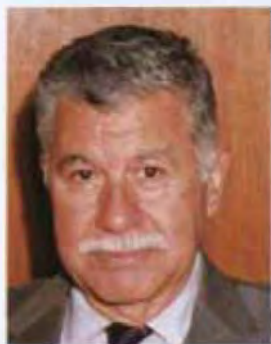
NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



(Patents)
Patent Office
Academy of Scientific Research and
Technology (ASRT)
Cairo

President in 1992
Mrs. Isis Toma Atalah
(since 1992)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



The Supreme Council of Culture
Permanent Office of Copyright
Cairo

Head in 1992
Mr. Ahmad M. Khalifa



COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Egypt has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Egypt of the following meetings for nationals of Egypt and of other developing countries:

Arab Regional Seminar on Treaties Concerning Industrial Property (with the Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO)) (Cairo, February 5 to 10, 1972)

Regional Meeting for Arab Countries on Technological Information Contained in Patent Documents (with AIDO, the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD), the Economic Commission for Western Africa (ECWA) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)) (Cairo, May 7 to 10, 1978)

Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for African Specialists (Cairo, October 7 to 10, 1985)

National Seminar on Patent Information (Cairo, July 30 to August 5, 1988)

Regional Forum on the Impact of Emerging Technologies on the Law of Intellectual Property for African and Arab Countries (Cairo, May 16 to 18, 1989)

Regional Seminar on the Role and Use of Industrial Property in Economic and Technological Development for Arab Countries (Cairo, August 7 to 9, 1989),

National Seminar on the Role of Patents in Economic and Technological Development (Cairo, December 17 to 19, 1989),

Regional General Introductory Training Course on Industrial Property for Arab Countries (Cairo, July 23 to 25, 1991).

A national project, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO was carried out from 1985 to 1990. The project, on the Strengthening of the Patent Office, involved UNDP assistance of US\$553,000.

Furthermore, Egypt benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in the Arab States.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Egypt:

legislative and administrative advice on industrial property, technical assistance related to industrial property office organization and management, patent classification, search and examination, automation of industrial property administrative procedures, the utilization of patent documentation as a source of technological information and the promotion of local innovative capacity,

one hundred forty-five state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Seventy WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Egypt between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 112 nationals of Egypt received fellowships either under the UNDP-financed project executed by WIPO or under the WIPO development cooperation program, for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

During the same period, the Government of Egypt contributed to WIPO's Development Cooperation Program by receiving 29 nationals of developing countries for individual training in various fields of intellectual property. In addition, six nationals of Egypt have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Egypt in 1978, 1981 and 1985.

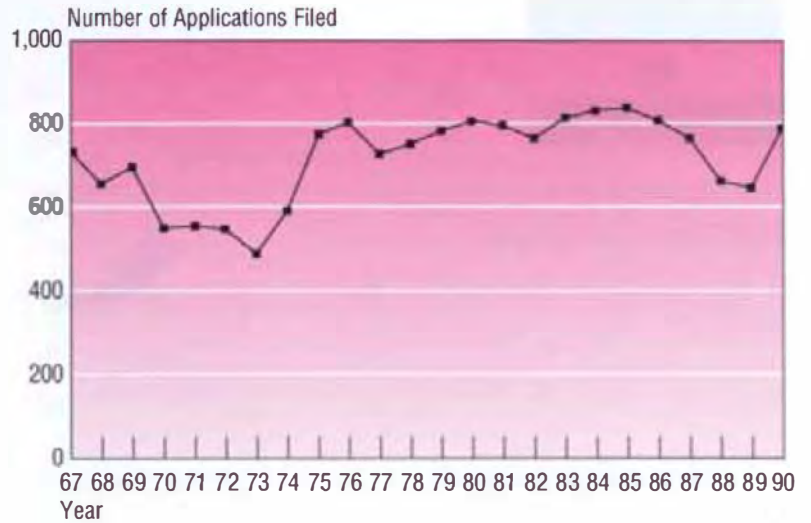
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



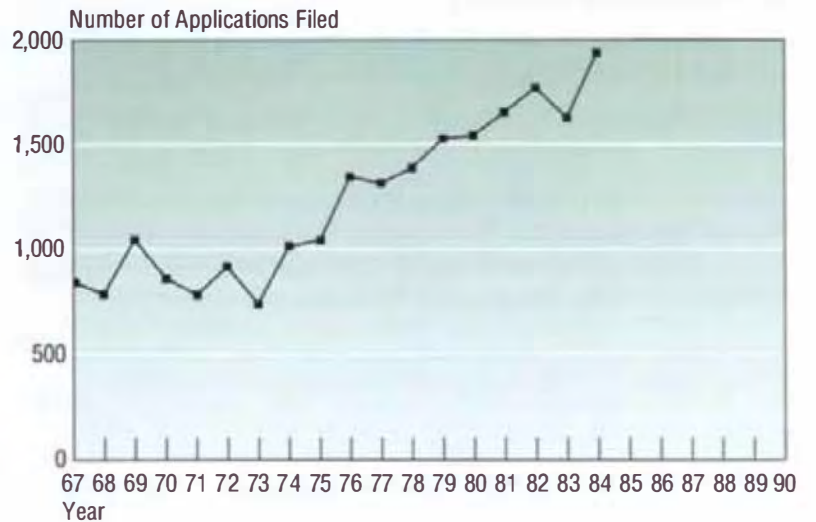
Ambassador Mohamed Mounir Zahran (since 1991)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

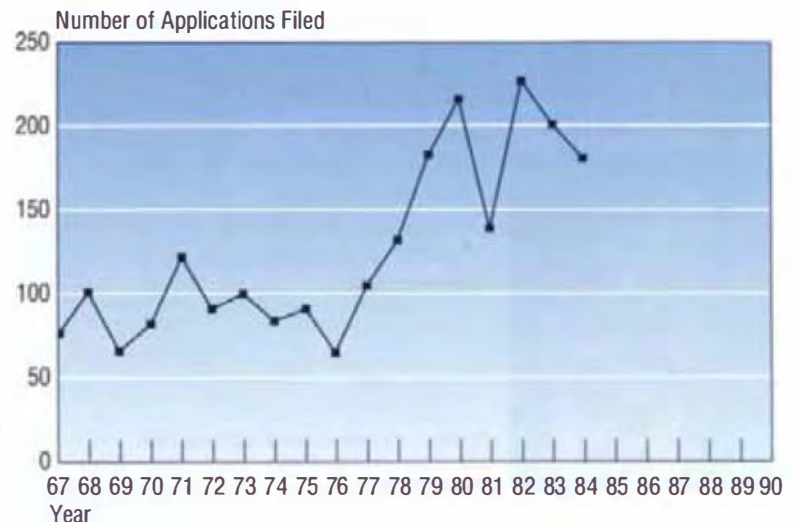
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



El Salvador



POPULATION (1991) 5,200,000

CAPITAL San Salvador



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH EL SALVADOR IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1979)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1984)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1979)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1979)

NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Registry of Industrial, Artistic and Literary Property
Commercial Registry
Ministry of Justice
San Salvador

Director of Commercial Registry in 1992
Mr. Jorge Alberto Flores
(since 1982)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of El Salvador has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in El Salvador of the following meetings for nationals of El Salvador and of other developing countries:

National Seminar on Licensing and Transfer of Technology (San Salvador, November 7 to 11, 1983)

National Seminar on the Promotion of Inventive Activity and Technological Development for the Accelerated Economic Recovery of El Salvador (San Salvador, November 25 to 28, 1985)

National Seminar on Industrial Property and Technological Information (San Salvador, November 1987)

Eighth Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus (San Salvador, October 26 to November 1, 1988)

First Meeting of Governmental Experts on the Revision of the Legal Industrial Property Framework of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus (San Salvador, October 26 to November 1, 1988)

National Training Course on Trademarks (San Salvador, October 1 to 5, 1990).

A national project, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, was carried out between May 1983 and December 1991. The project, on the Modernization of the Industrial Property System and the Transfer of Technology, involved UNDP assistance of US\$269,000.

Furthermore, El Salvador benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of El Salvador:

draft texts of laws on patents, trademarks, industrial designs, the transfer of technology and copyright and neighboring rights, technical assistance on industrial property office organization, management and automation, patent classification, search and

examination, trademark administration, the utilization of patent documentation as a source of technological information, and copyright administration,

advice on the proposed Central American Treaty on Industrial Property,

one-hundred fifty-five state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

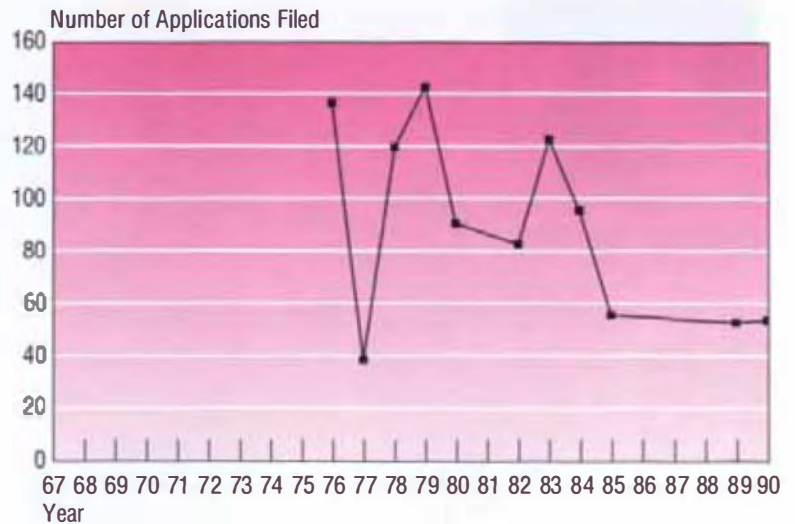
Thirty-three WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to El Salvador between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 40 nationals of El Salvador received fellowships either under the UNDP-financed national project executed by WIPO or under the WIPO development cooperation program.

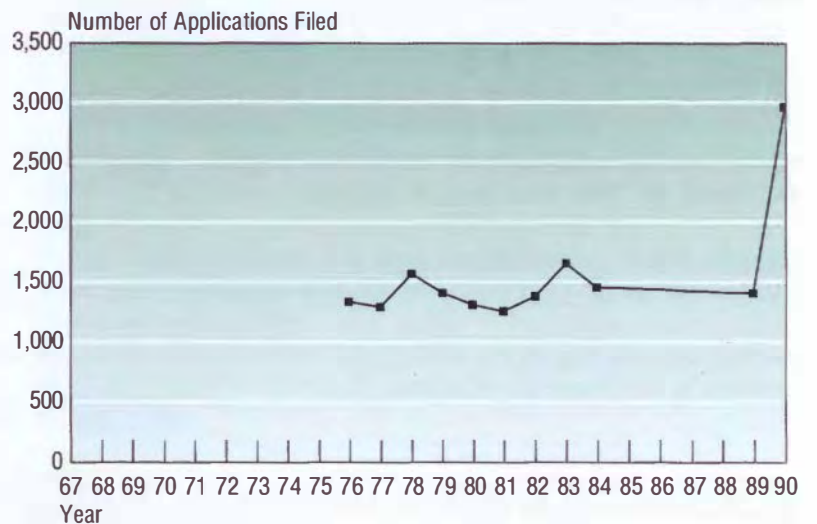
During the same period, three nationals of El Salvador have acted as experts in missions undertaken to developing countries.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA

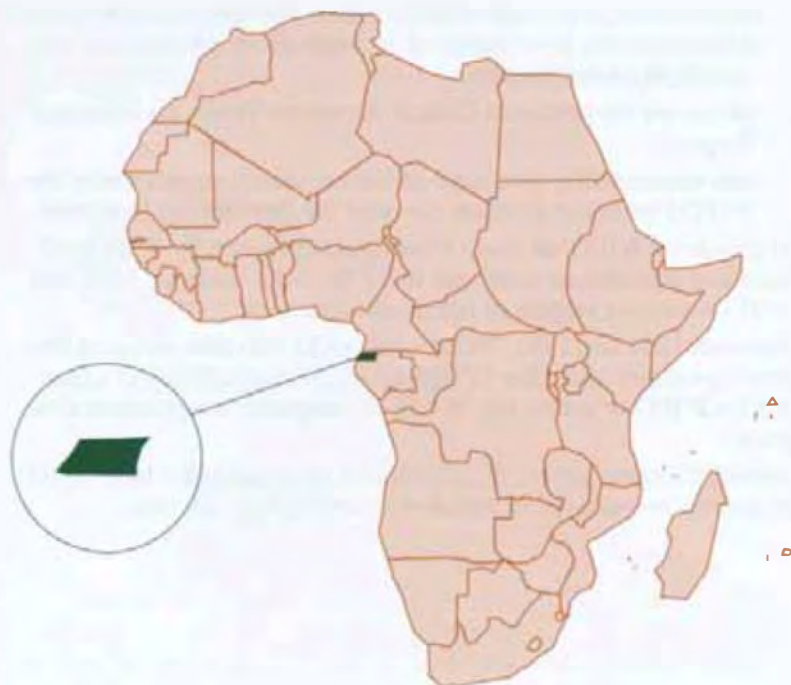


Ambassador Carlos Ernesto Mendoza (since 1991)

Equatorial Guinea



POPULATION (1991) 420,000
CAPITAL Malabo



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH EQUATORIAL GUINEA IS PARTY

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1982)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Equatorial Guinea:

- a draft law on industrial property,
- a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights and legal advice in relation to the possible accession of Equatorial Guinea to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works,
- technical assistance related to the modernization of the industrial property administration.

Furthermore, Equatorial Guinea benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

A WIPO advisory mission was sent to Equatorial Guinea in 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, six nationals of Equatorial Guinea received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

Council of Scientific and Technological Research
Presidency of the Government
Malabo

President in 1992
Mr. Leandro Mbomio Nsue
(since 1992)

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Mr. Marcelo Engonga Motulu (a. i.)
(since 1992)

Ethiopia



POPULATION (1991) 50,000,000
CAPITAL Addis Ababa



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH ETHIOPIA IS PARTY

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1982)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

(Patents)

Ethiopian Science and Technology Commission
Addis Ababa

Commissioner in 1992
Mr. Kebede Taddesse
(since 1992)

(Marks)

National Trade Registration Service
Ministry of Trade
Addis Ababa

Head in 1992
Mr. Assefa Elias

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Kongit Sinigiorgis
(since 1990)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in Ethiopia

Conference on Industrial Property Laws of English-Speaking Africa (with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)) (Addis Ababa, June 4 to 10, 1974)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Ethiopia has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Addis Ababa (April 2, 1986) of a National Seminar on Industrial Property for nationals of Ethiopia.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Ethiopia:

legal advice on industrial property and copyright legislation, technical assistance related to the establishment and modernization of the national industrial property administration, two state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Ethiopia benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

Eleven WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials were sent to Ethiopia between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

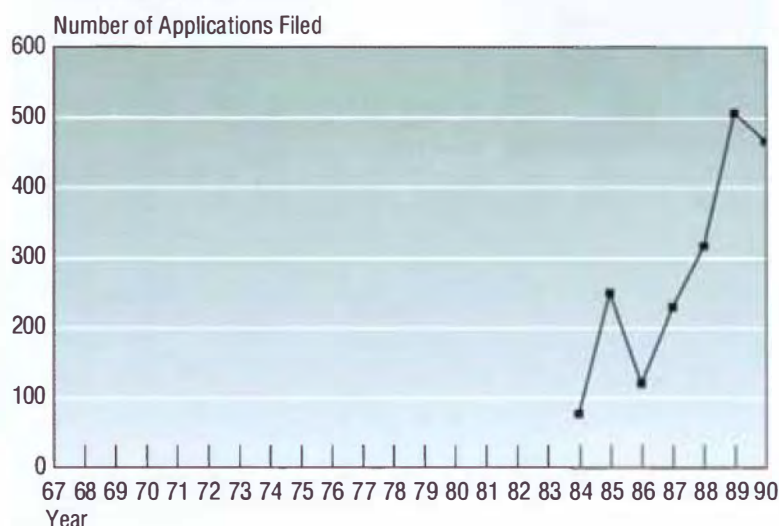
Between 1967 and 1991, 43 nationals of Ethiopia received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Ethiopia in 1974, 1982 and 1986.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Trademarks 1967-90



Fiji



POPULATION (1991) 700,000
CAPITAL Suva



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH FIJI IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1972)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1971)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1972)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1973)

NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Administrator-General's Department
Crown Law Office
Suva

Administrator-General in 1992
Mr. Aminiasi Katonivaliku
(since 1987)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Fiji has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Fiji of the following meetings for nationals of Fiji and of other developing countries:

Subregional Introductory Seminar on Industrial Property for South Pacific Countries (Suva, June 16 to 20, 1983)

High-Level Meeting of Government Officials of South Pacific Countries to Consider Cooperation in the Field of Industrial Property (Suva, June 22 to 24, 1983)

Second High-Level Meeting of Government Officials of South Pacific Countries to Consider Cooperation in the Field of Industrial Property (Suva, October 28 to November 1, 1985).

Fiji also benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Asia and the Pacific.

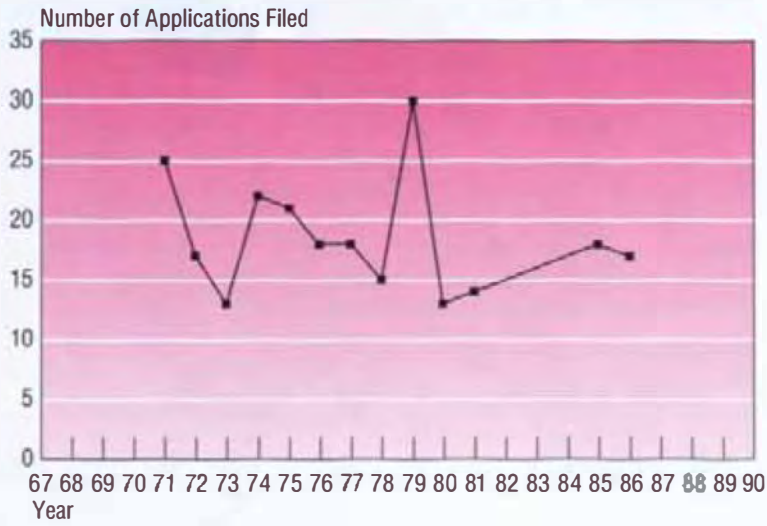
The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Fiji draft legislative texts on industrial property and a draft model industrial property act (and draft industrial property regulations under that act) for South Pacific countries.

Four WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Fiji between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

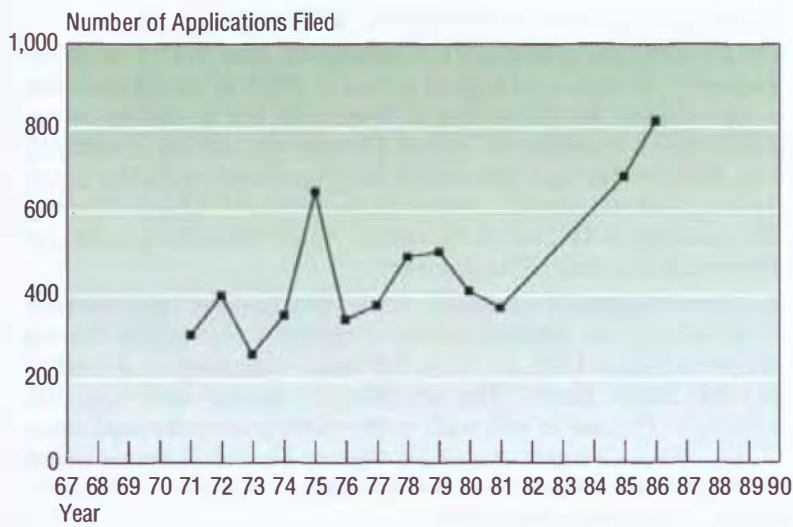
Between 1967 and 1991, 23 nationals of Fiji received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90



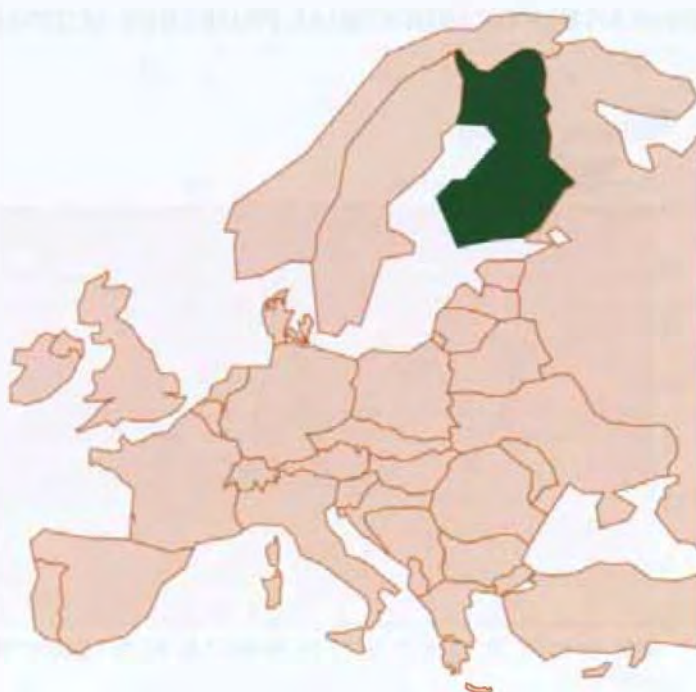
Trademarks 1967-90



Finland



POPULATION (1991) 5,000,000
CAPITAL Helsinki



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH FINLAND IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1970)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1921)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1980)

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (since 1985)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (since 1976)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1973)

Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (since 1972)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1928)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1983)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1973)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



National Board of Patents and Registration
Helsinki

Director General in 1992
Mr. Martti Enäjärvi
(since 1986)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Finland has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Tampere (August 13 to 17, 1990) of an International Symposium on the Promotion of Inventions and Inventors for nationals of 31 countries (of which 14 were developing countries). The Symposium was organized in cooperation with the International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA), the Central Organization of the Finnish Inventors' Association (Keke), and the Tampere University of Technology.

The Government of Finland has, since 1985, donated funds-in-trust to WIPO for the purposes of development cooperation. During the period from 1985 to 1991, the funds amounted to a total of 247,000 Swiss francs. The activities so funded have included training in Finland of nationals of developing countries and state-of-the-art search reports carried out by the Finnish National Board of Patents and Registration for nationals, institutions and enterprises of developing countries.

In addition, during the period from 1967 to 1991, seven Finnish nationals have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries. The Government of Finland has also received 15 nationals from developing countries for individual training in the field of intellectual property.

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Ministry of Education
Helsinki

Special Adviser on Copyright Affairs in 1992
Mr. Jukka Liedes
(since 1980)

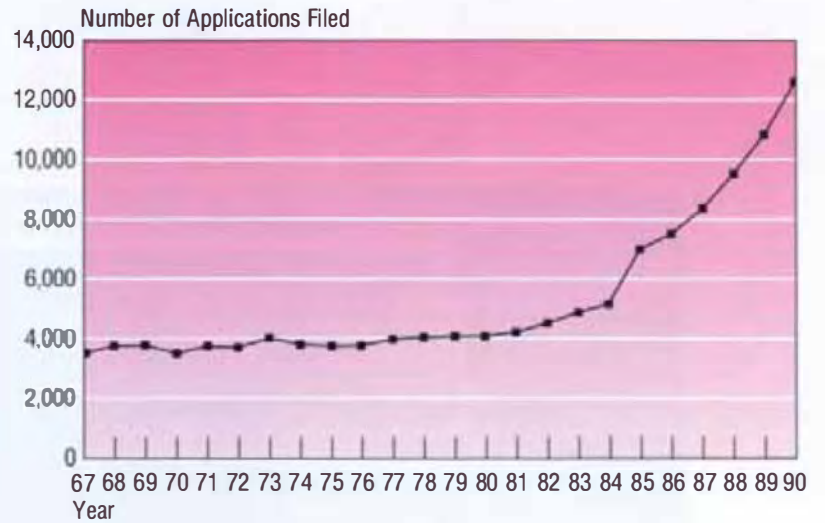
The Finish National Board of Patents and Registration has provided 183 state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Visits

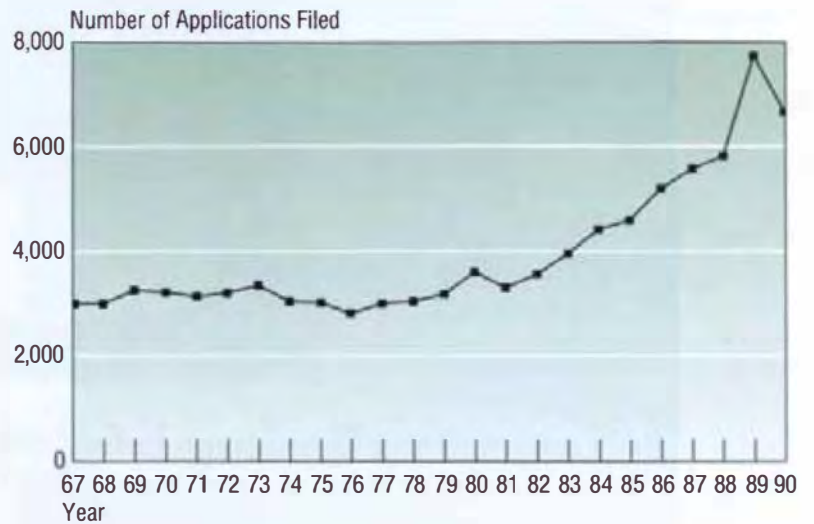
The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Finland in 1990 and 1992.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

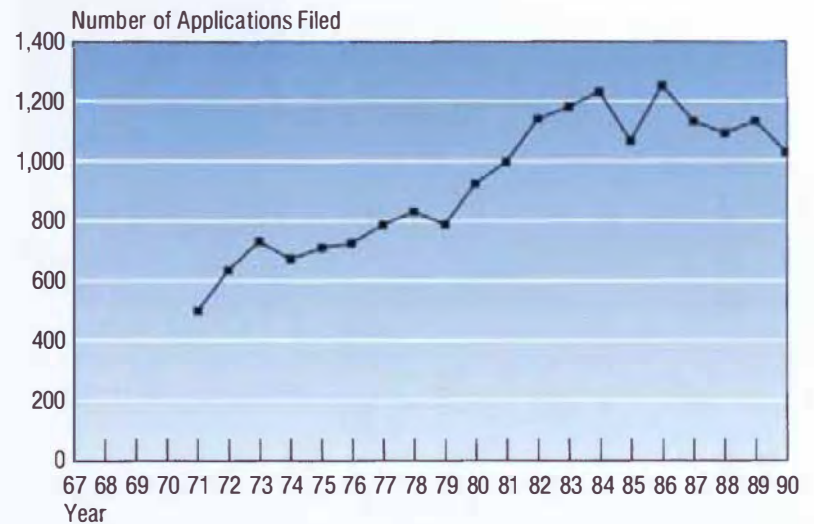
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Antti Hynninen
(since 1989)

Finland

2010

2010

2010



2010

2010



France



POPULATION (1991) 56,500,000

CAPITAL Paris

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH FRANCE IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1974)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1884)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1978)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1892)

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (since 1980)

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (since 1930)

Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (since 1966)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1892)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (since 1975)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1961)

Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (since 1975)

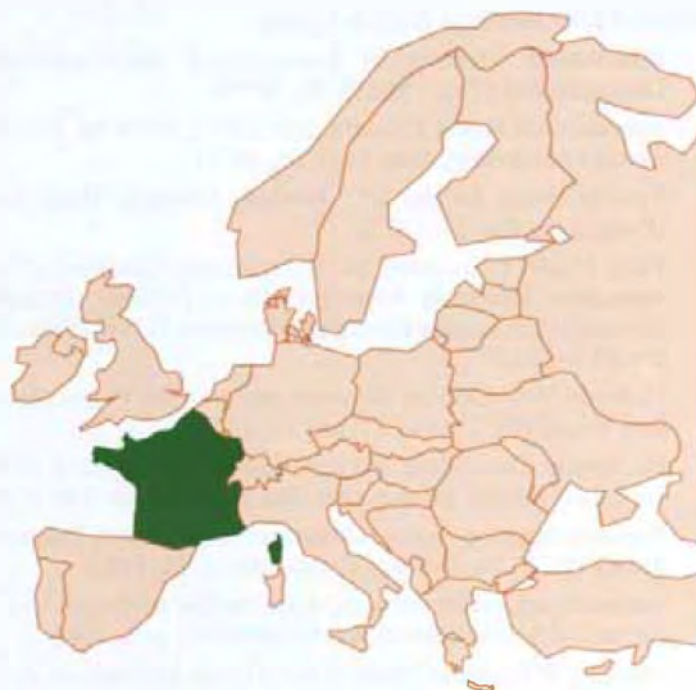
Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks (since 1985)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1887)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1987)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1973)

Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works (since 1991)



NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI)
Paris

Director General in 1992
Mr. Jean-Claude Combaldieu
(since 1983)

France is a member of the European Patent Organisation (EPO).

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Office of Literary and Artistic Property
Directorate of General Administration
Ministry of Culture and Education
Paris

Deputy Director of Legal Affairs in 1992
Mr. Paul Florenson
(since 1989)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Diplomatic Conferences

The Government of France hosted the Diplomatic Conference for the Revision of the Berne Convention, which was held in Paris from July 5 to 24, 1971.

The Diplomatic Conference on the International Patent Classification, which was organized under the auspices of the Council of Europe and WIPO, was held in Strasbourg from March 15 to 24, 1971.

Other WIPO Meetings Held in France

Information Meeting of International Non-Governmental Organizations (Paris, March 16, 1970)

International Patent Classification (IPC), Joint Ad Hoc Committee (Strasbourg, May 24 to 28, 1971)

Special Union for the IPC, Working Group I, Third Session (Paris, June 6 to 17, 1977)

Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Amongst Patent Offices (ICIREPAT) Technical Committee for Standardization (TCST) (Paris, October 24 to 28, 1977)

National Workshop on the Application of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (Paris, April 21, 1978)

Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI), Working Group on Search Information (Paris, December 1 to 5, 1980)

National Meeting on the Advantages of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) for Industry (Paris, March 23, 1983)

International Symposium on Appellations of Origin and Indications of Source (Bordeaux, November 3 to 5, 1988)

Meeting of Potential Users of the African Intellectual Property Organization's (OAPI) Services (Paris, December 1, 1988)

International Symposium on Appellations of Origin and Indications of Source (Santenay, November 9 and 10, 1989)

International Symposium on Industrial Designs (Amboise, October 4 and 5, 1990)

OAPI Users' Meeting (Paris, March 7, 1991)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of France has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in France of the following meetings for nationals of developing countries:

Interregional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property (with the Center for International Study of Industrial Property (CEIPI)) (Strasbourg, September 3 to 21, 1979)

Interregional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property (with CEIPI) (Strasbourg, September 8 to 26, 1980)

Interregional General Introductory Course on the Field of Industrial Property (with CEIPI) (Strasbourg, September 7 to 25, 1981)

Interregional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property (with CEIPI) (Strasbourg, September 6 to 24, 1982)

Interregional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property (with CEIPI) (Strasbourg, September 19 to October 7, 1983)

Interregional General Introductory Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (with the Society of Authors, Composers and Music Publishers (SACEM)) (Paris, October 24 to November 4, 1983)

Interregional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property (with CEIPI) (Strasbourg, September 17 to November 5, 1984)

Interregional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property (with CEIPI) (Strasbourg, September 16 to October 4, 1985)

Interregional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property (with CEIPI) (Strasbourg, September 22 to October 10, 1986)

Interregional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Paris, October 20 to 30, 1986)

Interregional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property (with CEIPI) (Strasbourg, September 14 to October 2, 1987)

Interregional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property (with CEIPI) (Strasbourg, September 11 to 29, 1988)

Interregional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property (with CEIPI) (Strasbourg, September 19 to October 7, 1989)

International Seminar on the Promotion of Inventive Activity and the Valorization of Research (Paris and Lyon, October 2 to 6, 1989)

Interregional Training Course on the Legal, Administrative and Economic Aspects of Industrial Property (with CEIPI) (Strasbourg, September 10 to 28, 1990)

Interregional Training Course on the Legal, Administrative and Economic Aspects of Industrial Property (with CEIPI) (Strasbourg, September 16 to October 4, 1991).

The Government of France has, since 1982, donated funds in trust to WIPO for the purposes of development cooperation. During the period from 1982 to 1991, the funds amounted to a total of 2,362,000 Swiss francs. The activities so funded have included the organization of training courses and seminars in and expert missions to developing countries on various aspects of intellectual property, training in France of nationals of developing countries and the donation of computer equipment and of patent documentation collections.

In addition, during the period from 1967 to 1991, 95 French nationals have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries. The Government of France has also received 226 nationals from developing countries for individual training in the field of intellectual property. Nationals of developing countries were also received for individual training in the field of intellectual property by the Center for International Industrial Property Studies (CEIPI) (16), the French Society of Authors, Composers and Music Publishers (SACEM) (44), and Télésystèmes Questel (2). The National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of France has provided 39 state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited France each year from 1973 to 1991.

Other Activities

On May 25, 1983, the Government of France hosted a Solemn Celebration of the Centenary of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, which was held in Paris and Versailles within the framework of the XXXIInd Congress of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI).

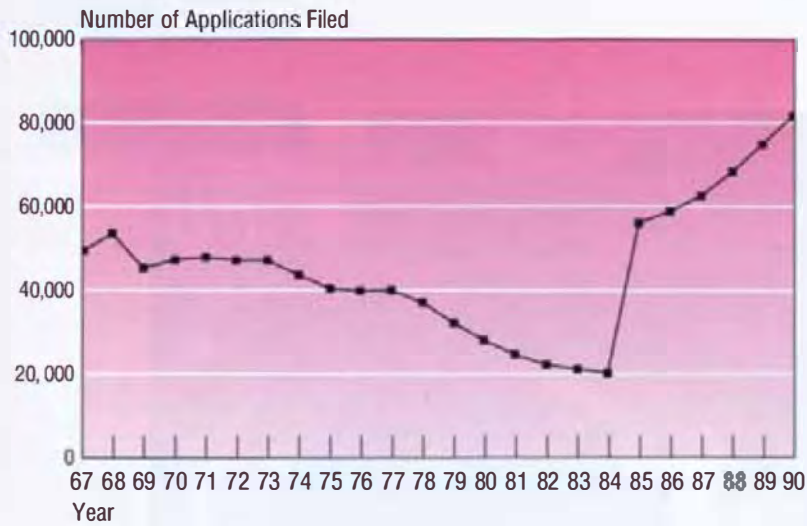


**PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
IN GENEVA**

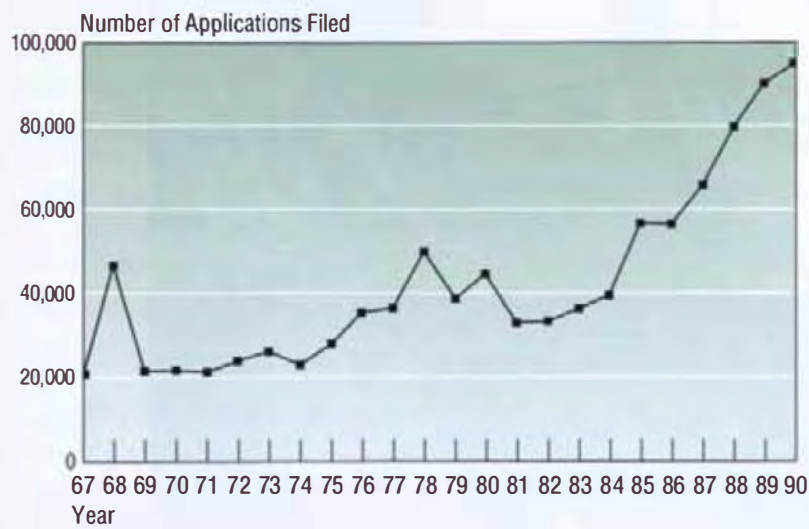
**Ambassador Bernard Miyet
(since 1991)**

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

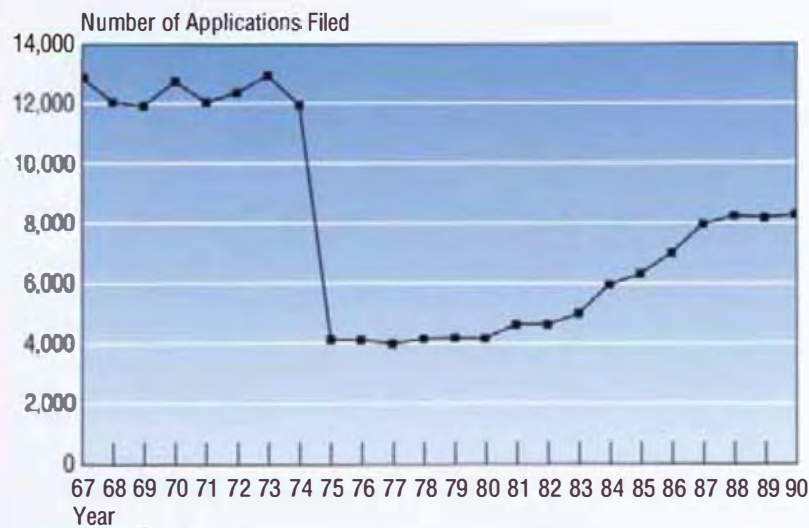
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90





Gabon



POPULATION (1991) 1,200,000
CAPITAL Libreville



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH GABON IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1975)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1964)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1978)

Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (since 1975)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1962)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Directorate General of Industry
Ministry of Trade and Industry
Libreville

Director General of Industry in 1992
Mr. Tidzani Malem
(since 1990)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION

National Agency for Artistic and Cultural Promotion
Ministry of Youth, Sport, Arts and Culture
Libreville

Head in 1992
Mr. Pierre Marie Dong
(since 1984)

Gabon is a member of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Gabon has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Libreville (December 4 and 5, 1991), of a National Seminar on Industrial Property for nationals of Gabon.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Gabon legislative and administrative advice on the establishment and modernization of the national industrial property infrastructure.

Furthermore, Gabon benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

Four WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials were also sent to Gabon between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 14 nationals of Gabon received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Gabon in 1991.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Roger Tchibota-Souamy
(since 1991)

Gambia (the)



POPULATION (1991) 700,000

CAPITAL Banjul



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH THE GAMBIA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1980)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1992)

NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

Registrar General's Office
Attorney General's Chambers and Ministry of Justice
Banjul

Registrar General in 1992
Mr. Momodou A. Ceesay
(since 1990)

The Gambia is a member of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO).

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of the Gambia has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in the Gambia of the following meetings for nationals of the Gambia and of other developing countries:

Subregional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for English-speaking Africa (Banjul, June 25 to July 6, 1990)

National Workshop on the New Industrial Property Act of the Gambia (Banjul, May 6 to 9, 1991).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of the Gambia:

legal advice on industrial property and copyright legislation, technical assistance related to the modernization of the national industrial property administration.

Furthermore, the Gambia benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

Six WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials were sent to the Gambia between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

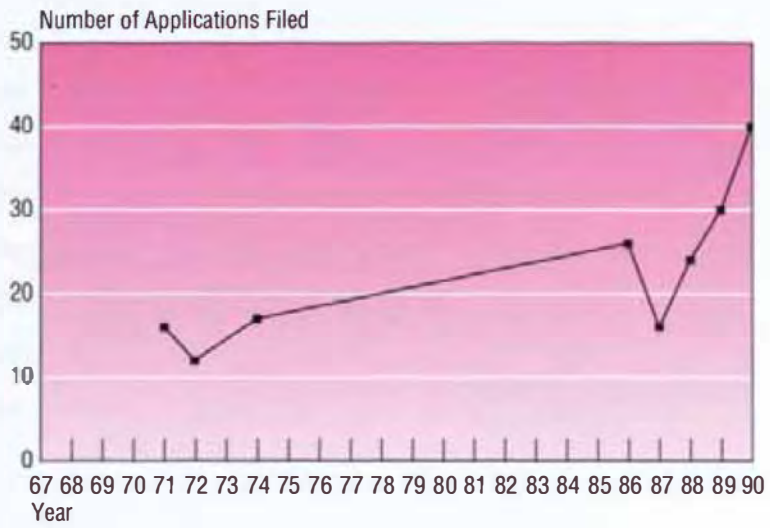
During the same period, 31 nationals of the Gambia received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA

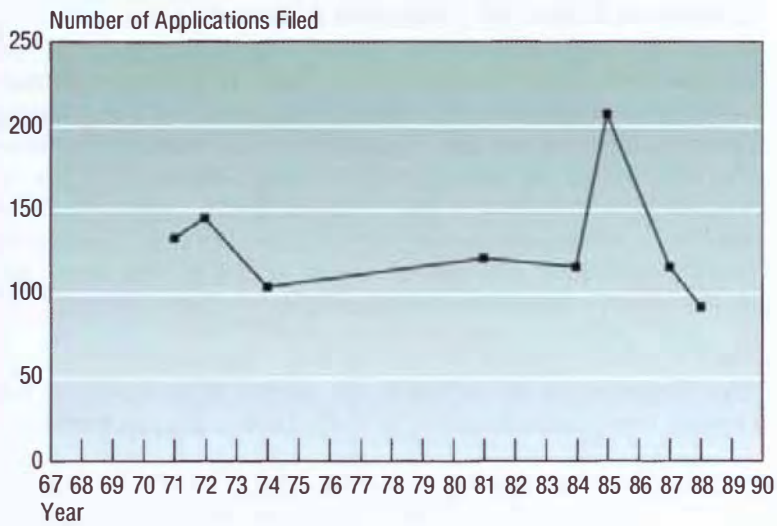
Ambassador Ousman A. Sallah
(since 1991)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



German Democratic Republic

Ceased to exist on October 3, 1990, when it acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany.



POPULATION (1990) 16,247,000

CAPITAL Berlin (East)

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC WAS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (from 1970 to 1990)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (from 1903 to 1990)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (from 1922 to 1990)

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (from 1985 to 1990)

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (from 1928 to 1990)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (from 1925 to 1990)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (from 1977 to 1990)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (from 1965 to 1990)

Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (from 1971 to 1990)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (from 1887 to 1990)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Office of Inventions and Patents of the German Democratic Republic (until February 1990); Patent Office of the German Democratic Republic (from February to October 1990)
Berlin (East)

President
Mr. Joachim Hemmerling
(from 1961 to 1990)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

During the period from 1967 to 1991, nine nationals of the German Democratic Republic acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries. The Government of the German Democratic Republic also received 34 nationals from developing countries for individual training in the field of intellectual property.

The Office of Inventions and Patents of the German Democratic Republic provided 438 state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited the German Democratic Republic in 1975, 1976, 1980 and 1985.

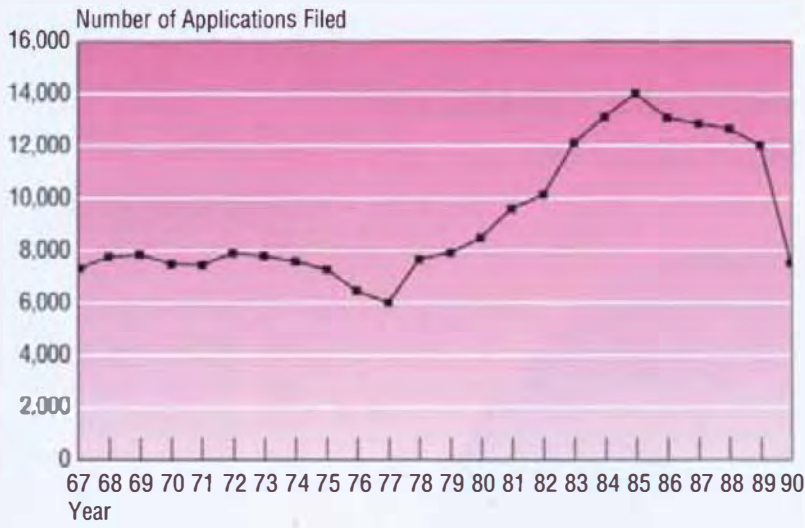
NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION

Bureau of Copyright
Ministry of Culture
Berlin (East)

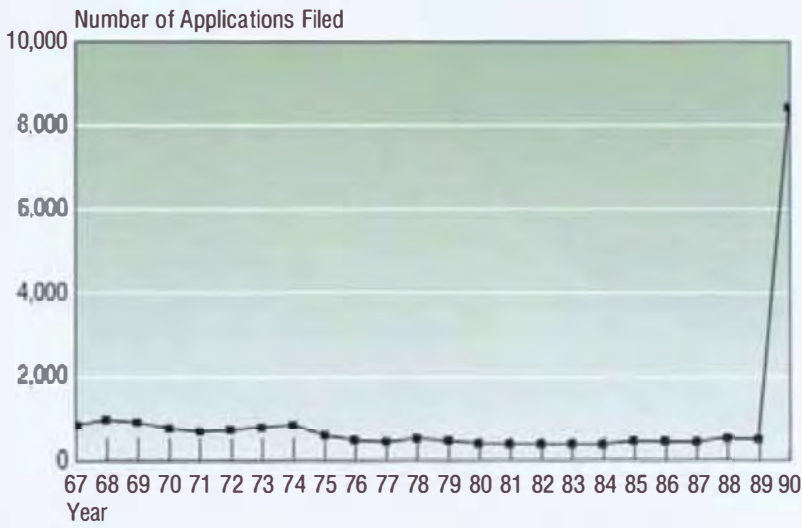
Head
Mr. Hans-Joachim Hoffmann
(until 1990)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

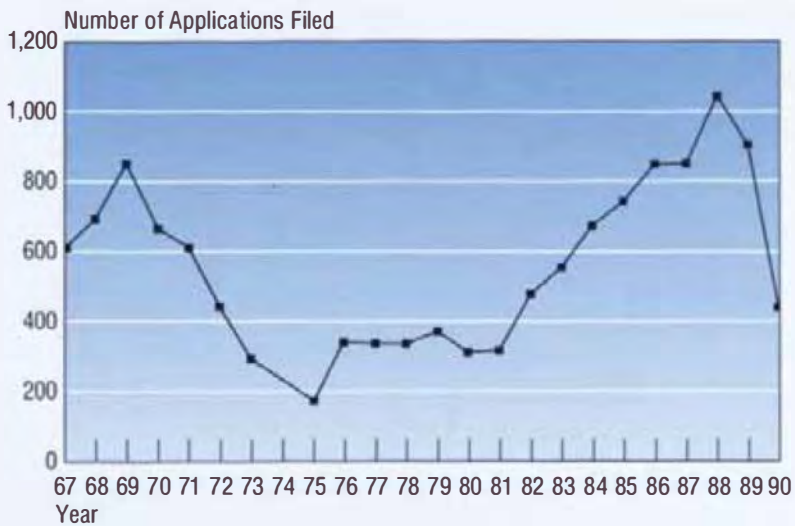
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



**SYMPOSIUM ON THE INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION
OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS**



organized by
the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
in cooperation with
the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany
Wiesbaden (Germany), October 17 and 18, 1991



WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

Germany

For the period preceding October 3, 1990, the date on which the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany, this profile does not cover facts concerning the former German Democratic Republic (for which there is a separate profile).



POPULATION (1991) 79,250,000

CAPITAL Berlin

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH GERMANY IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1970)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1903)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1978)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1922)

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (since 1981)

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (since 1928)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1925)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (since 1975)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1962)

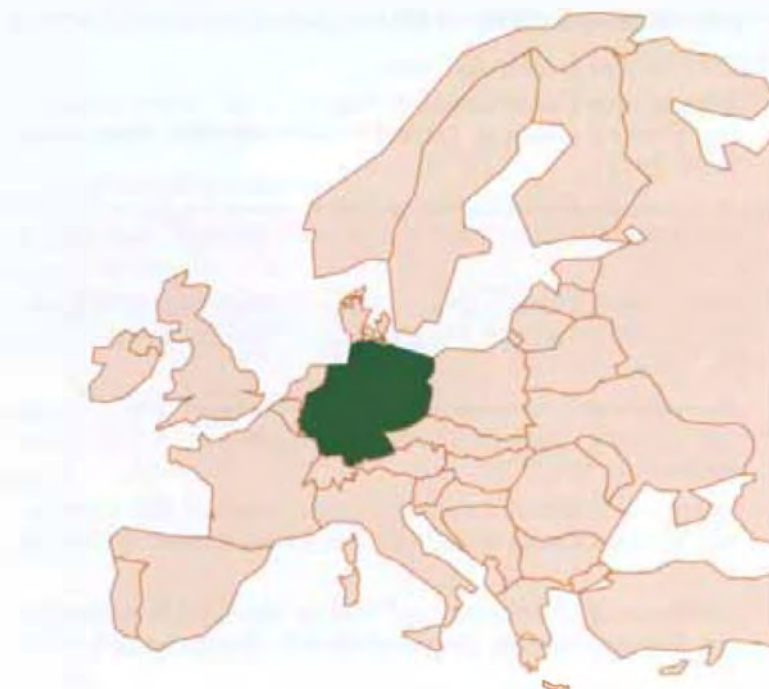
Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (since 1990)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1887)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1966)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1974)

Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (since 1979)



NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



German Patent Office
Munich

President in 1992
Mr. Erich Häusser
(since 1976)

Germany is a member of the European Patent Organisation (EPO).

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Division for Copyright Law
Federal Ministry of Justice
Bonn

Head in 1992
Mr. Kurt Kemper
(since 1991)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in Germany

International Classification of Patents, Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Working Group II, Second Session (Munich, February 15 to 19, 1971)

International Classification of Patents, Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Working Group III, Third Session (Munich, July 5 to 9, 1971)

International Classification of Patents, Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Working Group I, Fourth Session (Munich, January 17 to 28, 1972)

International Classification of Patents, Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Working Group III, Fourth Session (Munich, January 31 to February 4, 1972)

International Classification of Patents, Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Working Group V, Sixth Session (Munich, March 20 to 24, 1972)

International Classification of Patents, Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Bureau, Seventh Session (Munich, November 20 to 25, 1972)

International Classification of Patents, Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Seventh Session (Munich, November 28 to December 1, 1972)

International Classification of Patents, Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Working Group III, Sixth Session (Munich, January 15 to 19, 1973)

Group of Consultants on International Cooperation in the Classification of Search Files According to the International Patent Classification, (Berlin, June 17 to 19, 1974)

International Classification of Patents, Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Working Group II, Eighth Session (Munich, February 17 to 28, 1975)

Special Union for the International Patent Classification (IPC), Working Group III, First Session (Munich, December 1 to 12, 1975)

Special Union for the International Patent Classification (IPC), Working Group I, First Session (Munich, March 22 to April 2, 1976)

Special Union for the International Patent Classification (IPC), Working Group III, Third Session (Munich, February 14 to 25, 1977)

Special Union for the International Patent Classification (IPC), Working Group IV, Fourth Session (Munich, January 16 to 30, 1978)

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (Munich, April 17, 1978)

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (Hamburg, June 8, 1979)

Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI), Working Group on Search Information, Subgroup on the International Patent Classification (IPC), Class E (Munich, May 18 to 22, 1981)

Management Committee of the Periodical *World Patent Information* (Munich, May 7, 1982)

Meetings on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) with Industry (Frankfurt and Leverkusen, April 15 to 19, 1983)

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (Berlin, November 1983)

Meeting on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) with Industry (Leverkusen, April 18, 1986)

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (Cologne, November 25, 1987)

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (Munich, November 26, 1987)

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (Stuttgart, January 30, 1988)

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (Munich, February 5, 1988)

Fourth Advanced Seminar on the International Patent Classification (IPC) (Munich, October 13 to 17, 1989)

International Symposium on the International Protection of Geographical Indications (Wiesbaden, October 17 and 18, 1991).

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Germany has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Germany of the following meetings for nationals of developing countries:

General Introductory Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (with the German Foundation for International Development (DSE)) (Berlin, September 29 to October 17, 1980)

General Introductory Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (with the Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft (CDG)) (Munich, October 10 to 28, 1983)

Interregional Workshop for Trainers in the Patent Field (with the CDG) (Munich and Berlin, November 1983)

Interregional Workshop for Trainers in the Patent Field (with the CDG) (Munich, May 5 to 20, 1986)

Interregional Training Course on Industrial Property (Munich, September 10 to October 5, 1990)

Interregional Training Course on Patents (Munich, September 16 to October 11, 1991)

Interregional Seminar on Industrial Property (Munich, September 19 and 20, 1991)

ARIPO Users' Meeting (Munich, October 10, 1991).

The Government of Germany has, since 1977, donated funds in trust to WIPO for the purposes of development cooperation. Over the period from 1977 to 1991, those funds amounted to a total of 4,742,000 Swiss francs. The activities so funded included the organization of training courses, seminars, workshops in, and expert missions to, developing countries on various aspects of intellectual property, training in Germany of nationals of developing countries and the donation of CD-ROM workstations, other computer equipment and patent documentation collections.

In addition, during the period from 1967 to 1991, 97 German nationals have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries. The Government of Germany has also received 178 nationals from developing countries for individual training in the field of intellectual property. Nationals from developing countries have also been received for individual training in the field of copyright by the German Musical Performing and Mechanical Reproduction Rights Society (GEMA) (23), and in the field of industrial property, by the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law (10).

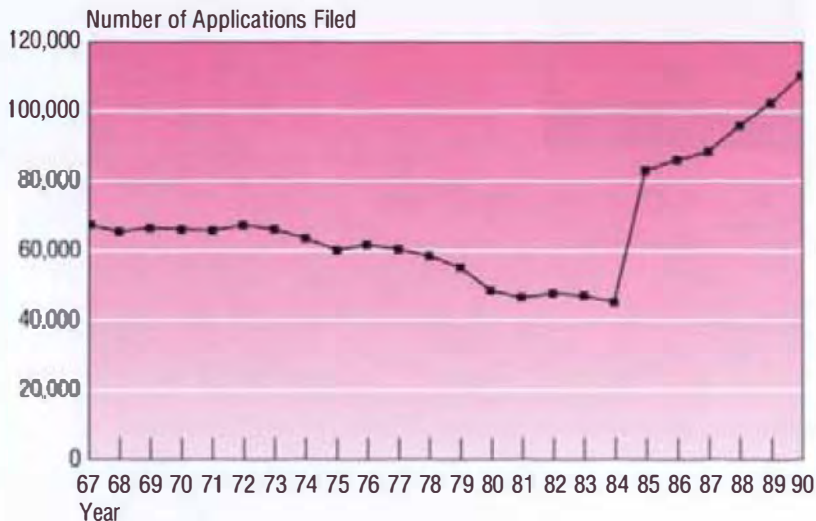
The German Patent Office has provided 897 state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Visits

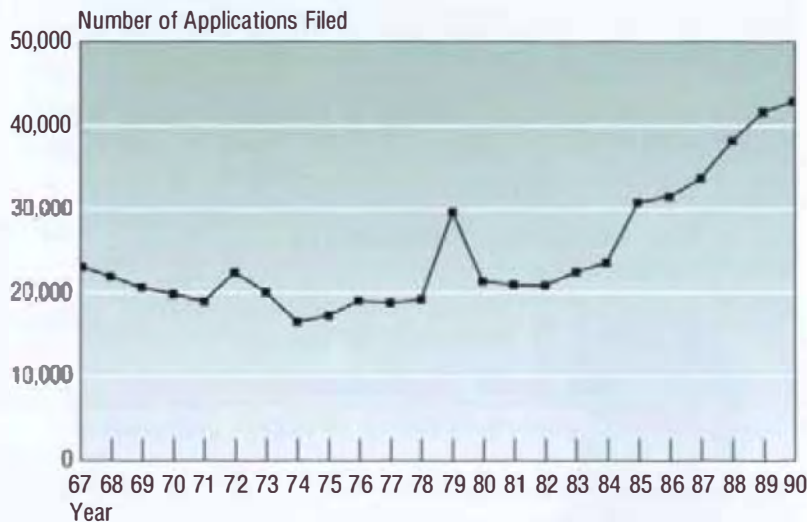
The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Germany in 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1989 and 1991.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

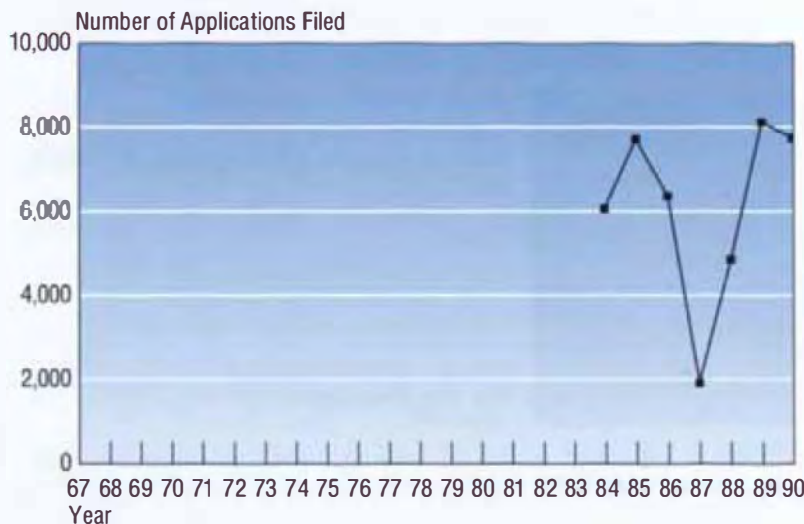
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Alois Jelonek (since 1992)

Ghana



POPULATION (1991) 13,400,000
CAPITAL Accra



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH GHANA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1976)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1976)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1991)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Registrar General's Department
Ministry of Justice
Accra

Registrar General in 1992
Mr. Dominic Macrae Mills
(since 1978)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



The Copyright Administrator
Copyright Office
General National Commission of Culture
Accra

Copyright Administrator in 1992
Mrs. Betty Mould-Iddrisu
(since 1990)

Ghana is a member of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO).

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in Ghana

Conference on Industrial Property Laws of English-speaking Africa: Committees for Patents, Trademarks and Industrial Designs (Accra, December 5 to 13, 1977)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Ghana has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Ghana of the following meetings for nationals of Ghana and of other developing countries:

National Seminar on Industrial Property (Accra, November 24 to 26, 1986)

National Workshop on the Drafting of Patent Claims and Specifications (Accra, October 24 to 28, 1988)

National Symposium on Innovations and Inventions for Development (Accra, August 28, 1989)

Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for English-speaking African Countries (Accra, August 5 to 16, 1991)

National Workshop on Collective Administration of Copyright (with the National Commission of Culture) (Kokrobite, October 9 to 11, 1991).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Ghana:

legal advice on the protection of patents, industrial designs and copyright,

technical assistance related to office organization and automation, industrial property administrative procedures, utilization of patent documentation as a source of technological information, intellectual property law teaching and the collective administration of copyright,

seventeen state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Ghana benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

Eleven WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Ghana between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 70 nationals of Ghana received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

During the same period, four nationals of Ghana have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries.

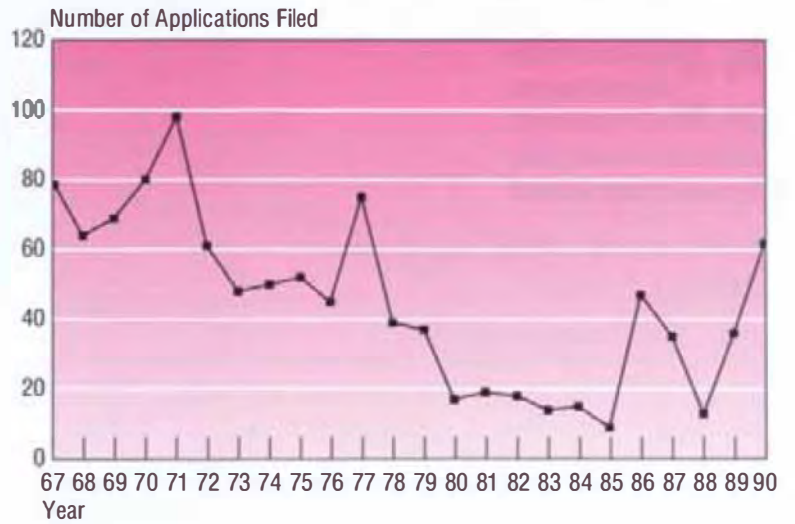
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



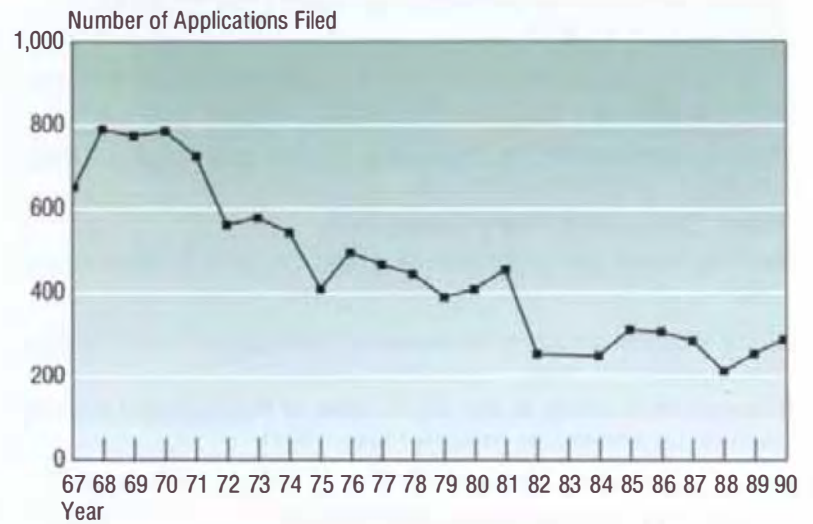
Ambassador Kojo Amoo-Gottfried
(since 1985)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Greece



POPULATION (1991) 10,300,000
CAPITAL Athens



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH GREECE IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1976)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1924)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1990)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1983)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1920)

Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (since 1991)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



(Patents)
Industrial Property Organisation (OBI)
Athens

President of the Administrative Council of the Industrial Property Organisation in 1992
Mr. George Koumantos
(since 1988)

Deputy Director General of the Industrial Property Organisation in 1992
Mr. Demetrios Boucouvalas

(Trademarks)

Directorate of Commercial and Industrial Property
Athens

Director in 1992
Mr. Vasilios Pappas

Greece is a member of the European Patent Organisation (EPO).

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION

International Organizations Section
Directorate of Cultural Relations
Ministry of Culture and Sciences
Athens

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in Greece

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)
(Athens, September 1990)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

During the period from 1967 to 1991, three Greek nationals have acted as speakers in training courses held in developing countries.

Visits

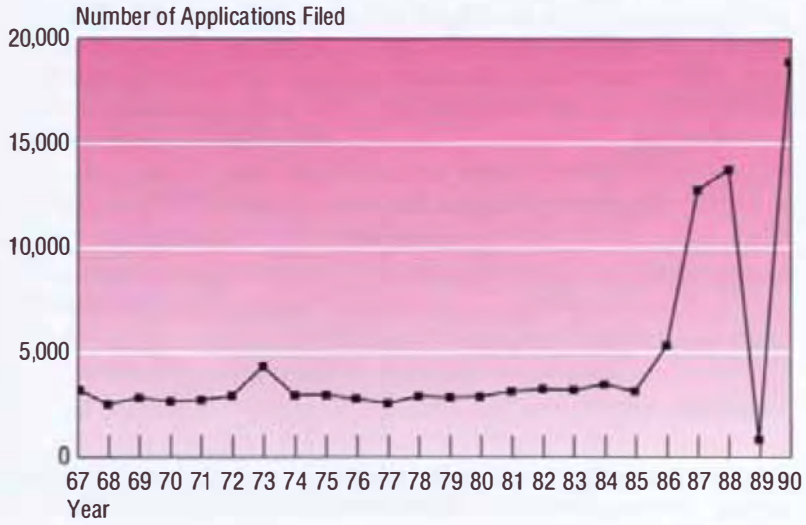
The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Greece in 1976 and 1983.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA (a.i.)

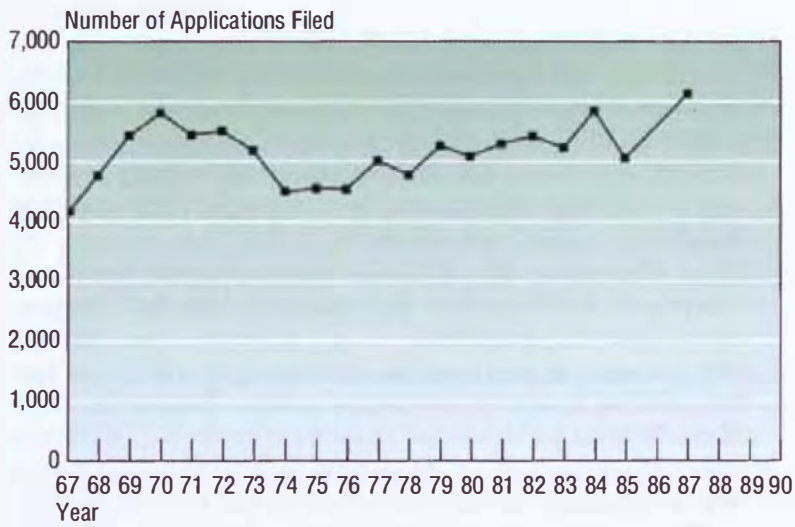
Mr. John Boucaouris
(since 1992)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Guatemala



POPULATION (1991) 9,200,000

CAPITAL Guatemala City



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH GUATEMALA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1983)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1983)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1977)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1977)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Registry of Industrial Property
Ministry of Economic Affairs
Guatemala City

Director in 1992
Mr. Jorge Rafael Recinos Acevedo
(since 1986)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Guatemala has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Guatemala of the following meetings for nationals of Guatemala and of other developing countries:

National Seminar on the Role of Industrial Property in Economic and Social Development (Guatemala City, November 2 to 4, 1983)

Third Meeting of Vice-Ministers Responsible for Industrial Property of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus (Guatemala City, May 1985)

Fifth Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus (Guatemala City, May 1985)

Subregional Seminar on the Role Played by Industrial Property in the Promotion of Inventive Activity and Innovation (with the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA)) (Guatemala City, November 1986)

National Seminar on Trademarks (Guatemala City, June 26 and 27, 1989)

Regional Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin American Countries (with the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA)) (Guatemala City, April 17 to 26, 1989)

Fourth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of Authors, Artists and Producers) (with the Bar Association of Guatemala) (Guatemala City, April 27 to 29, 1989)

Meeting of Experts on Industrial Property (with SIECA) (Guatemala City, July 17 to 21, 1989)

Subregional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus (Antigua Guatemala, August 7 to 10, 1990).

Three national projects, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, have been carried out in Guatemala. The first project, on the Modernization

of the Industrial Property Administration, was executed between November 1983 and December 1985 and involved UNDP assistance of US\$74,000. The second, also on the Modernization of the Industrial Property Administration, was executed between January 1986 and July 1987 and involved UNDP assistance of US\$120,000. The third, on the Integrated Development of the Systems of Industrial Property, Technology Transfer, Technological Information and the Promotion of Inventiveness, was executed between May 1987 and June 1990 and involved UNDP assistance of US\$115,000.

Furthermore, Guatemala benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Guatemala:

- legislative advice on draft laws on patents, industrial designs, trademarks, technology transfer and copyright,

- advice on the proposed revision of the Central American Treaty on Industrial Property,

- technical and administrative assistance on industrial property office organization, automation and management, patent classification and access to the technological information contained in patent documentation, trademarks administration, patent search and examination, evaluation of technology transfer and licensing contracts and collective copyright administration,

- forty-three state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Seventy-two WIPO advisory missions, undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants, were sent to Guatemala between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 43 nationals of Guatemala received fellowships either under the UNDP-financed national projects executed by WIPO or under the WIPO development cooperation program for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

During the same period, the Government of Guatemala contributed to WIPO's development cooperation program by receiving five nationals of developing countries for individual training in various fields of intellectual property. In addition, two nationals of Guatemala acted as experts in missions undertaken to developing countries.

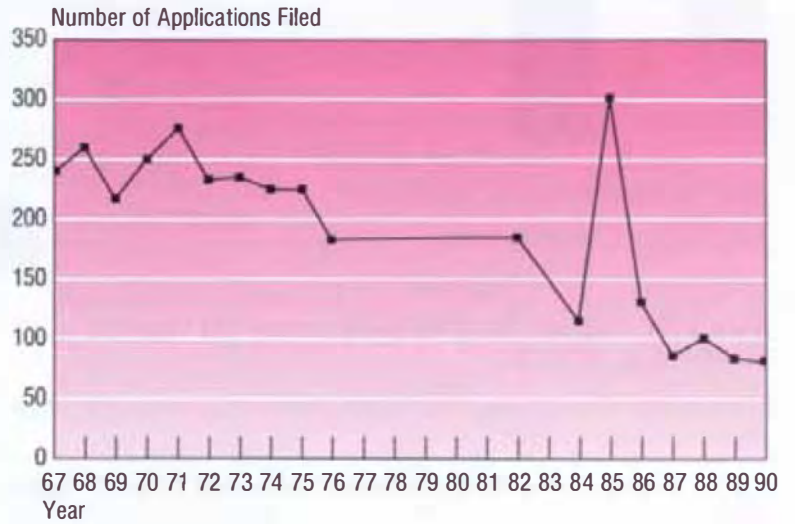
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



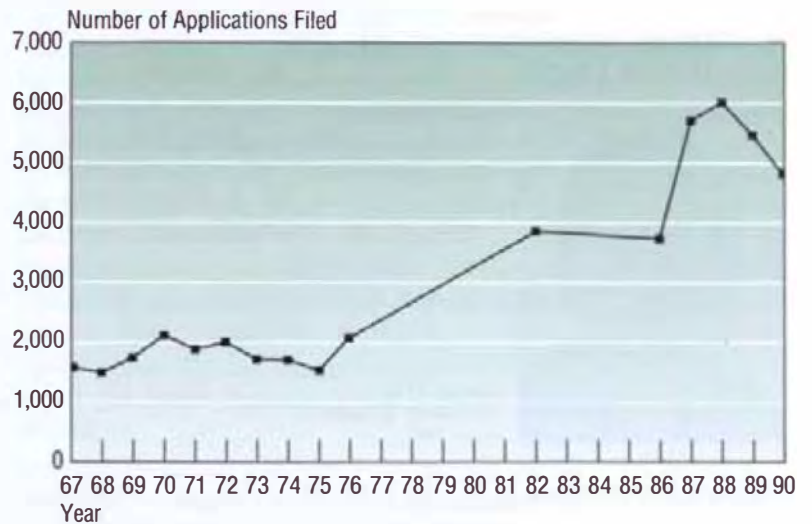
Ambassador Federico Urruela Prado (since 1990)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

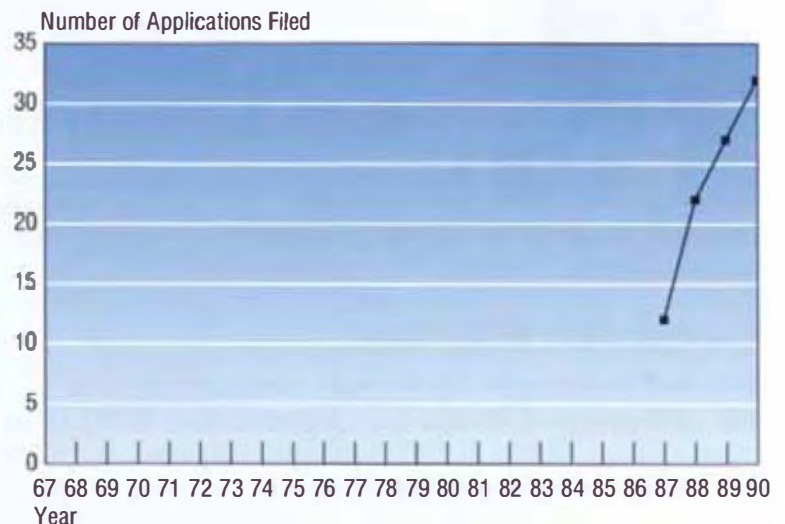
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Guinea



POPULATION (1991) 5,000,000
CAPITAL Conakry

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH GUINEA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1980)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1982)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1991)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1980)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Industrial Property Service
Ministry of Industry and Smaller
Business
Conakry

Head in 1992
Mr. Faouly Bangoura
(since 1991)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Copyright Office of Guinea
Ministry of Youth, Culture, Arts and
Sports
Conakry

Director General in 1992
Mr. Ousmane Kaba

Guinea is a member of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Guinea has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Guinea of the following meetings for nationals of Guinea and of other developing countries:



National Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Conakry, November 3 to 5, 1981)

National Seminar on Intellectual Property (Conakry, June 16 to 19, 1986)

National Seminar on the Role of Industrial Property in Economic Development (Conakry, December 18 to 20, 1989)

Subregional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-speaking Africa (Conakry, June 18 to 29, 1990)

National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Conakry, December 3 to 5, 1990).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Guinea:

legal advice on industrial property and copyright legislation, as well as on the possible accession of Guinea to the "Bangui Agreement,"

technical assistance related to the modernization of the national industrial property administration and the collective administration of copyright.

Furthermore, Guinea benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

Sixteen WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were also sent to Guinea between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 43 nationals of Guinea received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

During the same period, the Government of Guinea received one national from another developing country for individual training in the field of copyright.

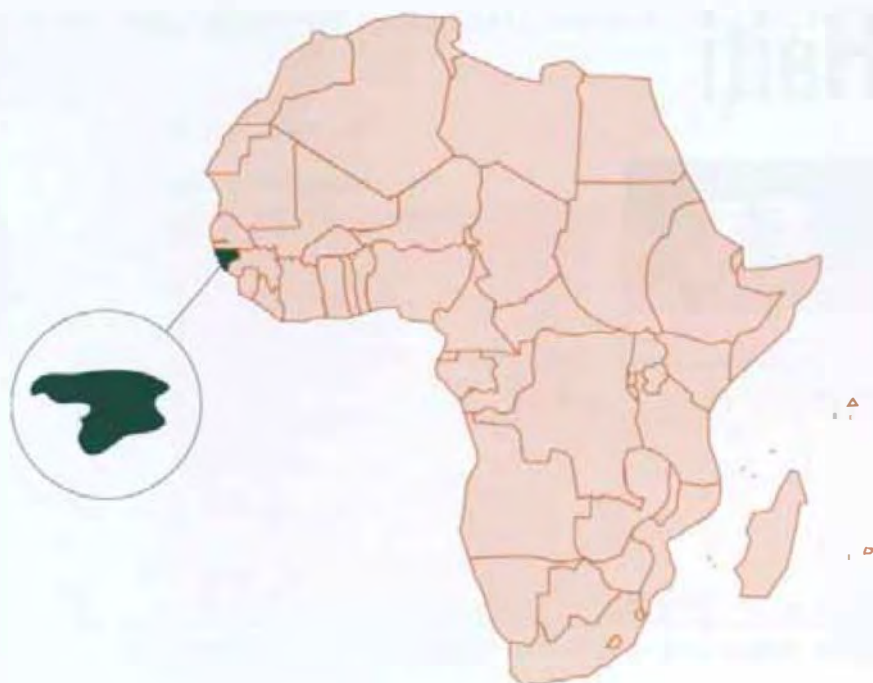
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE

Ambassador Marcel Martin (Resident in Paris)
(since 1990)

Guinea-Bissau



POPULATION (1991) 950,000
CAPITAL Bissau



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH GUINEA-BISSAU IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1988)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1988)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1991)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Department of Industrial Property
Research and Applied Technology Center
Ministry of Natural Resources and
Industry
Bissau

Head in 1992
Mr. José António Nosoliny
(since 1985)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Copyright Commission
Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports
Bissau

Head in 1992
Mr. Rui Nene
(since 1991)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Guinea-Bissau has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Bissau (May 19 to 22, 1980) of a Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property for Newly Independent Countries of Africa for nationals of Guinea-Bissau and of other developing countries of Africa. The Seminar was organized in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Guinea-Bissau a draft law on industrial property and legal advice on copyright and neighboring rights.

Furthermore, Guinea-Bissau benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

Ten WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Guinea-Bissau between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 23 nationals of Guinea-Bissau received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA

Ambassador Bubacar Ture
(since 1985)

Haiti



POPULATION (1991) 6,500,000

CAPITAL Port-au-Prince



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH HAITI IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1983)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1958)

Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (since 1966)

NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

Intellectual Property Service
Ministry of Trade and Industry
Port-au-Prince

Director General of Trade and Industry in 1992
Mr. Gérard M. Desmangles

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Haiti has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Port-au-Prince (August 5 to 9, 1991) of a National Seminar on Practical Aspects of Collective Administration of Copyright.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Haiti:

legal advice on patent, trademark and copyright legislation, as well as on possible cooperation in the field of industrial property of English-speaking Caribbean Countries, Haiti and Suriname,

technical assistance related to the modernization of the industrial property administration and the establishment of a national system for the collective administration of copyright.

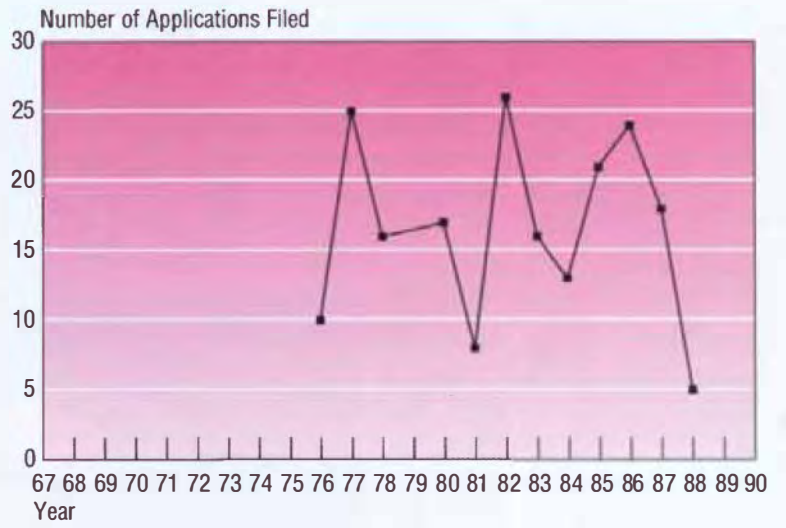
Furthermore, Haiti benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Seven WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Haiti between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

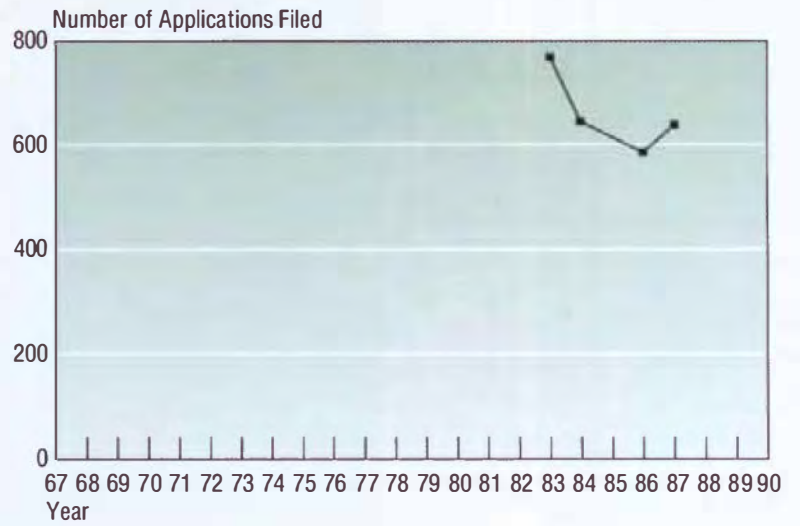
Between 1967 and 1991, 17 nationals of Haiti received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Mr. Joseph Philippe Antonio (a. i.)
(since 1991)



Holy See



POPULATION (1991) 1,000

CAPITAL Vatican City



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH THE HOLY SEE IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1975)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1960)

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (since 1960)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1935)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1977)

NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Legal Office
Governorate of the Vatican City
Vatican City

Head in 1992
H.E.R. Mons. Bruno Bertagna

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA

Mgr. Paul Fouad Tabet
(since 1992)

Honduras



POPULATION (1991) 5,100,000

CAPITAL Tegucigalpa



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH HONDURAS IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1983)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1990)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1990)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1990)

NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Industrial Property Registry
Directorate General of Production and Consumer Affairs
Secretariat for Economic Affairs and Trade
Tegucigalpa

Registrar in 1992
Mr. Waldo Rodman Rivera Portillo
(since 1991)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Honduras has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Honduras of the following meetings for nationals of Honduras and of other developing countries:

Central American Subregional Symposium on Industrial Property (Tegucigalpa, September 7 to 11, 1981)

Subregional Meeting on Industrial Property of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus (Tegucigalpa, December 16 to 18, 1981)

Sixth Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus (Tegucigalpa, November 4 to 7, 1986)

National Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Tegucigalpa, May 2 to 5, 1989).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Honduras:

legal advice on copyright, patent, trademark, industrial design and transfer of technology legislation,

advice on the proposed revision of the Central American Treaty on Industrial Property,

technical assistance related to industrial property office organization and management, patent classification, search and examination, trademark classification and administration, and the utilization of patent documentation as a source of technological information,

four state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

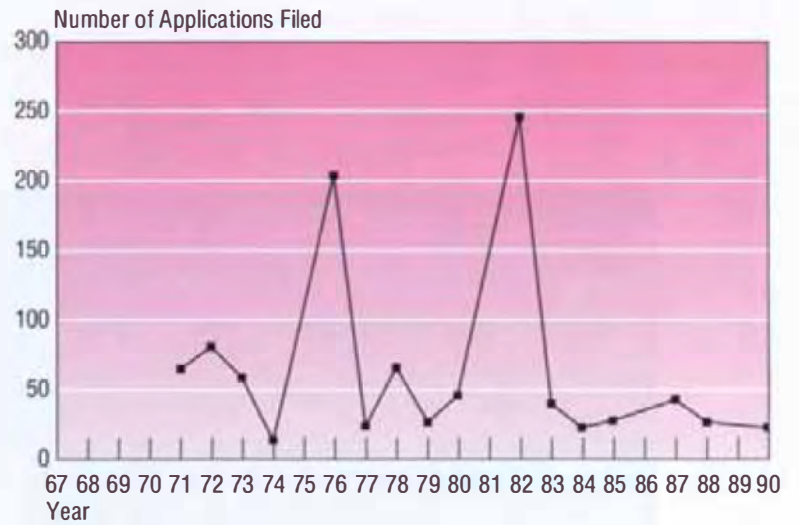
Furthermore, Honduras benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Eighteen WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Honduras between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

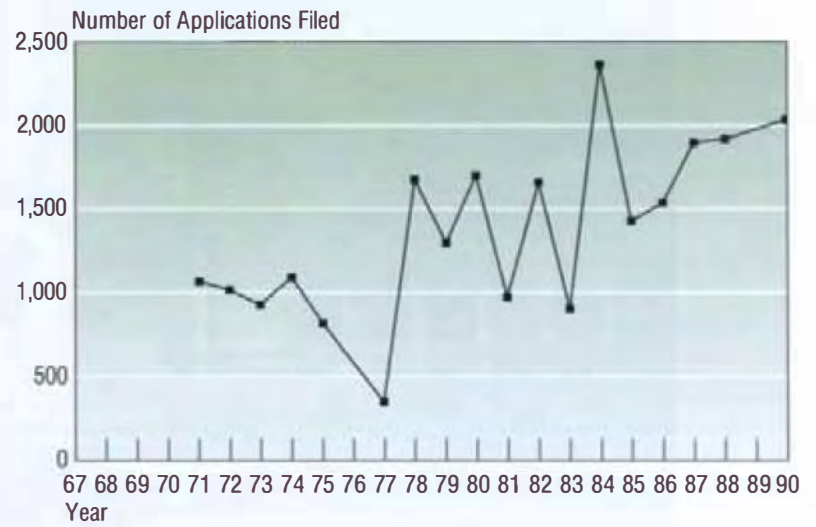
Between 1967 and 1991, 30 nationals of Honduras received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

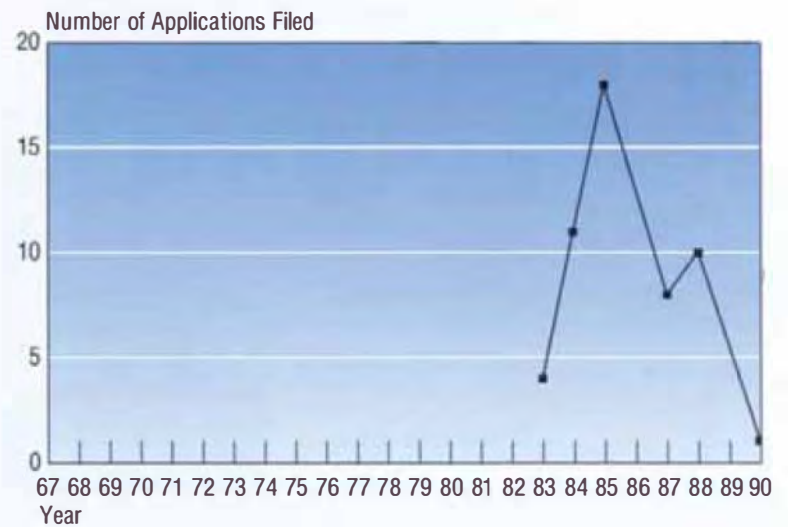
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Mario Alberto Fortín Midence (since 1991)

HOTÉLOUTAS



Hungary



POPULATION (1991) 10,350,000
CAPITAL Budapest

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH HUNGARY IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1970)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1909)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1980)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1909)

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (since 1980)

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (since 1984)

Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (since 1967)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1934)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1967)

Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (since 1974)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1922)

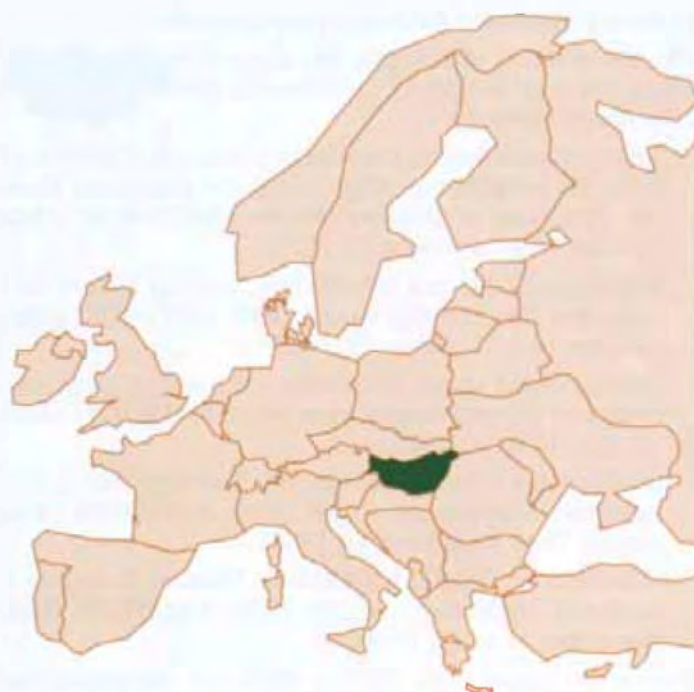
Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1975)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



National Office of Inventions
Budapest

President in 1992
Mr. István Iványi
(since 1990)



COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Diplomatic Conferences

The Government of Hungary hosted the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure. The Conference was held in Budapest from April 14 to 28, 1977, and the Treaty's abbreviated name is "the Budapest Treaty."

Other WIPO Meetings Held in Hungary

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (Budapest, March 2 to 4, 1981)

Training Course on Patent Documentation and Searching (Budapest, September 30 to October 11, 1991)

Symposium on Patent Protection in a Market Economy: Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland (in cooperation with the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland and the European Patent Office (EPO)) (Budapest, November 18 to 20, 1991)

Hungary benefited from activities undertaken under a UNDP-financed regional project executed by WIPO in the field of patent information.

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Hungarian Bureau for the Protection of Authors' Rights (ARTISJUS)
Budapest

Director General in 1992
Mr. György Boytha
(since 1985)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Hungary has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Hungary of the following meetings for nationals of developing countries:

Interregional General Introductory Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (with the Hungarian Bureau for the Protection of Authors' Rights (ARTISJUS)) (Budapest, October 15 to November 2, 1979)

Interregional General Introductory Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (with ARTISJUS) (Budapest, October 18 to November 5, 1982)

Interregional General Introductory Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (with ARTISJUS) (Budapest, October 15 to 26, 1985)

Interregional General Introductory Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (with ARTISJUS) (Budapest, August 29 to September 13, 1988)

Interregional General Introductory Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (with ARTISJUS) (Budapest, November 11 to 22, 1991).

During the period from 1967 to 1991, six Hungarian nationals have acted as speakers in training courses held in developing countries. The Government of Hungary has also received 49 nationals from developing countries for individual training in the field of intellectual property.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Hungary in 1974, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1985, 1987, 1988, 1990 and 1991. In 1991, the Government of Hungary awarded him the "Flag Order" (with Laurels). In the same year, the Eötvös Lóránd University of Budapest awarded him the Doctorate of Laws "Honoris Causa."

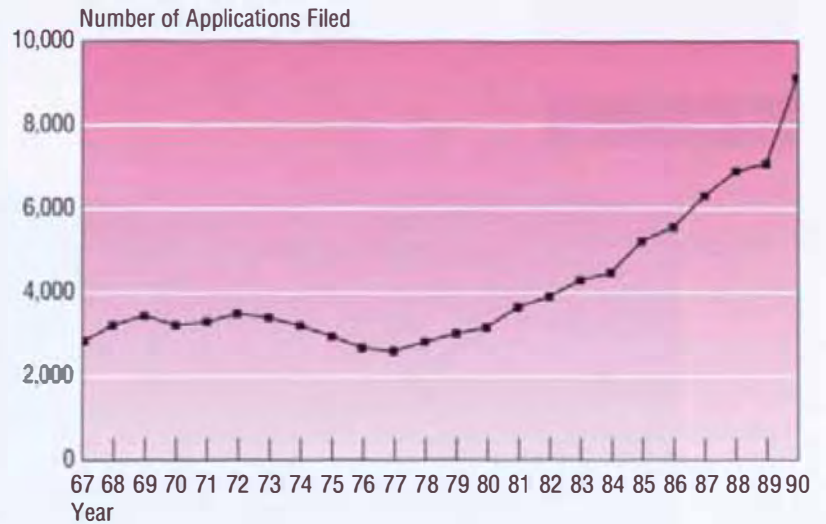
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



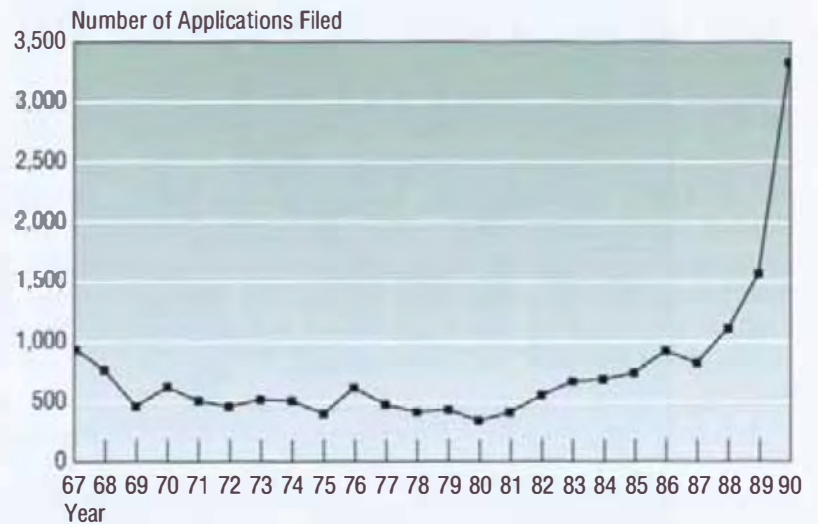
Ambassador Tibor Tóth
(since 1990)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

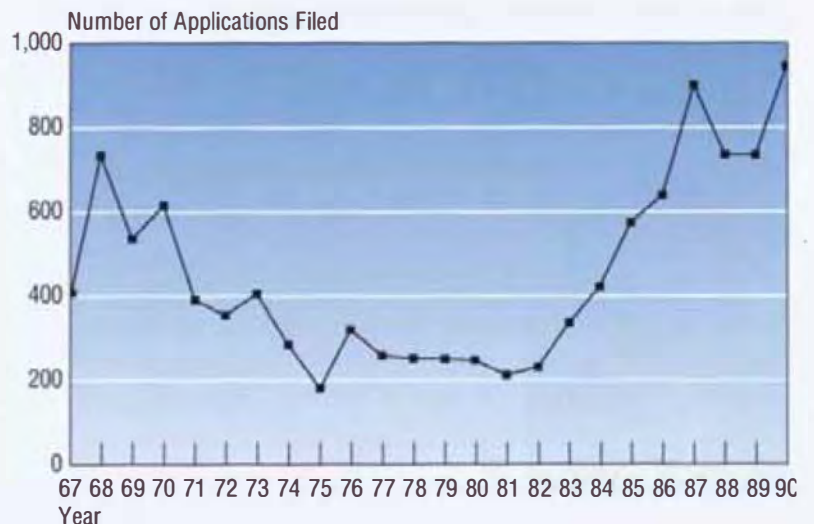
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Iceland



POPULATION (1991) 250,000
CAPITAL Reykjavík



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH ICELAND IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1986)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1962)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1947)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Icelandic Patent Office
Reykjavík

Director in 1992
Mr. Gunnar Guttormsson
(since 1976)

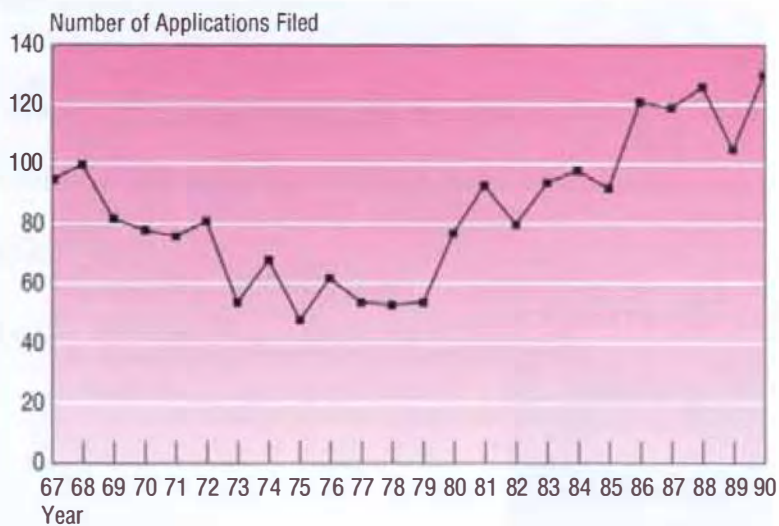
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



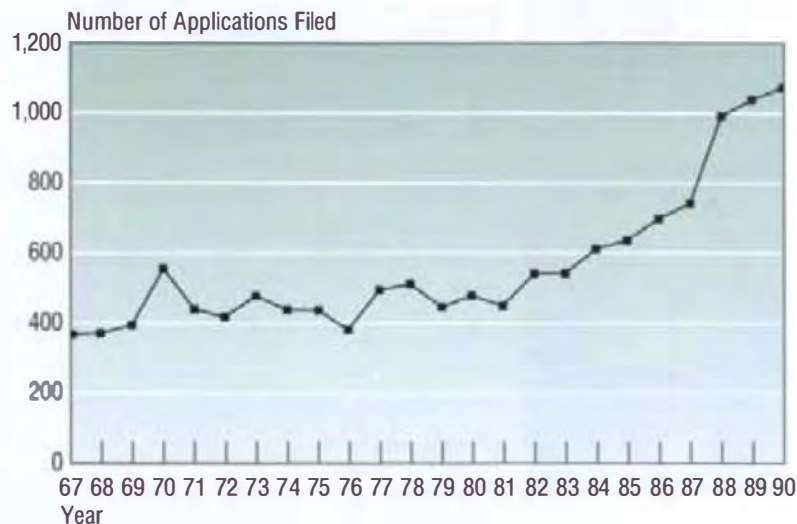
Ambassador Kyartan Jóhannsson
(since August 1989)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90



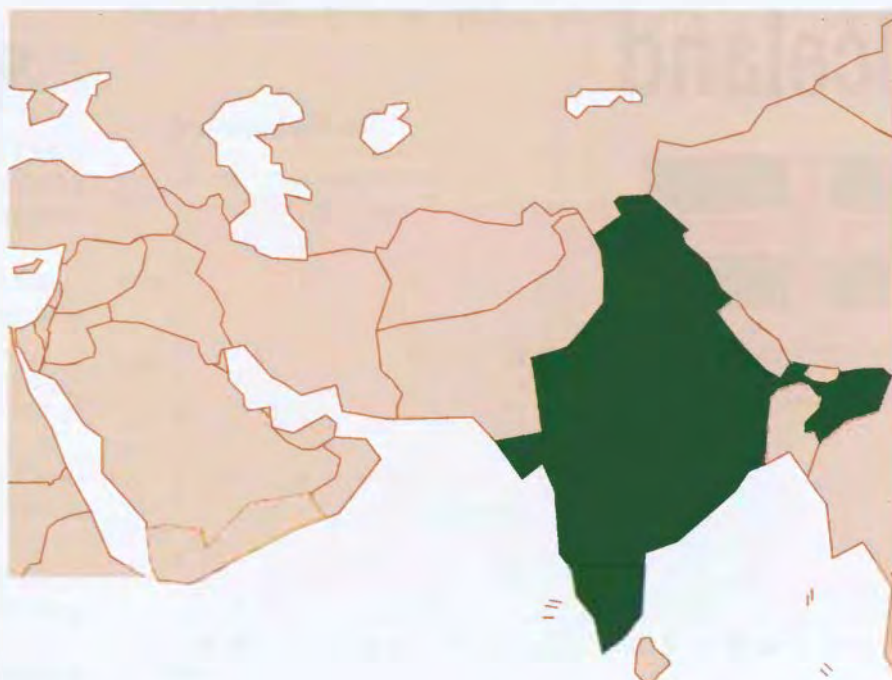
Trademarks 1967-90



India



POPULATION (1991) 844,000,000
CAPITAL New Delhi



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH INDIA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1975)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1983)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1928)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1975)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Office of the Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks
Bombay

Controller-General in 1992
Mr. Rajendra Anandrao Acharya
(since 1984)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



The Joint Secretary
Department of Education and Culture
Ministry of Human Resource
Development
New Delhi

Joint Secretary in 1992
Mr. Jagdish Sagar
(since 1989)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in India

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights (New Delhi, January 25 to 29, 1983)

Regional Committee of Experts on Means of Implementation in Asia of Model Provisions on Intellectual Property Aspects of Protection of Expressions of Folklore (with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)) (New Delhi, January 31 to February 2, 1983)

Informal Group of Experts from Asian Countries on Model Provisions for Legislation in the Field of Copyright (New Delhi, April 24 to 27, 1990)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of India has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in India of the following meetings for nationals of India and of other developing countries:

East Asian Subregional Seminar on Copyright (New Delhi, January 23 to 30, 1967)

Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian and Pacific States and Territories (with Unesco) (New Delhi, December 18 to 22, 1978)

National Workshop for Governmental Officials on Industrial Property Licenses and Transfer of Technology Arrangements (with the Regional Centre for Technology Transfer (RCTT) of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)) (Bangalore, September 3 to 7, 1979)

Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian and Pacific States and Territories (with Unesco) (New Delhi, November 26 to 28, 1981)

National Seminar on Patent Documentation (with RCTT and ESCAP) (Bombay, January 11 to 15, 1982)

National Seminar on Patent Documentation (with RCTT and ESCAP) (Bangalore, January 18 to 21, 1982)

Asian Regional Workshop on Licensing and Other Industrial Property Transfer Arrangements (with ESCAP) (Bombay, December 7 to 11, 1985)

Interregional Workshop on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (New Delhi, November 24 to 28, 1986)

Asian Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property and High Technology (New Delhi, March 2 to 4, 1987)

National Forum of Judges on the Protection of Intellectual Property (Calcutta, November 20 to 22, 1987)

National Seminar on Licensing and Technology Transfer Arrangements (New Delhi, November 24 to 26, 1988)

National Workshop on Intellectual Property Teaching (New Delhi, October 21 to 25, 1991).

A national project, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, was commenced in 1991 for the Modernization of the Patent Information Services (PIS), Nagpur. The project involved UNDP assistance of US\$691,700 over a four-year period.

Furthermore, India benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Asia and the Pacific.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of India:

- legal advice on copyright and the accession of India to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works,
- technical assistance related to the modernization of the national industrial property administration, the automation of trademark operations, the expansion and computerization of the Patent Information Services (PIS), in Nagpur, and the teaching of intellectual property law at university level,

- four hundred twelve state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Twenty-one WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to India between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 126 nationals of India received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

During the same period, the Government of India contributed to WIPO's development cooperation program by receiving 27 nationals from developing countries for individual training in various fields of intellectual property. In addition, 21 Indian nationals have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited India in 1977, 1978, 1979, 1982, 1983 and 1992. In 1978, the University of Jabalpur awarded him the Doctorate of Laws "Honoris Causa."

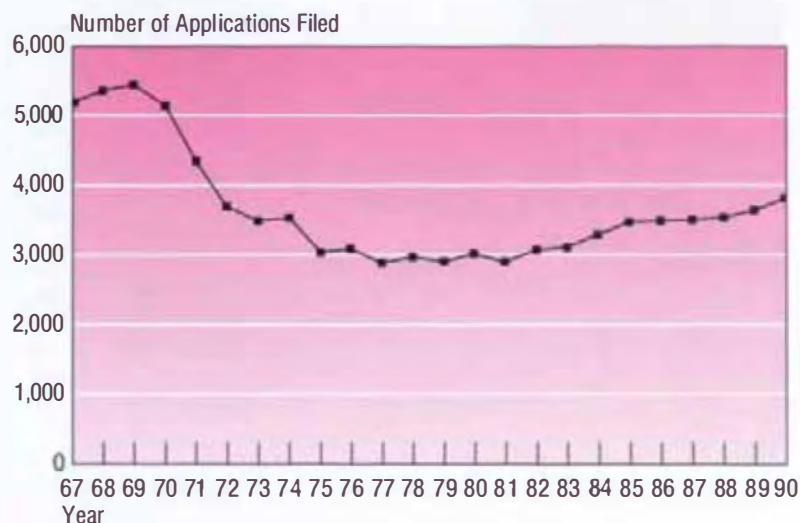
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



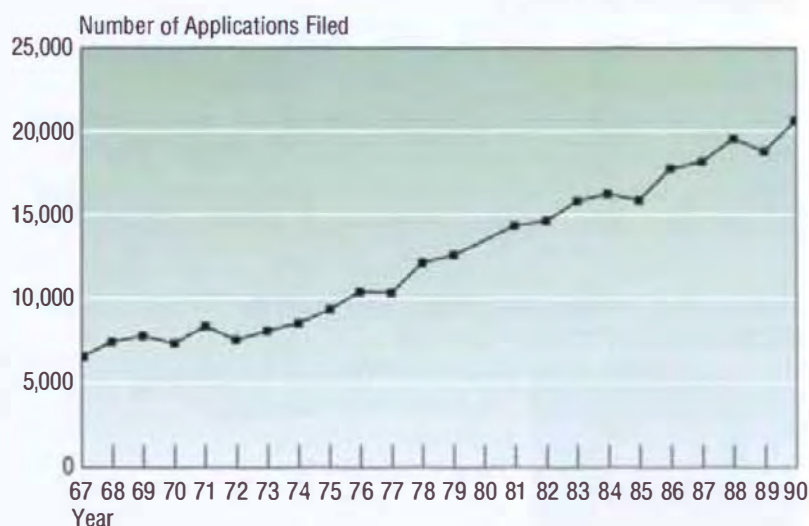
Ambassador Prakash Shah (since 1991)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

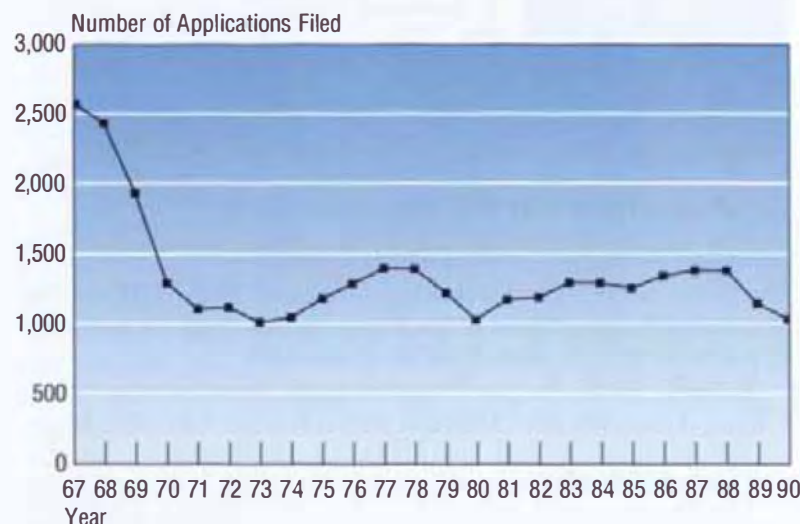
Patents 1967-90



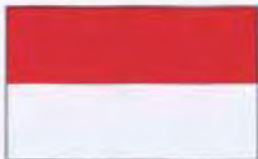
Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Indonesia



POPULATION (1991) 179,300,000

CAPITAL Jakarta



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH INDONESIA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1979)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1950)

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (since 1950)

NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Directorate General of Copyrights,
Patents and Trademarks,
Department of Justice
Tangerang (Jakarta)

*Director General of Copyrights,
Patents and Trademarks in 1992*
Mr. Nico Kansil
(since 1988)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Indonesia has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Indonesia of the following meetings for nationals of Indonesia and of other developing countries:

Subregional Meeting of Countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) on the Role of Industrial Property in Technological and Economic Development (Jakarta, December 1977)

National Seminar on Patent Information (Jakarta, March 8 to 12, 1982)

National Seminar on Patent Licensing in Industry (Jakarta, May 1 to 3, 1984)

National Seminar on Intellectual Property and Computer Technology (Jakarta, February 9 and 10, 1987)

National Workshop on Collective Copyright Administration (Jakarta, March 13 and 14, 1988)

National Public Information Seminars on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Denpasar, Medan and Surabaya, March 10 to 14, 1989)

National Workshop on Collective Administration of Copyright (Jakarta, March 13 and 14, 1989)

National Seminar on Patents (Jakarta, March 13 to 17, 1989)

National Seminar on Copyright (Jogjakarta and Manado, February 12 to 17, 1990)

National Seminar on Licensing and Other Technology Transfer Arrangements (Jakarta, March 8 and 9, 1990)

National Patent Agency Workshop (Jakarta, July 24 to 26, 1990)

National Seminar on Copyright (Bandung, Denpasar and Padang, September 6 to 15, 1990)

National Seminar for Patent Users (Ujung Pandang, Bandung and Surabaya, September 17 to 26, 1990)

National Seminar for Police and the Judiciary on the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights (Surabaya, Jakarta and Medan, September 27 to October 5, 1990)

National Seminar for Police and the Judiciary on the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights (Semarang, Bandung and Ujung Pandang, November 12 to 20, 1990)

National Patent Agency Workshop (Jakarta, November 27 and 28, 1990)

Advanced National Seminar on Patent and Copyright Infringement and Litigation (Medan, Jakarta and Ujung Pandang, July 22 to 30, 1991)

National Workshop on Small Inventions (Padang and Denpasar, November 24 to 29, 1991).

A national project, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, was commenced in 1988. The project, on the Strengthening of the Intellectual Property System of Indonesia, involved UNDP assistance of US\$401,000. On December 31, 1991, UNDP assistance of US\$381,000 had been delivered.

Furthermore, Indonesia benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Asia and the Pacific.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Indonesia:

- legal advice on patent, trademark, industrial design and copyright legislation,

- technical assistance related to office organization, management and automation, patent classification, search and examination, patent and trademark administration, trademark classification and examination, the utilization of patent documentation as a source of technological information and intellectual property teaching,

- ninety-three state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Thirty-eight WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials or consultants were sent to Indonesia between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 107 nationals of Indonesia received fellowships, either under the UNDP-financed project executed by WIPO or under the WIPO development cooperation program, for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

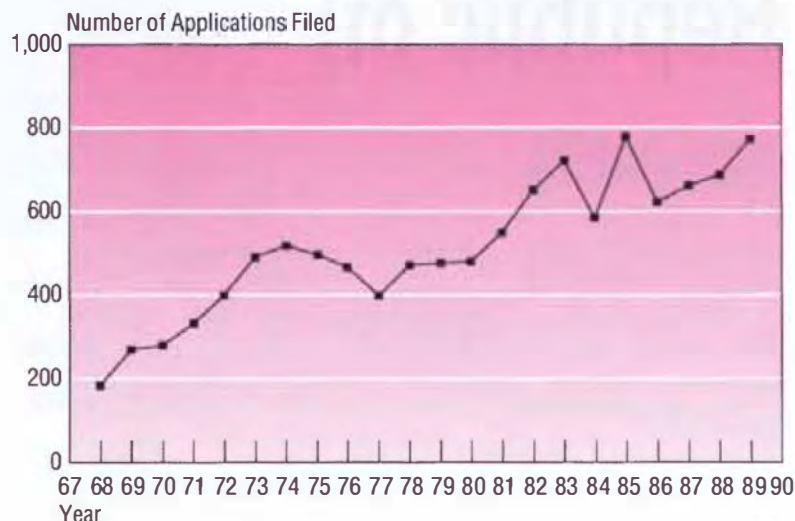
During the same period, three nationals of Indonesia have acted as speakers in training courses held in developing countries.

Visits

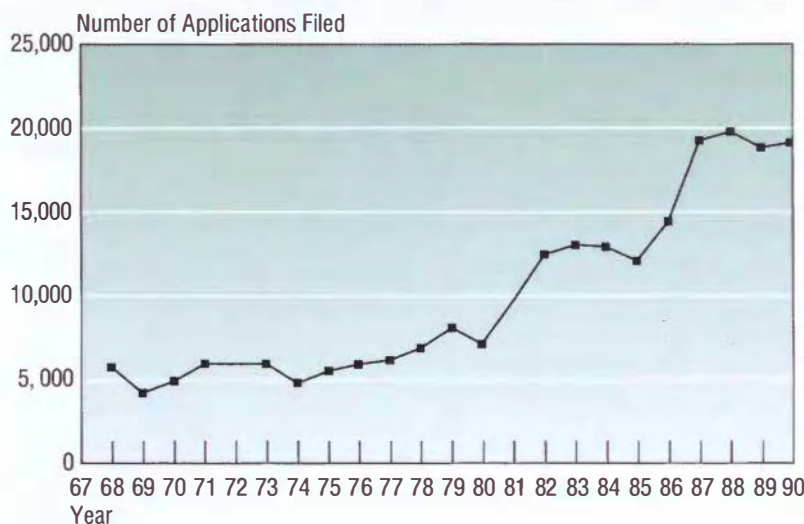
The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Indonesia in 1976, 1977 and 1987.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Soemadi D. M. Brotodiningrat (since July 1991)

Iran (Islamic Republic of)



POPULATION (1991) 55,000,000

CAPITAL Tehran



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN IS PARTY

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1959)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Tehran (August 20 to 22, 1991) of a National Introductory Seminar on Industrial Property for nationals of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

- legislative and administrative advice on the modernization of the national industrial property system and copyright,

- four state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, the Islamic Republic of Iran benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Asia and the Pacific.

Three WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to the Islamic Republic of Iran in 1988, 1989 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 22 nationals of the Islamic Republic of Iran received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

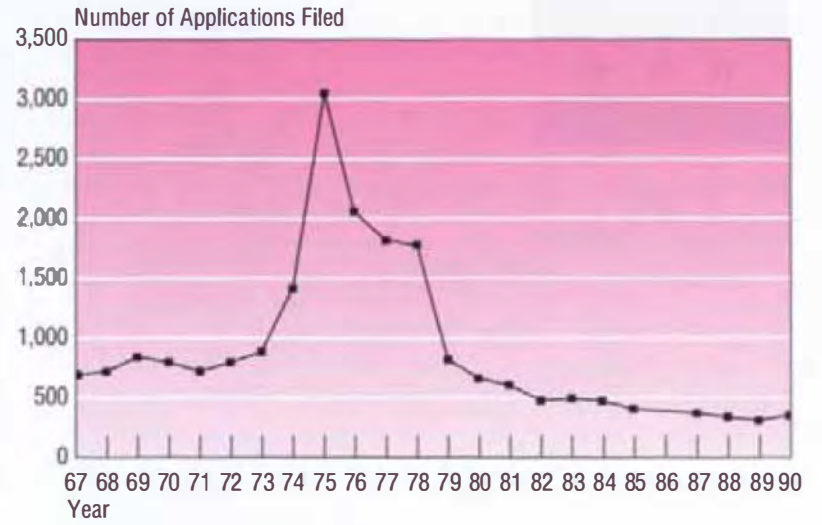


Registration Organization of Deeds,
Intellectual and Industrial Property
Tehran

*Deputy of Judiciary and Head of
Registration Organization in 1992*
Mr. Seyed Reza Zavareie
(since 1989)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90

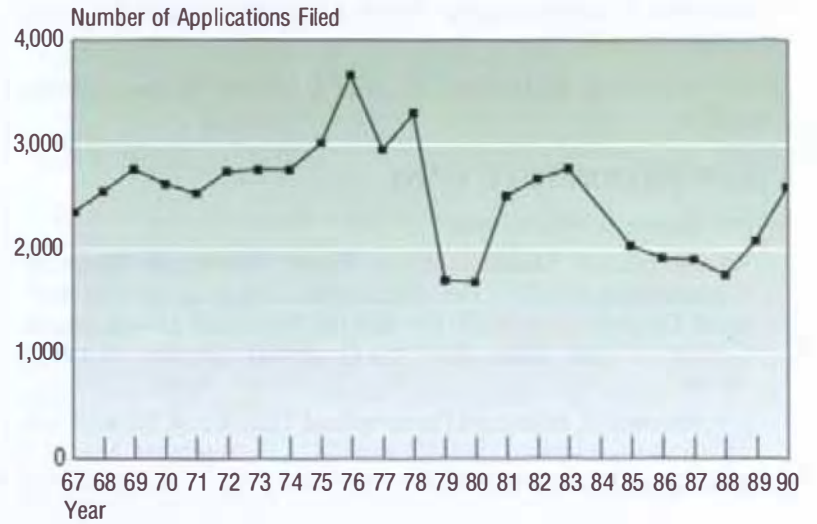


PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Sirous Nasser
(since 1987)

Trademarks 1967-90



Iraq



POPULATION (1991) 16,300,000
CAPITAL Baghdad



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH IRAQ IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1976)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1976)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in Iraq

Intersecretariat Meeting of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS) (Baghdad, October 18 to 22, 1976)

Conference on Industrial Property and Transfer of Technology for Arab States (with UNIDO and IDCAS) (Baghdad, March 5 to 10, 1977).

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Iraq has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Iraq of two National Seminars on Industrial Property (Baghdad, October 1 to 7, 1979, and February 16 to 19, 1985) for nationals of Iraq.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Industrial Property Division
Central Organization for Standardization
and Quality Control
Ministry of Planning
Baghdad

Director in 1992
Mr. N. J. Dabdab
(since 1985)

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Iraq:

legal advice on the protection of industrial property and copyright,

technical assistance related to the modernization of the national industrial property administration and the establishment of a patent information and documentation unit within the framework of the Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils (FASRC),

seventy-four state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Iraq benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in the Arab States.

Eleven WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Iraq between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 26 nationals of Iraq received fellowships for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Iraq in 1977 and 1985.

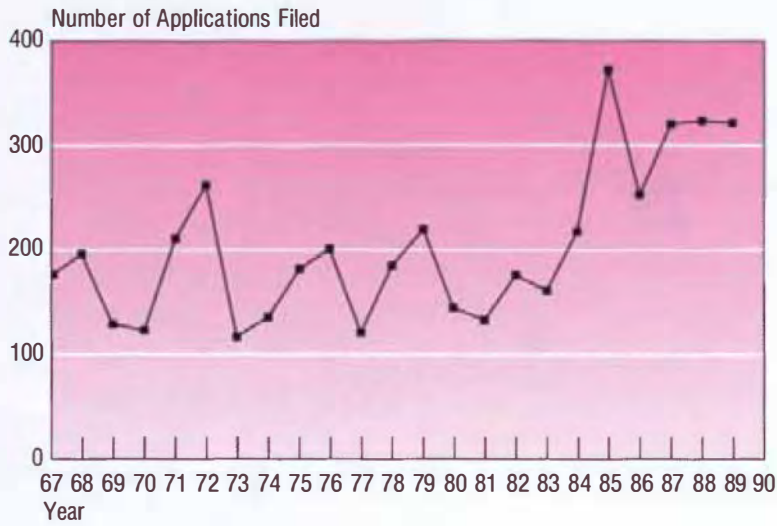
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



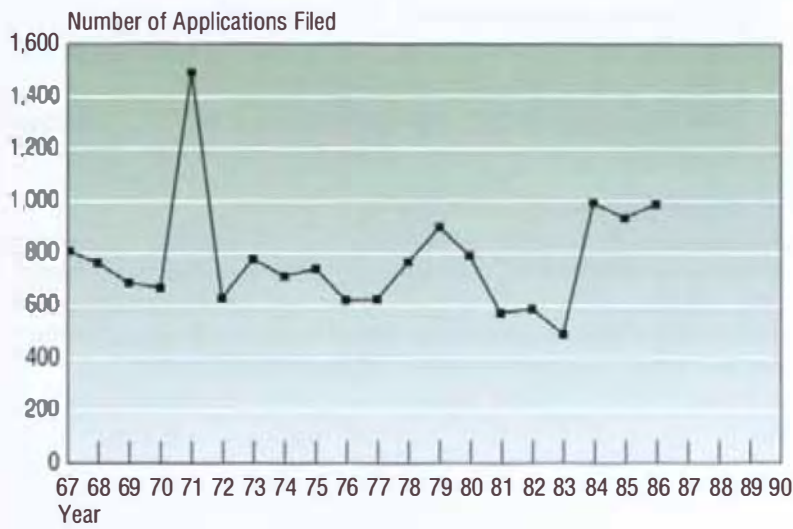
Ambassador Barzan Al-Tikriti
(since 1989)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

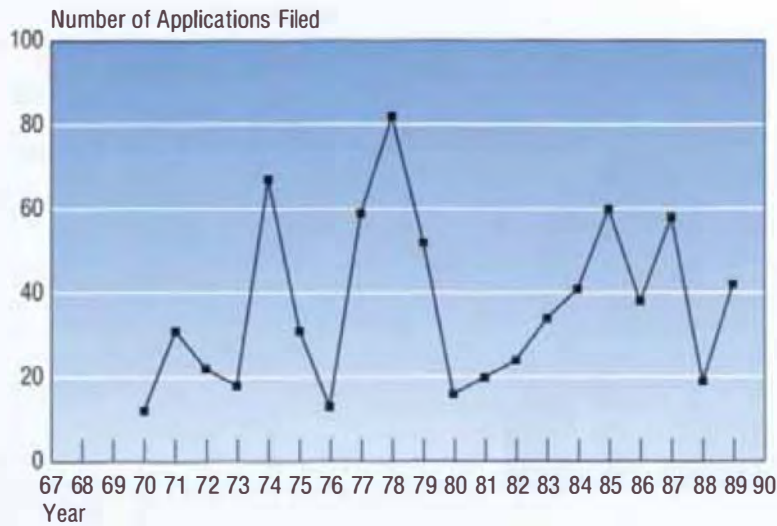
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Ireland



POPULATION (1991) 3,500,000
CAPITAL Dublin



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH IRELAND IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1970)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1925)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1992)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1925)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (since 1975)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1966)

Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (since 1971)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1927)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1979)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



The Controller of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks
Patents Office
Dublin

Controller of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks in 1992
Mr. Sean Fitzpatrick
(since 1983)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in Ireland

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) for Patent Agents (Dublin, July 6 and 7, 1992)

Training Course on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) for the Staff of the Irish Patents Office (Dublin, July 6 to 9, 1992)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

During the period from 1967 to 1991, two Irish nationals have acted in missions undertaken to developing countries, one as an expert and one as a speaker in a training course. The Government of Ireland has also received four nationals from developing countries for individual training in the field of intellectual property.

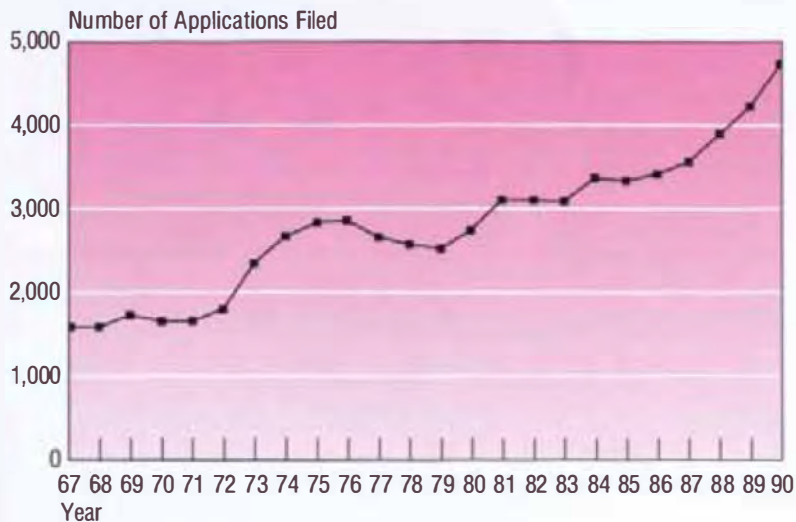
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



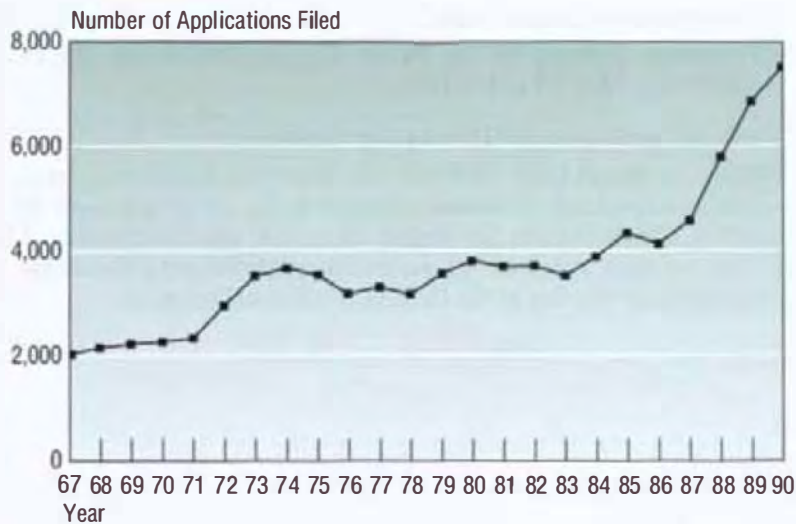
Ambassador John Swift
(since 1991)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

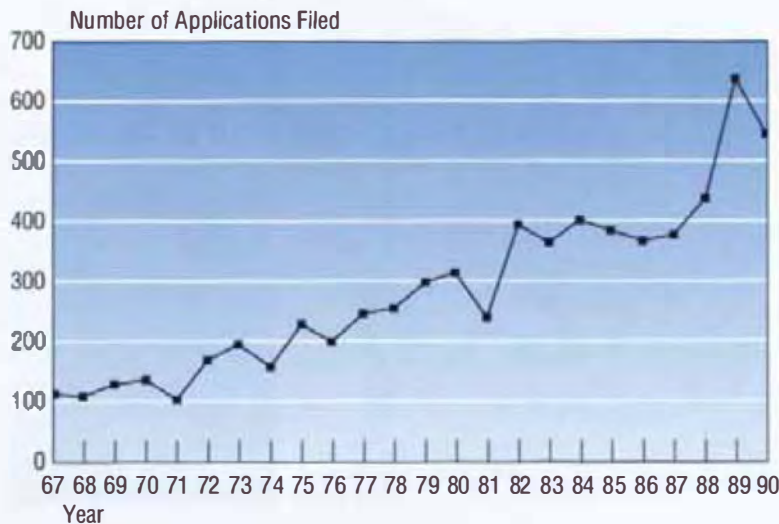
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Israel



POPULATION (1991) 4,800,000

CAPITAL Tel Aviv



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH ISRAEL IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1970)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1950)

Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (since 1966)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1950)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (since 1975)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1961)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1950)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1978)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Patents, Designs and Trade Mark Office
Ministry of Justice
Jerusalem

*Commissioner of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks
in 1992*
Mr. Michael Ophir
(since 1988)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in Israel

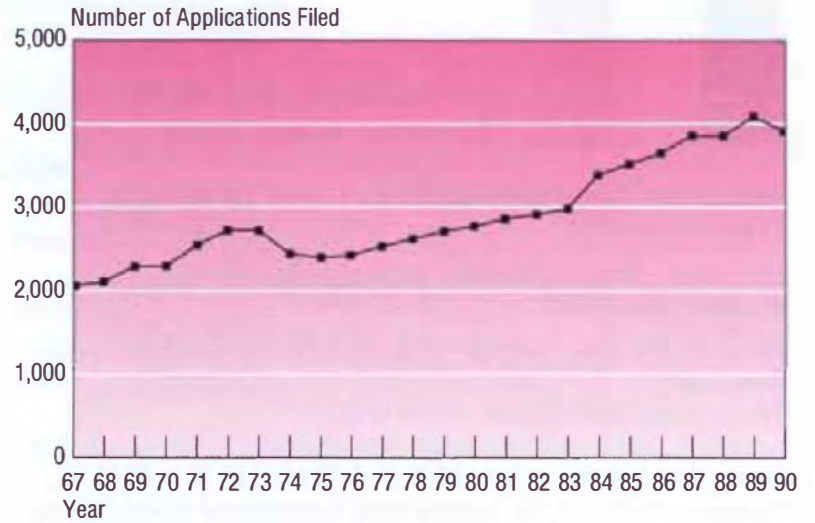
National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)
(Tel Aviv, May 14 to 16, 1991)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

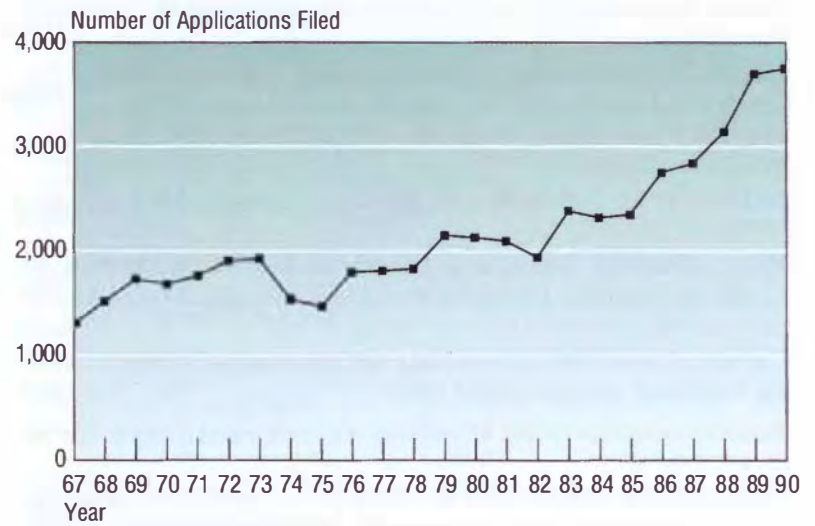
During the period from 1967 to 1991, three Israeli nationals have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries. The Government of Israel has also received 19 nationals of developing countries for individual training in the field of intellectual property.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

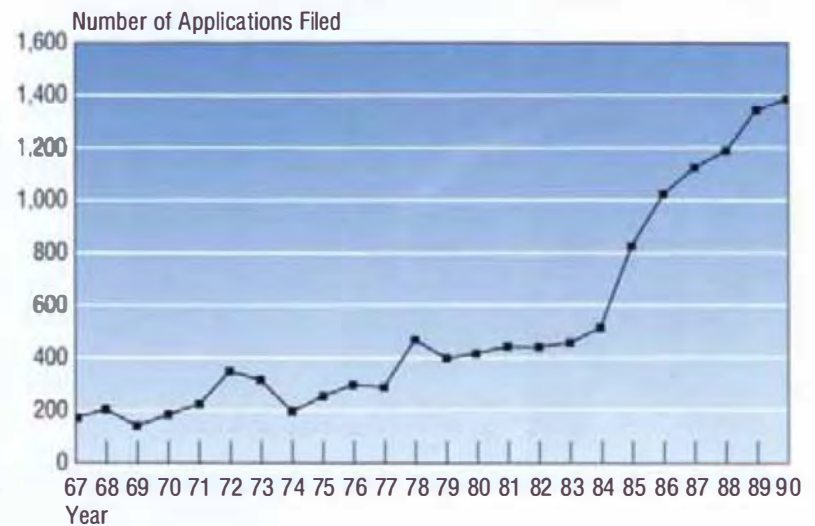
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Itzhak Lior
(since 1990)

Italy



POPULATION (1991) 57,700,000
CAPITAL Rome

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH ITALY IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1977)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1884)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1985)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1894)

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (since 1986)

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (since 1987)

Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (since 1968)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1951)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1985)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (since 1980)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1961)

Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (since 1975)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1887)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1975)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1977)

Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (since 1981)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Central Patent Office
Directorate General of Industrial
Production
Ministry of Industry, Commerce and
Handicraft
Rome

Director in 1992
Mrs. Maria Grazia Del Gallo Rossoni
(since 1984)

Italy is a member of the European Patent Organisation (EPO).



COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in Italy

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Seminars (Milan, April 23, 1981, and May 22, 1985, and Rome, May 23, 1985)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

During the period from 1967 to 1991, six Italian nationals have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries. The Government of Italy has also received 14 nationals of developing countries for individual training in the field of intellectual property.

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION

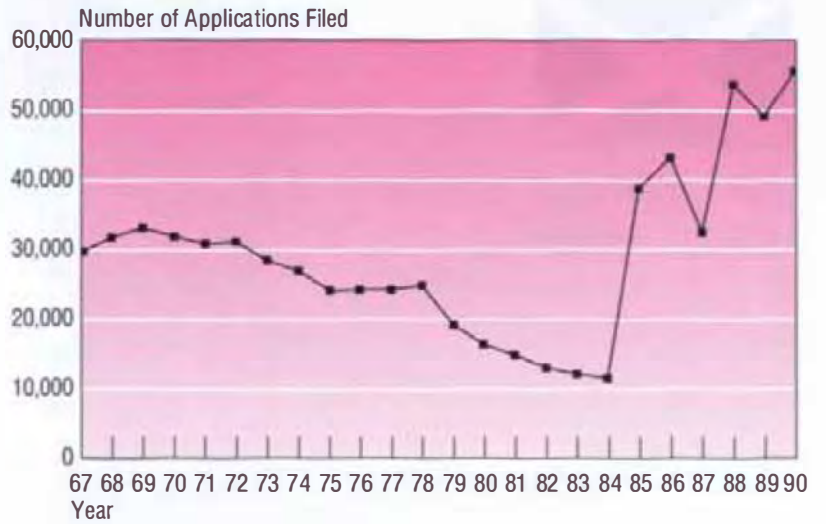


Copyright Office
Department of Information and
Publishing
Presidence of the Council of Ministers
Rome

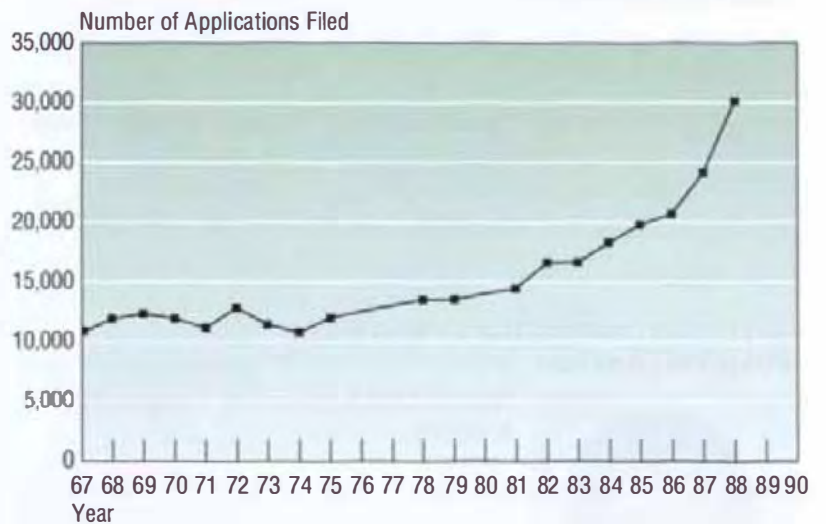
Head in 1992
Mr. Geraldo Carmelo Aversa
(since 1989)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

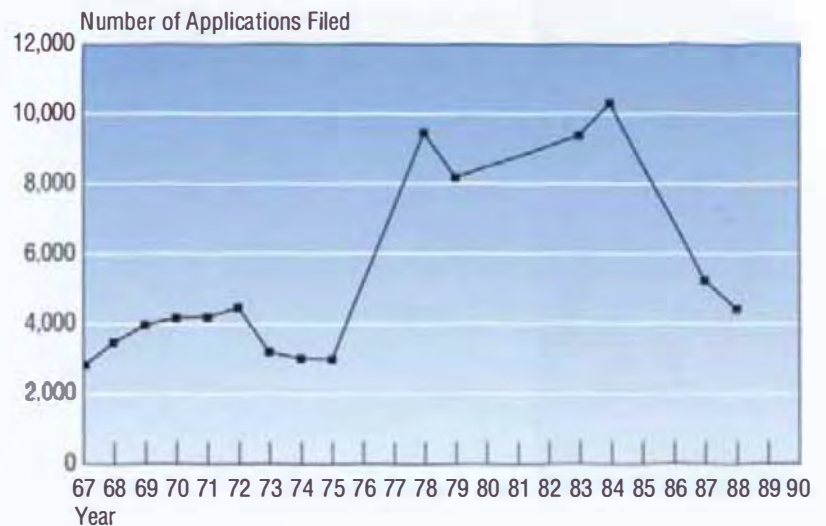
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Giulio di Lorenzo Badia (since 1990)

Jamaica



POPULATION (1991) 2,400,000
CAPITAL Kingston



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH JAMAICA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1978)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1984)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Office of the Registrar of Companies
Kingston

Acting Registrar of Companies in 1992
Mrs. Cynthia Patricia Moulton-Cumberbatch
(since 1992)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Directorate of Copyright
Office of the Prime Minister
Kingston

Director of Copyright in 1992
Mrs. Pearl Ruth Anderson

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in Jamaica

Regional Symposium on the Ratification and Application of the Rome Convention (Neighboring Rights) (with the International Labour Office (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)), (Kingston, April 2 to 5, 1974)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Jamaica has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Jamaica of the following meetings for nationals of Jamaica and of other developing countries:

Subregional Seminar on Copyright for English-speaking Caribbean Countries (Kingston, October 19 to 23, 1981)

National Seminar on Licensing (Kingston, February 8 to 12, 1982)

National Workshop on License Agreements (Kingston, September 13 to 17, 1982)

National Seminar on Industrial Property and Patent Information (Kingston, February 24 to 26, 1986)

Subregional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for Caribbean Countries (Kingston, April 22 to 26, 1991).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Jamaica:

legislative and administrative advice on copyright and possible cooperation in the field of industrial property of English-speaking Caribbean Countries, Haiti and Suriname, thirty-six state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Jamaica benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Latin America and the Caribbean.

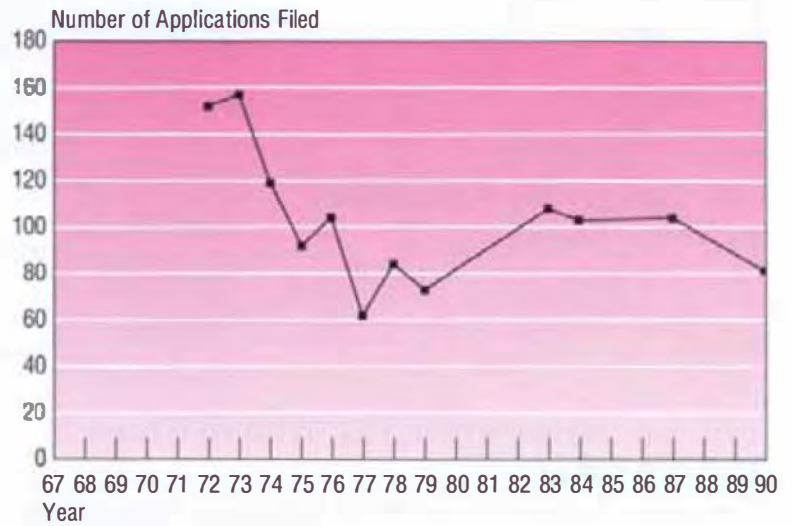
Three WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Jamaica between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 23 nationals of Jamaica received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

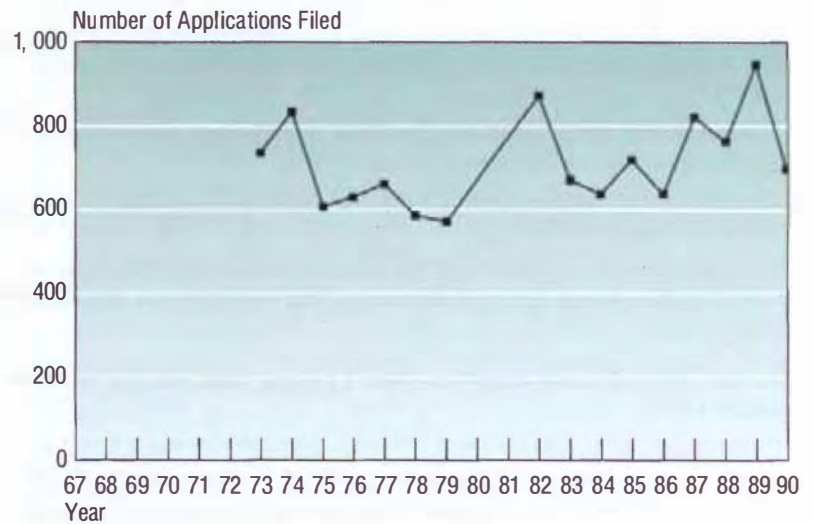
During the same period, two nationals of Jamaica have acted as speakers in training courses held in developing countries.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

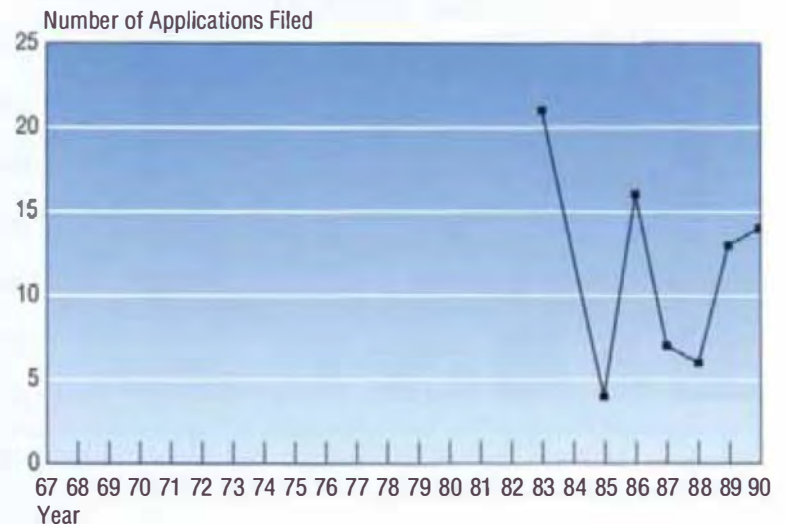
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Lloyd M. H. Barnett
(since 1989)

Japan



POPULATION (1991) 123,500,000
CAPITAL Tokyo

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH JAPAN IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1975)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1899)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1978)

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedures (since 1980)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1953)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (since 1977)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1990)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1899)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1989)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1978)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Japanese Patent Office (JPO)
Tokyo

Commissioner in 1992
Mr. Wataru Asou
(since 1992)

The Japanese Patent Office has been, since 1978, an International Searching Authority and an International Preliminary Examining Authority under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).



NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Copyright Division
Cultural Affairs Department
Agency for Cultural Affairs
Tokyo

Commissioner in 1992
Mr. Tsuneaki Kawamura
(since 1990)

WIPO Meetings Held in Japan

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), Interim Committees for Administrative Questions, Technical Assistance and Technical Cooperation (Tokyo, October 22 to 27, 1973)

National Seminars on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (Tokyo and Osaka, June 20 to 22, 1978)

International Patent Classification (IPC) Steering Committee (Tokyo, June 26 to July 7, 1978)

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (Tokyo, October 27 to 28, 1980)

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (Tokyo, May 25 to 29, 1981)

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (Tokyo, November 8, 1990)

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (Tokyo, November 8, 1991)

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (Tokyo, February 24, 1992)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Japan has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Japan of the following meetings for nationals of developing countries:

International Symposium on the Role of the Industrial Property System in Economic and Technological Development (Tokyo, March 24 to 27, 1986)

Asian Regional Specialized Advanced Training Course on Patent Examination (Tokyo, February 15 to March 11, 1988)

Asian Regional Training Workshop on Patent Agency (Tokyo, February 27 to March 8, 1989)

Regional Round Table on the Promotion of a More Effective Use of the Industrial Property System in Asia and the Pacific (Tokyo, January 29 to 31, 1990)

Asian Regional Workshop on Industrial Property Automation (Tokyo, February 25 to 27, 1991).

The Government of Japan has, since 1984, donated funds in trust to WIPO for the purposes of development cooperation. During the period from 1984 to 1992, the funds amounted to a total of 3,053,000 Swiss francs. The activities so funded have included the organization of training courses, seminars, workshops, expert missions to developing countries on various aspects of intellectual property, training in Japan of nationals of developing countries and the provision of patent documentation collections.

In addition, during the period from 1967 to 1991, 72 Japanese nationals have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries. The Government of Japan has also received 45 nationals from developing countries for individual training in the field of intellectual property.

The Japanese Patent Office has provided 483 state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Japan in 1977, 1982, 1985, 1989 and 1992. In 1986, the Emperor of Japan awarded him the "First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure."

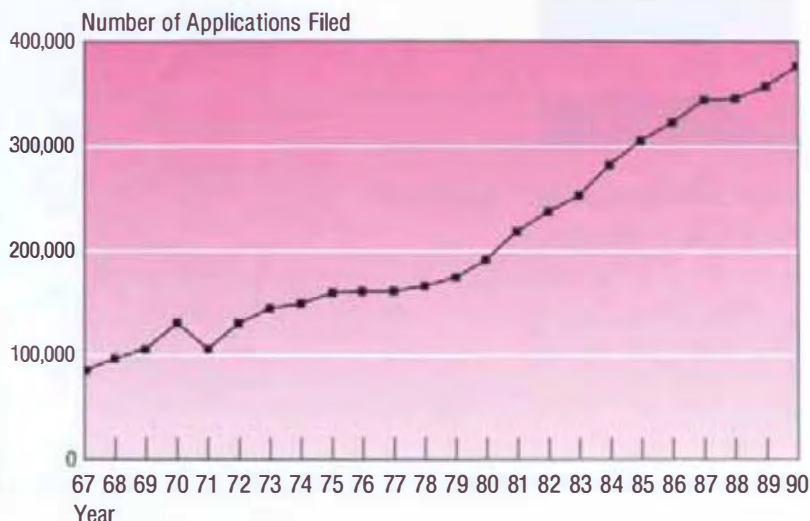
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



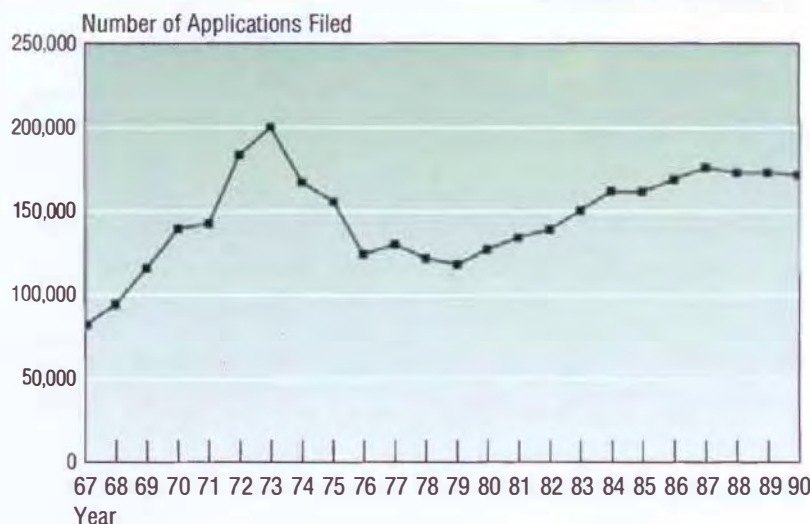
Ambassador Hidetoshi Ukawa (since 1990)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

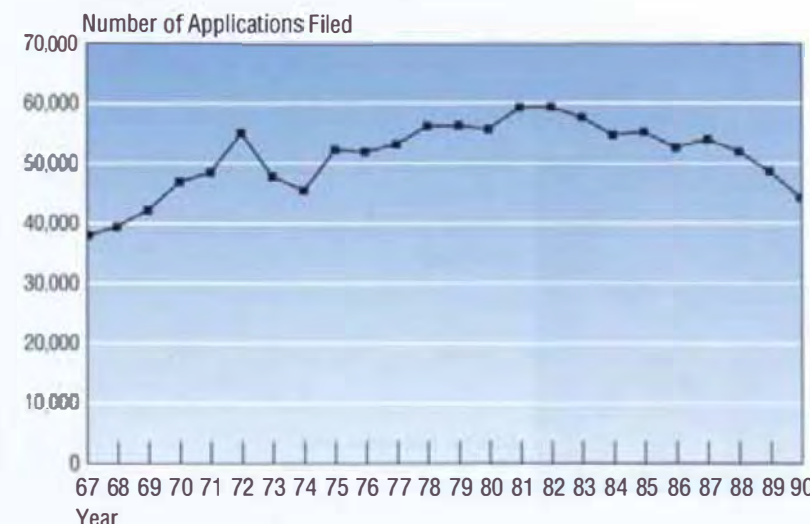
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90

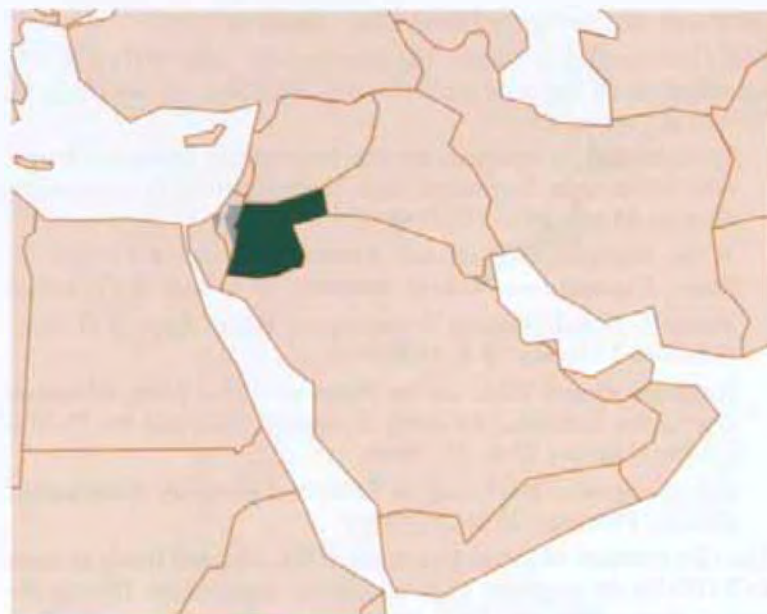


Jordan



POPULATION (1991) 2,800,000

CAPITAL Amman



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH JORDAN IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1972)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1972)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Section for the Protection of Industrial and Commercial Property
Ministry of Industry and Trade
Amman

Director General in 1992
Mr. Mohammad Khreisat
(since 1985)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Jordan has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Jordan of the following meetings for nationals of Jordan and of other developing countries:

National Working Group on Patent Management (Amman, March 11 to 13, 1985)

National Training Course on Industrial Property (Amman, July 11 and 12, 1987)

National Seminar on Patent Information (Amman, July 10 to 16, 1987)

Regional Policy Planning Meeting on Industrial Property for Arab Countries (Amman, December 3 to 5, 1988)

National Seminar on the Role and Use of Industrial Property in Economic and Technological Development (Amman, May 10 and 11, 1989)

Regional Seminar on the Role of Industrial Property in the Promotion of Trade and Industry in the Arab Countries (Amman, July 23 to 25, 1990).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Jordan:

legal advice on industrial property and copyright,
technical assistance related to the modernization of the national industrial property administration and the provision of technological information services based on patent documentation,
twenty state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Jordan benefited from the activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in the Arab States.

Ten WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Jordan between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 29 nationals of Jordan received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

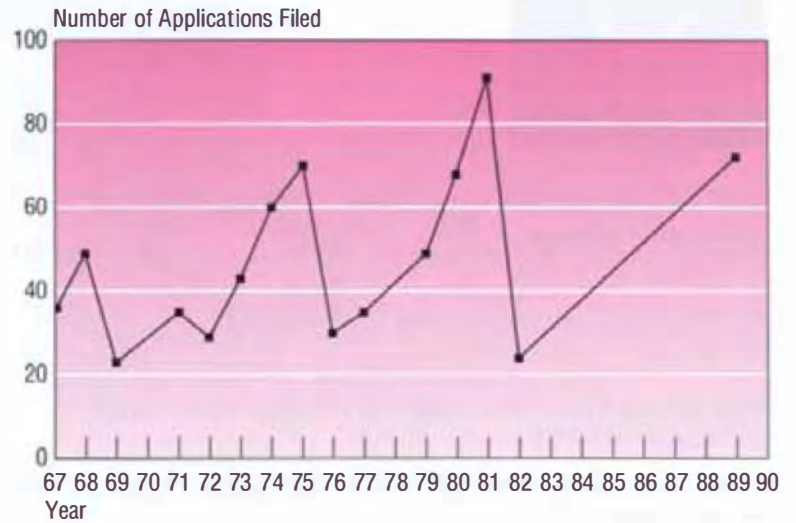
During the same period, a national of Jordan has acted as a speaker in a training course held in a developing country.

Visits

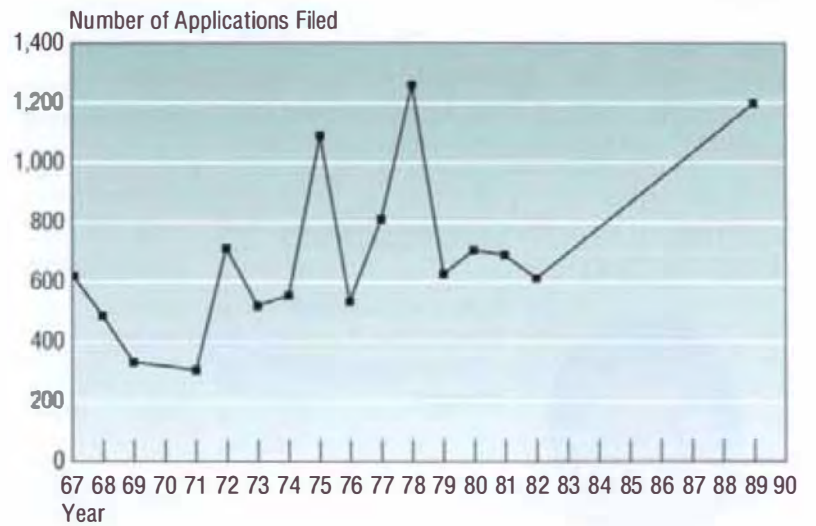
The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Jordan in 1988.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Fawaz Sharaf
(since 1990)

Kenya



POPULATION (1991) 21,400,000

CAPITAL Nairobi

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH KENYA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1971)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1965)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1982)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1976)

Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (since 1979)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Kenya Industrial Property Office
Ministry of Research, Science and
Technology (RST)
Nairobi

Director in 1992
Mrs. Norah K. Olembi
(since 1992)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Department of the Registrar-General
Nairobi

Registrar General in 1992
Mr. P. Omondi-Mbago

Kenya is a member of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO).



COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Diplomatic Conferences

Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of a Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (Nairobi, September 24 to 26, 1981)

Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Paris Convention, Second Session (Nairobi, September 28 to October 24, 1981)

Other WIPO Meetings Held in Kenya

Third Committee of Experts on Problems in the Field of Copyright and of the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations Raised by Transmissions via Space Satellites (with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)) (Nairobi, July 2 to 11, 1973)

Conference on Industrial Property Laws of English-speaking Africa (Patent Committee and Trademark and Industrial Designs Committee) (with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)) (Nairobi, October 13 to 17, 1975)

First Session of the Council of the Industrial Property Organization for English-speaking Africa (ESARIPO) (organized by WIPO jointly with the Secretariat of ECA, WIPO acting as the Interim Secretariat of ESARIPO) (Nairobi, May 2 to 5, 1978)

Second Session of the Council of the Industrial Property Organization for English-speaking Africa (ESARIPO) (organized by WIPO jointly with the Secretariat of ECA, WIPO acting as the Interim Secretariat of ESARIPO) (Nairobi, December 11 to 15, 1978)

Third Session of the Council of ESARIPO (organized by WIPO jointly with the Secretariat of ECA, WIPO acting as the Interim Secretariat of ESARIPO) (Nairobi, December 15 to 20, 1979)

Fifth Session of the Council of ESARIPO (organized by WIPO jointly with the Secretariat of ECA, WIPO acting as the Interim Secretariat of ESARIPO) (Nairobi, September 21 and 22, 1981)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Kenya has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Kenya of the following meetings for nationals of Kenya and of other developing countries:

African Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property (Nairobi, October 16 to 20, 1972)

ESARIPO Seminar on Industrial Property (with ESARIPO) (Nairobi, October 13 to 17, 1978)

ESARIPO Seminar on Industrial Property (with ESARIPO) (Nairobi, December 13 and 14, 1979)

ESARIPO Seminar on Industrial Property (with ESARIPO) (Nairobi, September 21 and 22, 1981)

Subregional Seminar for Industrial Property Agents and Lawyers from English-speaking Africa (Nairobi, October 23 to 26, 1984)

African Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property (Nairobi, June 16 to 27, 1986).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Kenya:

- a draft industrial property law and legal advice in relation thereto,
- technical assistance related to the establishment and modernization of the Industrial Property Office of Kenya,
- twenty-two state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Kenya benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa. Thirteen WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Kenya between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 43 nationals of Kenya received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

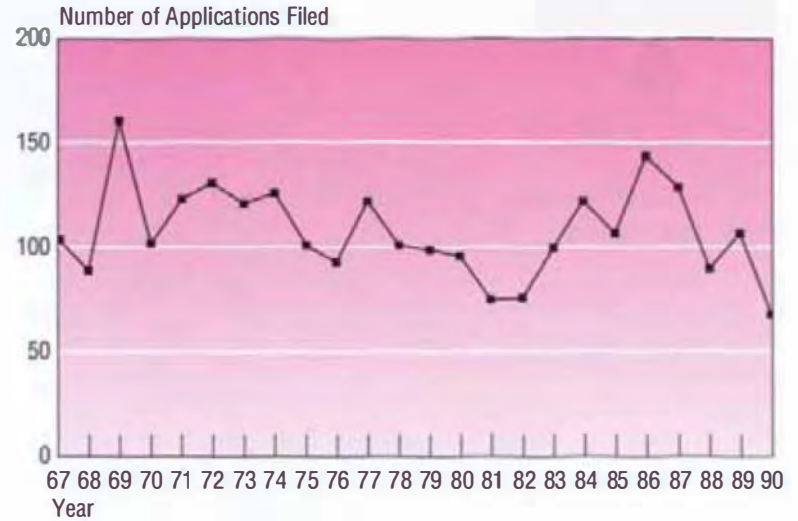
During the same period, two nationals of Kenya have acted as experts in missions undertaken to developing countries.

Visits

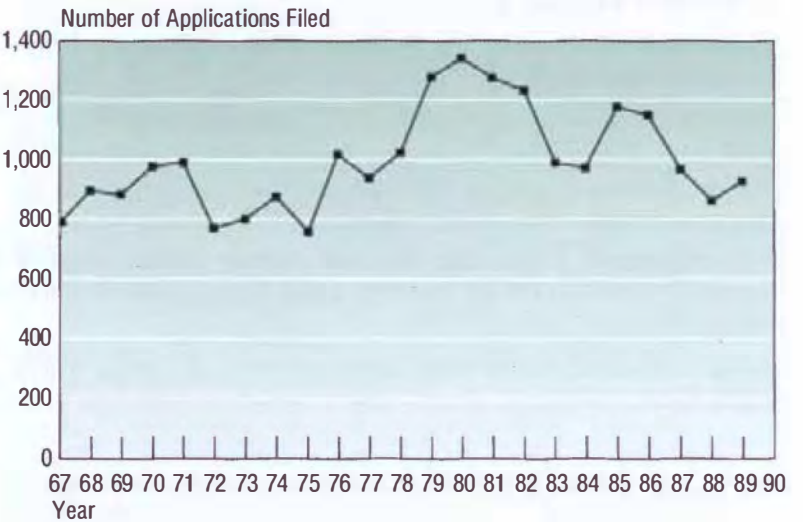
The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Kenya in 1981.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



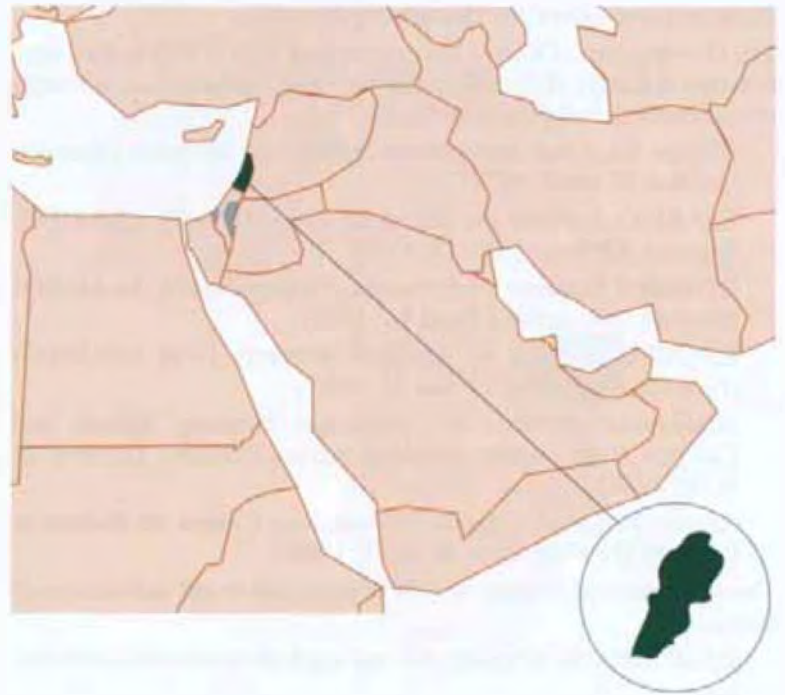
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA

Ambassador D.D.C. Don Nanjira
(since 1992)

Lebanon



POPULATION (1991) 2,100,000
CAPITAL Beirut



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH LEBANON IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1986)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1924)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1924)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1961)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1947)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Lebanon one state-of-the-art search report under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Between 1967 and 1991, five nationals of Lebanon received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

Furthermore, Lebanon benefited from the activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in the Arab States.

NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

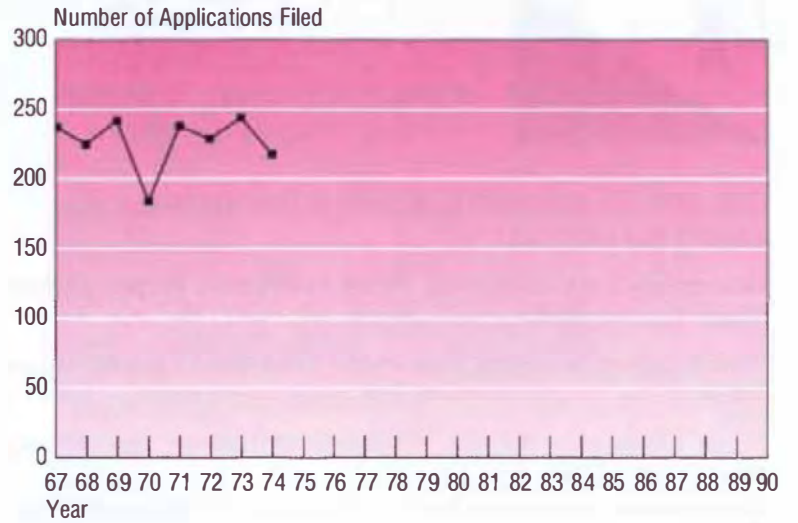


Office for the Protection of Commercial, Industrial, Artistic, Literary and Musical Property
Ministry of Economy and Trade
Beirut

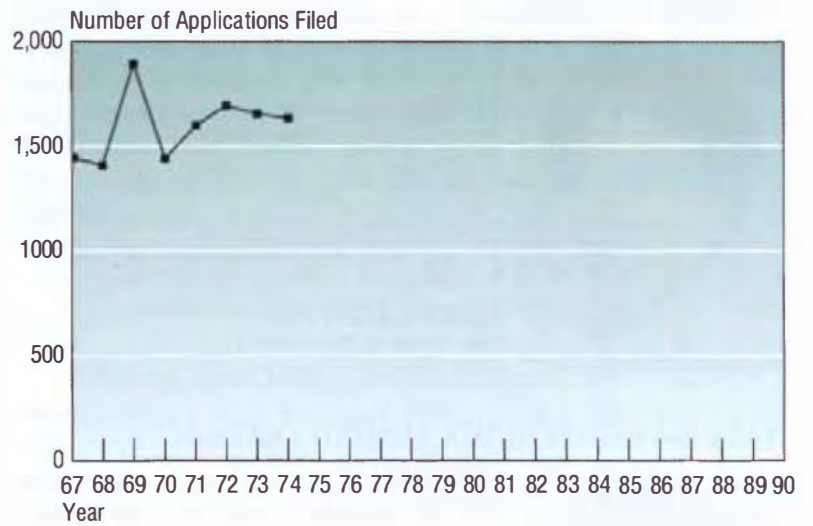
Head in 1992
Mrs. Nawal Assaad
(since 1987)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

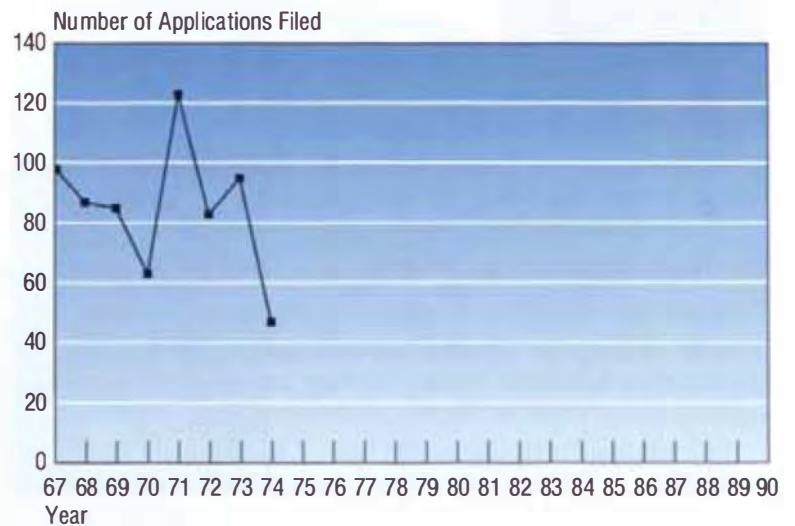
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Amine El Khazen
(since 1990)

Lesotho



POPULATION (1991) 1,700,000
CAPITAL Maseru

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH LESOTHO IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1986)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1989)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1989)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1990)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Registrar General's Office
Law Office
Maseru

Registrar General in 1992
Mrs. 'Nyalleng 'Mabakuena Pii
(since 1990)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Copyright Office
Maseru

Head in 1992
Mrs. Ntsema Khits'ane

Lesotho is a member of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO).

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Lesotho has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Lesotho of the following meetings for nationals of Lesotho and of other developing countries:

Subregional Workshop on the Law of Intellectual Property for English-speaking Africa (Maseru, August 20 to 25, 1984)



National Workshop on New Industrial Property Legislation (Maseru, June 19 to 23, 1989).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Lesotho:

legal advice on patents, trademarks, industrial designs and copyright,

technical assistance related to industrial property office modernization and automation, intellectual property law teaching, the establishment of patent information services and collective administration of copyright,

two state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Lesotho benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

Twenty-five WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Lesotho between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 30 nationals of Lesotho received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE



Ambassador Mabotse Lerotholi
(Resident in Brussels)
(since 1989)

Liberia



POPULATION (1991) 2,600,000
CAPITAL Monrovia



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH LIBERIA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1989)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1989)

NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

Bureau of Patents, Trade Marks and Copyright
National Central Archives
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Monrovia

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Liberia has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Monrovia (October 17 to 21, 1988) of a Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for nationals of Liberia and of other developing countries of English-speaking Africa.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Liberia:

legal advice on industrial property and copyright legislation, as well as on the possible accession of Liberia to the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO),
technical assistance related to the strengthening of the Bureau of Patents, Trade Marks and Copyright.

Furthermore, Liberia benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa. Ten WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Liberia between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 17 nationals of Liberia received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Mr. Henry D. Williamson (a. i.)
(since 1990)

Libya



POPULATION (1991) 3,800,000

CAPITAL Tripoli



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH LIBYA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1976)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1976)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1976)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Information and Industrial Property
Department
Industrial Research Center (IRC)
Tripoli

*Head of the Information and Industrial Property
Department in 1992*
Mr. Lotfi El Hammali Khalaf
(since 1991)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Libya has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Libya of the following seminars for nationals of Libya:

National Seminar on Transfer of Technology and the Role of Industrial Property in Development (Tripoli, March 17, 1986),

National Seminar on the Usefulness of Industrial Property in Industry (with the Patent Information and Documentation Unit (PIDU) within the Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils (FASRC)) (Tripoli, March 19, 1987),

National Seminar on the Role of Patents in Research and Development Activities (Tripoli, October 30 and 31, 1988).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Libya:

a draft industrial property law,

technical assistance related to the modernization of the national industrial property administrative infrastructure, the organization of technological information services based on patent documentation and the promotion of national innovation,

twenty-seven state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

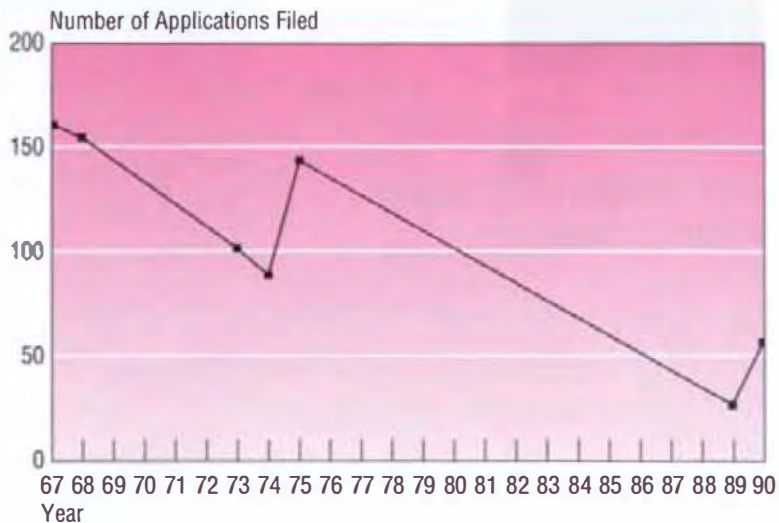
Furthermore, Libya benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in the Arab States.

Two WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Libya in 1985 and 1990 on various aspects of intellectual property.

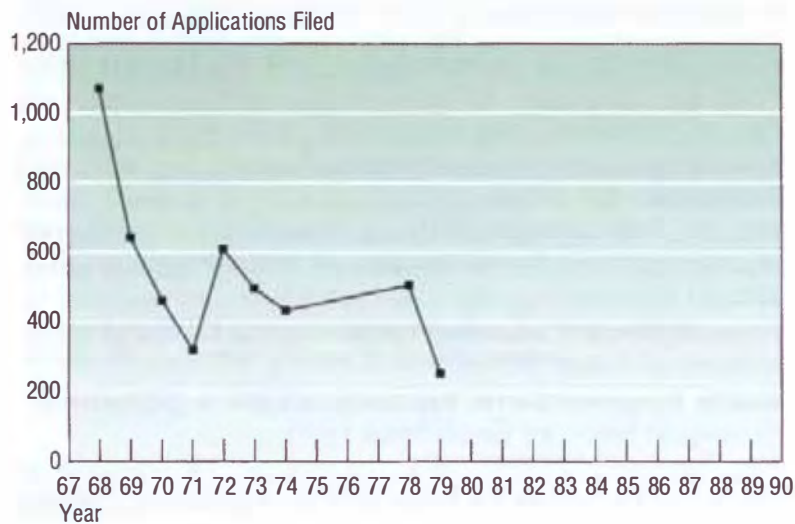
Between 1967 and 1991, 20 nationals of Libya received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (a. i.)
(since 1987)

Liechtenstein



POPULATION (1991) 28,000
CAPITAL Vaduz



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH LIECHTENSTEIN IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1972)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1933)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1980)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1933)

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (since 1981)

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (since 1933)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1933)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1967)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1931)

NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



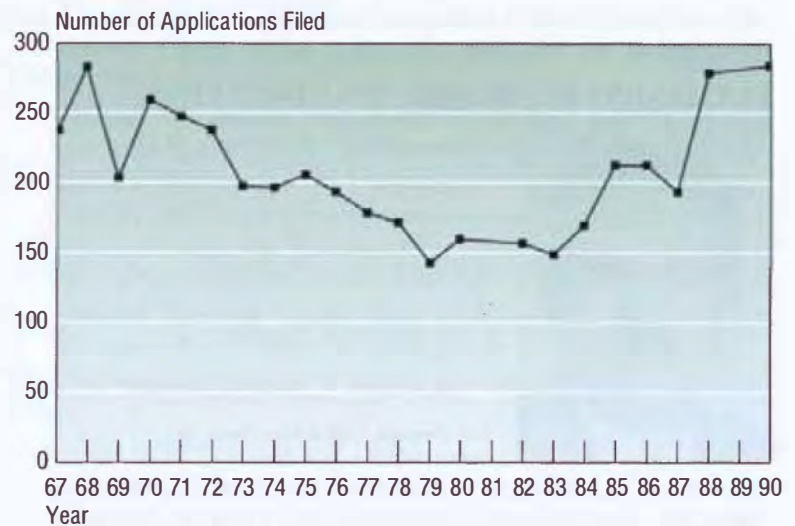
Intellectual Property
Office of National Economy
Vaduz

Director in 1992
Mr. Benno Beck
(since 1963)

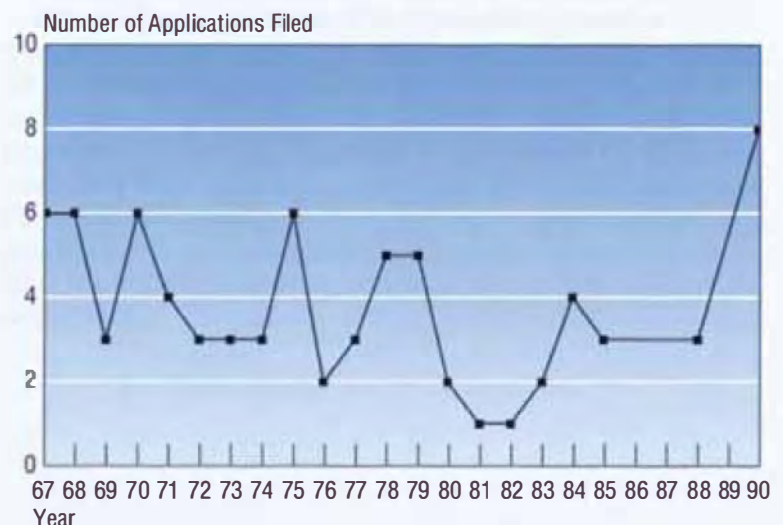
Liechtenstein is a member of the European Patent Organisation (EPO).

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Lithuania



POPULATION (1990) 3,700,000
CAPITAL Vilnius



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH LITHUANIA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1992)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

The International Bureau of WIPO provided the authorities of Lithuania, at their request, with a draft text of the Announcement on the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on the Protection of Industrial Property, and a draft trademark law.

In January 1992, a delegation from Lithuania attended a consultative meeting organized by WIPO on the legislative needs of the Baltic States in the field of industrial property. The meeting was attended also by representatives of Estonia and Latvia.

In the first half of 1992, the Director of the State Patent Bureau of Lithuania and other government officials visited the Director General of WIPO to discuss cooperation between Lithuania and WIPO and to further discuss legislative options.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



State Patent Bureau
Vilnius

Director in 1992
Mr. Rimvydas Naujokas
(since 1991)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION

Ministry of Culture
Vilnius

Luxembourg



POPULATION (1991) 400,000

CAPITAL Luxembourg

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH LUXEMBOURG IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1975)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1922)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1978)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1924)

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (since 1979)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (since 1977)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1975)

Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks (since 1985)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1888)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1976)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1976)

NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Intellectual Property Office
Ministry of the Economy, Luxembourg

Head in 1992
Mr. Fernand Schlessler
(since 1980)

Luxembourg is a member of the European Patent Organisation (EPO) and the Benelux Trademark Office/Benelux Designs Office (BBM/BBDM).



COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meeting Held in Luxembourg

World Patent Information Meeting (Luxembourg, October 14, 1981)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

Over the period from 1967 to 1991, two nationals of Luxembourg have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries. The Government of Luxembourg has also received a national of a developing country for individual training in the field of intellectual property.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Luxembourg in 1975.

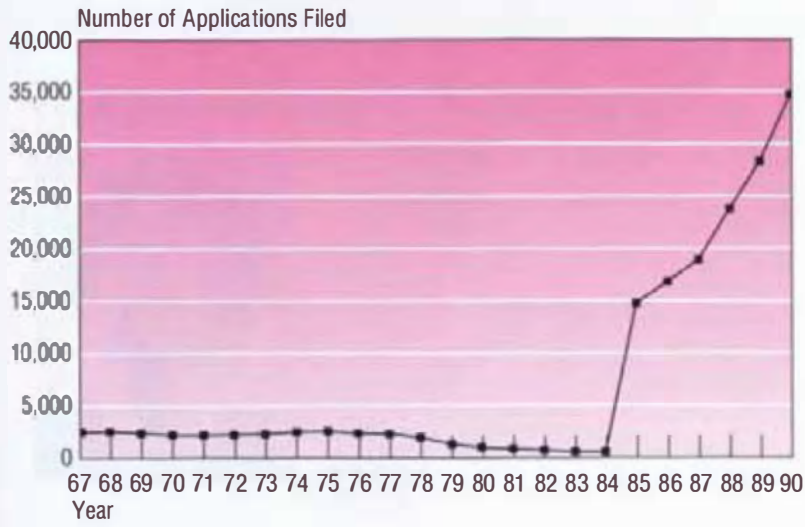
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



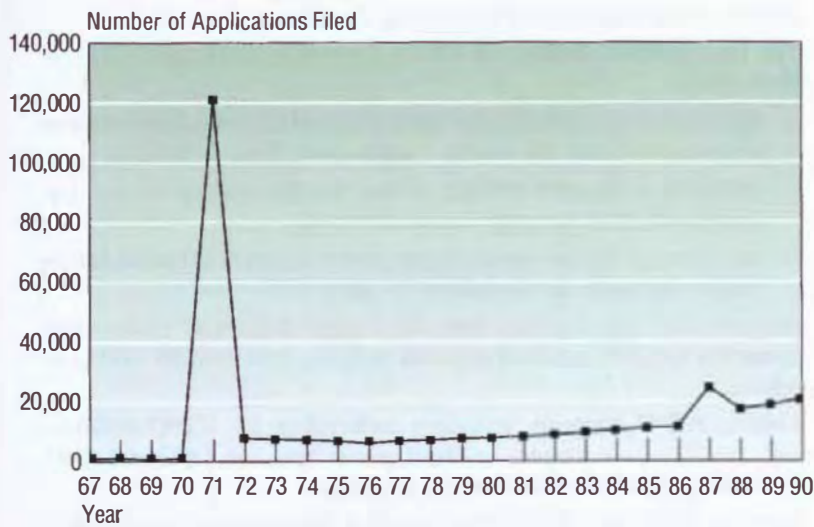
Ambassador Paul Peters
(since 1991)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

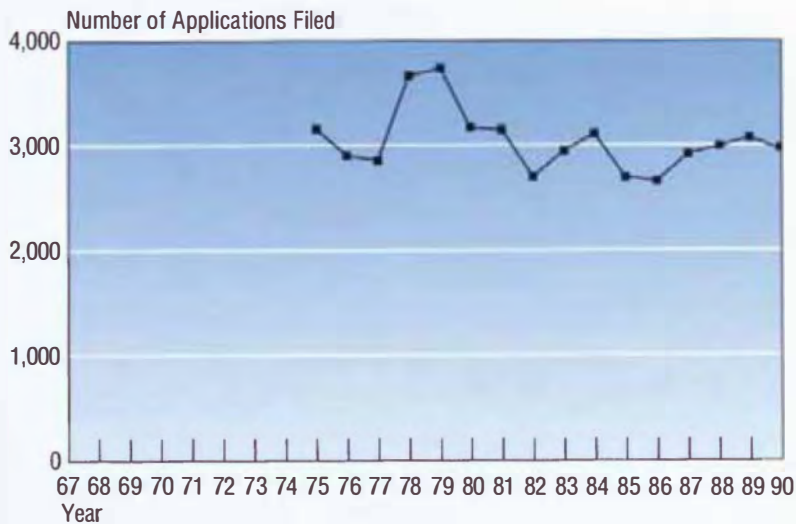
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Madagascar



POPULATION (1991) 11,200,000

CAPITAL Antananarivo



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH MADAGASCAR IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1989)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1963)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1978)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1966)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

Directorate for Support of Technological Research
Ministry of Scientific and Technological Research for
Development
Antananarivo

Head of the Study Unit of the Directorate in 1992
Mr. Randriamanarivo

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Madagascar Copyright Office (OMDA)
Ministry of Culture and Art
Antananarivo

Director of Madagascar Copyright Office in 1992
Mr. Jeannot Rakotobe

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Madagascar:

- legal advice on industrial property as well as on administrative procedures under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT),
- technical assistance related to the modernization of the national industrial property administration,
- one state-of-the-art search report under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Madagascar benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

Twelve WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Madagascar between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 32 nationals of Madagascar received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

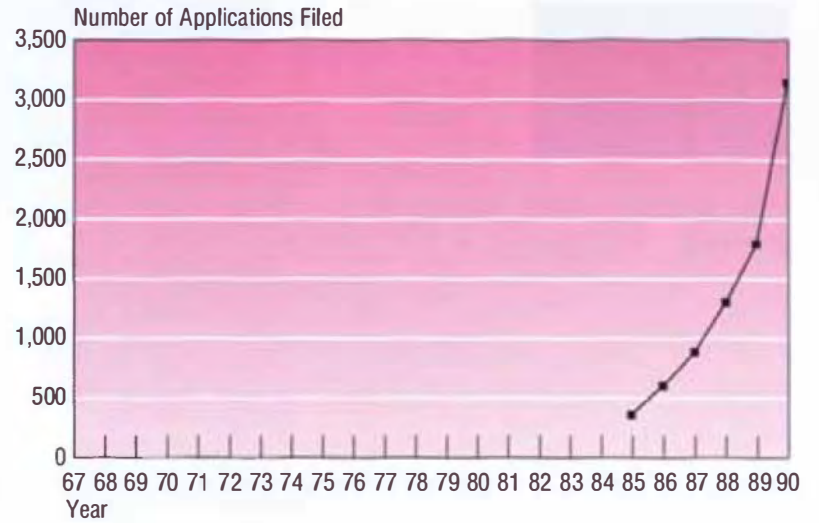
EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Laurent Radaody-Rakotondravao
(since 1984)

Patents 1967-90



Malawi



POPULATION (1991) 8,300,000
CAPITAL Lilongwe



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH MALAWI IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1970)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1964)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1978)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1991)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Department of the Registrar General
Ministry of Justice
Blantyre

Registrar General in 1992
Mrs. A.S. Msosa
(since 1990)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Copyright Society of Malawi
Lilongwe

Copyright Administrator in 1992
Mr. Shervan Chavula
(since 1992)

Malawi is a member of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO).

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Malawi has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Malawi of the following meetings for nationals of Malawi and of other developing countries:

National Workshop on Copyright (Zomba, April 1 to 4, 1985)

Subregional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for English-speaking Africa (Lilongwe, June 20 to July 1, 1988)

National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Blantyre, October 11 to 13, 1988)

Subregional Seminar on Computerization of Industrial Property Offices for English-speaking Africa (Blantyre, November 20 to 24, 1989).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Malawi:

legal advice on industrial property and copyright legislation, technical assistance on the organization of, and access to, patent documentation as well as industrial property office administration and automation, and on collective administration of copyright,

twenty-five state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

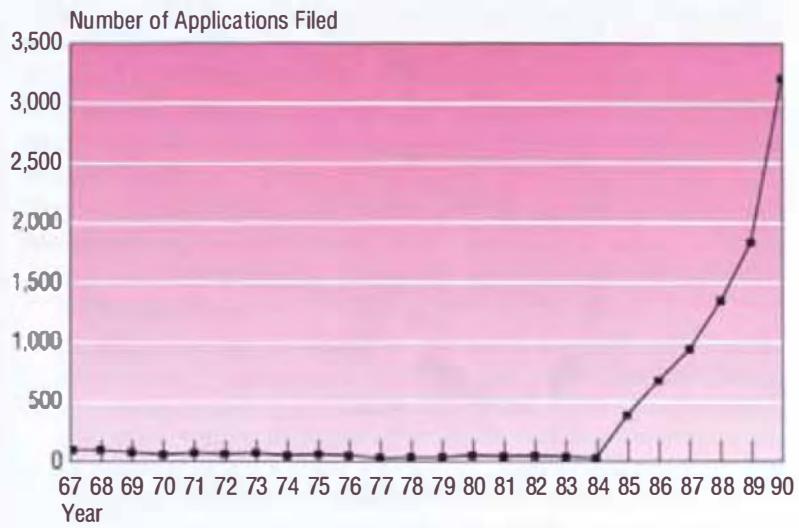
Furthermore, Malawi benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

Eight WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were also sent to Malawi between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

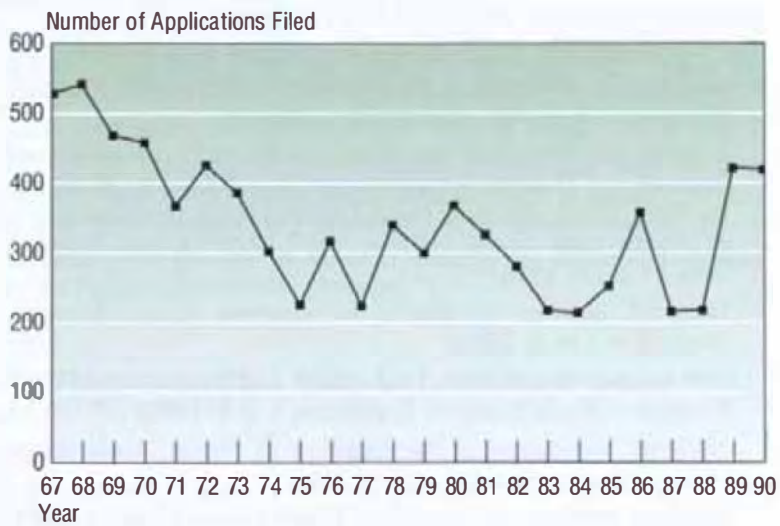
Between 1967 and 1991, 57 nationals of Malawi received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

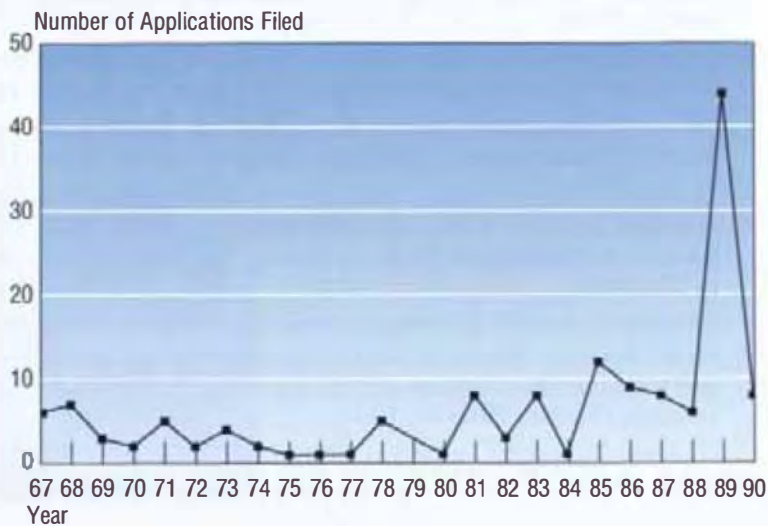
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Malaysia



POPULATION (1991) 17,900,000

CAPITAL Kuala Lumpur



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH MALAYSIA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1989)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1989)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1990)

NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Intellectual Property Division
Ministry of Domestic Trade and
Consumer Affairs
Kuala Lumpur

Director in 1992
Mrs. Zaharah Ibrahim
(since 1992)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Malaysia has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Malaysia of the following meetings for nationals of Malaysia and of other developing countries:

Subregional Workshop on Industrial Property Licenses and Technology Transfer Arrangements for Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand (with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)) (Kuala Lumpur, June 17 to 26, 1980)

National Seminar on Patent Information (Kuala Lumpur, November 1 to 5, 1982)

Subregional Seminar on Trademarks and Patents in ASEAN Countries (Kuala Lumpur, September 6 to 8, 1983)

National Workshop on the Drafting of Patent Applications (Kuala Lumpur, October 3 to 8, 1984)

National Seminar on Copyright (Kuala Lumpur, May 2 and 3, 1986)

National Seminar on the New Malaysian Patent System (Kuala Lumpur, November 3 to 5, 1986)

National Workshop on Copyright (Kuala Lumpur, February 10 and 11, 1988)

Asian Regional Seminar on the Promotion of Innovative Activity and Indigenous Technology (Kuala Lumpur, August 15 to 17, 1989)

National Patent Agency Workshop (Kuala Lumpur, March 12 to 16, 1990)

National Seminar on the Impact of Emerging Technology on the Law of Intellectual Property (Kuala Lumpur, October 25 to 27, 1990)

Meeting to Generate Awareness of the Importance of Copyright in the Member States of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) (with ISESCO) (Kuala Lumpur, October 29 to 31, 1990)

National Training Course on Copyright Trials (October 21 to 25, 1991).

Three national projects, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, have been carried out in Malaysia. The first two projects, on Strengthening the Patent System, were executed in 1985 and 1986 and from 1987 to 1989, respectively, and involved total UNDP assistance of US\$300,000. The third project, on Strengthening the Administration of Trademarks, was executed between 1987 and 1990 and involved UNDP assistance of US\$134,000.

Furthermore, Malaysia benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Asia and the Pacific.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Malaysia:

- legal advice on patent, trademark, industrial design and copyright legislation,

- technical assistance related to industrial property office organization and management, patent, trademark and designs administration, patent examination, patent and trademark litigation, the establishment of patent information services, the promotion of national technological innovation, intellectual property law teaching and collective administration of copyright,

- one hundred sixteen state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Seventy-five WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Malaysia between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 104 nationals of Malaysia received fellowships either under the UNDP-funded national projects executed by WIPO or under the WIPO development cooperation program for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

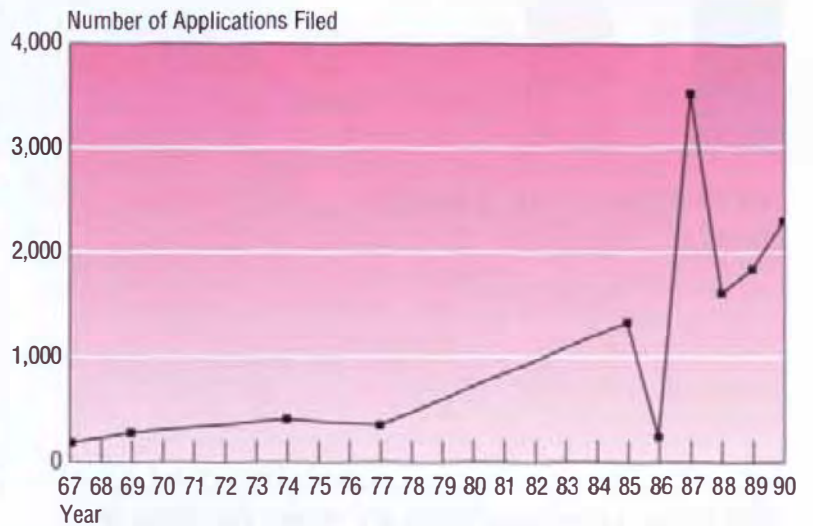
During the same period, five nationals of Malaysia have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries. In addition, Malaysia received one national from another developing country for individual training in the field of intellectual property.

Visits

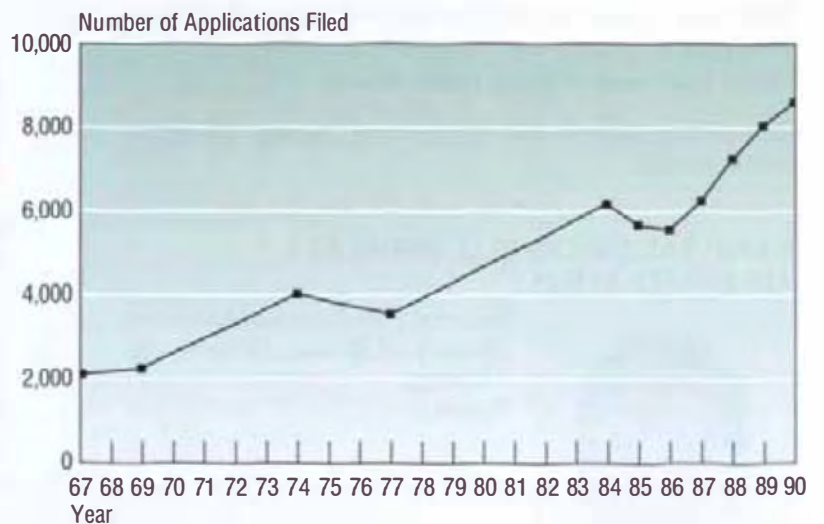
The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Malaysia in 1980 and 1983.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Mohamad Yusof Hitam (since 1989)

Mali



POPULATION (1991) 8,200,000

CAPITAL Bamako



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH MALI IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1982)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1983)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1984)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1962)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



National Directorate of Industries
Ministry of Mining, Industry and
Energy
Bamako

*National Director of Industries and Head of the
Industrial Property Office of Mali in 1992*
Mr. Bakari Traore
(since 1991)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Copyright Office of Mali (BMDA)
Ministry of Sports, Culture and Youth
Promotion
Bamako

*Director General of the Copyright Office of Mali
in 1992*
Mrs. Fatoumata Dembele Diarra
(since 1991)

Mali is a member of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Mali has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Bamako (June 15 to 17, 1992) of a National Seminar on Industrial Property for nationals of Mali.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Mali:

- legal advice on industrial property and the registration of licensing contracts,

- technical assistance related to the modernization of the national industrial property administration, the establishment of a patent information and documentation center, and the promotion of national innovative capacity,

- fourteen state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Mali benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

Twelve WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Mali between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

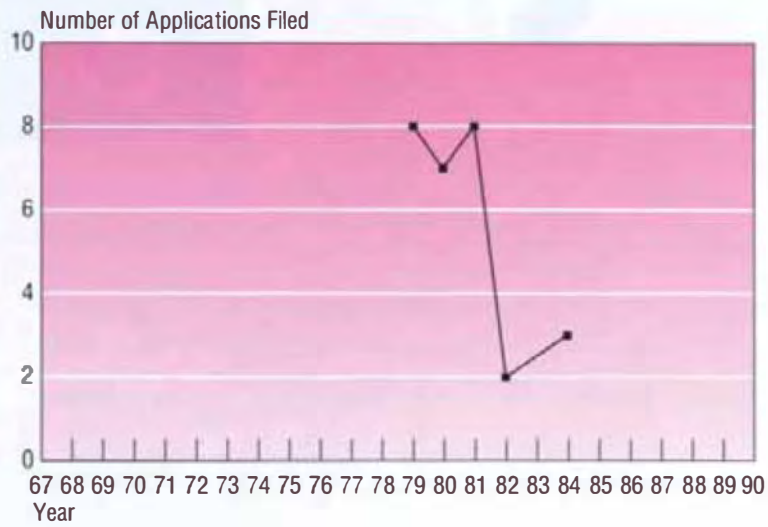
Between 1967 and 1991, 43 nationals of Mali received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE

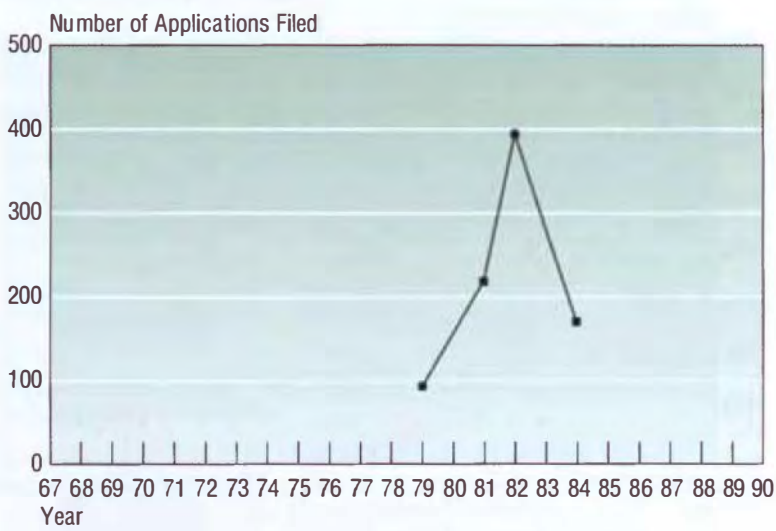
Mr. Amador Tidiane Dia (a. i.) (Resident in Bonn)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Malta



POPULATION (1991) 360,000
CAPITAL Valletta

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH MALTA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1977)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1967)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1964)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

Department of Trade
Ministry for Development of
Tertiary Sector, Valletta

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Comptroller of Industrial Property in 1992
Mr. Lawrence C. Coppini (since 1989)



Ambassador Joseph Cassar
(since 1991)

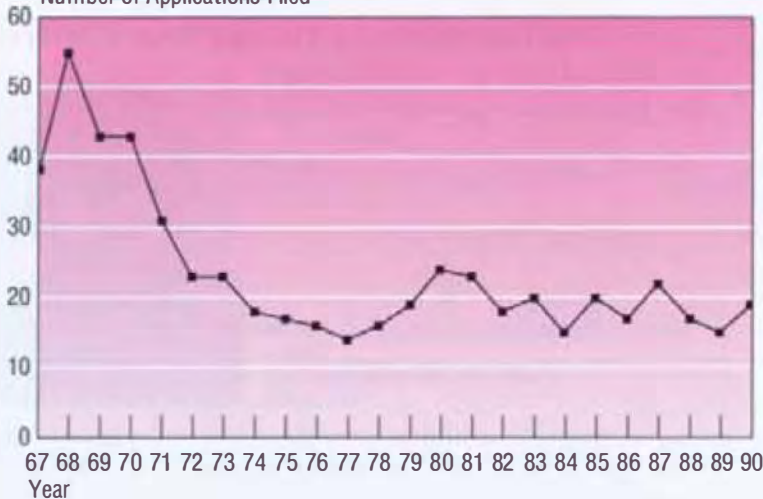
COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Malta benefited from activities undertaken under a UNDP-financed regional project executed by WIPO in the field of patent information.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

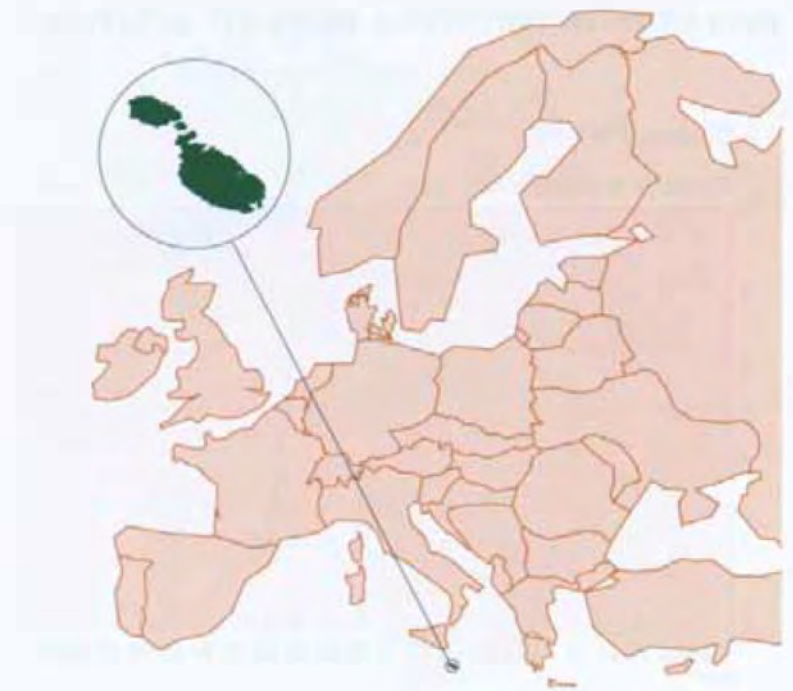
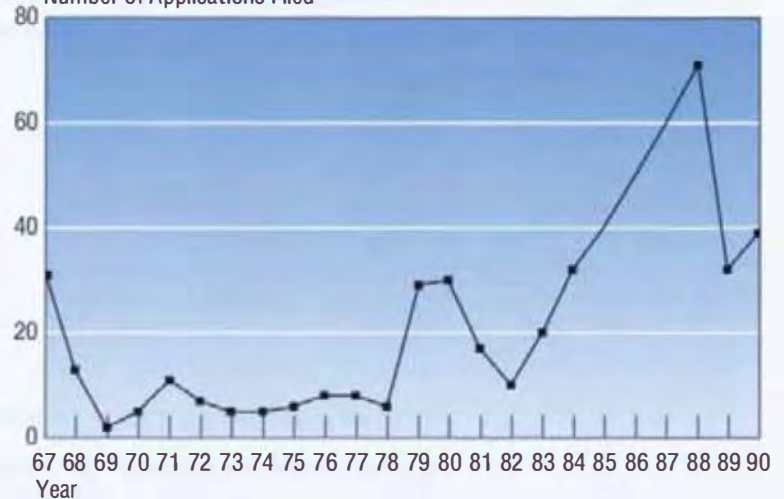
Patents 1967-90

Number of Applications Filed



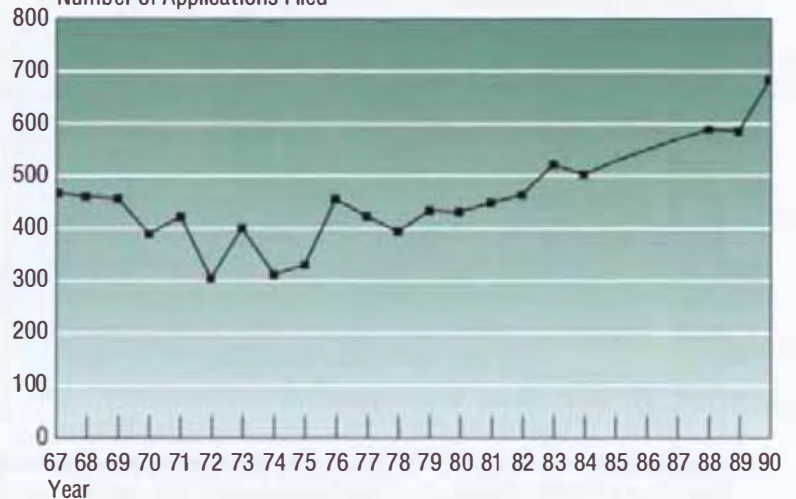
Industrial Designs 1967-90

Number of Applications Filed



Trademarks 1967-90

Number of Applications Filed



Mauritania



POPULATION (1991) 2,000,000

CAPITAL Nouakchott



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH MAURITANIA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1976)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1965)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1973)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Technology and Industrial Property Service
Directorate of Industry
Ministry of Mines and Industry
Nouakchott

Head of Technology and Industrial Property Service in 1992
Mr. Sidi Ely Ould Teyeb
(since 1990)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION

Cultural Cooperation and Intellectual Property Service
Ministry of Culture and Islamic Orientation
Nouakchott

Head of Cultural Cooperation and Intellectual Property Service in 1992
Mr. Didi O. Mustapha Saleck

Mauritania is a member of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Mauritania has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Nouakchott (February 18 to 21, 1991) of a National Seminar on Industrial Property for nationals of Mauritania. The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Mauritania:

technical assistance related to the establishment (in 1982) of a national industrial property and technological information structure, under the project for the establishment of a patent information and documentation center (CADIB) within the framework of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI),

two state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Mauritania benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

Seven WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials were sent to Mauritania between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 20 nationals of Mauritania received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

Mauritius



POPULATION (1991) 1,100,000
CAPITAL Port-Louis



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH MAURITIUS IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1976)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1976)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1989)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



(Trade Marks)
Comptroller of Customs
Customs and Excise Department
Ministry of Trade and Shipping
Port-Louis

Comptroller of Customs in 1992
Mr. S. Gunnoo

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



The Copyright Office
Ministry of Arts, Culture, Leisure and
Reforms Institutions
Port-Louis

Head of the Copyright Office in 1992
Mr. E. Rivière

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Mauritius has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Port-Louis (December 4 to 7, 1989) of an African Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for nationals of Mauritius and of other 22 developing countries of Africa. The Seminar was organized in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Mauritius:

- legal advice on industrial property and copyright,
- technical assistance related to the modernization of the national industrial property administration, patent information and documentation, and the establishment of the Mauritian Society of Authors (MASA),
- twenty-nine state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Mauritius benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

Thirteen WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Mauritius between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 29 nationals of Mauritius received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

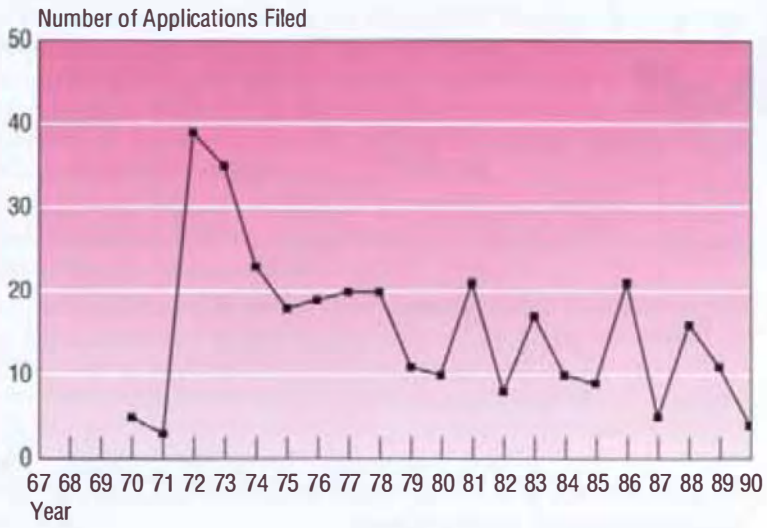
During the same period, one national of Mauritius has acted as a speaker in a training course held in another developing country.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA

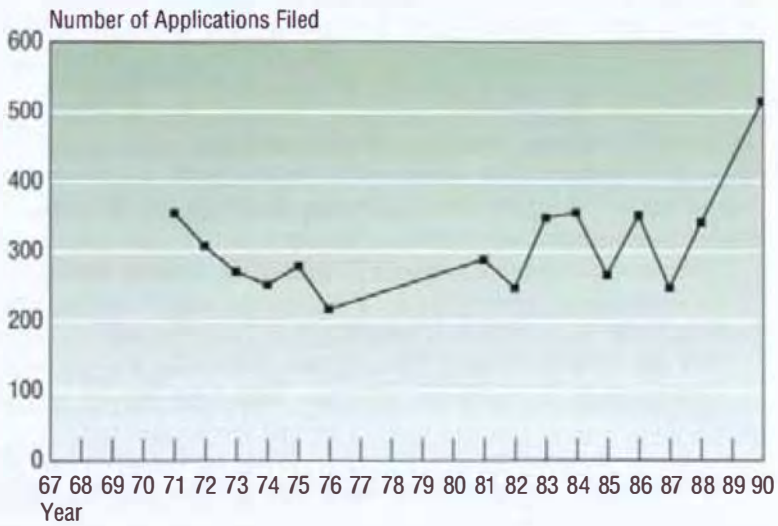
Ambassador Dhurma Gian Nath
(since 1992)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Mexico



POPULATION (1991) 86,200,000
CAPITAL Mexico City



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH MEXICO IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1975)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1903)

Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (since 1966)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1985)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1967)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1964)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1973)

Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (since 1979)

Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works (since 1991)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Directorate General of Technological Development
Secretariat for Trade and Industrial Development
Mexico City

Director General in 1992
Mr. Roberto Villarreal Gonda
(since 1988)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Directorate General of Copyright
Secretariat for Public Education
Mexico City

Director General in 1992
Mr. José María Morfín Patraca
(since 1989)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in Mexico

Latin American Regional Round Table on the Revision of the Paris Convention and its Relation to the Transfer of Technology in Latin America (Mexico City, May 6 to 8, 1976)

Committee of Experts from Latin American Countries on Model Provisions for Legislation in the Field of Copyright (Mexico City, October 9 to 12, 1989)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Mexico has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Mexico of the following meetings for nationals of Mexico and of other developing countries:

Latin American and Caribbean Regional Seminar on the Rights of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (with the International Labour Office (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)) (Mexico City, October 27 to 31, 1975)

Latin American Regional Technical Seminar on Technological Information Contained in Patent Documents (Mexico City, October 26 to 28, 1977)

National Training Course on the International Patent Classification (IPC) (Mexico City, July 14 to 18, 1980)

Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Central American and Caribbean Countries (Mexico City, February 19 to 22, 1985)

National Workshop on Patent Documents as a Source of Technological Information (Mexico City and Monterrey, November 4 to 8, 1985)

Latin American Regional Copyright Seminar (Mexico City, September 25 and 26, 1986)

National Training Course on Patent Information (Mexico City, November 13 to 17, 1989)

Regional Evaluation and Planning Meeting in the Field of Industrial Property in Latin America (Cancún, November 19 to 23, 1990)

Latin American Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (with the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA)) (Puebla, February 14 to 22, 1991)

Sixth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of Authors, Artists and Producers) (with the Mexican

Federation of Authors' Societies (FEMESAC)) (Mexico City, February 25 to 27, 1991)

Latin American Regional Seminar on the Use of Patent Information and Modern Methods of Storage and Retrieval (Mexico City, April 8 to 12, 1991).

A national project, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, was carried out between February 1984 and December 1991. The project, on the Reorganization of the Industrial Property Services of the Directorate General of Inventions, Marks and Technological Development, involved UNDP assistance of US\$138,000.

Furthermore, Mexico benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In 1991, a special agreement was signed between the Government of Mexico and WIPO for the purposes of assisting the authorities of Mexico in the creation of a Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI). The agreement included the creation of a trust fund of US\$99,440, to be administered by WIPO for technical assistance activities related to the establishment of IMPI.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Mexico:

- legal advice on the protection of copyright and industrial property,
- technical assistance related to industrial property office organization, management and automation, patent classification, search and examination, trademark administration, industrial property publications, and utilization of patent documentation as a source of technological information,
- advisory services under a special WIPO emergency program for the reorganization of the Directorate General of Inventions, Marks and Technological Development following the damage caused by the 1985 earthquake,
- ninety-two state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Sixty-eight WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Mexico between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 129 nationals of Mexico received fellowships either under the UNDP-funded national project executed by WIPO or under the WIPO development cooperation program for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

During the same period, the Government of Mexico contributed to WIPO's development cooperation program by receiving 28 nationals of developing countries for individual training in various fields of intellectual property. In addition, 22 Mexican nationals have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



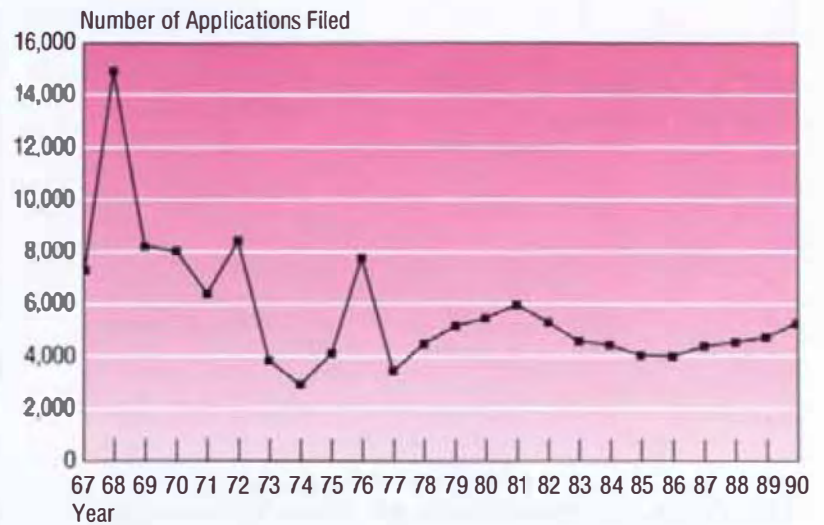
Ambassador Miguel Marín Bosch (since 1989)

Visits

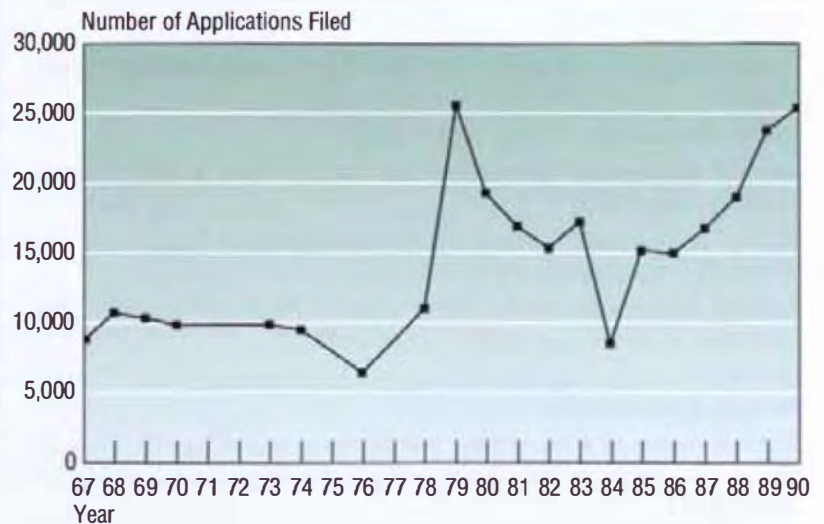
The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogoch, visited Mexico in 1975, 1976, 1986, 1989, 1990 and 1991.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

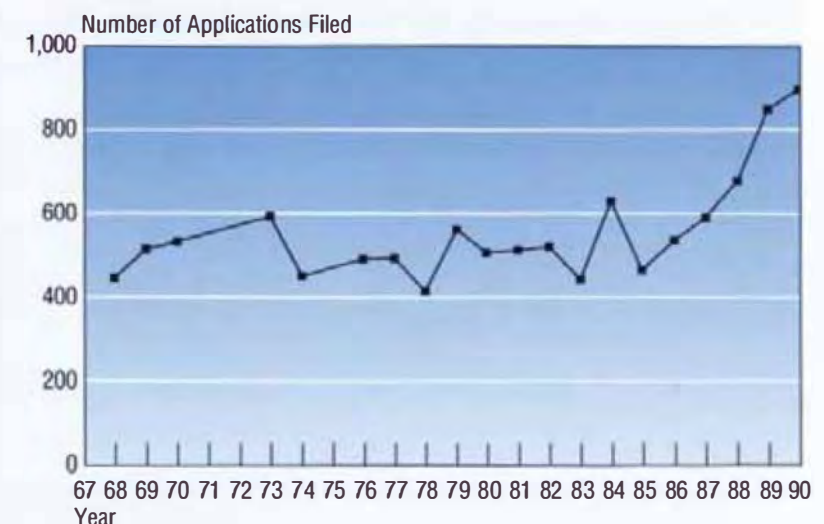
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Monaco



POPULATION (1991) 27,000

CAPITAL Monaco



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH MONACO IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1975)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1956)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1979)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1956)

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (since 1956)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1956)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (since 1976)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1961)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1889)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1985)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1974)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



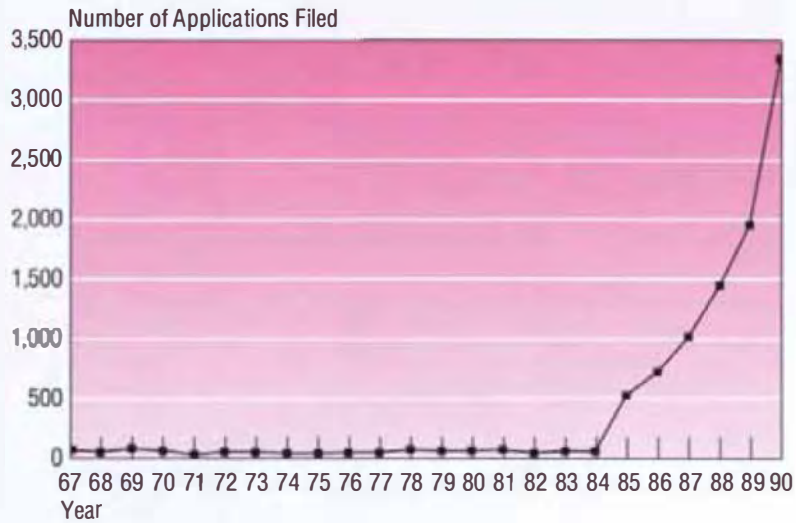
Directorate of Commerce, Industry and Industrial Property
Department of Finance and the Economy
Monaco

Director in 1992
Mr. Jean-Pierre Campana
(since 1985)

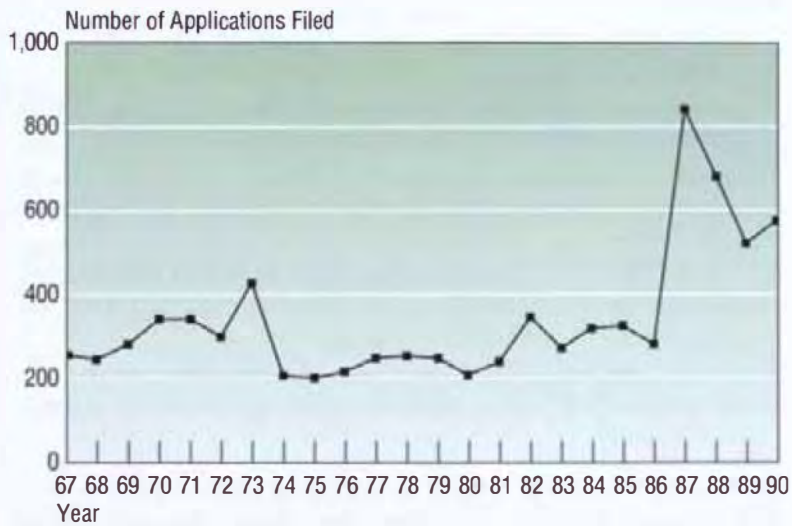
Monaco is a member of the European Patent Organisation (EPO).

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

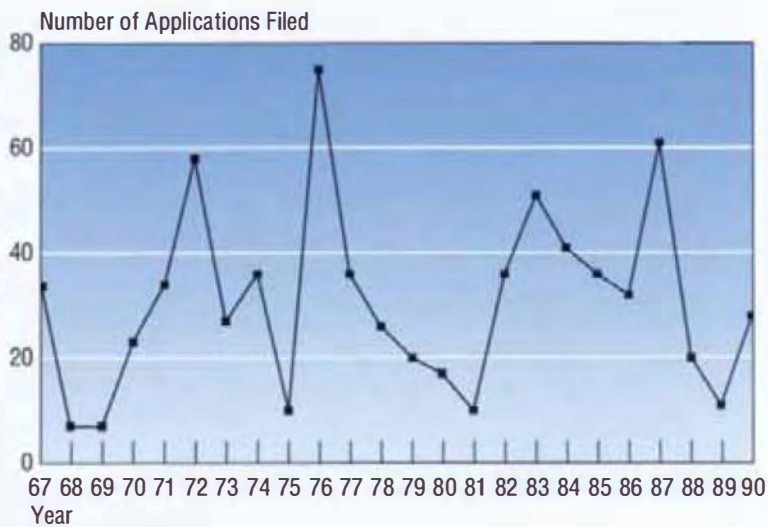
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Mongolia



POPULATION (1991) 2,100,000
CAPITAL Ulan Bator



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH MONGOLIA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1979)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1985)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1991)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1985)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Mongolian Patent and Trademark Office
Ministry of National Development
Ulan Bator

Head in 1992
Mr. Damdinsurengiin Demberel
(since 1990)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Mongolia has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Mongolia of the following seminars for nationals of Mongolia and of other developing countries:

National Seminar on Patent Information (Ulan Bator, July 24 to 31, 1986)

Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property (Ulan Bator, June 14 to 17, 1990)

National Seminar on Patents (Ulan Bator, September 3 to 6, 1991).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Mongolia:

legal advice on draft trademark, industrial property and copyright legislation,

twenty-two state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Mongolia benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Asia and the Pacific.

Five WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Mongolia between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 32 nationals of Mongolia received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Mongolia in 1986.

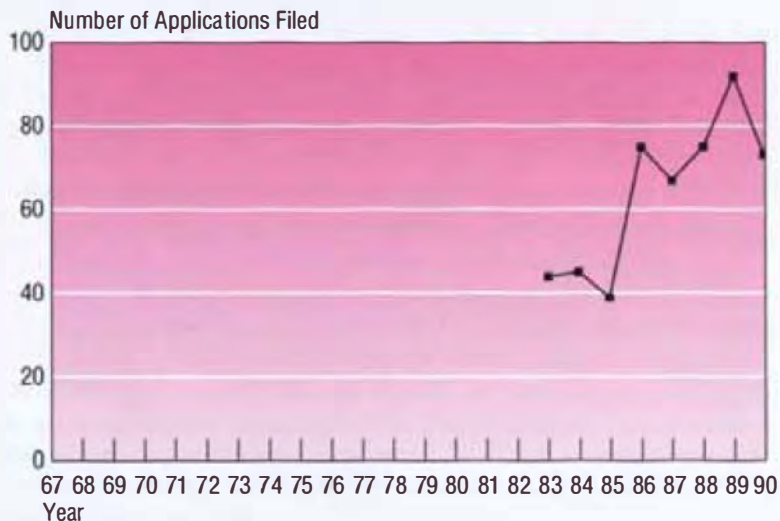
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



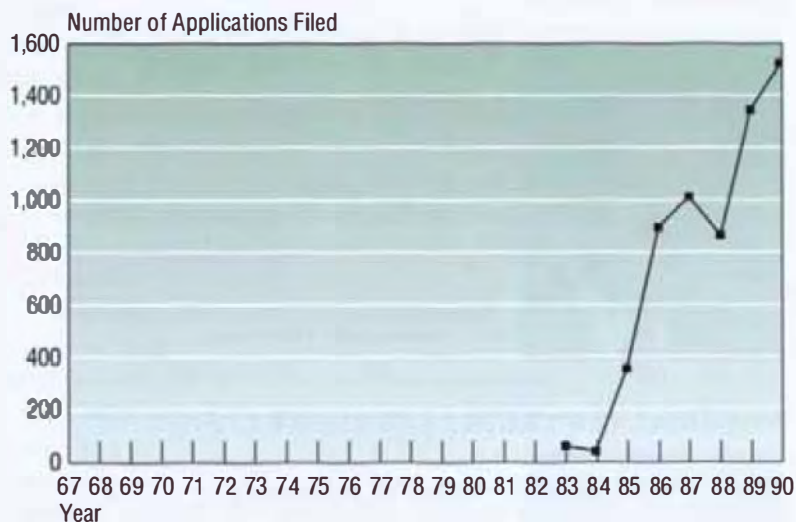
Ambassador Shirchinjavyn Yumjav
(since 1991)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

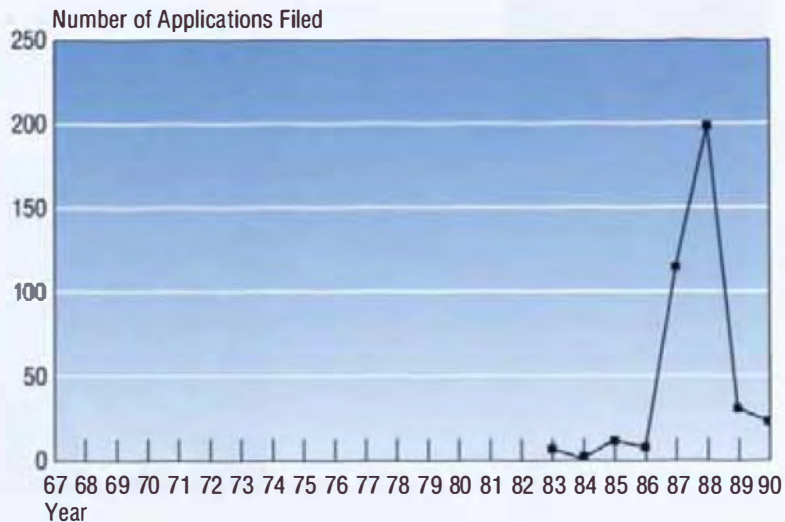
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Morocco



POPULATION (1991) 20,400,000

CAPITAL Rabat



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH MOROCCO IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1971)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1917)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1917)

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (since 1930)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1917)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1966)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1917)

Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (since 1983)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Moroccan Industrial Property Office
Ministry of Trade and Industry
Casablanca

Director in 1992
Mr. Mohamed Saïd Abderrazik
(since 1975)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Moroccan Copyright Office (BMDA)
Ministry of Information
Rabat

Director in 1992
Mr. Abderraouf Kandil
(since 1977)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Morocco has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Morocco of the following meetings for nationals of Morocco and of other developing countries:

Regional Seminar on Copyright for Arab Countries (with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO)) (Rabat, May 23 to 26, 1977)

National Seminar on Patents (Rabat, November 18, 1987)

National Seminar on the Role of Patents in Research and Development Activities (Rabat, November 22 and 23, 1988)

Working Group on the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works in the Member States of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) (Rabat, August 15 and 16, 1989).

A national project, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, was commenced in 1990. The project, on the Modernization of the Industrial Property System, involved UNDP assistance of US\$310,000. On December 31, 1991, UNDP assistance of US\$123,000 had been delivered.

Morocco also benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in the Arab States.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Morocco:

- legal advice on patents, trademarks, industrial designs and copyright,
- technical assistance related to industrial property office organization, management and automation, and the provision of technological information services based on patent documentation,
- fourteen state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Eighteen WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Morocco between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 43 nationals of Morocco received fellowships either under the UNDP-funded national project executed by WIPO or under the WIPO development cooperation program, for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

During the same period, two nationals of Morocco have acted as speakers in training courses held in developing countries.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Morocco in 1992.

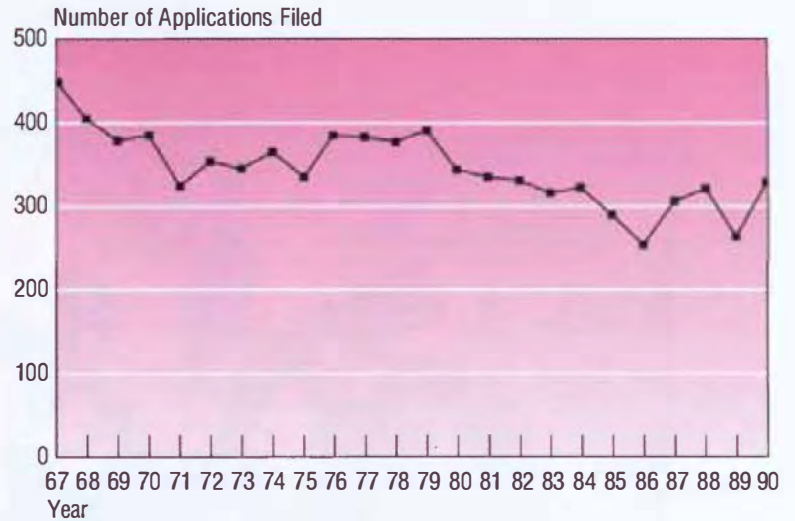
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



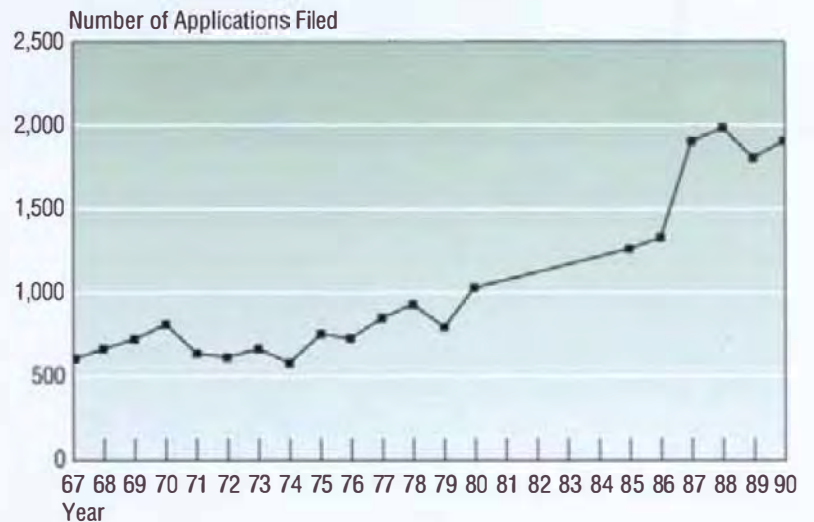
Ambassador El Ghali Benhima (since 1985)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

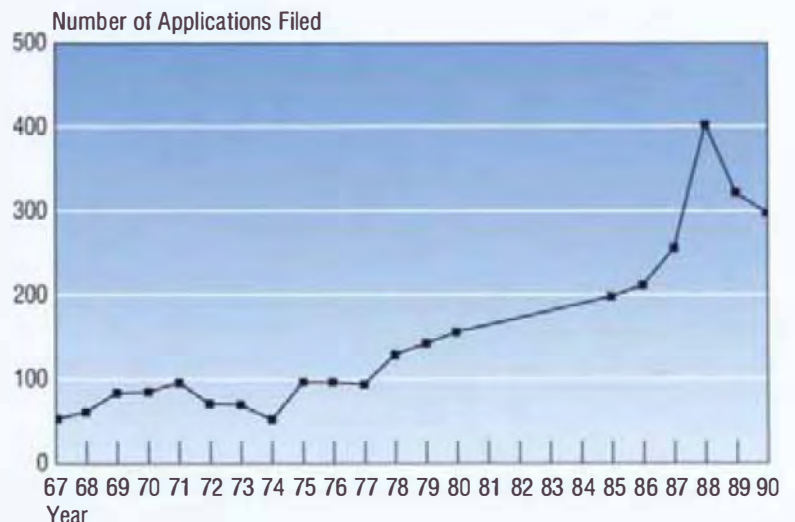
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90





Namibia



POPULATION (1991) 1,800,000

CAPITAL Windhoek



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH NAMIBIA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1991)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Registry of Companies, Trade Marks,
Patents and Designs
Ministry of Trade and Industry
Windhoek

*Registrar of Companies, Trade Marks, Patents and
Designs in 1992*
Mr. Edward T. Kamboua

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Copyright Service
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Windhoek

Director in 1992
Mr. Tarah Shinavene

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Namibia:

- a draft industrial property law and legal advice on a draft copyright law,
- technical assistance related to the modernization of the national industrial property and copyright systems.

Furthermore, Namibia benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

Three WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Namibia in 1990 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

In 1990 and 1991, six nationals of Namibia received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

Netherlands



POPULATION (1991) 15,000,000
CAPITAL The Hague

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH THE NETHERLANDS IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1975)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1884)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1979)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1893)

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (since 1987)

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (since 1979)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (since 1975)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1962)

Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (since 1977)

Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks (since 1985)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1912)



NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

Bureau for Industrial Property – Patent Office
Ministry of Economic Affairs
Rijswijk

President in 1992
Mr. Max A.J. Engels
(since 1986)

The Netherlands is a member of the European Patent Organisation (EPO) and the Benelux Trademark Office/Benelux Designs Office (BBM/BBDM).

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Diplomatic Conferences

The Government of the Netherlands hosted the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents Are Concerned, First Part. The Conference was held in the Netherlands Congress Centre, in The Hague, from June 3 to 21, 1991.



Other WIPO Meetings Held in the Netherlands

International Classification of Patents, Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Work Group I, Third Session (The Hague, September 13 to 17, 1971)

International Classification of Patents, Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Working Group V, Fifth Session (The Hague, October 25 to 29, 1971)

International Classification of Patents, Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Working Group II, Fourth Session (The Hague, February 21 to 25, 1972)

International Classification of Patents, Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Bureau, Fifth Session (The Hague, May 29 to June 2, 1972)

International Classification of Patents, Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Sixth Session (The Hague, June 5 to 9, 1972)

International Classification of Patents, Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Working Group I, Fifth Session (The Hague, June 26 to July 7, 1972)

International Classification of Patents, Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Working Group III, Fifth Session (The Hague, July 10 to 14, 1972)

International Classification of Patents, Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Working Group I, Sixth Session (The Hague, December 4 to 8, 1972)

International Classification of Patents, Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Working Group I, Seventh Session (The Hague, January 22 to 26, 1973)

Group of Consultants on International Cooperation in the Classification of Search Files According to the International Patent Classification (IPC) (Rijswijk, May 13 to 14, 1974)

International Classification of Patents, Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Working Group III, Ninth Session (Rijswijk, April 14 and 25, 1975)

International Classification of Patents, Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Working Group IV, Ninth Session (The Hague, June 16 to 27, 1975)

Special Union for the International Patent Classification (IPC), Working Group II, Second Session (Rijswijk, September 27 to October 8, 1976)

Special Union for the International Patent Classification (IPC), Working Group I, Second Session (Rijswijk, November 29 to December 19, 1976)

Special Union for the International Patent Classification (IPC), Working Group III, Fifth Session (Rijswijk, April 17 to 24, 1978)

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (The Hague, April 24, 1978)

Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCIP), Subgroup on IPC Class C 23 (Rijswijk, May 7 to 11, 1979)

Permanent Committee on Patent Information, Working Group on Planning (Rijswijk, February 2 to 6, 1981)

Permanent Committee on Patent Information, Working Group on Search Information, Subgroup on IPC Class K (The Hague, October 6 to 10, 1986)

Third Advanced Seminar on the International Patent Classification (IPC) (The Hague, October 12 to 16, 1987)

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (The Hague, March 16, 1990)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of the Netherlands has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in the Netherlands of the following meetings for nationals of developing countries:

Interregional Specialized Training Course on Patent Examination for Government Officials of Developing Countries (The Hague, September 11 to 22, 1989),

Interregional Specialized Training Course on Patent Examination for Government Officials of Developing Countries (The Hague, September 10 to 28, 1990),

Interregional Specialized Training Course on Patent Examination for Government Officials of Developing Countries (The Hague, September 16 to October 4, 1991).

In addition, during the period from 1967 to 1991, 17 Dutch nationals have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries. The Government of the Netherlands has also received 61 nationals from developing countries for individual training in the field of intellectual property. A total of 17 nationals of developing countries have also been received for individual training in the field of copyright by the Dutch Association for Musical Performance Rights (BUMA).

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited the Netherlands in 1977, 1982, 1985, 1990 and 1991.

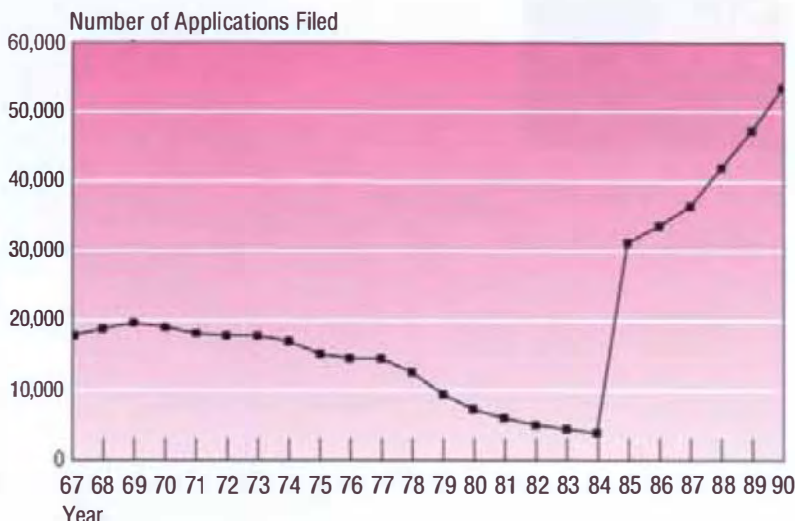
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



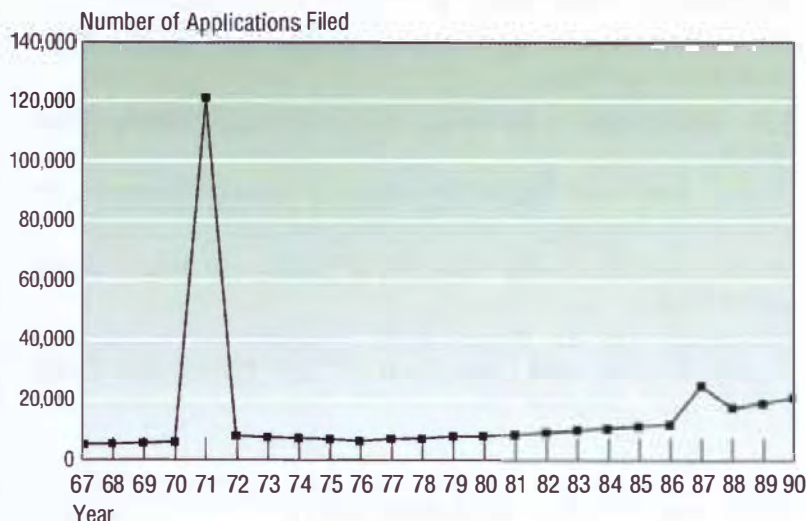
Ambassador J.F. Boddens-Hosang (since 1989)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

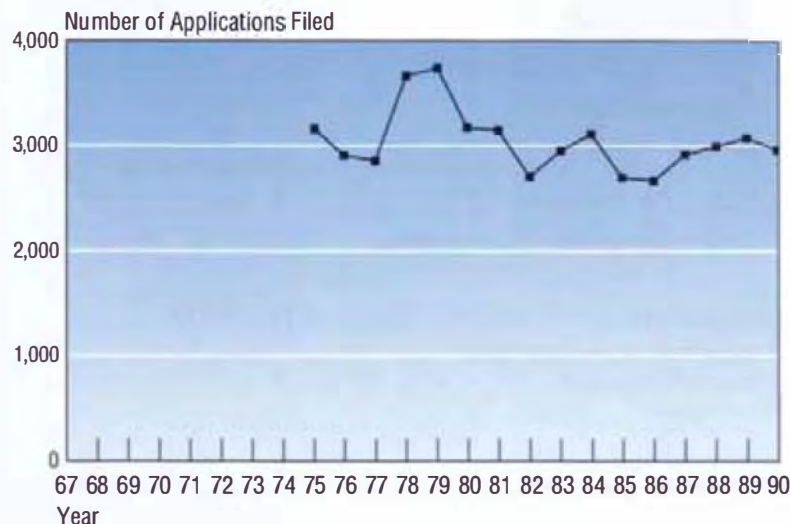
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



New Zealand



POPULATION (1991) 3,400,000

CAPITAL Wellington



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH NEW ZEALAND IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1984)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1931)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1931)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1928)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1976)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



The Patent Office
Ministry of Commerce
Lower Hutt

Commissioner of Patents, Trade Marks and Designs in 1992
Mr. Harry Burton
(since 1986)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION

Legal Section – Copyright
Ministry of Justice
Wellington

Secretary for Justice in 1992
Ms. Jacqueline Derby

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in New Zealand

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)
(Wellington, February 22 to 26, 1990)

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)
(Wellington, February 27 and 28, 1991)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of New Zealand has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Wellington (October 8 to 11, 1991) of a South Pacific Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property Licensing for nationals of New Zealand and South Pacific developing countries.

In addition, during the period from 1967 to 1991, one New Zealand national has acted as a speaker in a training course held in a developing country.

Visits

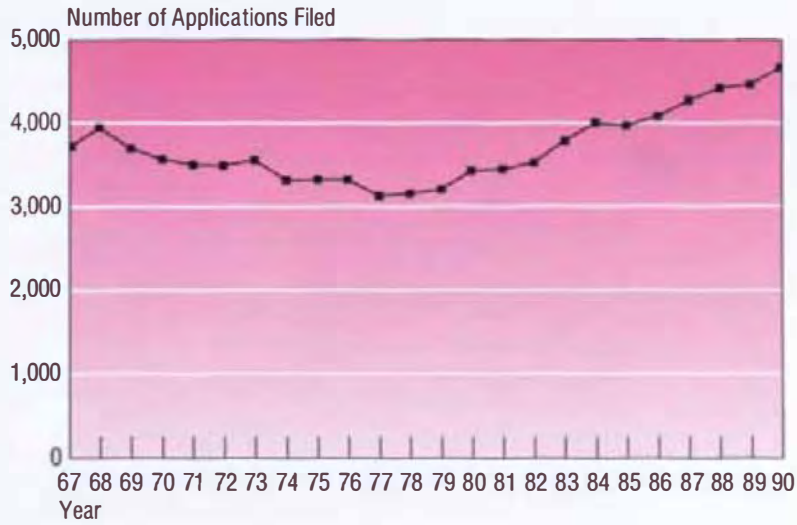
The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogoch, visited New Zealand in 1984.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA

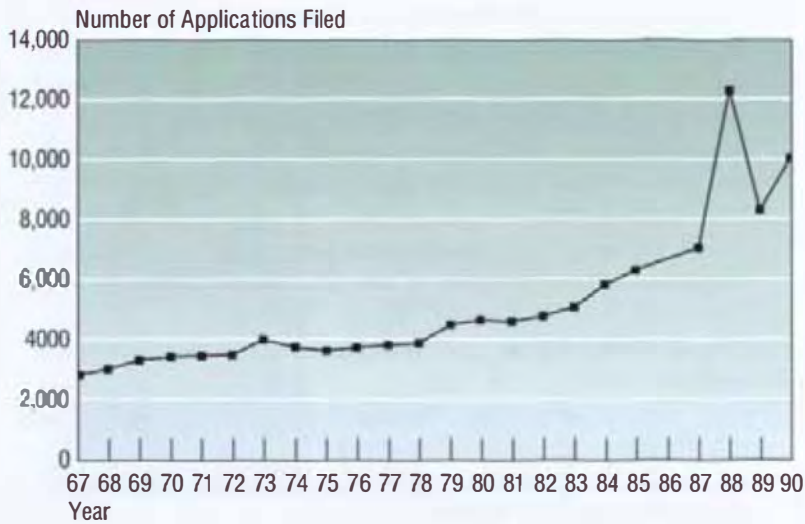
Ambassador Alastair M. Bisley
(since 1991)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

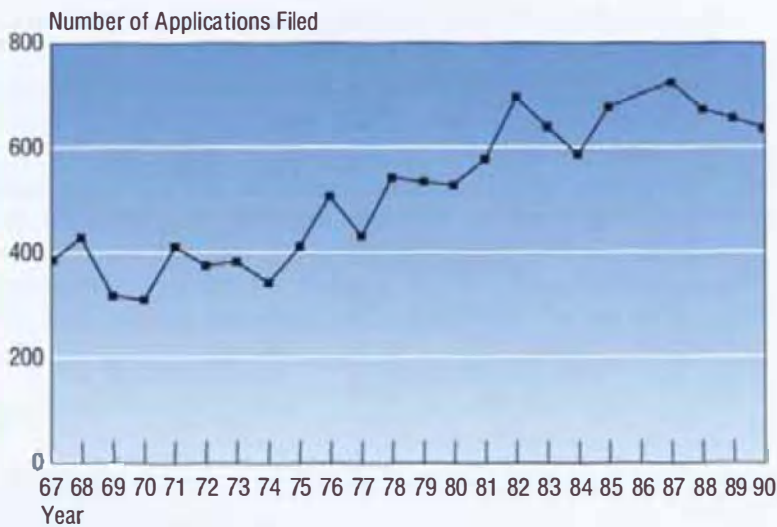
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Nicaragua



POPULATION (1991) 3,900,000

CAPITAL Managua



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH NICARAGUA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1985)

Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (since 1979)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Industrial Property Registry
General Directorate of Industries
Ministry of Economic Affairs and
Development
Managua

Director of the Industrial Property Registry in 1992
Mrs. Rosa Argentina Ortega Céspedes
(since 1985)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Intellectual Property Registry
Ministry of Education
Managua

Head in 1992
Mr. Orestes Romero Rojas
(since 1991)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Nicaragua has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Nicaragua of the following meetings for nationals of Nicaragua and of other developing countries:

Seventh Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus (Managua, November 9 to 12, 1987)

Fourth Meeting of Vice-Ministers Responsible for Industrial Property in the Countries of the Central American Isthmus (Managua, November 13, 1987).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Nicaragua:

legal advice on patents, trademarks, industrial designs, the transfer of technology, and copyright,

advice on the proposed revision of the Central American Treaty on Industrial Property,

technical assistance related to industrial property office organization, management and automation, the processing of patent applications, and the utilization of patent documentation as a source of technological information,

seventeen state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

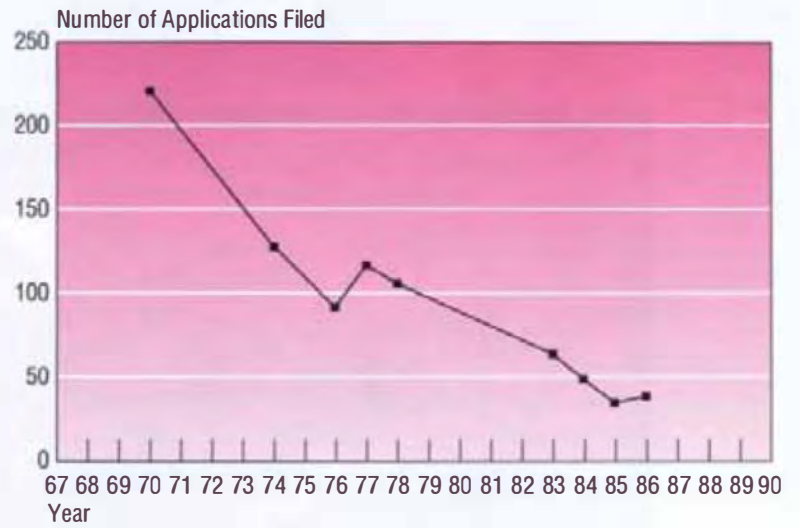
Furthermore, Nicaragua benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Ten WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Nicaragua between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 23 nationals of Nicaragua received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90

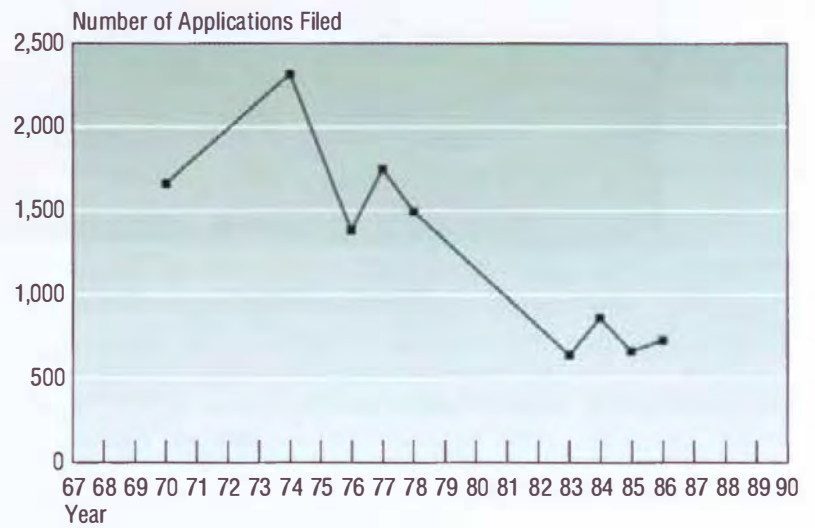


PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Jorge Alaniz Pinell
(since 1990)

Trademarks 1967-90



Nicaragua



Niger



POPULATION (1991) 7,200,000

CAPITAL Niamey



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH NIGER IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1975)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1964)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1962)

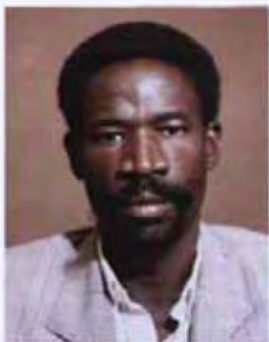
International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1964)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

Directorate of Industry and Promotion of Private Investment
Ministry of Mining, Energy, Industry and Handicrafts
Niamey

Director of Industry and Promotion of Private Investment in 1992
Mrs. Brigitte Dia

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Copyright Service
Legislation and Cultural Cooperation
Division
Directorate of Culture
Ministry of Communication, Culture,
Youth and Sports
Niamey

*Head of Legislation and Cultural Cooperation
Division in 1992*
Mr. Moukaila Djibo

Niger is a member of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Niger has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Niamey (October 12 to 16, 1987) of a Subregional African Seminar on Intellectual Property for Magistrates for nationals of Niger and of other developing countries of French-speaking Africa. The Seminar was organized in cooperation with the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Niger:

legal advice on industrial property and copyright,
technical assistance related to the establishment of a national industrial property and technological information structure, under the project for the establishment of a patent information and documentation center (CADIB) within the framework of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).

Furthermore, Niger benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

Six WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Niger between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 30 nationals of Niger received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

During the same period, three nationals of Niger have acted as speakers in training courses held in developing countries.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE

Ambassador Adamou Zada (Resident in Brussels)
(since 1989)

Nigeria



POPULATION (1992) 88,000,000 (estimate)
CAPITAL Abuja



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH NIGERIA IS PARTY

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1963)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Registry of Trade Marks, Patents and Designs
Federal Ministry of Commerce and Tourism
Abuja

Registrar of Trade Marks, Patents and Designs in 1992
Mr. Ezekiel Oladele Jegede
(since 1984)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION

The Director
Nigerian Copyright Council
Lagos

Director in 1992
Mr. Moses F. Ekpo
(since 1989)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Nigeria has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Nigeria of the following seminars for nationals of Nigeria:

National Seminar on Industrial Property (Abuja, October 6 to 8, 1987)

National Workshop on Copyright (Lagos, May 21 to 23, 1991).

A national project, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, was commenced in October 1990 on the Establishment of a Patent Documentation and Information Centre (PDIC) within the National Office for Technology Acquisition and Promotion. The project involved UNDP assistance of US\$200,000. On December 31, 1991, UNDP assistance of US\$115,000 had been delivered.

Furthermore, Nigeria benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Nigeria:

legal advice on industrial property and copyright legislation, as well as in respect of the possible accession of Nigeria to the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO), technical assistance related to the establishment of a patent documentation and information centre within the National Office for Technology Acquisition and Promotion, and the provision of technological information services to local industry and research and development institutions, as well as to patent classification, search and examination, and the proposed establishment of a society for the collective administration of copyright,

thirteen state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

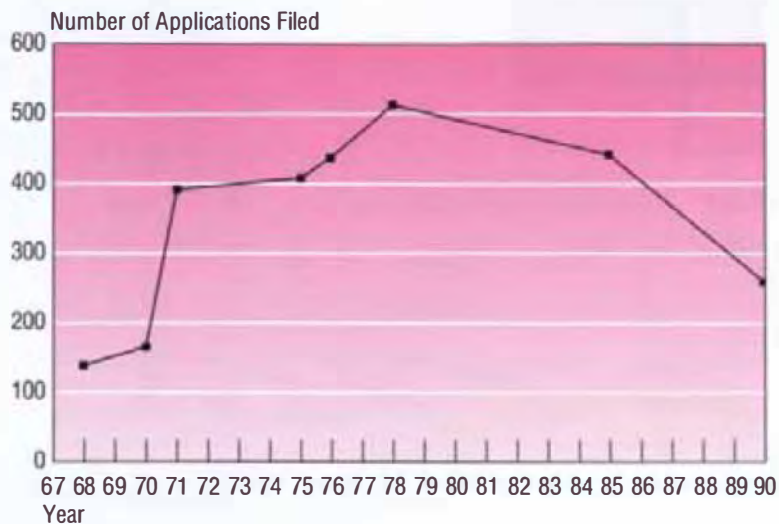
Seventeen WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Nigeria between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 55 nationals of Nigeria received fellowships either under the UNDP-funded national project executed by WIPO or under the WIPO development cooperation program for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

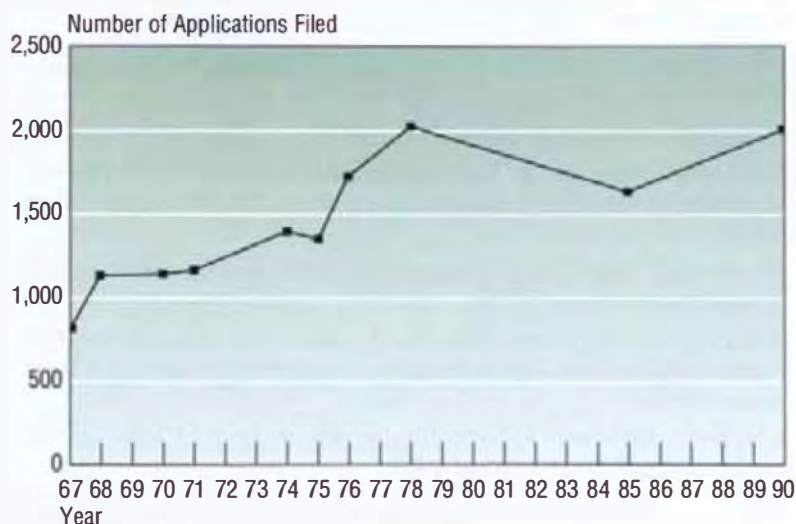
During the same period, three nationals of Nigeria have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

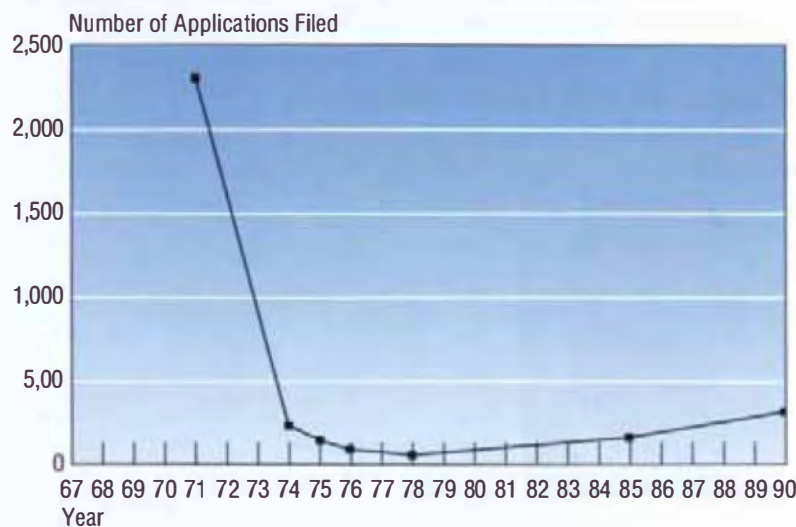
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



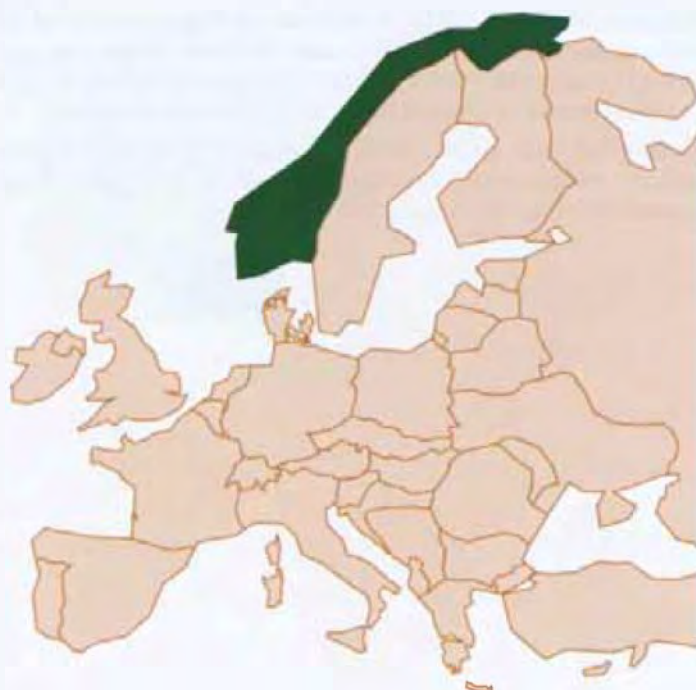
Ambassador Emeka Ayo Azikiwe (since 1987)

Norway



POPULATION (1991) 4,250,000

CAPITAL Oslo



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH NORWAY IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1974)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1885)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1980)

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (since 1986)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (since 1975)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1961)

Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (since 1971)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1896)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1978)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1978)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Norwegian Patent Office
Oslo

Director General in 1992
Mr. Jørgen Smith
(since 1992)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Department of Media
Ministry of Cultural Affairs
Oslo

Director General in 1992
Mr. Helge M. Sønnealand
(since 1991)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

During the period from 1967 to 1991, five Norwegian nationals have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries.

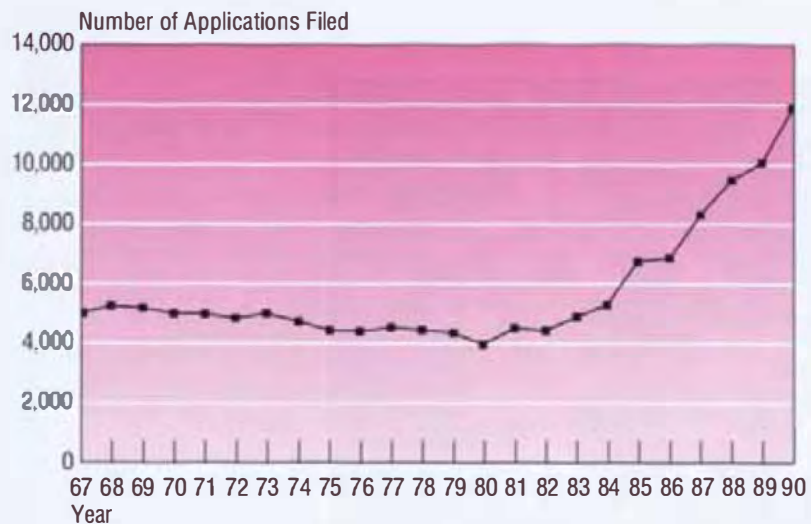
The Government of Norway has also received two nationals of developing countries for individual training in the field of intellectual property.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA

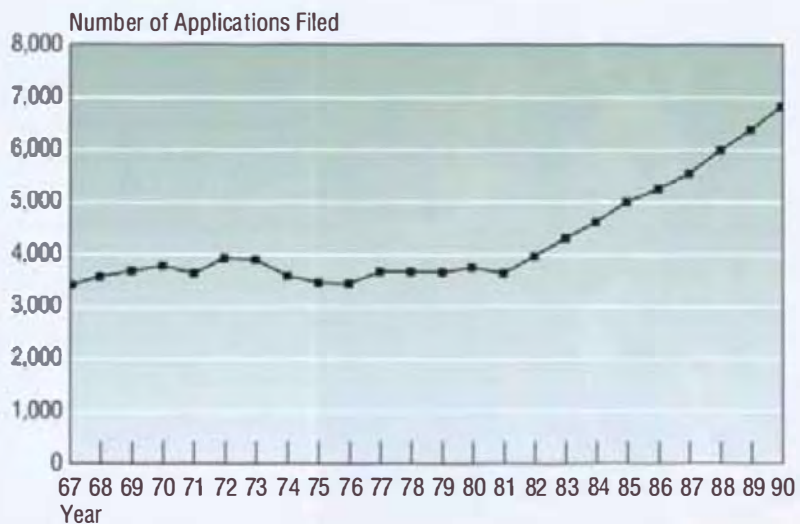
Ambassador Oscar Vaerno
(since 1990)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

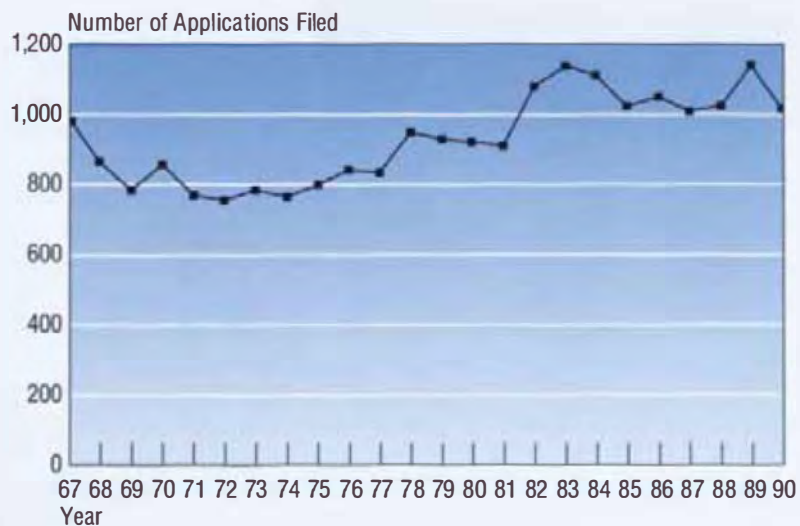
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Norway

THE NORTHERN LIGHTS



Oman



POPULATION (1991) 2,000,000

CAPITAL Muscat



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH OMAN IS PARTY

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1986)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

Directorate of Commercial Registration
Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Muscat

*Director General of
Commercial Registration in 1992*
Mr. Mohammed Abdul Rahman Faqeer
(since 1989)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Oman has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Muscat (July 23 and 24, 1989) of a National Seminar on the Role and Use of Industrial Property in Economic and Technological Development for nationals of Oman.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Oman legislative and administrative advice on the modernization of the national industrial property infrastructure as well as on possible cooperation among the member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in the field of patents.

Furthermore, Oman benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in the Arab States.

Four WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials were sent to Oman between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, eight nationals of Oman received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA

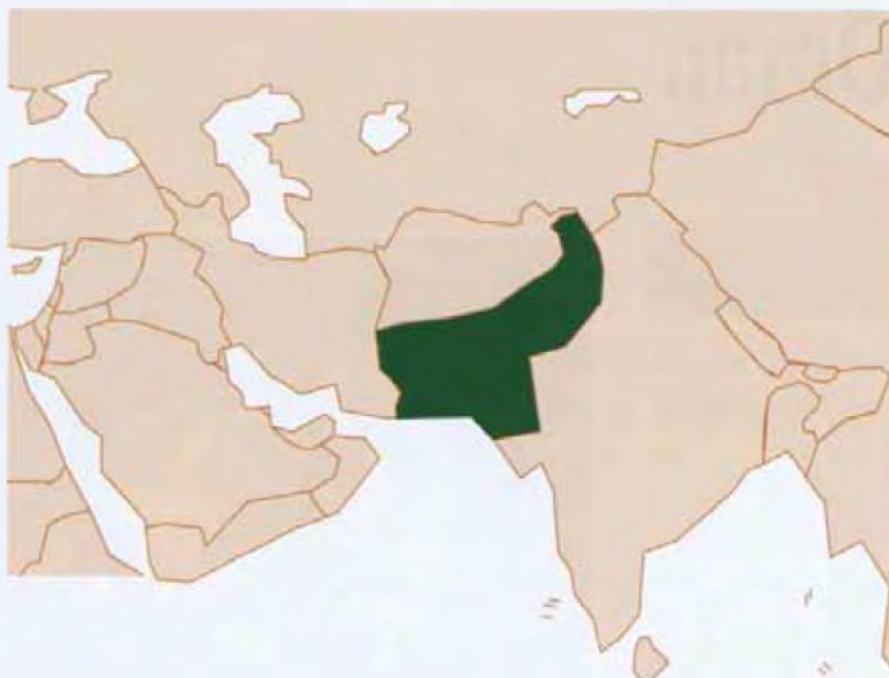


Ambassador Abdullah Mohammed Al-Farsy
(since 1987)

Pakistan



POPULATION (1991) 112,000,000
CAPITAL Islamabad



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH PAKISTAN IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1977)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1948)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



(Patents)
Patent Office
Ministry of Industries
Karachi

Controller of Patents in 1992
Mrs. Yasmeen Abbasi
(since 1991)



(Marks)
Trade Marks Registry
Ministry of Commerce
Karachi

Head in 1992
Mr. Imtiaz Ahmed Khan
(since 1991)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



The Registrar of Copyrights
Central Copyright Office
Karachi

Registrar of Copyrights in 1992
Mr. Shakil Ahmed Abbasi
(since 1992)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Pakistan has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Pakistan of the following meetings for nationals of Pakistan and of other developing countries:

National Seminar on Industrial Property (Islamabad, April 3 to 5, 1984)

National Seminar on the Role of Industrial Property in Technological and Economic Development (Karachi, April 8 to 10, 1984)

National Workshop on Licensing and Other Industrial Property Transfer Arrangements (Karachi, April 27 to 29, 1986)

Regional Asian Forum on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System (with the Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific (LAWASIA)) (Islamabad, October 5 to 9, 1986)

National Seminar on Intellectual Property Law Teaching (Islamabad, October 6 and 7, 1987)

National Seminar on Trademarks and Marketing (Karachi, January 16 and 17, 1989).

A national project, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, was commenced in 1989. The project, on the Strengthening of the Patent System, including the Establishment of Patent Information Services, involved UNDP assistance of US\$134,000. On December 31, 1991, UNDP assistance of US\$107,000 had been delivered.

Furthermore, Pakistan benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Asia and the Pacific.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Pakistan:

- legal advice on patents and copyright,
- technical assistance related to the modernization of the national industrial property administration, streamlining of industrial property administrative procedures, establishment and management of technological information services based on patent documentation, and teaching of intellectual property law,
- twenty-four state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Thirty-one WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Pakistan between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 64 nationals of Pakistan received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

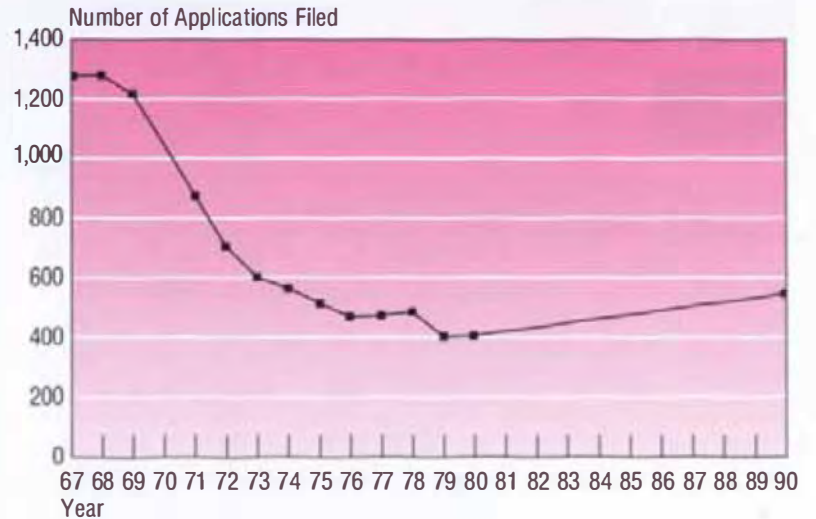
During the same period, three nationals of Pakistan have acted as speakers in training courses held in developing countries.

Visits

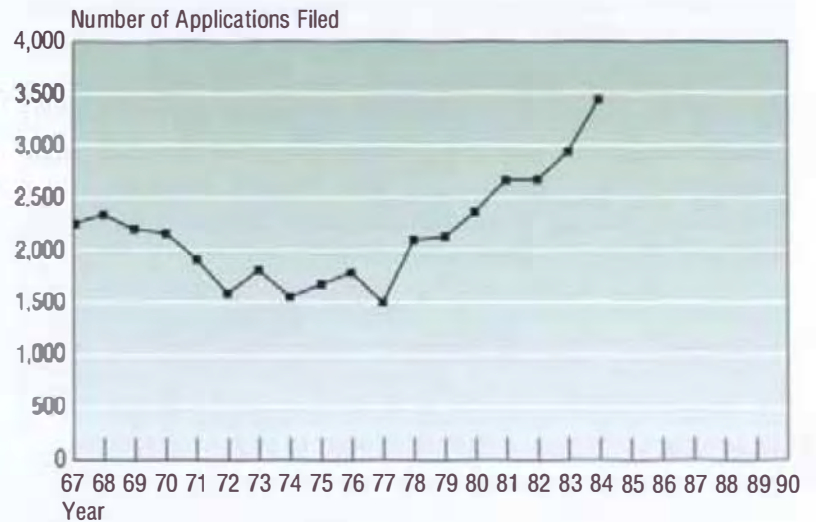
The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Pakistan in 1986.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

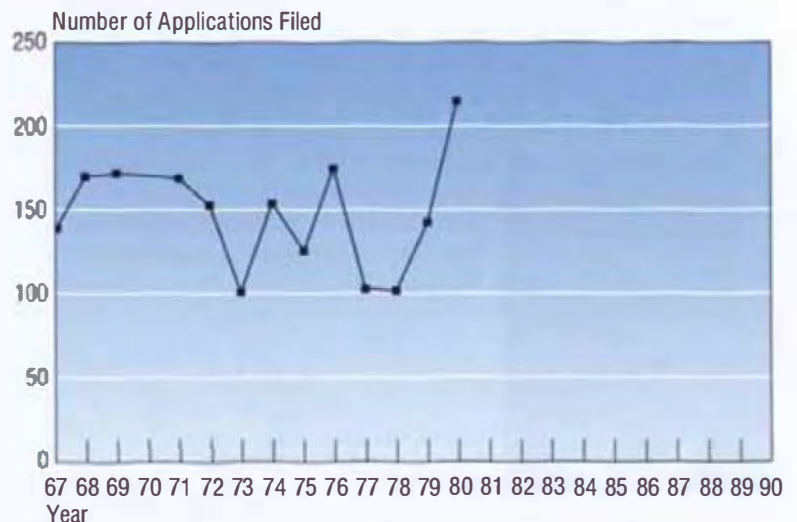
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Ahmad Kamal (since 1989)

Panama



POPULATION (1991) 2,400,000

CAPITAL Panama City



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH PANAMA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1983)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1983)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1974)

Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (since 1985)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Directorate General of the Industrial Property Registry
National Directorate of Commerce
Ministry of Commerce and Industries
Panama City

Director General in 1992
Mr. Pedro O. Bolívar Cisneros
(since 1990)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Panama has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Panama of the following meetings for nationals of Panama and of other developing countries:

Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus (Panama, September 27 to October 2, 1982)

National Introductory Course on the Technical Functions of Industrial Property Offices Relating to Patents (Panama, October 4 to 8, 1982)

Fourth Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus (Panama, August 13 to 17, 1984)

National Training Course on Office Organization and Management (Panama, August 13 to 17, 1984).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Panama:

legal advice on patent, trademark, industrial design, transfer of technology and copyright legislation,

technical assistance related to industrial property office organization, management and automation, patent classification, search and examination, trademark administration and the utilization of patent documentation as a source of technological information,

five state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

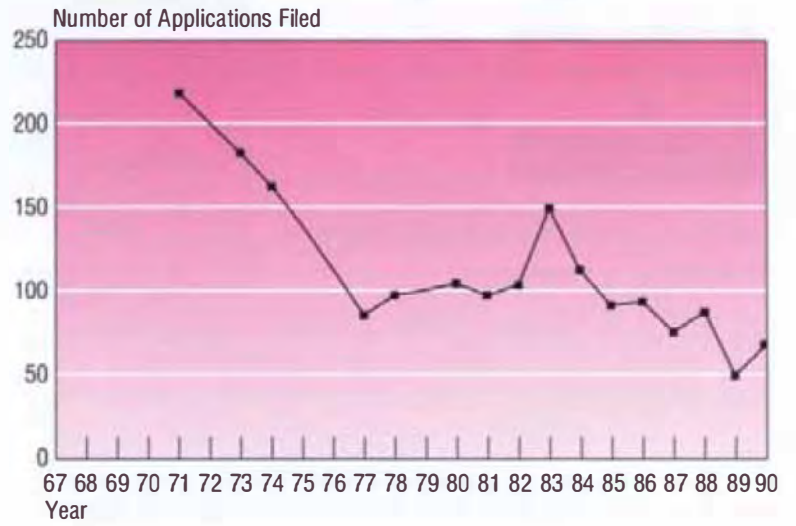
Furthermore, Panama benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Seventeen WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Panama between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

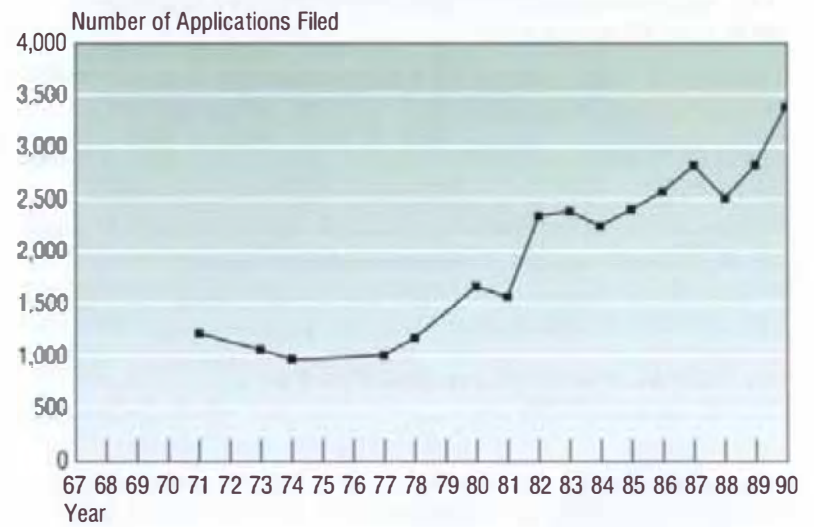
Between 1967 and 1991, 43 nationals of Panama received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Osvaldo Velásquez
(since 1990)

Paraguay



POPULATION (1991) 4,300,000

CAPITAL Asunción



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH PARAGUAY IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1987)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1992)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1970)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1979)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Directorate of Industrial Property
Ministry of Industry and Commerce
Asunción

Director in 1992
Mr. Víctor Abente Brun
(since 1989)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Coordinator in 1992
Ms. J.M. Elena Ojeda Cantero

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Paraguay has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Paraguay of the following meetings for nationals of Paraguay and of other developing countries:

National Seminar on Industrial Property (Asunción, October 28 to 30, 1985)

Third Meeting of Directors of Industrial Property Offices of Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay (Asunción, December 16 to 18, 1985)

National Seminar on Technological Information and Industrial Property (Asunción, September and October 1987)

National Workshop on Industrial Designs (Asunción, September 10 to 14, 1990).

Two national projects, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, were carried out in Paraguay. The first project, on the Modernization of the Industrial Property Administration, was carried out between November 1983 and June 1988 and involved UNDP assistance of US\$150,000. The second, on the Development of the Industrial Property System, the Transfer of Technology, Technological Information and the Promotion of National Innovation, was carried out between September 1986 and April 1991, and involved UNDP assistance of US\$191,000.

Furthermore, Paraguay benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Paraguay:

legislative and administrative advice on the protection of inventions, trademarks and industrial designs as well as on copyright and neighboring rights,

technical assistance related to industrial property office organization, management and automation, patent classification, search and examination, trademark administration, industrial

design administration, the utilization of patent documentation as a source of technological information and the transfer of technology,

assistance in the organization of a national innovation fair,

fourteen state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

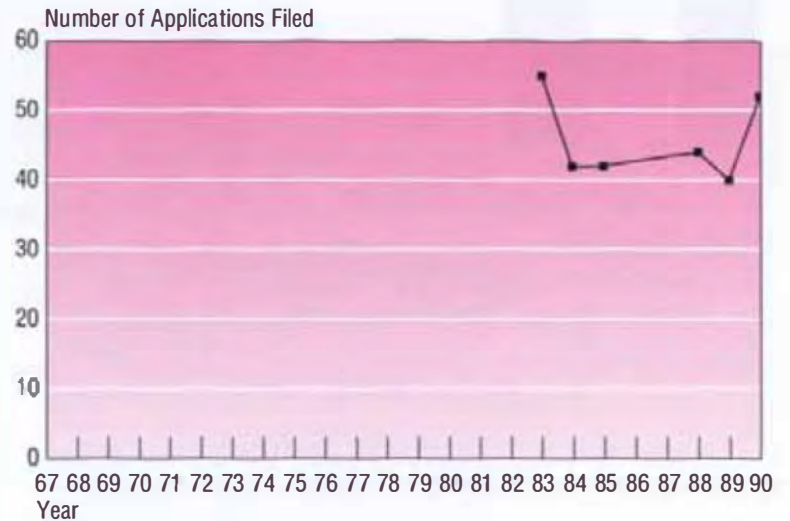
Fifty-two WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Paraguay between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 45 nationals of Paraguay received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

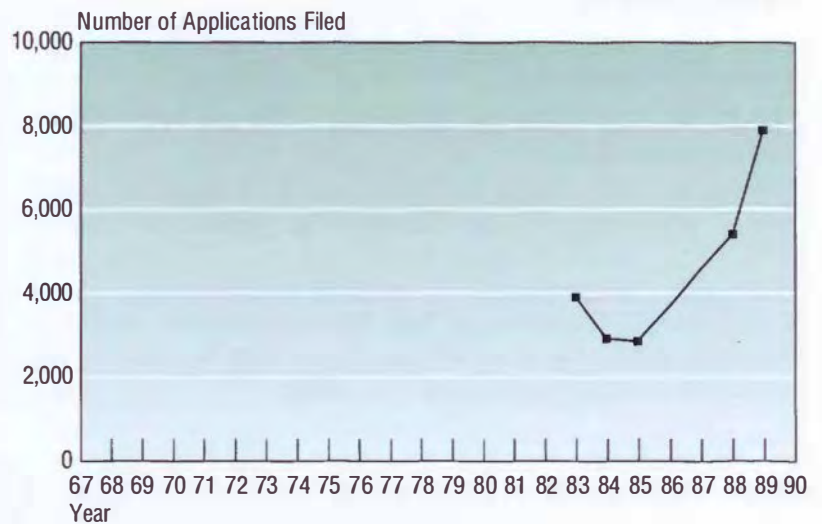
During the same period, two Paraguayan nationals have acted as experts in missions undertaken to developing countries.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Luis González Arias
(since 1986)

Peru



POPULATION (1991) 22,300,000

CAPITAL Lima



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH PERU IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1980)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1988)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1985)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1985)

Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (since 1985)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Industrial Property Directorate
Institute for Industrial Technological
Research and Technical Standards
(ITINTEC)
Lima

Head of the Industrial Property Directorate in 1992
Mrs. Clotilde Cavero Nalvarte
(since 1992)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Directorate General of Copyright
National Library of Peru
Lima

Director in 1992
Mr. Rubén Ugarteche Villacorta
(since 1990)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Peru has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Peru of the following meetings for nationals of Peru and of other developing countries:

National Introductory Course on the Classification of Patents and Marks (Lima, January 8 to 16, 1978)

National Seminar on the International Patent Classification (IPC) (Lima, January 8 to 18, 1979)

Subregional Seminar on Licensing for Andean Countries (Lima, October 1980)

Subregional Training Course on Patents for Andean Countries (with the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC)) (Lima, July 1983)

Subregional Workshop on Technical Aspects of Patent Administration for Andean Countries (Lima, October 27 to 30, 1987)

Regional Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin American Countries (with the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA)) (Lima, April 11 to 23, 1988)

Third International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Property (of Authors, Artists and Producers) (Lima, April 21 to 23, 1988)

Subregional Workshop on Patent Documentation for Andean Countries (with JUNAC) (Lima, July 3 to 7, 1989)

Regional Seminar on Patent Search and Examination for Latin American Countries (Lima, July 10 to 14, 1989)

First National Congress on Copyright (Lima, July 17 to 21, 1989)

Second National Congress on Copyright (Cuzco, September 12 to 15, 1990)

National Seminar on Trademarks (Lima, April 15 to 19, 1991)

National Seminar on Patent Documentation as a Source of Technological Information (Lima, July 15 and 16, 1991)

Third National Congress on Copyright (Arequipa, August 20 to 23, 1991)

Meeting of Governmental Experts on Industrial Property Management for Andean Pact Countries (Lima, September 2 to 6, 1991)

National Seminar on Appellations of Origin (Lima, November 18 and 19, 1991).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Peru:

legal advice on copyright, patent and trademark legislation and the proposed revision of Decision 85 of the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement,

technical assistance related to industrial property office organization and automation, trademark administration, patent classification, search and examination, and the utilization of patent documentation as a source of technological information, one hundred fifty-one state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Peru benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Twenty-seven WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Peru between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 63 nationals of Peru received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

During the same period, six nationals of Peru have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Peru in 1978.

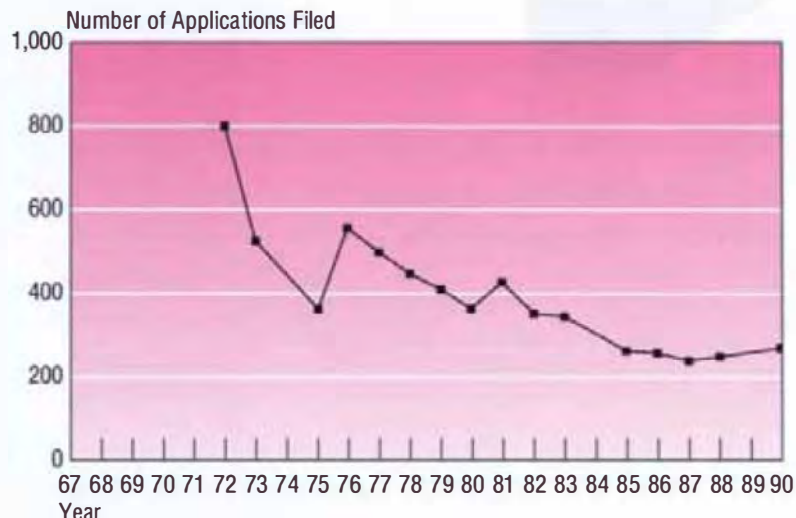
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



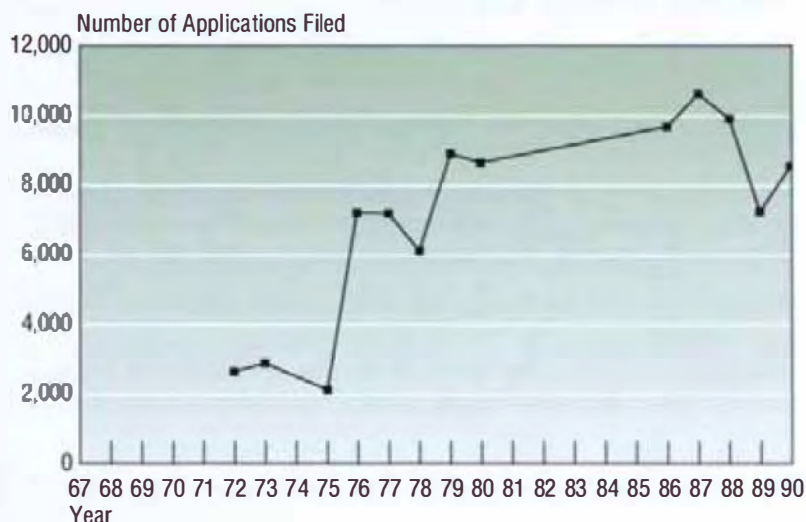
Ambassador Oswaldo de Rivero (since 1988)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

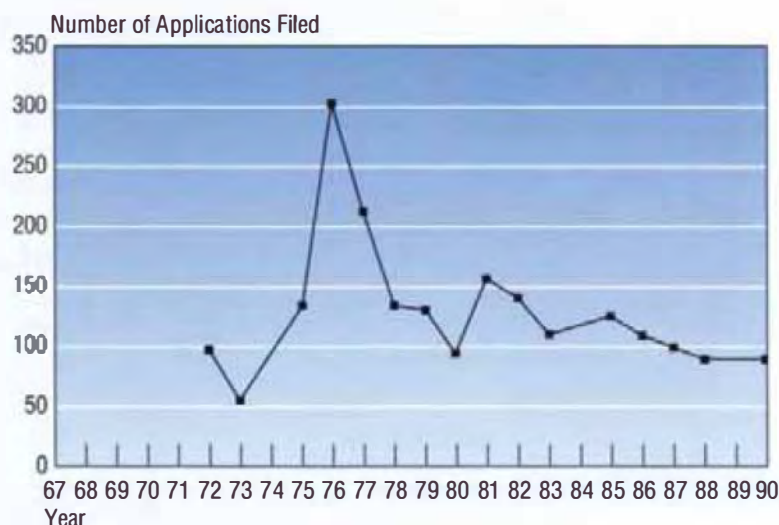
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90

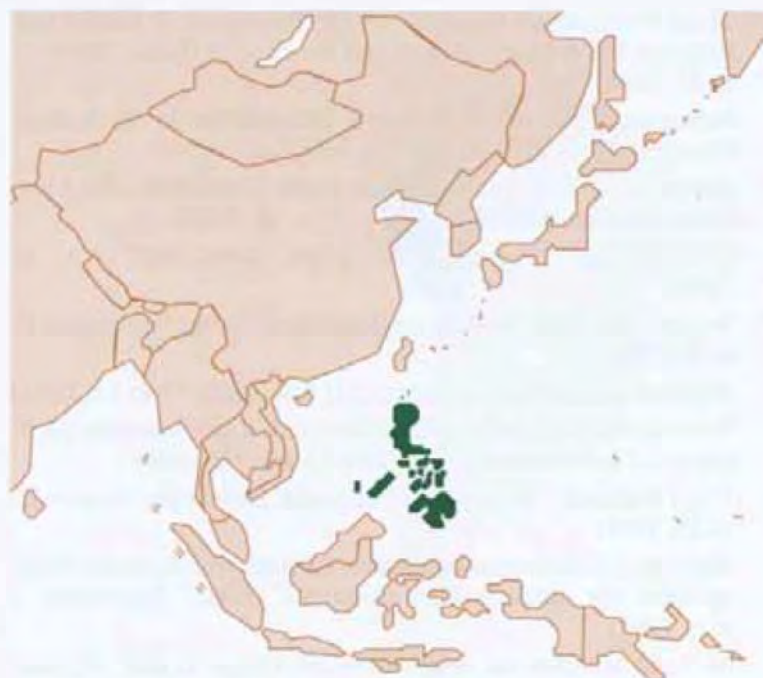


Philippines



POPULATION (1991) 61,500,000

CAPITAL Manila



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH THE PHILIPPINES ARE PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1980)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1965)

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (since 1981)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1951)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1984)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of the Philippines has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in the Philippines of the following meetings for nationals of the Philippines and of other developing countries:

Subregional ASEAN Workshop on the Patent System (with the Filipino Inventors' Society and the Philippine Inventors' Commission) (Manila, April 1978)

Regional Workshop on the Effective Use of the Industrial Property System for the Benefit of Inventors, Industry and Commerce in Asia and the Pacific Region (Manila, April 13 to 23, 1980)

Regional Round Table on the Promotion of Indigenous Inventive and Innovative Activity in Asia and the Pacific (Manila, February 21 and 22, 1983)

Regional Workshop on Industrial Property Licensing and Technology Transfer Arrangements (Manila, November 21 to 25, 1983)

Subregional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Manila, February 20 to 27, 1984)

Workshop on Invention Development and Innovation (Manila, November 25 to December 6, 1985)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer (BPTTT)
Department of Trade and Industry
Manila

Director in 1992
Mr. Ignacio S. Sapalo
(since 1987)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



The National Library
Department of Education, Culture and Sports
Manila

Acting Director in 1992
Ms. Adoracion M. Bolos

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (Manila, April 7 and 8, 1987)

National Workshop on Patent Agency (Manila, July 11 to 13, 1990).

A national project, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, was carried out between June 1986 and October 1989. The project, on the Modernization of the Industrial Property System, involved UNDP assistance of US\$436,000.

Furthermore, the Philippines benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Asia and the Pacific.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of the Philippines:

- legal advice on patents, trademarks and copyright,
- technical assistance related to the modernization of the functions of the Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer (BPTTT), automation of patent and trademark administrative procedures, establishment of technological information services based on patent documentation, promotion of national technological innovation and intellectual property law teaching,

two hundred ninety-six state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Thirty-four WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to the Philippines between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 156 nationals of the Philippines received fellowships either under the UNDP-funded national project executed by WIPO or under the WIPO development cooperation program for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

During the same period, the Government of the Philippines contributed to WIPO's development cooperation program by receiving three nationals of developing countries for individual training in various fields of industrial property. In addition, nine nationals of the Philippines have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited the Philippines in 1980 and 1983.

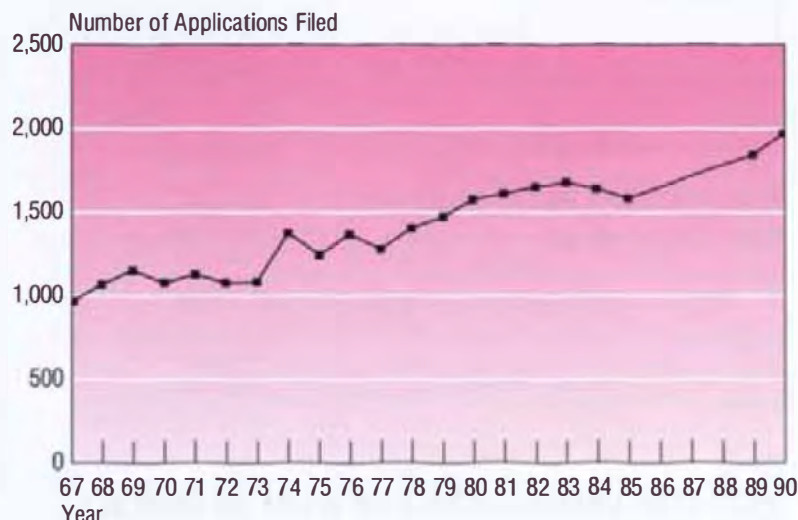
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



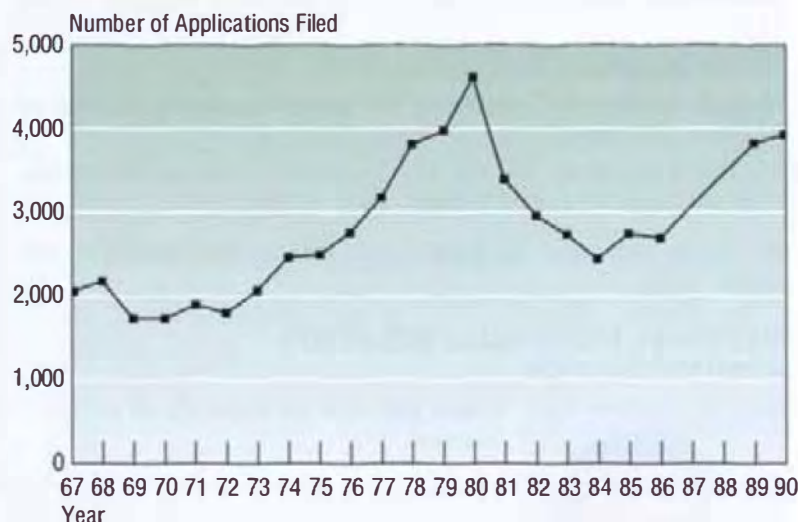
Ambassador Hector K. Villarroel (since 1992)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

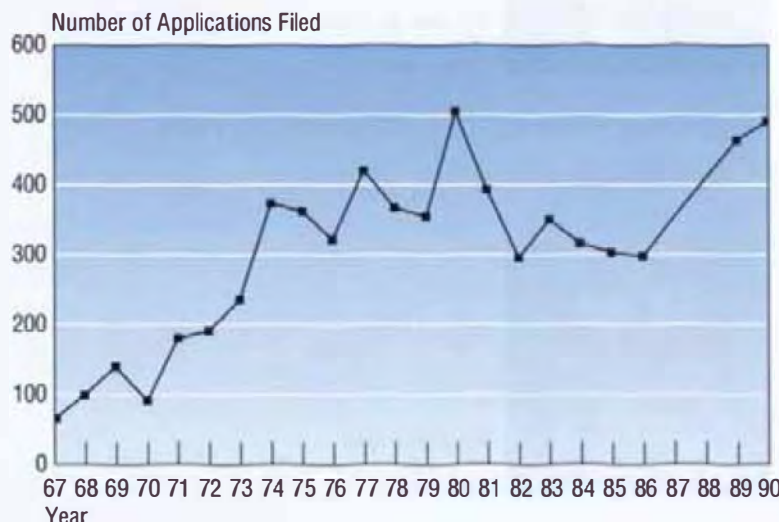
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Poland



POPULATION (1991) 38,200,000

CAPITAL Warsaw



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH POLAND IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1975)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1919)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1990)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1991)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1928)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1920)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Patent Office of the Republic of Poland
Warsaw

President in 1992
Mr. Wieslaw Kotarba
(since 1989)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Legal Department
Ministry of Culture and Art
Warsaw

Director in 1992
Mrs. Teresa Drozdowska
(since 1989)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in Poland

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Seminar (Warsaw, November 28, 1990)

Poland benefited from activities undertaken under a UNDP-financed regional project executed by WIPO in the field of patent information.

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

During the period from 1967 to 1991, the Government of Poland received two nationals of developing countries for individual training in the field of industrial property.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Poland in 1979.

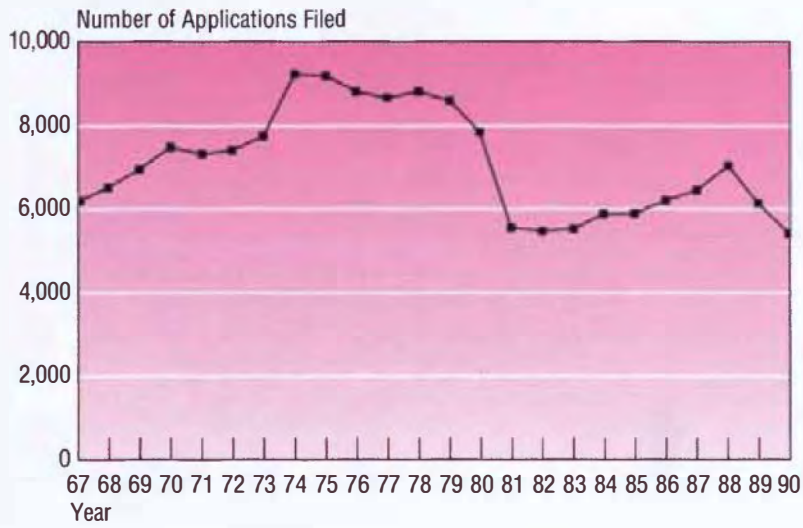
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



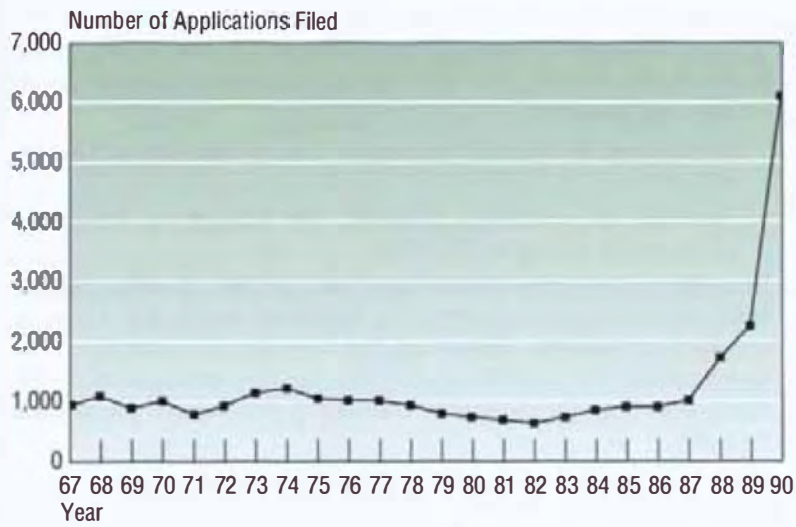
Mr. Stanislaw Przygodzki
(since 1990)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

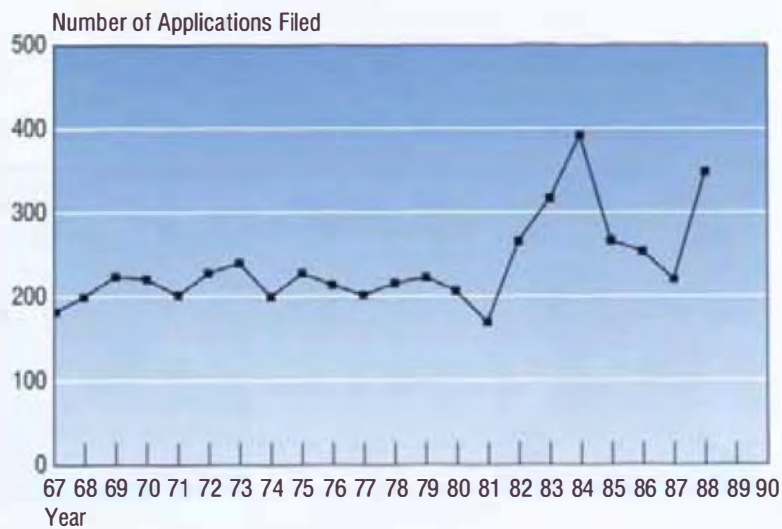
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Portugal



POPULATION (1991) 10,500,000

CAPITAL Lisbon



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH PORTUGAL IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1975)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1884)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1893)

Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (since 1966)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1893)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (since 1979)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1961)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1911)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



National Institute of Industrial Property
State Secretariat for Industry
Ministry of Industry and Energy
Lisbon

President in 1992
Mr. José Mota Maia
(since 1979)

Portugal is a member of the European Patent Organisation (EPO).

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Portugal has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Portugal of the following seminars for nationals of developing countries:

Seminar on Industrial Property for Lusophone Africa (Lisbon, September 1 to 7, 1984)

Seminar on Industrial Property for Lusophone Countries (Lisbon, March 28 to 31, 1989).

In addition, during the period from 1967 to 1991, four Portuguese nationals have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries. The Government of Portugal has also received five nationals of developing countries for individual training in the field of intellectual property.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Portugal in 1984.

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION

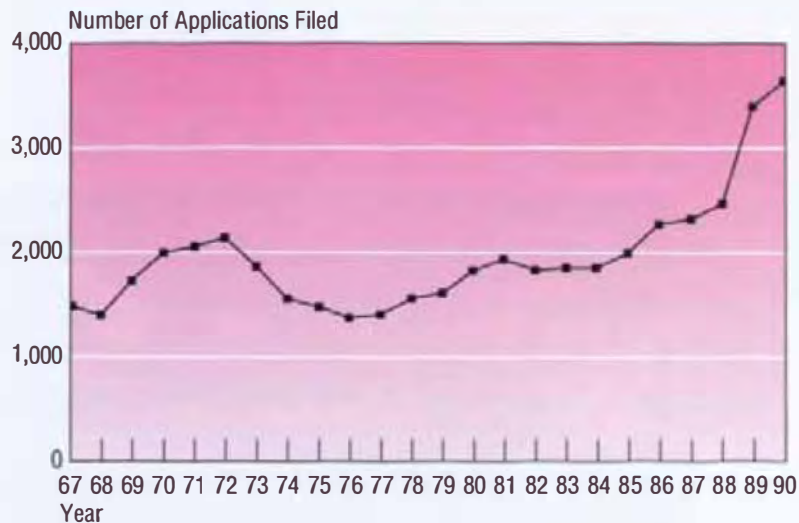


General Directorate of Performing Arts and Copyright
State Secretariat for Culture
Lisbon

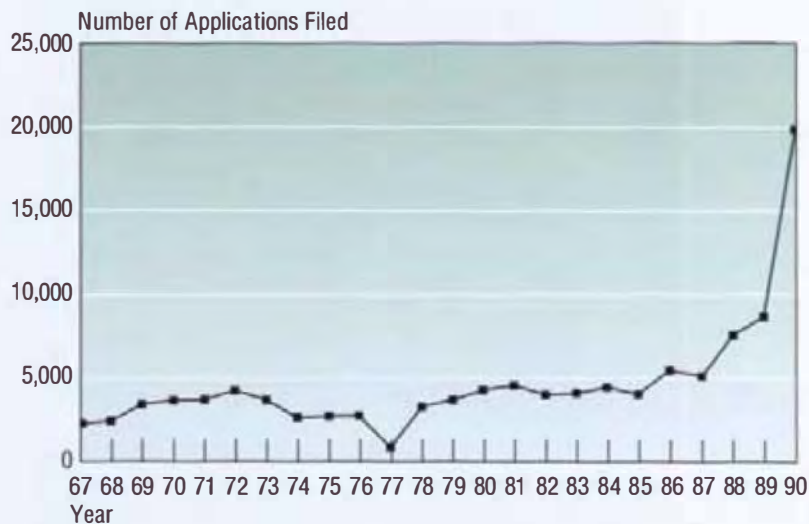
Director General in 1992
Mr. Antonio Xavier
(since 1990)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

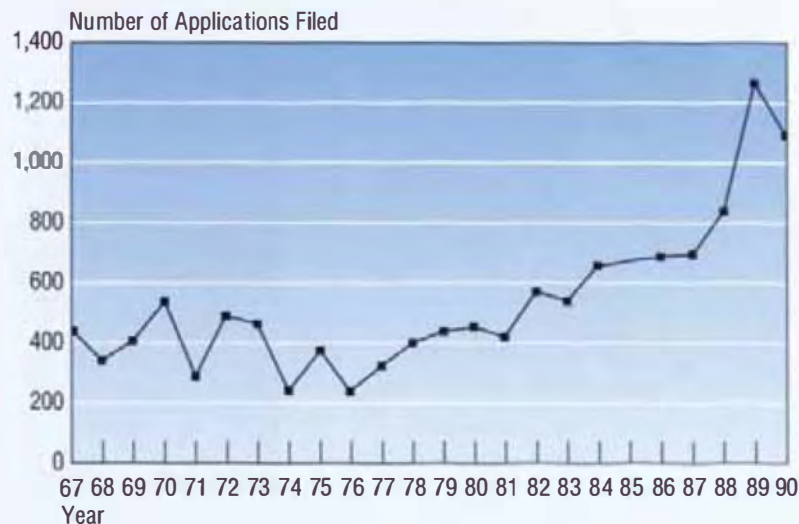
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Zózimo da Silva
(since 1992)

Portugal



Qatar



POPULATION (1991) 400,000

CAPITAL Doha

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH QATAR IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1976)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1983)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

Trade Marks Office
 Department of Commercial Registration
 Directorate of Commercial Affairs
 Ministry of Economy and Commerce
 Doha

Director General in 1992
 Hamad bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani
 (since 1987)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in Qatar

Group of Consultants on a Trademark Model Law for Arab States (with the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS)) (Doha, November 16 to 20, 1975)

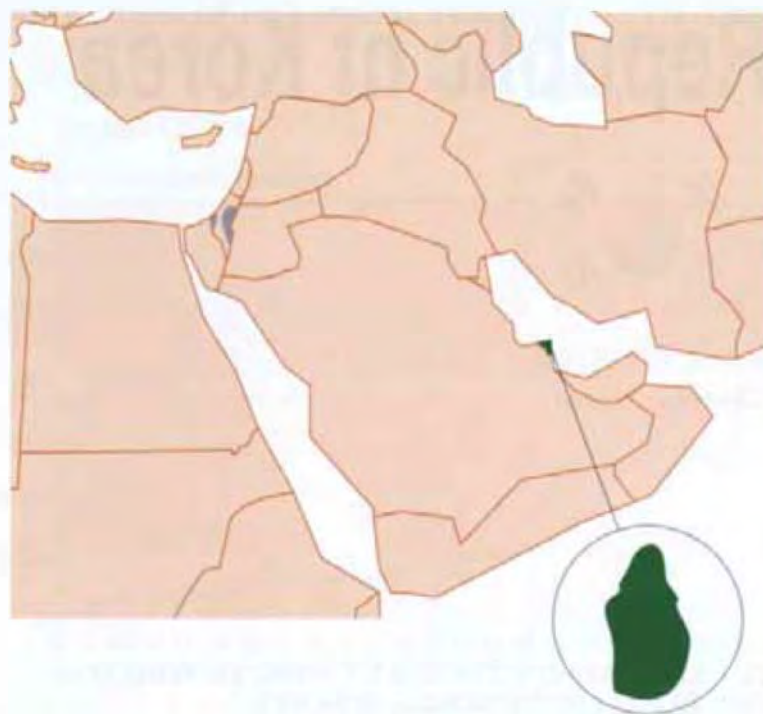
Regional Committee of Experts on Means of Implementation in the Arab States of Model Provisions on Intellectual Property Aspects of Protection of Expressions of Folklore (with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)) (Doha, October 8 to 10, 1984).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Qatar:

a draft text of law on copyright, legal advice on industrial property as well as on possible cooperation among the member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in the field of patents, technical assistance related to the modernization of the national industrial property system and the utilization of patent documentation as a source of technological information.

Furthermore, Qatar benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in the Arab States.

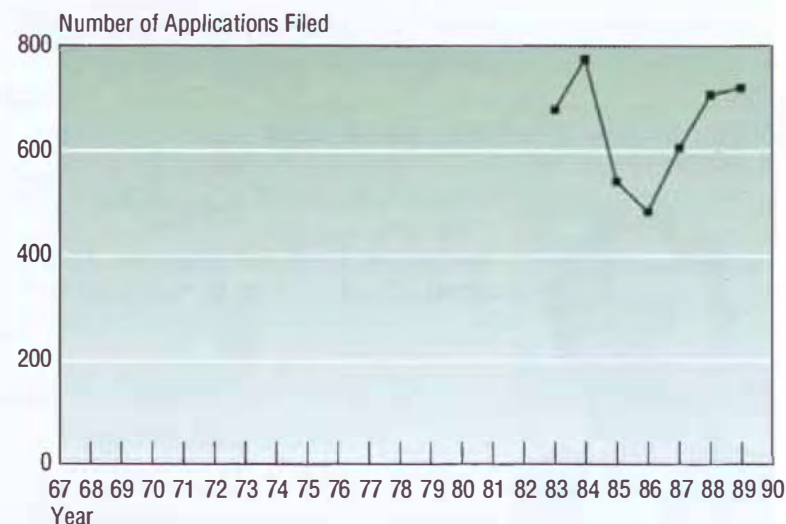
Three WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials were sent to Qatar on various aspects of intellectual property in 1985 and 1987.



Between 1967 and 1991, 12 nationals of Qatar received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Trademarks 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Sheikh Fahd Awaida Al-Thani
 (since 1992)

Republic of Korea



POPULATION (1991) 43,200,000

CAPITAL Seoul



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1979)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1980)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1984)

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (since 1988)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1987)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Korean Industrial Property Office (KIPO)
Ministry of Trade and Industry
Seoul

Commissioner of KIPO in 1992
Mr. Tae-Joon Kim
(since 1991)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Copyright Division
Ministry of Culture
Seoul

Director in 1992
Mr. Nam-Gi Sung

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of the Republic of Korea has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in the Republic of Korea of the following meetings for nationals of the Republic of Korea and of other developing countries:

National Seminar on Industrial Property (Seoul, October 1978)

National Industrial Property Training Seminar (Seoul, March 19 to April 6, 1979)

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (Seoul, August 31 to September 2, 1982)

Interregional Seminar on Industrial Strategy and the Patent System (Seoul, November 18 to 22, 1985)

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (Seoul, April 10 and 11, 1987)

National Licensing Seminar (Seoul, October 19 to 23, 1987)

Asian Regional Training Course on the Law and Administration of Patents (Seoul, June 8 to 17, 1988)

Asian Regional Forum on the Impact of Emerging Technology on Intellectual Property (Seoul, August 30 to September 1, 1989)

Asian Regional Training Course on Copyright (Seoul, September 4 to 11, 1989)

Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Agricultural Machinery Industry (Seoul, September 10 to 13, 1990)

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (Seoul, November 2 to 10, 1990)

Asian Regional Forum on the Development of Human Resources for the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System (with the Korean Industrial Property Office (KIPO)) (Daeduk, May 8 to 10, 1991)

Asian Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property and Licensing (with KIPO) (Daeduk, September 5 to 13, 1991).

Three national projects, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, were carried out in the Republic of Korea. The first project, on the Modernization of the Industrial Property System, was executed between 1980 and 1984 and involved UNDP assistance of US\$426,000. The second, also on the Modernization of the Industrial Property System, was executed between 1985 and 1986 and involved UNDP assistance of US\$159,000. A third project, on the Establishment of the International Intellectual Property Training Institute (IIPTI), was executed between 1987 and 1991 and involved UNDP assistance of US\$308,000.

Furthermore, the Republic of Korea benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Asia and the Pacific.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of the Republic of Korea:

- legal advice on patent, trademark and copyright legislation,
- technical assistance related to industrial property office organization, management and automation, patent classification, search and examination, trademark administration, the establishment and management of technological information services based on patent documentation, national technological innovation and intellectual property teaching,
- seven hundred eighty-seven state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Sixty-seven WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to the Republic of Korea between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 138 nationals of the Republic of Korea received fellowships either under the UNDP-funded national projects executed by WIPO or under the WIPO development cooperation program for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

During the same period, 22 nationals of the Republic of Korea have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited the Republic of Korea in 1981 and 1991. In 1981, the Government of the Republic of Korea awarded him the Order of Diplomatic Service Merit (Gwanghwa). In 1991, the Kyung Hee University awarded him the Doctorate of Laws "Honoris Causa."

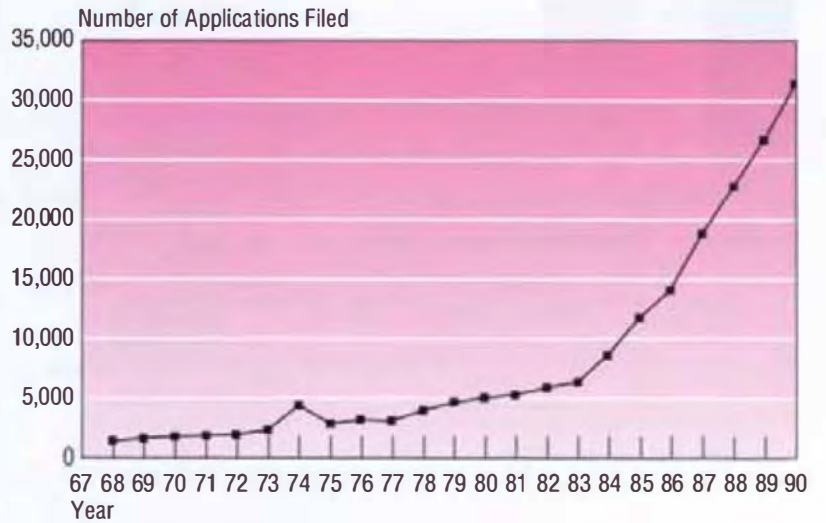
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



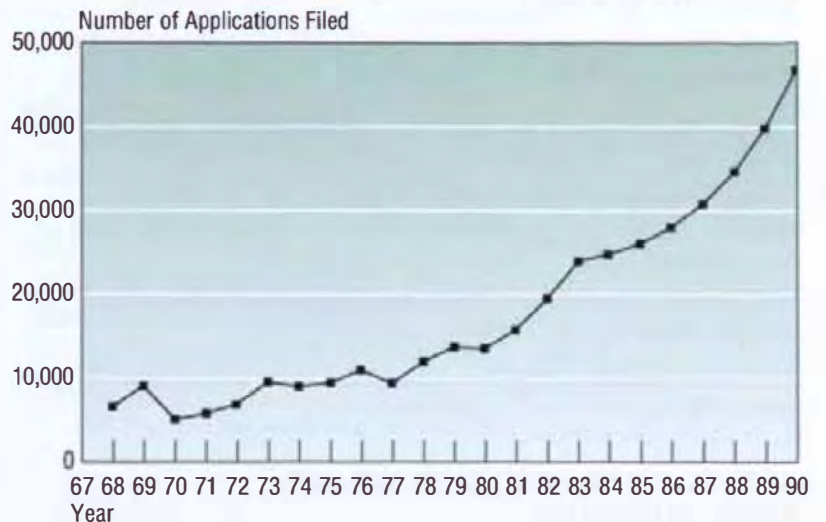
Ambassador Soo Gil Park (since 1991)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

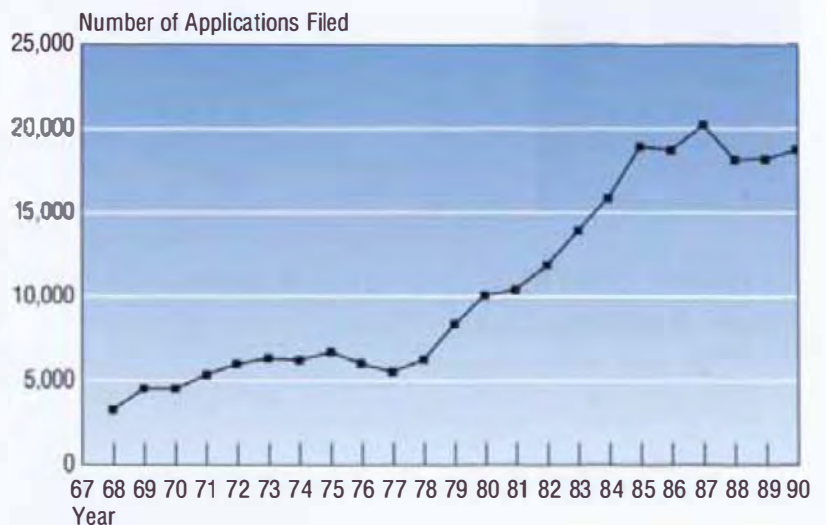
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90

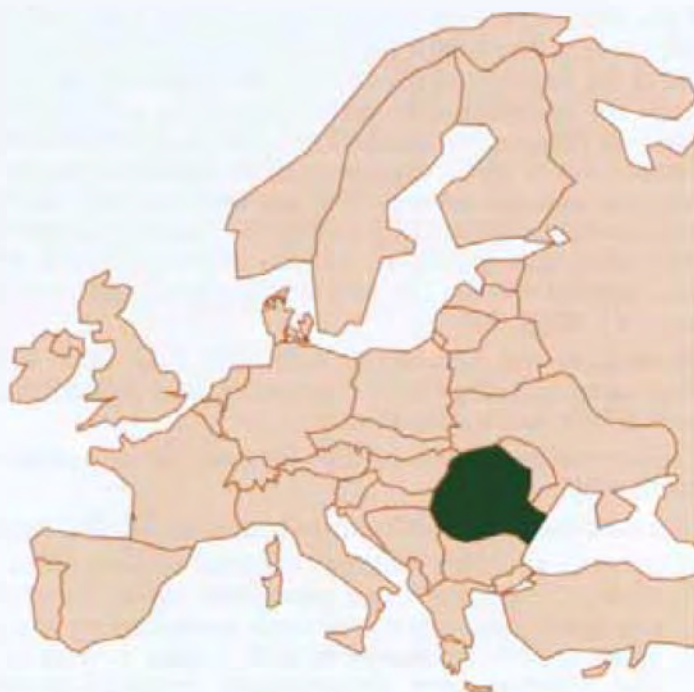


Romania



POPULATION (1991) 23,200,000

CAPITAL Bucharest



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH ROMANIA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1970)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1920)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1979)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1920)

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (since 1992)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1927)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



State Office for Inventions and Trademarks
Bucharest

Director General in 1992
Mrs. Mioara Rădulescu
(since 1990)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION

Ministry of Culture
Bucharest

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in Romania

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)
(Bucharest, April 6 to 8, 1991)

Technical Assistance

The Government of Romania has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Bucharest of a National Symposium on Intellectual Property (May 15 to 17, 1991) for nationals of Romania.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Romania:

legal advice on the protection of inventions and the modernization of copyright legislation,

comments on the draft copyright law of Romania (in April 1992),

technical assistance related to the utilization of patent documentation as a source of technological information and the organization of a national system for collective copyright administration.

Furthermore, Romania benefited from activities undertaken under a UNDP-financed regional project executed by WIPO in the field of patent information.

Three WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO staff and WIPO consultants were also sent to Romania in 1990 and 1992 in various fields of intellectual property.

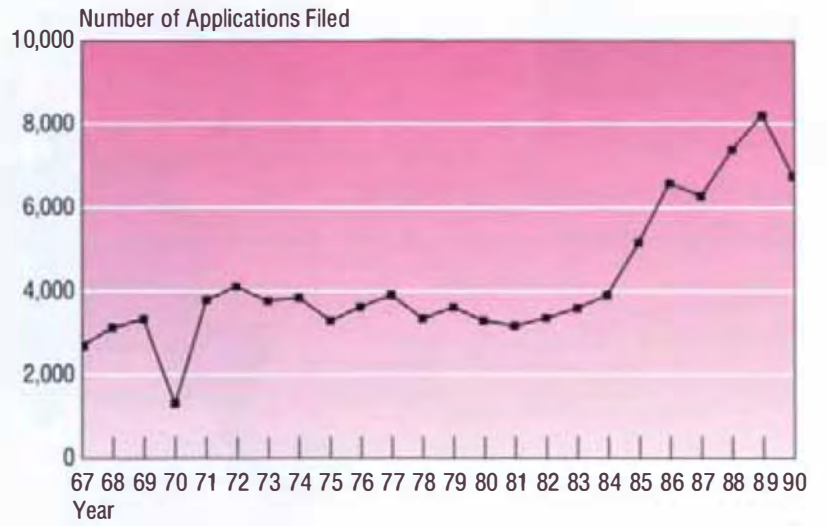
Between 1967 and 1991, 20 nationals of Romania received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

Visits

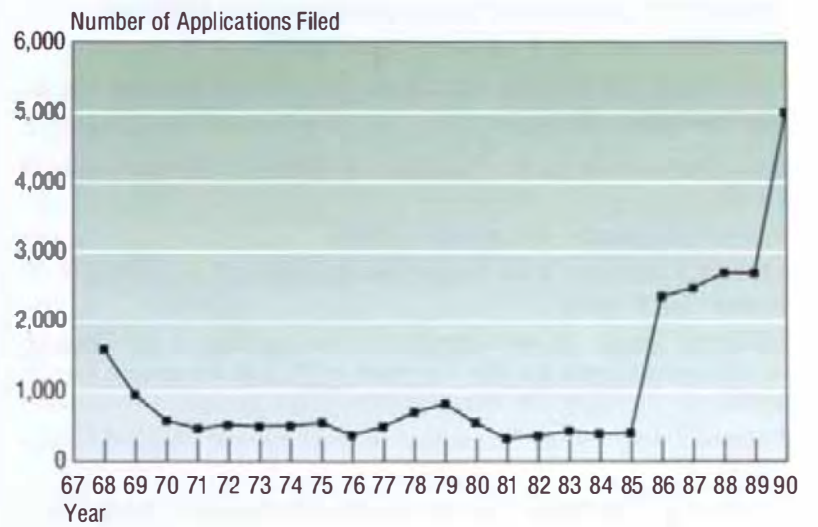
The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogoch, visited Romania in 1991. In 1991, the University of Bucharest awarded to him the Doctorate of Laws "Honoris Causa."

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



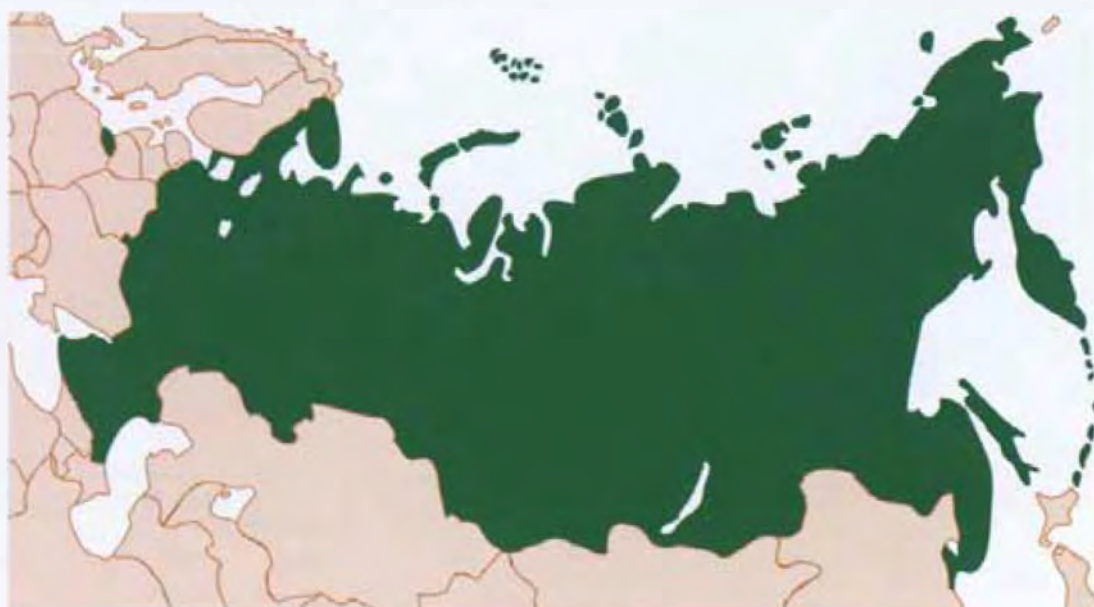
Ambassador Romulus Neagu
(since 1991)

Russian Federation



POPULATION (1989) 147,000,000

CAPITAL Moscow



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1991)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1991)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1991)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1991)

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (since 1991)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1991)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (since 1991)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1991)

Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (since 1991)

Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (since 1991)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Committee for Patents and Trademarks (ROSPATENT)
Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technical Policy of the Russian Federation
Moscow

Chairman in 1992
Mr. Vitaly P. Rassokhin
(since 1992)

The Committee for Patents and Trademarks of the Russian Federation is an International Searching Authority and an International Preliminary Examining Authority under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Russian Agency for Intellectual Property (RAIS)
Moscow

Chairman in 1992
Mr. Mihail A. Fedotov
(since 1992)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

On December 25, 1991, the authorities of the Russian Federation notified the Director General of WIPO that the Russian Federation considers itself to be bound by the treaties by which, until December 24, 1991, the Soviet Union was bound. Those treaties are enumerated above.

In the first half of 1992, the International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of the Russian Federation, at their request, written comments on draft texts of laws on patents, trademarks, integrated circuits, computer software and copyright.

Also in the first half of 1992, the Minister for Science, Higher Education and Technical Policy of the Russian Federation, the Chairman of the Subcommittee for Science and Advanced Technology of the Supreme Council, the Chairman of the Committee for Patents and Trademarks (ROSPATENT) and the Director General of the Russian Agency for Intellectual Property (RAIS), visited WIPO to discuss draft legislation in the field of intellectual property.

Such drafts were also discussed during missions undertaken by WIPO officials in Moscow in the first half of 1992.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Evgeny N. Makeyev
(since 1991)

Rwanda



POPULATION (1991) 7,200,000

CAPITAL Kigali



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH RWANDA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1984)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1984)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1984)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Directorate General of Technology and Standardization
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Handicraft
Kigali

Director General in 1992
Mr. Jean-Marie Vianney Bararengana

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION

Rwanda Service for Copyright Administration
Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Culture
Kigali

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Rwanda has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Rwanda of the following meetings for nationals of Rwanda and of other developing countries:

Subregional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the Countries of the "Grands Lacs" (with the Secretariat of the Economic Community of the Countries of the "Grands Lacs" (CEPGL)) (Gisenyi, March 1981)

Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property (with the Secretariat of the CEPGL) (Gisenyi, May 28 to June 1, 1984)

National General Introductory Seminar on Intellectual Property and its International Aspects (Kigali, October 23 to 26, 1989).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Rwanda:

legal advice on industrial property legislation as well as a draft copyright law and draft statutes of an authors' organization, technical assistance related to the modernization of the national industrial property administration, thirteen state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Rwanda benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

Fourteen WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Rwanda between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 26 nationals of Rwanda received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

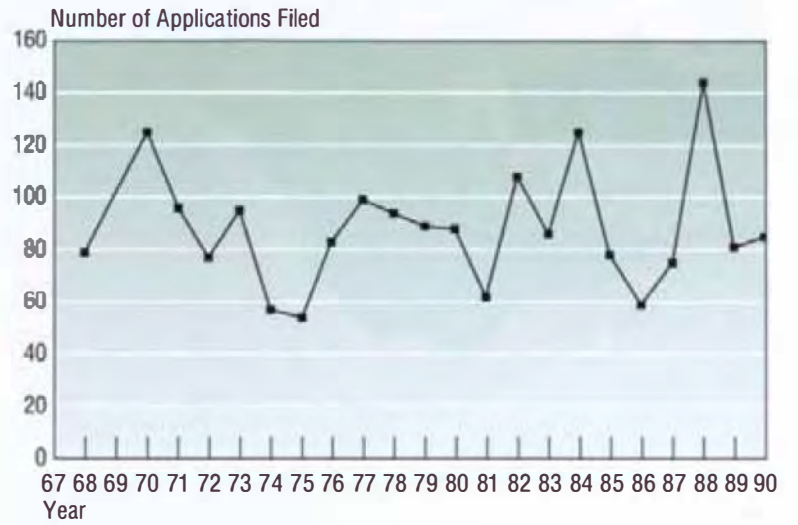
EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE



Ambassador Augustin Karamage
(Resident in Berne)

Trademarks 1967-90

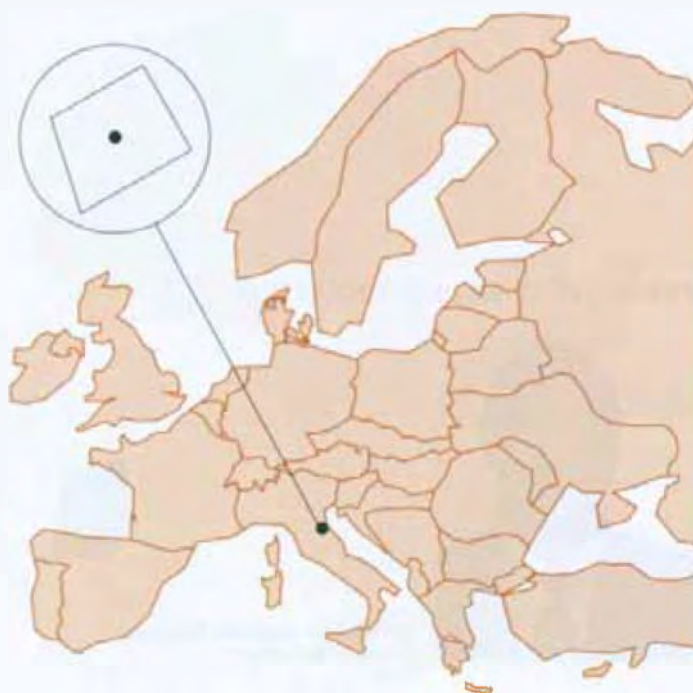


San Marino



POPULATION (1991) 23,000

CAPITAL San Marino



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH SAN MARINO IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1991)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1960)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1960)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1960)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1986)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited San Marino in 1989.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Economic and Social Affairs Office
State Secretariat for External and
Political Affairs
San Marino

Director in 1992
Mr. Pietro Giacomini
(since 1983)

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Dieter E. Thomas
(since 1992)

Saudi Arabia



POPULATION (1991) 14,900,000
CAPITAL Riyadh

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH SAUDI ARABIA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1982)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



(Patents)
Patents Directorate
King Abdulaziz City for Science and
Technology (KACST)
Riyadh

Director General of Patents in 1992
Mr. Abdullah A. Al-Rasheed
(since 1986)



(Marks)
Trade Mark Section
Department of Internal Trade
Ministry of Commerce
Riyadh

Head in 1992
Mr. Nagib Al-Motair
(since 1989)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



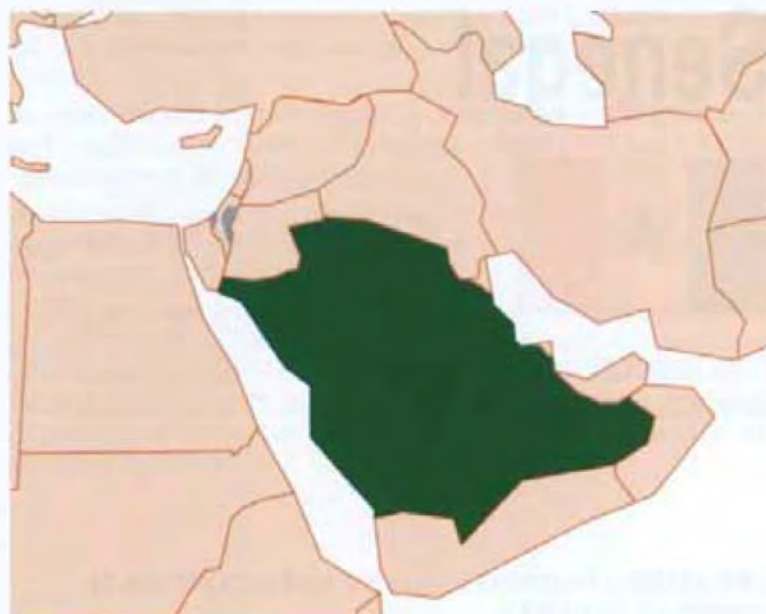
Copyright Administration
Ministry of Information
Riyadh

Head in 1992
Mr. Abdullah Saleh Al-Yusef
(since 1987)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Saudi Arabia has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Riyadh (May 7 and 8, 1984) of a Seminar on



Industrial Property for nationals of Saudi Arabia and of the other five member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates). The Seminar was organized in cooperation with the GCC.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Saudi Arabia:

legal advice on industrial property and copyright as well as on possible cooperation among the member States of the GCC in the field of patents,

technical assistance related to the modernization of the industrial property administration, automation of trademark administration procedures, and patent classification, search and examination.

Furthermore, Saudi Arabia benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in the Arab States.

Twelve WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Saudi Arabia between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 25 nationals of Saudi Arabia received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Saudi Arabia in 1984.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Ahmed Abdul-Jabbar
(since 1977)

Senegal



POPULATION (1991) 7,100,000
CAPITAL Dakar

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH SENEGAL IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1970)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1963)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1978)

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (since 1984)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1984)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1962)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Industrial Property and Technology Service
Ministry of Industry, Trade and Handicraft
Dakar

Head of Industrial Property and Technology Service in 1992
Mr. Amadou Moctar Dieng
(since 1989)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Copyright Office of Senegal (BSDA)
Ministry of Culture and Communication
Dakar

Director General of Copyright Office of Senegal in 1992
Mr. Ahmed Amine Dabo
(since 1990)

Senegal is a member of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).



COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in Senegal

Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property (Dakar, March 12 to 16, 1979)

Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Dakar, March 12 to 16, 1979)

Regional Committee of Experts on Means of Implementation in Africa of Model Provisions on Intellectual Property Aspects of Protection of Expressions of Folklore (with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the African Cultural Institute (ACI)) (Dakar, February 23 to 25, 1983)

Joint Consultative Committee of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT) (Dakar, March 3 and 4, 1986)

Quadripartite Meeting of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT), the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO), and the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) (Dakar, December 7 and 8, 1990)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Senegal has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Senegal of the following meetings for nationals of Senegal and of other developing countries:

National Training Seminar for Industrial Property Lawyers and Agents (with Unesco) (Dakar, December 1 to 3, 1982)

African Subregional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Sub-Saharan Countries (Dakar, November 25 to 28, 1987)

National Seminar on Industrial Property and the Promotion of Innovation (Saly-Portudal, January 16 to 19, 1989)

National Workshop on the Role of Patent Documentation as a Source of Technological Information (Dakar, December 3 to 5, 1990)

National Seminar on the Role of Patents in the Implementation of Research Results (Saly-Portudal, July 8 to 10, 1991)

National Symposium on Industrial Property and Counterfeiting (Dakar, July 11, 1991)

Preparatory Meeting of Officials in Charge of Copyright Offices and Experts for the Conference of the Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa (Dakar, March 2 and 3, 1992)

Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works (Dakar, March 4 and 5, 1992).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Senegal:

legal advice on industrial property and copyright and the protection of computer software,

technical assistance related to the establishment of a national industrial property and technological information structure, under the project for the establishment of a patent information and documentation center (CADIB) within the framework of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), as well as to the automation of the administrative operations of the Industrial Property and Technology Service and the utilization of patent documentation as a source of technological information,

thirty-three state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Senegal benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

Seventeen WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Senegal between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 51 nationals of Senegal received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

During the same period, the Government of Senegal contributed to WIPO's development cooperation program by receiving 17 nationals of developing countries for individual training in various fields of intellectual property. In addition, seven nationals of Senegal have acted as speakers in training courses held in developing countries.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Senegal in 1979 and 1992. In 1981, the Government of Senegal nominated him "Commandeur de l'Ordre National du Lion" and, in 1992, "Grand Officier de l'Ordre National du Lion, étrangers."

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Alioune Sène
(since 1978)



Sierra Leone



POPULATION (1991) 3,500,000
CAPITAL Freetown

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH SIERRA LEONE IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1986)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Administrator and Registrar-General's
Department
Freetown

Administrator and Registrar-General in 1992
Miss Salimatu Koroma
(since 1988)

Sierra Leone is a member of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO).

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION

The Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Education
Freetown

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Sierra Leone legal advice in respect of the proposed ratification, by Sierra Leone, of the Protocol on Patents and Industrial Designs within the framework of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO) (the "Harare Protocol").

Furthermore, Sierra Leone benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

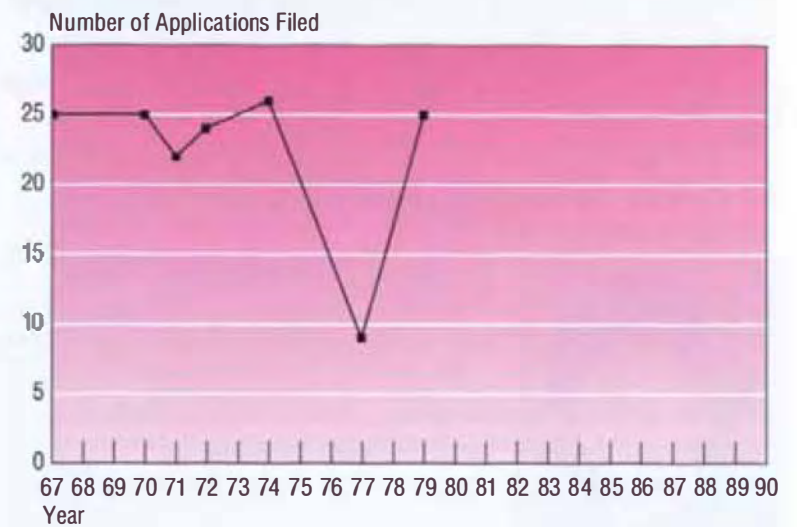
Three WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Sierra Leone between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 24 nationals of Sierra Leone received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

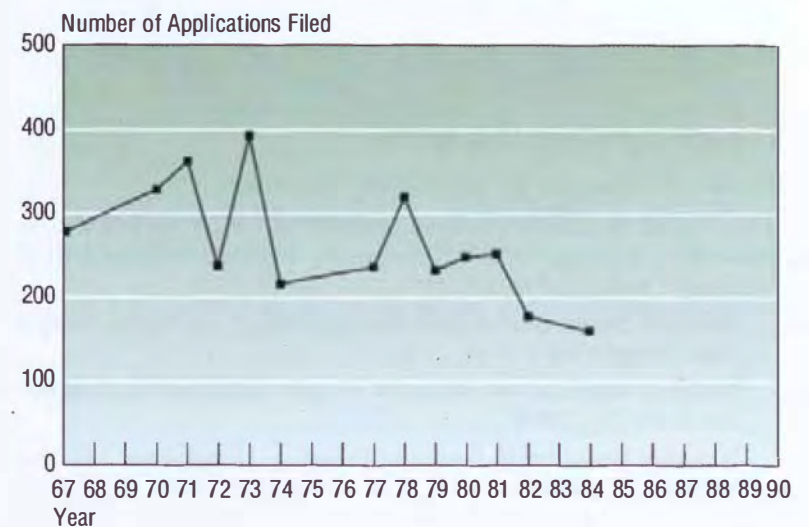


EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Singapore



POPULATION (1991) 3,000,000
CAPITAL Singapore



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH SINGAPORE IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1990)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Registry of Trade Marks and Patents
Singapore

Registrar in 1992
Ms. Liew Woon Yin
(since 1989)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Singapore authorities have cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Singapore of the following meetings for nationals of Singapore and of other developing countries:

National Seminar on Patent and Trademark Licensing (Singapore, September 9 to 11, 1980)

National Seminar on Industrial Property (Singapore, December 10 to 12, 1980)

National Seminar on Patent Information (Singapore, November 8 to 11, 1982)

National Seminar on the Use of Trademarks and Patents in Trade and Industry (Singapore, October 9 to 11, 1984)

National Seminar on "Technological Innovations: A Focus on Patents" (Singapore, April 28 and 29, 1988)

Asian Regional Workshop on Patent Information and Documentation (Singapore, February 20 to 23, 1989)

National Patent Agency Workshop (Singapore, January 21 to 24, 1991)

Asian Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property and Licensing for Industry (Singapore, November 11 to 13, 1991).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Singapore:

legal advice on copyright legislation and on the possible future patent system to be established in Singapore, technical assistance related to the automation of trademark operations, the development of a patent administrative infrastructure, the promotion of local inventiveness and innovation, the provision of patent information services by the Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research (SISIR) and intellectual property law teaching,

forty state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Singapore benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Asia and the Pacific.

Twelve WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Singapore between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 25 nationals of Singapore received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

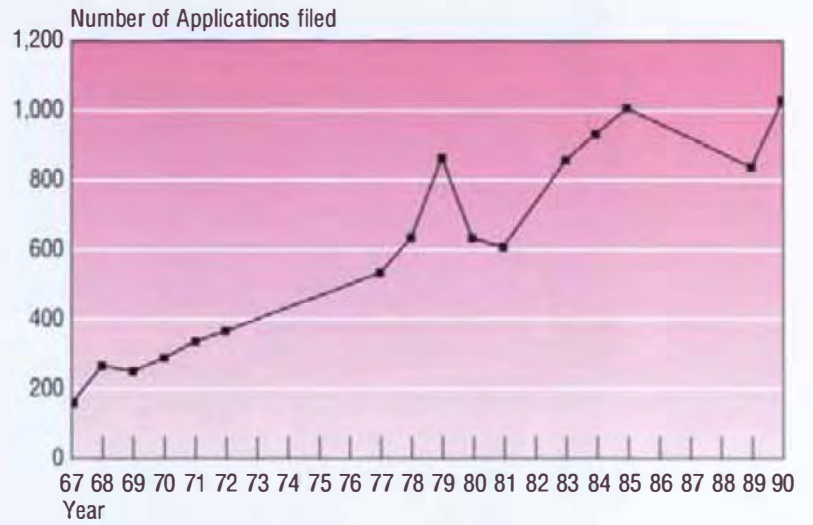
During the same period, five nationals of Singapore have acted as speakers in training courses held in developing countries.

Visits

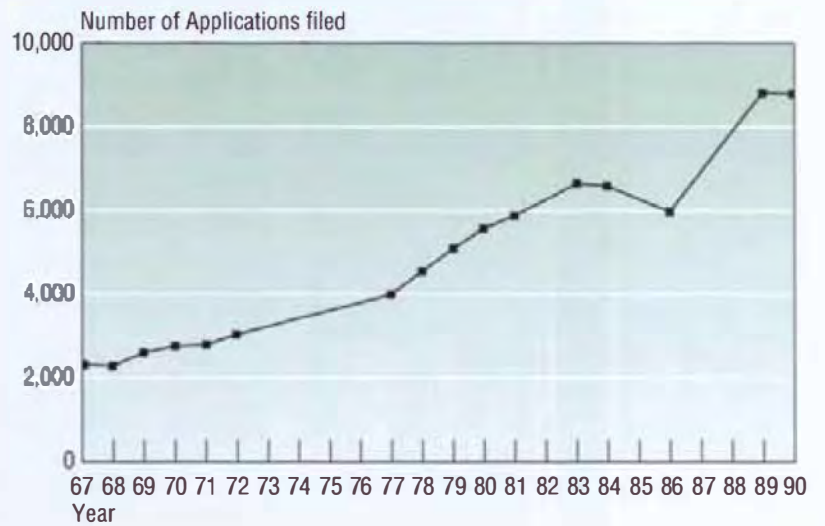
The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Singapore in 1980.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-1990



Trademarks 1967-1990



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador K. Kesavapany
(since 1992)

Singapore

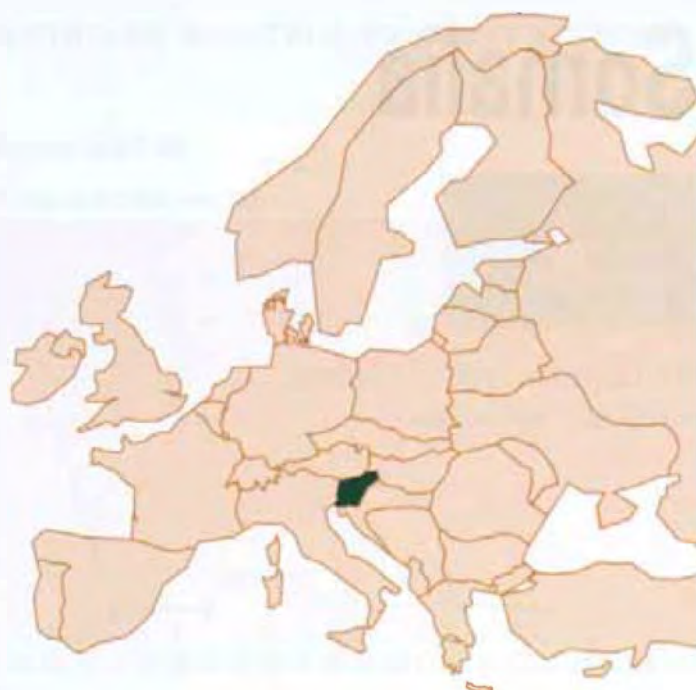


Slovenia



POPULATION (1988) 1,950,000 (estimate)

CAPITAL Ljubljana



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH SLOVENIA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1991)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1991)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1991)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1991)

Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (since 1991)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1991)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

In 1992, the International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Slovenia legislative advice in the field of industrial property.

On June 12, 1992, the Minister for Science and Technology of Slovenia visited WIPO and deposited with the Director General of WIPO instruments by which Slovenia declared the continued application to its territory of the treaties listed above. Slovenia has applied those treaties since the date of its independence, that is, June 25, 1991.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Industrial Property Protection Office
Ministry for Science and Technology
Ljubljana

Director in 1992
Mr. Bojan Pretnar

Somalia



POPULATION (1991) 7,100,000

CAPITAL Mogadiscio



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH SOMALIA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1982)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

Patents and Trade Marks Office
Ministry of Industry
Mogadiscio

Registrar of Patents and Trade Marks in 1992

Mr. Husein Mohamed Farah
(since 1990)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION

Copyright Office
Ministry of Culture and Higher Education
Mogadiscio

Head in 1992

Mr. Mohamed A. Turyare
(since 1990)

Somalia is a member of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO).

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Somalia has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Mogadiscio (December 16 and 17, 1987) of a National Seminar on Patents for nationals of Somalia.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Somalia:

- a draft industrial property law and legal advice on a draft copyright Bill,

- technical assistance related to the modernization of the national industrial property administration,

- one state-of-the-art search report under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

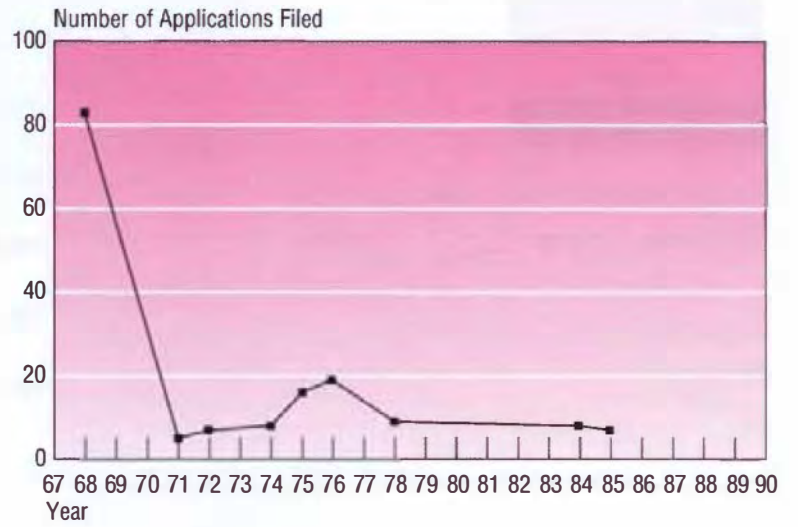
Furthermore, Somalia benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in the Arab States.

Four WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials were sent to Somalia between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

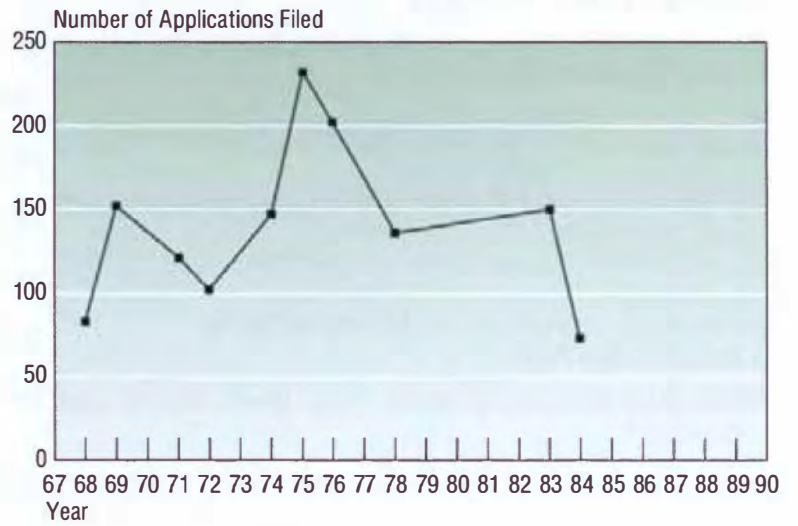
Between 1967 and 1991, 35 nationals of Somalia received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA

Mr. Mohamed Omar Dubad
(Chargé d'affaires a. i.)

South Africa



POPULATION (1991) 23,400,000

CAPITAL Pretoria



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH SOUTH AFRICA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1975)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1947)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1928)

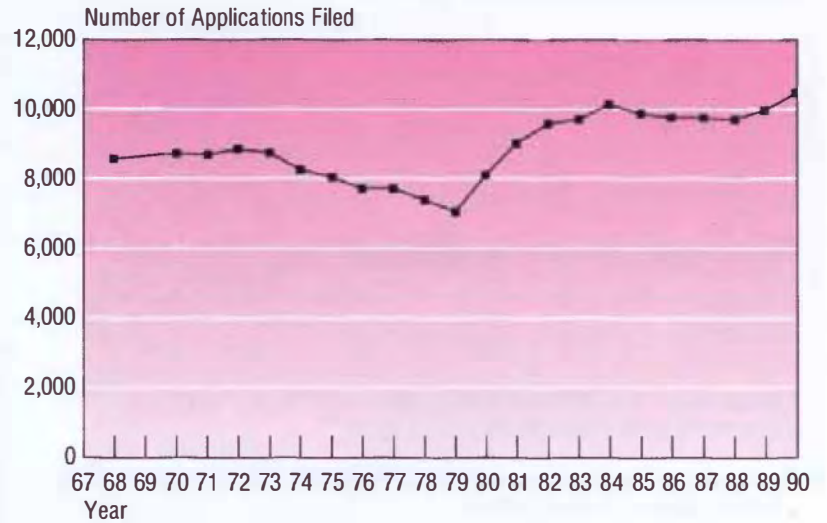
NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

Office of the Registrar of Patents, Trade Marks, Designs and Copyright
Department of Trade and Industry
Pretoria

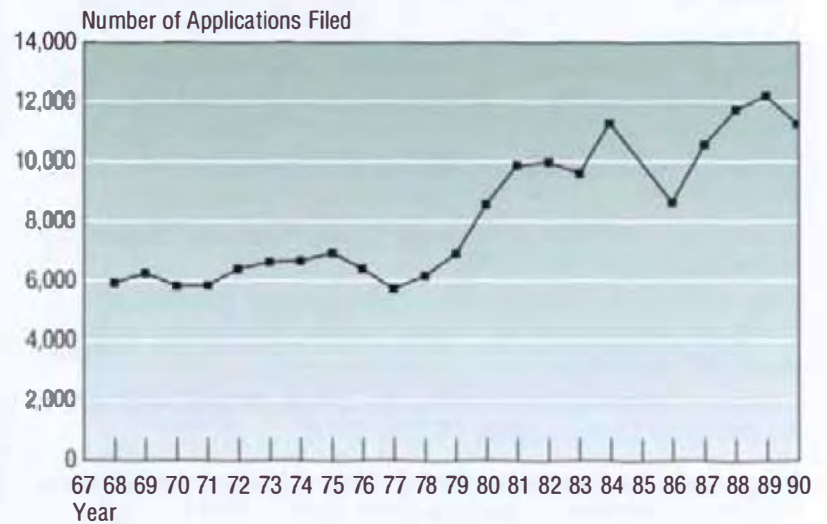
Registrar of Patents, Trade Marks, Designs and Copyright in 1992
Mr. Alwyn Geysler

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

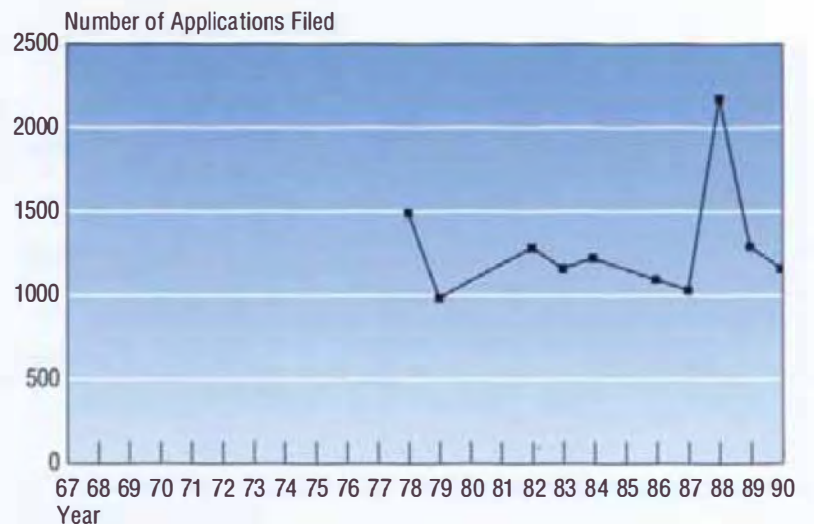
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Riaan Eksteen
(since 1992)

Soviet Union

Ceased to exist on December 24, 1991.



POPULATION (1991) 287,600,000

CAPITAL Moscow

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH THE SOVIET UNION WAS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (from 1970 to 1991)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (from 1965 to 1991)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (from 1978 to 1991)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (from 1976 to 1991)

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (from 1981 to 1991)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (from 1986 to 1991)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (from 1976 to 1991)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (from 1971 to 1991)

Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (from 1972 to 1991)

Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (from 1989 to 1991)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries (up to 1991)
(Renamed "State Patent Office of the USSR" in 1991)
Moscow

Chairmen of the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries
Mr. Yuri E. Maksarev
(from 1961 to 1978)



Mr. Ivan Semenovich Nayashkov
(from 1979 to 1989)



Mr. Yuri A. Bespalov
(from 1989 to 1991)

The Committee (Office) was an International Searching Authority and an International Preliminary Examining Authority under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) from 1978 to 1991.

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION

The Copyright Agency of the USSR (VAAP)
Moscow

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in the Soviet Union

International Classification of Patents, Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Working Group 1, Second Session (Moscow, February 8 to 12, 1971)

Interregional Symposium on the Role of Patent Information in Research and Development (Moscow, October 7 to 11, 1974)

Special Union for the International Patent Classification (IPC), Working Group IV, Third Session (Moscow, May 16 to 27, 1977)

International Forum on the Role of Industrial Property in Economic Cooperation Arrangements (Moscow, October 9 to 13, 1989)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of the Soviet Union cooperated with WIPO in the organization of an Interregional Training Course on Patent Information for Government Officials of Developing Countries in Moscow, on the following dates, for nationals of developing countries:

- August 20 to September 4, 1981,
- June 17 to July 2, 1982,
- June 23 to July 8, 1983,
- June 21 to July 6, 1984,
- June 20 to July 12, 1985,
- June 19 to July 11, 1986,
- June 5 to 30, 1987,
- June 10 to July 5, 1988,
- June 9 to July 4, 1989,
- June 15 to July 10, 1990, and
- June 13 to July 5, 1991.

These courses were partly financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO under a special funds-in-trust arrangement with the Government of the Soviet Union represented by the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries.

In addition, during the period from 1967 to 1991, 16 Soviet Union nationals have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries. The Government of the Soviet Union has also received 18 nationals of developing countries for individual training in the field of intellectual property.

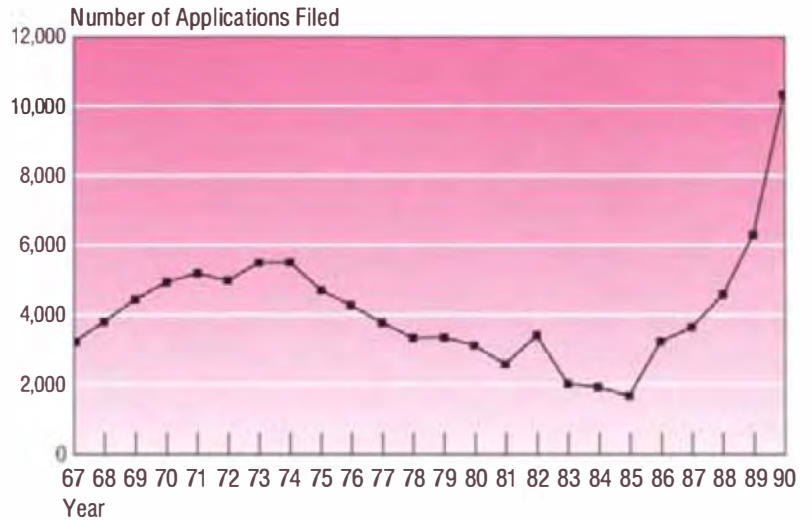
The USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries has provided 258 state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Visits

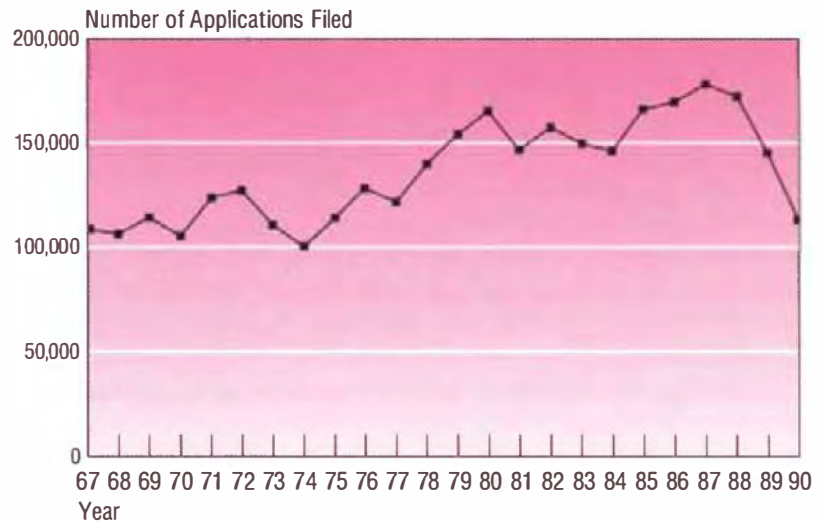
The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogoch, visited the Soviet Union in 1974, 1975, 1978, 1981, 1984, 1986, 1988 and 1989.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

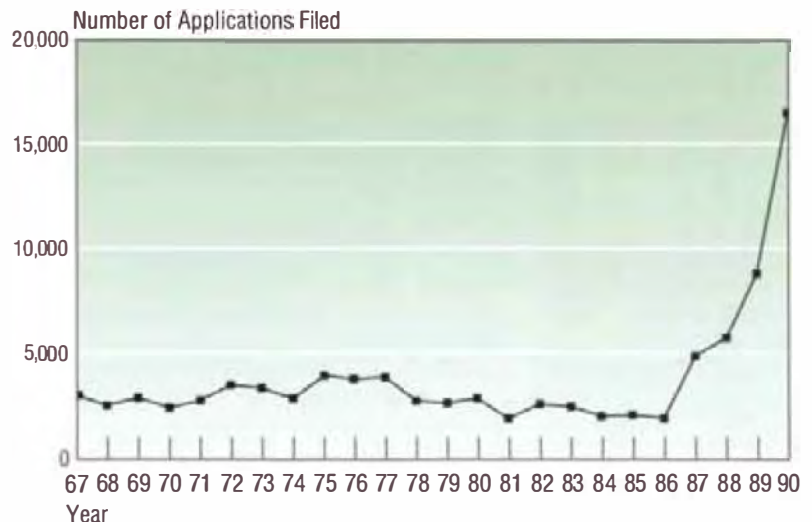
Patents 1967-90



Inventors' Certificates 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Spain



POPULATION (1991) 39,000,000

CAPITAL Madrid

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH SPAIN IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1970)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1884)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1989)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1892)

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (since 1981)

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (since 1928)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1892)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (since 1975)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1961)

Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (since 1973)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1887)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1991)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1974)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Registry of Industrial Property
Ministry of Commerce and Tourism
Madrid

Director General in 1992
Mr. Julio Delicado Montero-Ríos
(since 1982)

Spain is a member of the European Patent Organisation (EPO).



NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Subdirector General for Intellectual Property
Ministry of Culture
Madrid

Subdirector General in 1992
Mr. Esteban de la Puente García
(since 1989)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Diplomatic Conferences

The Government of Spain hosted the Diplomatic Conference on the Multilateral Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties (held in Madrid from November 26 to December 13, 1979).

It also hosted the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (held in Madrid from June 12 to 28, 1989).

Other WIPO Meetings Held in Spain

Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee on the International Classification of Patents, Fourth Session (Madrid, October 6 to 9, 1970)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Spain has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Spain of the following meetings for nationals of developing countries:

Latin American Regional Training Course on Industrial Property (Madrid, October 24 to November 23, 1979)

Latin American Regional Training Course on Industrial Property (Madrid, October 15 to November 15, 1980)

Latin American Regional Training Course on Industrial Property (Madrid, September 6 to October 6, 1982)

Meeting of Heads of Latin American Industrial Property Offices (Madrid, November 9 to 12, 1982)

Latin American Regional Training Course on Industrial Property (Madrid, September 19 to October 19, 1983)

Latin American Regional Training Course on Industrial Property (Madrid, September 17 to November 17, 1984)

Latin American Regional Training Course on Industrial Property (Madrid, September 16 to October 4, 1985)

Latin American Regional Training Course on Industrial Property (Madrid, September 22 to October 17, 1986)

Latin American Regional Training Course on Industrial Property (Madrid, September 14 to October 9, 1987)

Latin American Regional Training Course on Industrial Property (Madrid, September 19 to October 14, 1988)

Latin American Regional Training Course on Industrial Property (Madrid, September 11 to 29, 1989)

Latin American Regional Training Course on Patents, Unique Source of Technological Information (Madrid, April 23 to May 17, 1990)

Latin American Regional Training Course on the Legal, Administrative and Economic Aspects of Industrial Property (Madrid, September 10 to October 4, 1990)

Latin American Regional Training Course on Industrial Property (Madrid, September 16 to October 4, 1991)

Latin American Regional Seminar on Patent Documentation and Examination (with the European Patent Office (EPO)) (Madrid, The Hague and Munich, October 7 to November 4, 1991)

Meeting of Heads of Latin American Copyright Offices and Authors' Societies (Madrid, October 23 to 25, 1991)

Ibero American Congress (Madrid, October 28 to 31, 1991).

In addition, during the period from 1967 to 1991, 50 Spanish nationals have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries. A number of those experts and lecturers were provided by the Registry of Industrial Property of Spain under a special cooperation agreement with WIPO. The Government of Spain has also received 39 nationals of developing countries for individual training in the field of intellectual property. A total of five nationals of developing countries have also been received for individual training in the field of copyright by the Spanish Authors' Society (SGAE).

Furthermore, the Government of Spain has cooperated with WIPO in the project for the establishment of an Ibero American Center on Patent Documentation, as well as in the production of patent information products on CD-ROM for Latin American countries. The European Patent Organisation (EPO) also participated in the preparation of those products.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogesch, visited Spain in 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1983, 1987, 1989, 1990 and 1991. In 1980, the Government of Spain awarded him the "Gran Cruz del Mérito Civil."

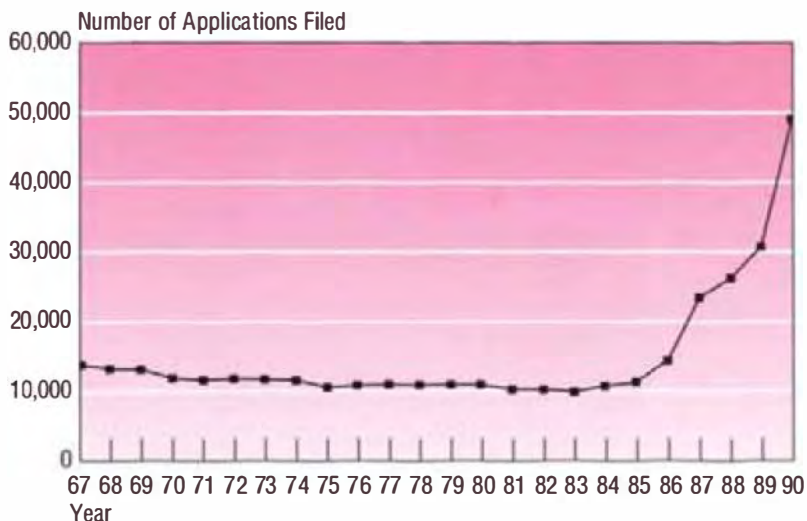


**PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
IN GENEVA**

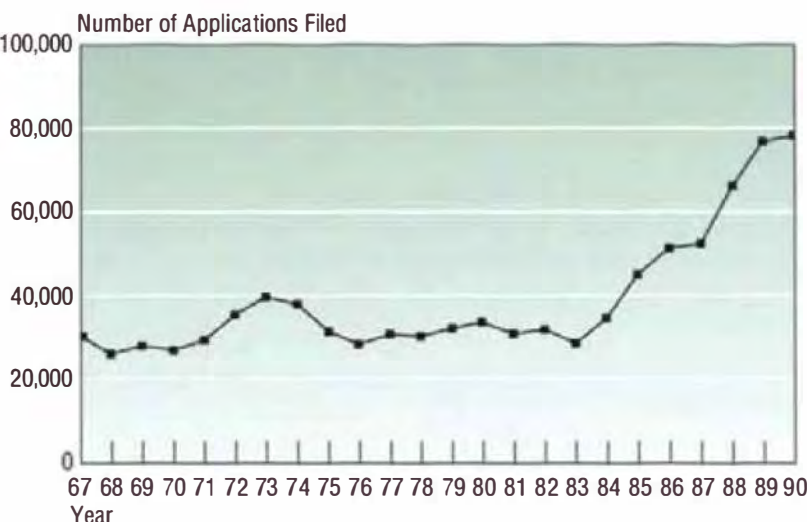
**Ambassador Fernando-Martín Valenzuela
(since 1991)**

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

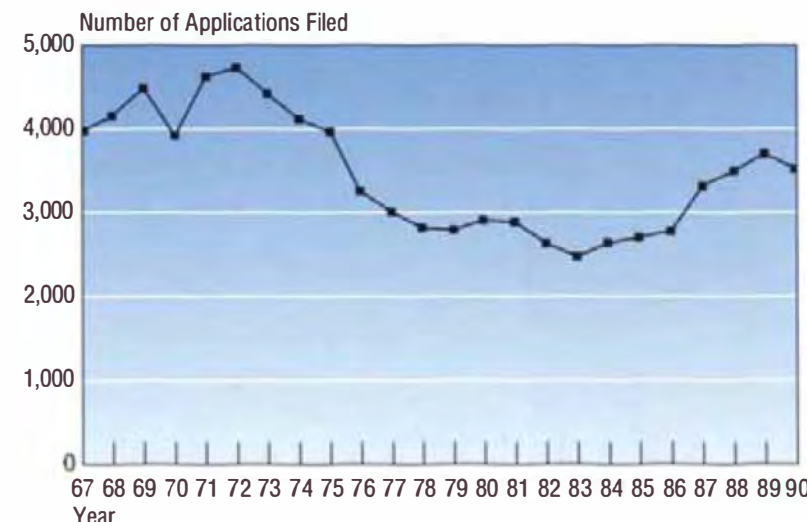
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Sri Lanka



POPULATION (1991) 17,000,000

CAPITAL Colombo



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH SRI LANKA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1978)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1952)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1982)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1952)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1984)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1959)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Registry of Patents and Trademarks
Colombo

Registrar of Patents and Trademarks in 1992
Mr. D.M. Karunaratna
(since 1992)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Sri Lanka has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Sri Lanka of the following meetings for nationals of Sri Lanka and of other developing countries:

Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Property (Colombo, February 16 to 18, 1977)

World Symposium on the Importance of the Patent System to Developing Countries (Colombo, February 21 to 24, 1977)

Asian and Pacific Symposium on the Use and Usefulness of Trademarks in Developing Countries (Colombo, February 1982)

Evaluation and Planning Meeting on WIPO's Development Cooperation Activities in Asia and the Pacific (Colombo, February 25 to 26, 1982)

Regional Training Course on Industrial Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific (Colombo, January 9 to 27, 1984)

Regional Training Course on Industrial Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific (Colombo, April 22 to May 10, 1985)

Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific (Colombo, January 13 to 31, 1986)

Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific (Colombo, January 19 to February 6, 1987)

National Seminar on the Intellectual Property Law of Sri Lanka for Judges and Lawyers (with the Sri Lanka Bar Association) (Colombo, January 18, 1987)

Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific (Colombo, July 25 to August 12, 1988)

Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific (Colombo, July 23 to August 3, 1990)

Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific (Colombo, July 15 to 26, 1991).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Sri Lanka:

legal advice on the protection of industrial property, the implications of the accession of Sri Lanka to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and the protection of copyright,

technical assistance related to the modernization of the national industrial property administration, including patent and trademark search and examination and the promotion of national technological innovation,

fourteen state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Sri Lanka benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Asia and the Pacific.

Seventeen WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Sri Lanka between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 44 nationals of Sri Lanka received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

During the same period, two nationals of Sri Lanka have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Sri Lanka in 1977, 1979, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1987 and 1988. In 1987, the University of Colombo awarded him the Doctorate of Laws "Honoris Causa."

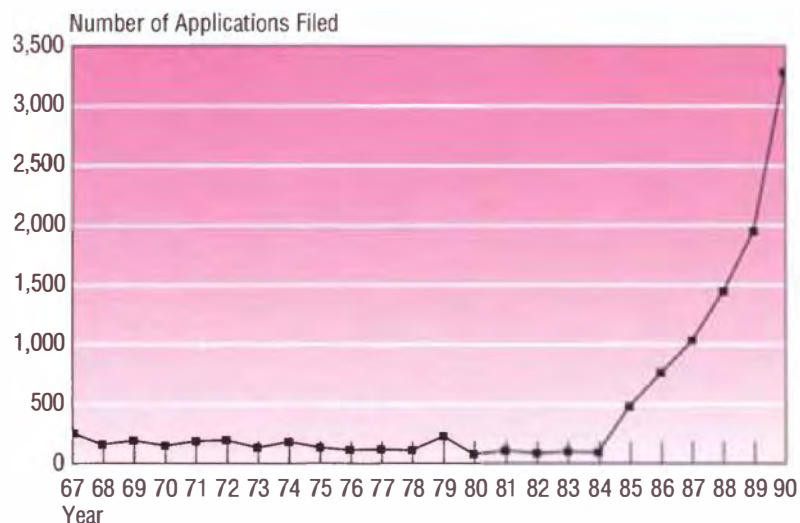
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



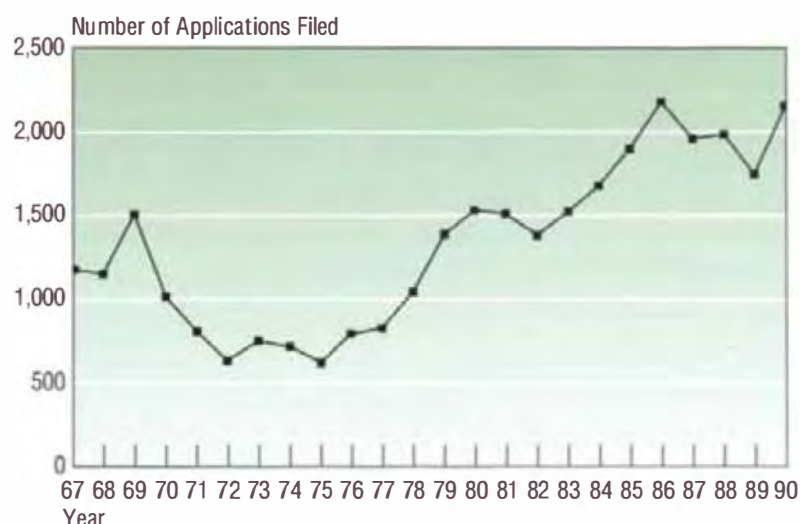
Ambassador Bernard A.B. Goonetilleke (since 1992)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

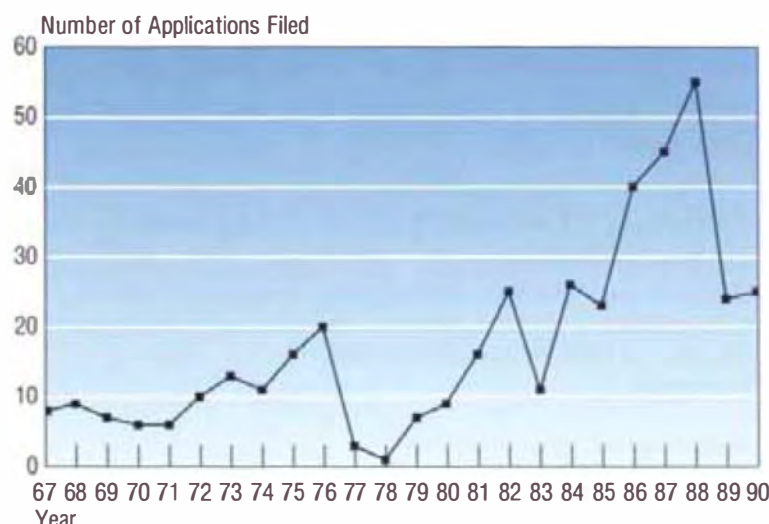
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Sudan



POPULATION (1991) 20,600,000

CAPITAL Khartoum



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH SUDAN IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1974)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1984)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1984)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1984)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

Commercial Registrar General
Attorney General's Chambers
Khartoum

Commercial Registrar General in 1992
Mr. Ahmed El Faki Ali
(since 1992)

Sudan is a member of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO).

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION

The Registrar General
Office of the Protection of Intellectual Property
(Copyright)
Ministry of Culture and Information
Khartoum

Registrar General of Copyright in 1992
Mr. Amin Ahmed Elsayed
(since 1987)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Sudan has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Sudan of the following seminars for nationals of Sudan:

National Seminar on Industrial Property (Khartoum, February 21 to 26, 1981)

National Seminar on the Usefulness of Industrial Property in Development (Khartoum, March 26, 1987)

National Seminar on the Usefulness of Patents in Research and Development Activities (Khartoum, July 30 to August 5, 1988).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Sudan:

legal advice on patents, trademarks, industrial designs and copyright as well as on the handling of applications under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT),

technical assistance related to the modernization of the industrial property administration, the utilization of patent documentation as a source of technological information, and intellectual property law teaching at university level,

sixteen state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Sudan benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in the Arab States.

Ten WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Sudan between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 75 nationals of Sudan received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

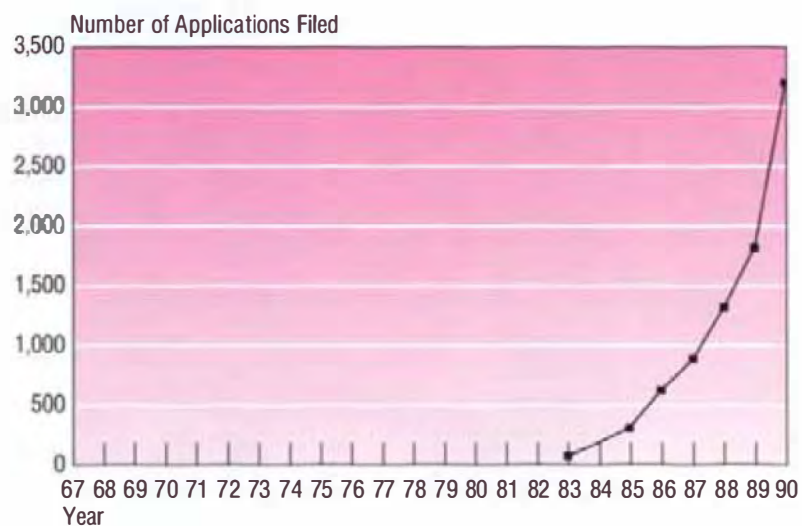
During the same period, one national of Sudan has acted as a speaker in a training course held in a developing country.

Visits

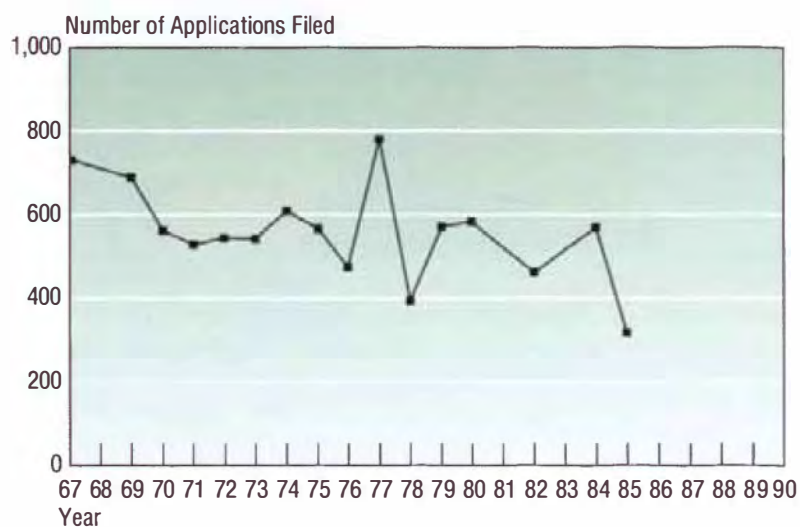
The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogesch, visited Sudan in 1983.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Mahdi Mohamed (since 1992)

Sudan



Book Review: Sudan by Ronald Kipkorir, published by the National Centre for Policy Studies, London, 2011, £12.95.

The book is a collection of essays by various authors, including the author, which explore the political and social challenges facing Sudan.

The book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the current events in Sudan and the broader African continent.

The book is available for purchase from the National Centre for Policy Studies website.

The book is a must-read for anyone who wants to understand the complexities of Sudan's situation.

The book is a comprehensive and accessible introduction to the issues facing Sudan.

The book is a well-written and thought-provoking work that offers valuable insights into the Sudanese context.

Suriname



POPULATION (1991) 400,000
CAPITAL Paramaribo



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH SURINAME IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1975)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1975)

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (since 1975)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (since 1975)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1981)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1977)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

Bureau of Industrial Property
Ministry of Justice
Paramaribo

Attorney-General and Head of the Bureau for Industrial Property in 1992
Mr. C. G. De Randamie

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION

Bureau for Copyright
Ministry of Justice
Paramaribo

Head in 1992
Mrs. J. Silos-Vansdijk

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Suriname:

legislative and administrative advice on copyright, patents and trademarks,

three state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

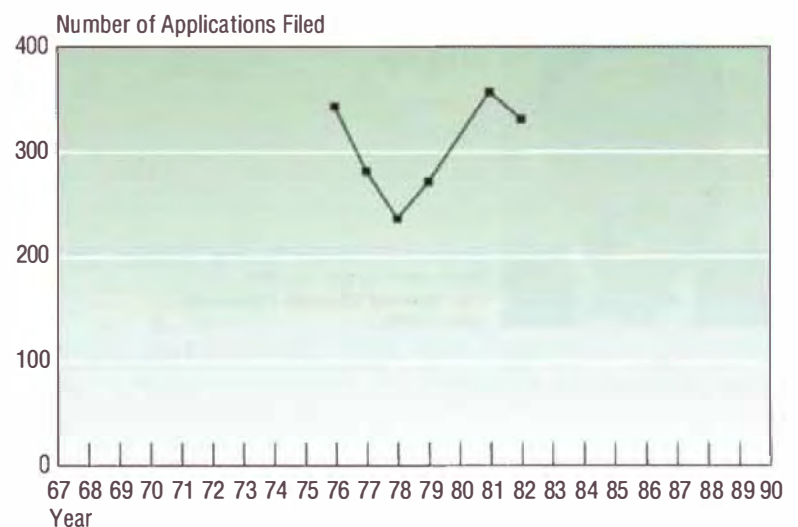
Furthermore, Suriname benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Two WIPO advisory missions on various aspects of intellectual property were also undertaken to Suriname in 1979 and 1981.

Between 1967 and 1991, four nationals of Suriname received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Trademarks 1967-90



Swaziland



POPULATION (1991) 770,000
CAPITAL Mbabane



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH SWAZILAND IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1988)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1991)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Swaziland has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Swaziland of the following meetings for nationals of Swaziland and of other developing countries:

Seminar on Industrial Property for ARIPO Countries (with the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO)) (Mbabane, December 7 to 11, 1987)

National Workshop on Industrial Property Legislation (Mbabane, June 12 to 15, 1989)

Evaluation and Planning Meeting on the UNDP-Funded Regional Project for Africa in the Field of Industrial Property (Nhlngano, May 28 and 29, 1990).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Swaziland:

a draft industrial property law and legal advice in relation thereto,

technical assistance related to the modernization and automation of the industrial property operations of the Registrar General's Office,

two state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Swaziland benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

Fourteen WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Swaziland between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 23 nationals of Swaziland received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

During the same period, one national of Swaziland has acted as speaker in a training course held in another developing country.

NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



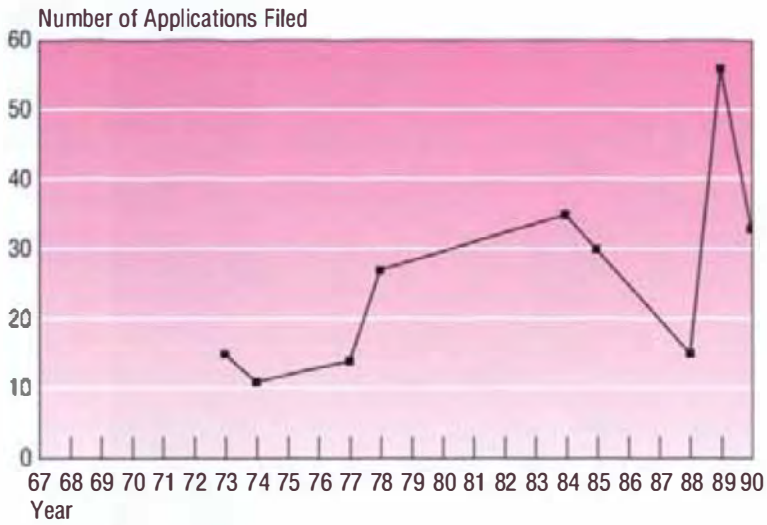
Registrar General's Office
Ministry of Justice
Mbabane

Registrar General and Registrar of Patents, Trade Marks and Designs in 1992
Mr. Andreas Mlungisi Mathabela
(since 1988)

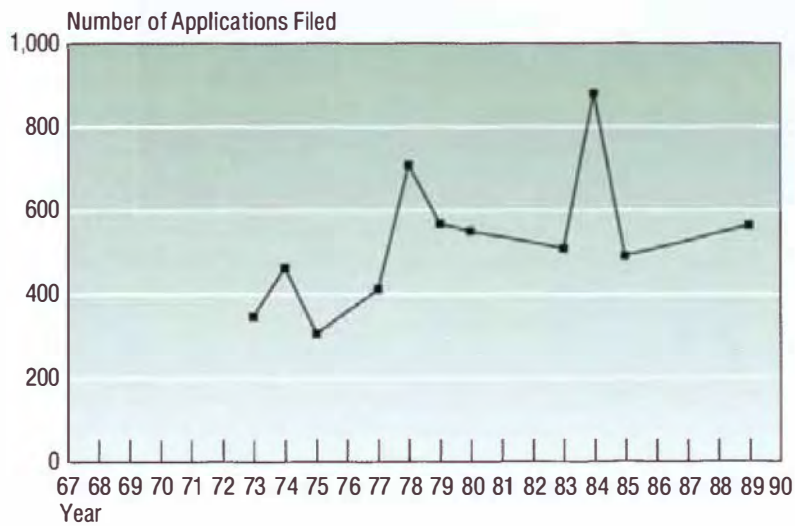
Swaziland is a member of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO).

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

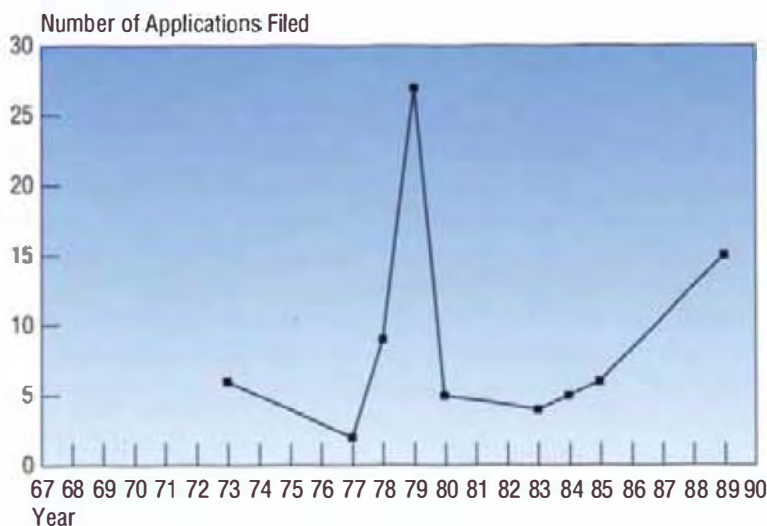
Patents 1967-90



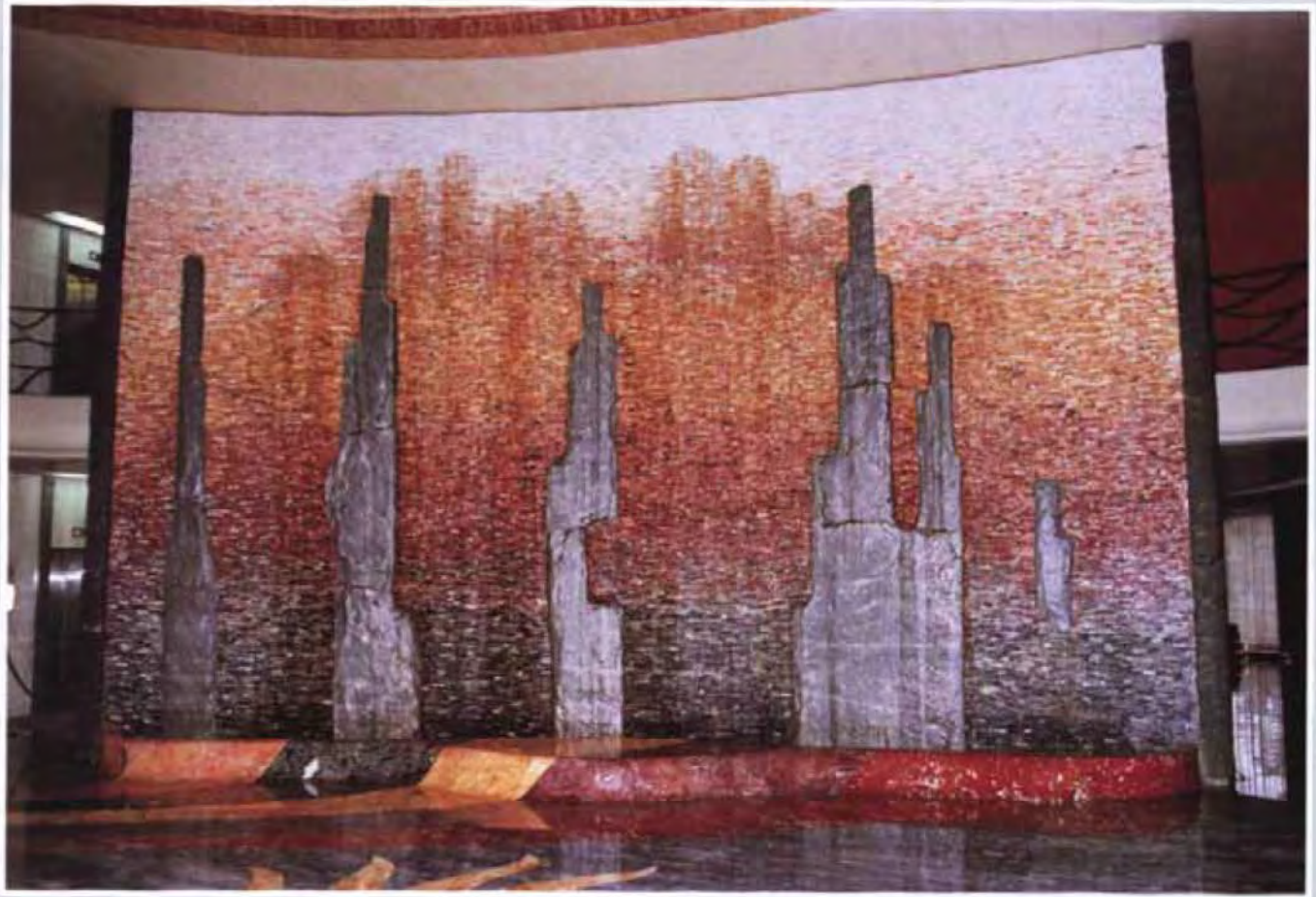
Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Swaziland

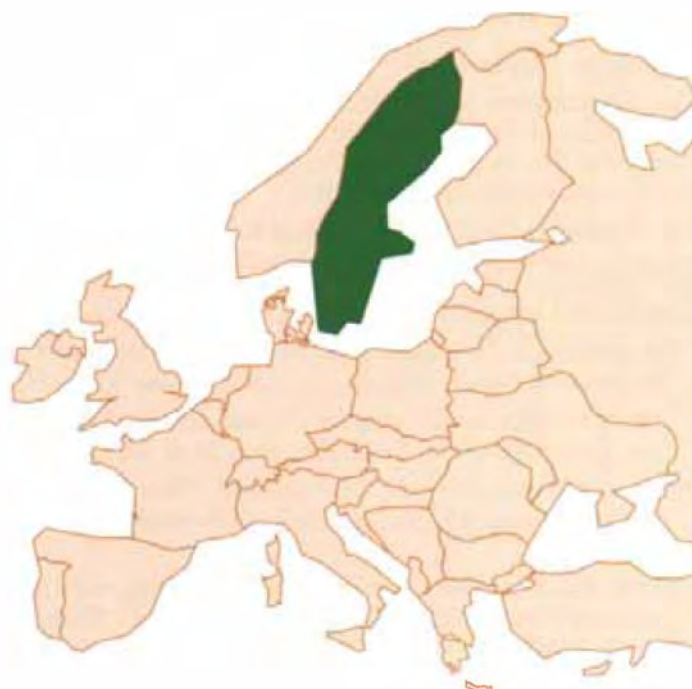


Sweden



POPULATION (1991) 8,600,000

CAPITAL Stockholm



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH SWEDEN IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1970)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1885)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1978)

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (since 1983)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1934)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (since 1975)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1961)

Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (since 1971)

Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks (since 1985)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1904)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1964)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1973)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Patent and Registration Office
Stockholm

Director General and Chief Executive Officer in 1992
Mr. Sten Heckscher
(since 1991)

The Swedish Patent Office has been, since 1978, an International Searching Authority and an International Preliminary Examining Authority under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

Sweden is a member of the European Patent Organisation (EPO).

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Division of International Affairs
Ministry of Justice
Stockholm

Legal Counsel in 1992
Mr. Henry Olsson
(since 1992)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Diplomatic Conferences

The Government of Sweden hosted the Intellectual Property Conference of Stockholm that adopted the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization and revised five treaties administered by BIRPI.

The Conference was held in the building of the Riksdag (Parliament), in Stockholm, from June 11 to July 14, 1967.

Other WIPO Meetings Held in Sweden

International Classification of Patents, Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Bureau, Ninth Session (Stockholm, June 12 to 23, 1973)

International Classification of Patents, Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Eighth Session (Stockholm, June 26 to 30, 1973)

Special Union for the International Patent Classification, Working Group IV, Second Session (Stockholm, November 8 to 19, 1976)

First Advanced IPC Seminar on "Classifying with the International Patent Classification" (Stockholm, November 10 to 14, 1980)

Group of Experts on the Preparation of the International Patent Classification (IPC) Seminar (Stockholm, March 18 to 20, 1987)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Sweden has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Sweden of the following meetings for nationals of developing countries:

Interregional Symposium on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Developing Countries (Stockholm, June 11 to 16, 1979)

Interregional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Stockholm, August 25 to September 5, 1980)

Interregional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Stockholm, June 14 to 24, 1982)

Interregional Training Course on Patent Searching and Examination (Stockholm, September 6 to October 8, 1982)

Interregional Training Course on Patent Information (Stockholm, September 19 to October 21, 1983)

Interregional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Stockholm, August 24 to September 6, 1985)

Interregional Training Course on Patent Information (Stockholm, September 16 to October 18, 1985)

African Regional Specialized Training Course on the Administration of Copyright (with the Swedish Performing Rights Society (STIM) (Stockholm, May 28 to June 6, 1986)

International Conference on Inventions for Development (with the International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA)) (Stockholm, June 16 to 19, 1986)

Interregional Training Course on Patent Searching and Examination (Stockholm, September 22 to October 17, 1986)

Interregional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Stockholm, August 31 to September 11, 1987)

Interregional Training Course on Patent Searching and Examination (Stockholm, September 14 to October 16, 1987)

Interregional Training Course on Patent Searching and Examination (Stockholm, September 19 to October 21, 1988)

Interregional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Stockholm, September 4 to 15, 1989)

Interregional Training Course on Patent Searching and Examination (Stockholm, September 11 to October 13, 1989)

Interregional Training Course on Patent Searching and Examination (Stockholm, September 10 to October 12, 1990)

Interregional Training Course on Patent Searching and Examination (Stockholm, September 16 to October 18, 1991).

The Government of Sweden has, since 1977, donated funds in trust to WIPO for the purpose of development cooperation. During the period from 1977 to 1991, those funds amounted to a total of 2,908,000 Swiss francs. The activities so funded have included organization of training courses, seminars and workshops in and expert missions to developing countries, training in Sweden of nationals of developing countries, as well as state-of-the-art search reports for nationals, institutions and enterprises of developing countries and search and examination reports of ARIPO patent applications carried out by the Swedish Patent Office.

In addition, during the period from 1967 to 1991, 37 Swedish nationals have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries. The Government of Sweden has also received 69 nationals from developing countries for individual training in the field of intellectual property.

The Swedish Patent Office has provided 450 state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Sweden in 1979, 1982, 1984 and 1986. In 1967, the Government of Sweden nominated him "Commandeur de l'Ordre de l'Etoile du Nord."

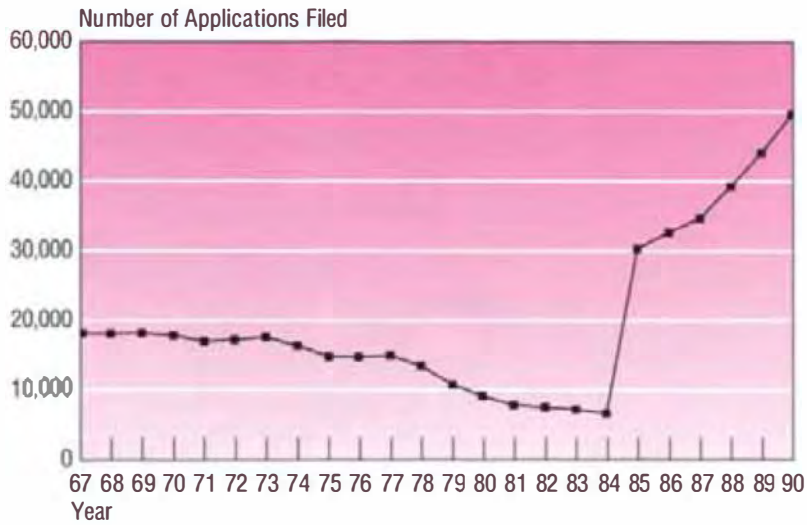
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



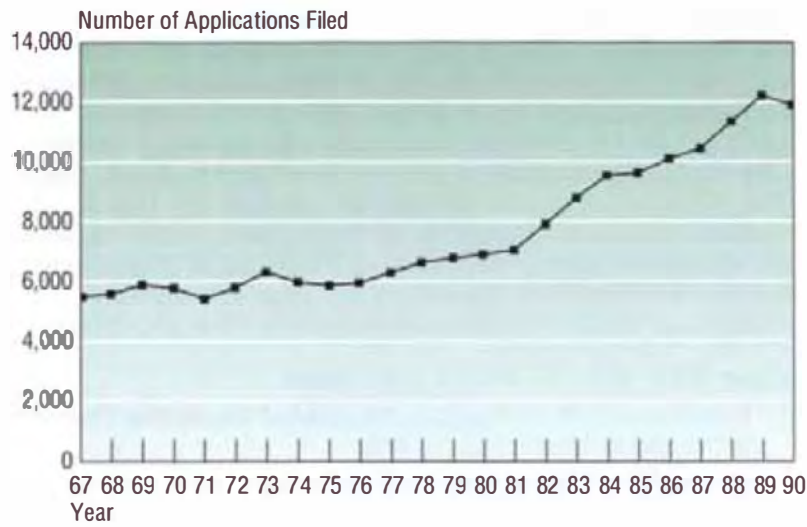
Ambassador Arnold Willen
(since 1992)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

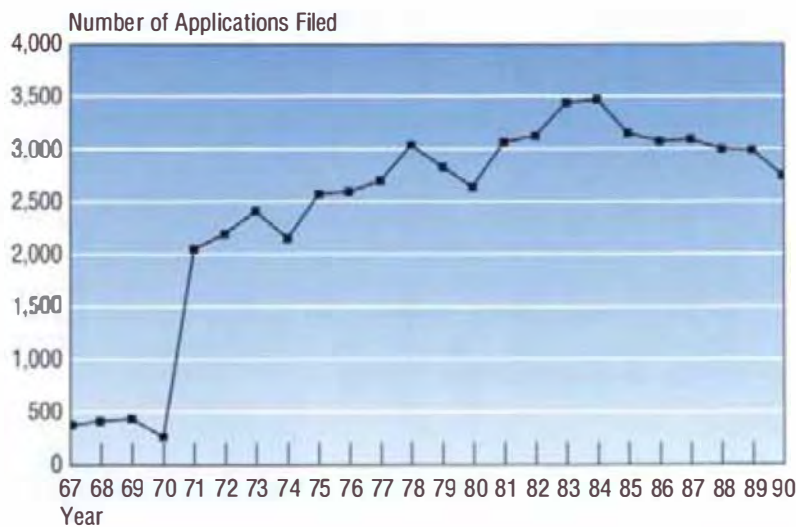
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Switzerland



POPULATION (1991) 6,700,000

CAPITAL Berne



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH SWITZERLAND IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1970)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1884)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1978)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1892)

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (since 1981)

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (since 1928)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1892)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (since 1975)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1962)

Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (since 1971)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1887)

NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office
Berne

Director in 1992
Mr. Roland Grossenbacher
(since 1989)

Switzerland is a member of the European Patent Organisation (EPO).

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Diplomatic Conferences

The Government of Switzerland hosted the Diplomatic Conference for the Purpose of Setting Up an International Classification for Industrial Designs which adopted the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs. The Conference was held in Locarno from October 2 to 8, 1968. The Government of Switzerland also hosted the Diplomatic Conference on the Protection of Phonograms which adopted the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms. The Conference was held in Geneva from October 18 to 29, 1971.

Other WIPO Meetings Held in Switzerland

Seminar on Current Trends in the Field of Intellectual Property (Montreux, June 22 to 25, 1971)

International Classification of Patents, Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Working Group II, Third Session (Berne, September 27 to October 1, 1971)

International Classification of Patents, Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Working Group IV, Fifth Session (Berne, September 26 to October 6, 1972)

International Classification of Patents, Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Working Group II, Ninth Session (Berne, November 3 to 14, 1975)

Special Union for the International Patent Classification (IPC), Working Group II, First Session (Berne, November 3 to 14, 1975)

Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts on the Revision of the Paris Convention (Lausanne, June 8 to 15, 1976)

Permanent Committee on Patent Information, Working Group on Search Information, Subgroup on the International Patent Classification (IPC), Classes F 01, F 02, H 01, H 03, H 04 (Berne, November 15 to 17, 1982)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

During the period from 1967 to 1991, 23 Swiss nationals have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries. The Government of Switzerland has also received 90 nationals from developing countries for individual training in the field of intellectual property. Furthermore, the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA) has cooperated with WIPO in the organization of an Interregional Specialized Training Course on the Administration of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for nationals of developing countries, in Zurich, on the following dates:

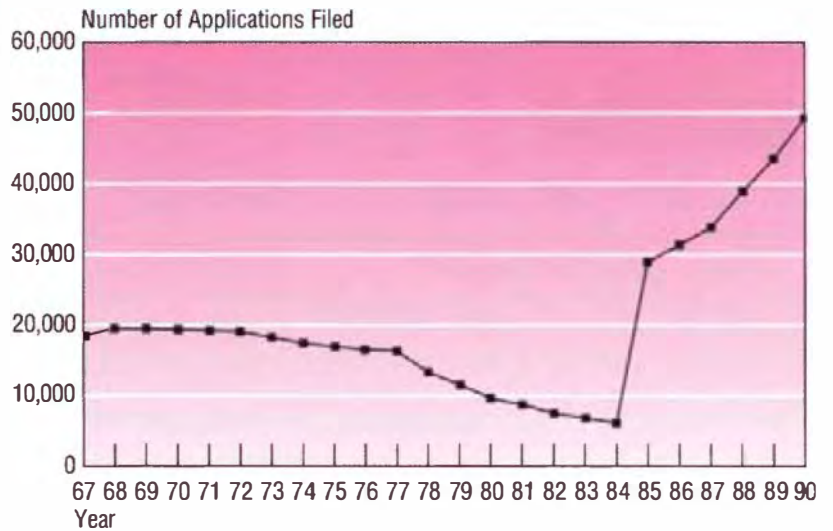
- June 16 to 27, 1980,
- June 1 to 10, 1981,
- May 10 to 19, 1982,
- May 9 to 19, 1983,
- May 28 to June 7, 1984,
- May 13 to 22, 1985,
- June 16 to 27, 1986,
- May 25 to June 3, 1987,
- May 16 to 26, 1988,
- June 6 to 17, 1988.

SUISA has also cooperated with WIPO in the organization of a Special Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Colombian Officials (Zurich, May 16 to 26, 1988) and has received 80 nationals of developing countries for individual training in the field of intellectual property.

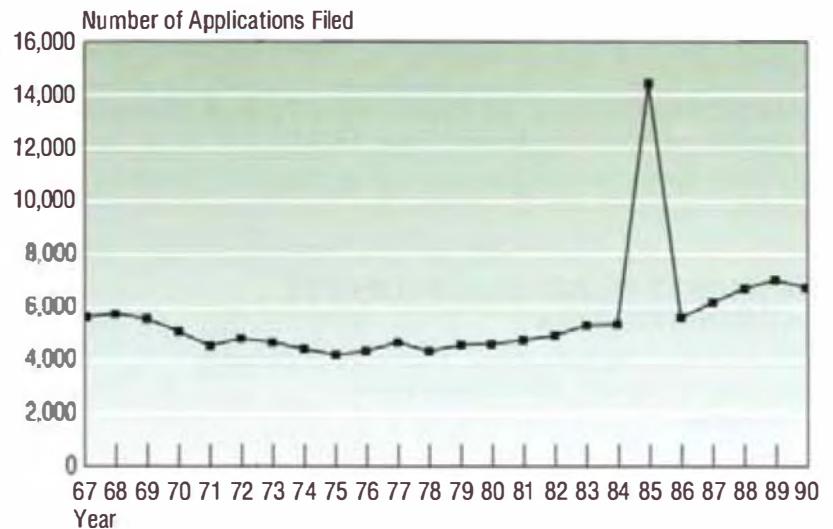
The Swiss Patent Office has provided 248 state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

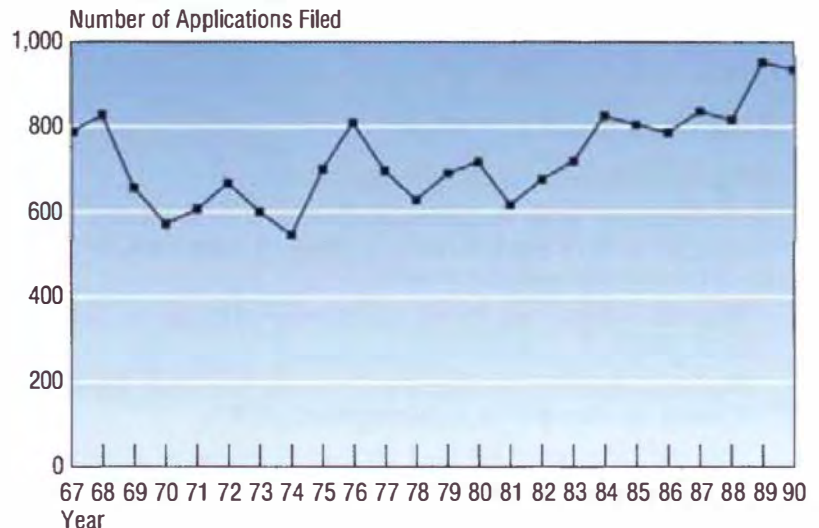
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Bernard de Riedmatten (since 1989)

Syria



POPULATION (1991) 12,000,000
CAPITAL Damascus



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH SYRIA IS PARTY

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1924)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1924)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1984)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

Directorate of Industrial and Commercial Property
Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade
Damascus

Director in 1992
Mr. Mohamed Al-Zaqout
(since 1982)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Syria has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Syria of the following meetings for nationals of Syria and of other developing countries:

National Seminar on Patent Information (Damascus, July 10 to 16, 1987)

Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Arab Countries (Damascus, October 31 to November 3, 1987)

National Seminar on the Role and Use of Industrial Property in Technological Development (Damascus, May 13 and 14, 1989).

A national project, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, was carried out in 1988. The project, on the Strengthening of the Directorate of Industrial and Commercial Property, involved UNDP assistance of US\$30,000.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Syria:

draft laws on the protection of industrial property and copyright and neighboring rights,

technical assistance related to the modernization of the national industrial property administration and the establishment and management of technological information services based on patent documentation,

four state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Syria benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in the Arab States.

Sixteen WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Syria between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 32 nationals of Syria received fellowships from the WIPO development cooperation program for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

Visits

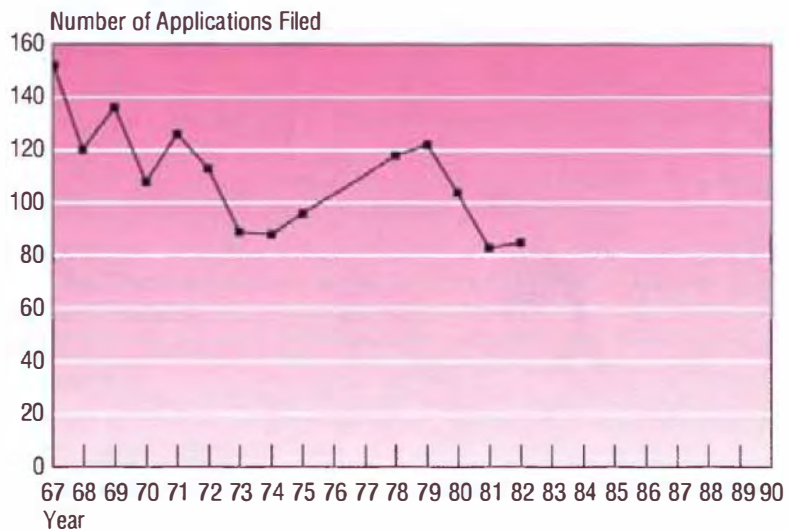
The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Syria in 1987.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA

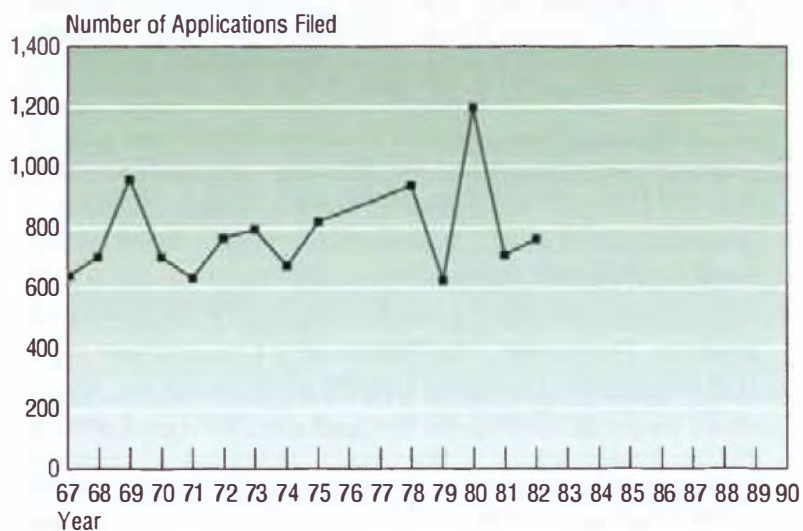
Ambassador Ahmad Fathi Masri
(since 1990)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

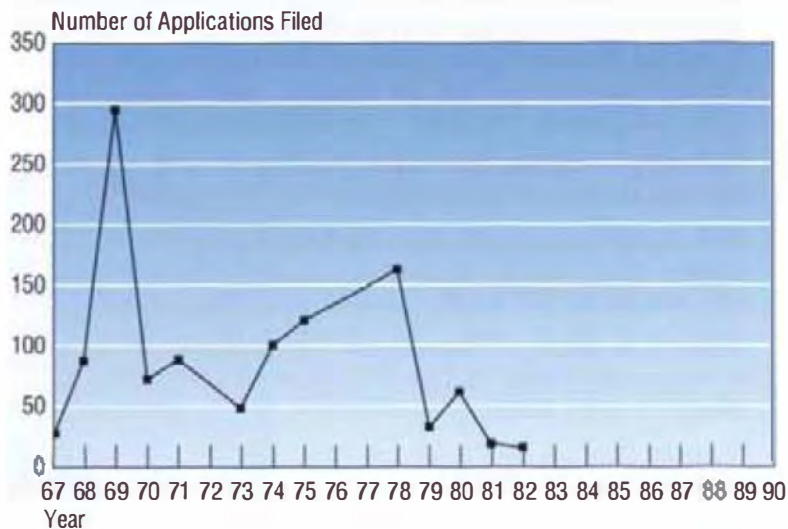
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Thailand



POPULATION (1991) 57,200,000
CAPITAL Bangkok



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH THAILAND IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1989)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1931)

NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Department of Intellectual Property
Ministry of Commerce
Bangkok

Director General in 1992
Mr. Piphat Intarasupht
(since 1992)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in Thailand

Meeting of Group of Experts on the Legal Protection of Inventions, Innovations and Know-How in the Countries of the ASEAN Region (Pattaya, January 31 to February 5, 1979)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Thailand has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Thailand of the following meetings for nationals of Thailand and of other developing countries:

National Seminar on Industrial Property (Bangkok, October 30 to November 2, 1973)

Asian Regional Seminar on the Rights of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (with the International Labour Office (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)) (Bangkok, January 25 to 28, 1977)

Asian Regional Seminar on the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (with ILO and Unesco) (Bangkok, March 29 to April 1, 1977)

Asian Regional Seminar on Neighboring Rights (with ILO and Unesco) (Bangkok, August 8 to 11, 1977)

Asian Regional Seminar on the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (with ILO and Unesco) (Bangkok, October 25 to 28, 1977)

Asian Regional Seminar on Technological Information from Patent Documents (with the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD) and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)) (Bangkok, January 15 to 26, 1979)

National Patent Documentation Seminars (with ESCAP) (Bangkok and Chiangmai, January 19 to 30, 1981)

Asian Regional Seminar on the Roles of Government Industrial Property Authorities and the Legal Profession in Administering Industrial Property Rights in Asia and the Pacific (with the Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific (LAWASIA)) (Bangkok, March 1 to 5, 1983)

Subregional ASEAN Seminar on Trademarks in Domestic and Foreign Markets (Bangkok, November 7 to 9, 1985)

Regional Evaluation and Planning Meeting on WIPO's Development Cooperation Activities in the Field of Industrial Property in Asia and the Pacific (Pattaya, June 25 to 28, 1984)

National Seminar on Licensing and Other Technology Transfer Arrangements (with the Law Society of Thailand) (Bangkok, March 11 to 13, 1987)

National Seminar on Patents and New Technology (Bangkok, August 25 and 26, 1989)

Asian Regional Workshop on Patent Documentation and Information Services (Bangkok, March 5 to 7, 1990)

National Patent Agency Workshop (Bangkok, June 14 to 16, 1990)

Asian Regional Round Table on the Role of Industrial Property Offices in Support of Industrial Property Policies and Management in Enterprises (Phuket, January 23 to 25, 1991).

A national project, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, was carried out between October 1986 and June 1990. The project, on the Modernization of the Management of the Industrial Property System, involved UNDP assistance of US\$445,000.

Furthermore, Thailand benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Asia and the Pacific.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Thailand:

- legal advice on patent, trademark, industrial design and copyright legislation,

- technical assistance related to industrial property office organization and management, automation of patent and trademark administrative procedures, patent classification, search and examination, establishment and management of patent documentation services and collective administration of copyright, one hundred forty-five state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Forty-two WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Thailand between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 153 nationals of Thailand received fellowships either under the UNDP-funded national project executed by WIPO or under the WIPO development cooperation program for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

During the same period, four nationals of Thailand have acted as speakers in training courses held in developing countries.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogesch, visited Thailand in 1979, 1981, 1983, 1984 and 1986. In 1986, His Majesty the King of Thailand awarded him the "Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant Commander."

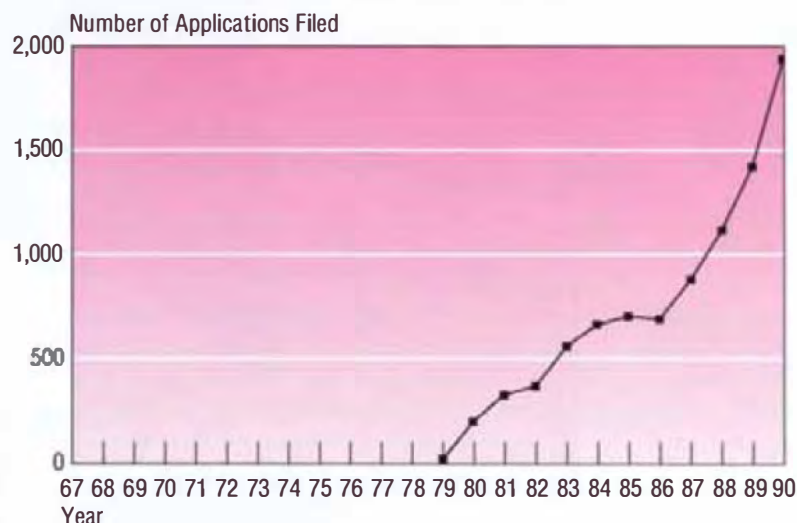
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



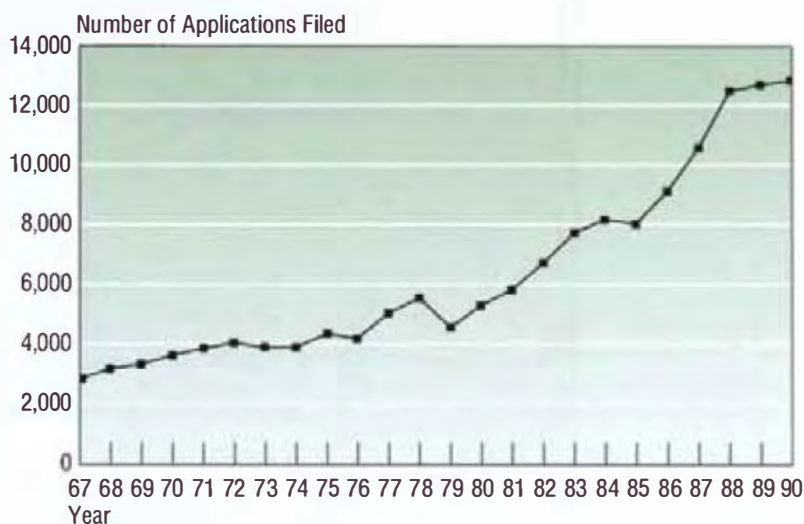
Ambassador Tej Bunnag (since 1990)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

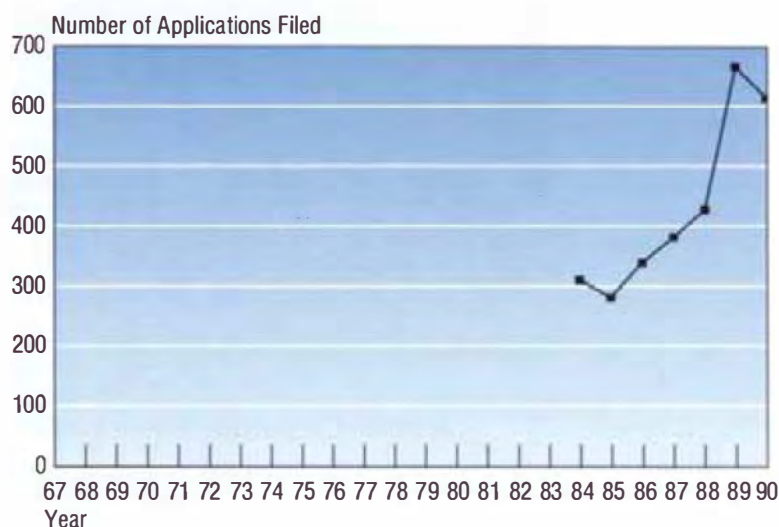
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Thalano

GRUPPO
DEI
ESPOSITORI ITALIANI E AMERICANI INTERNAZIONALI



ANDRÉ DOTTI

Togo



POPULATION (1991) 3,300,000

CAPITAL Lomé

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH TOGO IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1975)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1967)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1978)

Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (since 1975)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1983)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1975)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



National Industrial Property Structure
Directorate of Industry and Handicraft
Ministry of Industry and State
Corporations
Lomé

Head in 1992
Mr. Koakou Ata Kato

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION

Copyright Office of Togo
Directorate of Cultural Affairs
Ministry of Communication and Culture
Lomé

Head in 1992
Mr. Segan Kossi Tsogbe

Togo is a member of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Togo has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Togo of the following meetings for nationals of Togo and of other developing countries:

African Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and



Cultural Organization (UNESCO)) (Lomé, December 1 to 5, 1980)

African Regional High-Level Policy Planning Meeting on Industrial Property (with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)) (Lomé, July 30 to August 2, 1985)

National Seminar on Copyright (Lomé, September 7, 1985)

National Seminar on Copyright (Lomé, June 23 and 24, 1986)

African Regional Seminar on Practical Aspects of the Industrial Property System Instituted by the Bangui Agreement (Lomé, November 7 to 11, 1988)

National Workshop on Science, Technology, Innovation and Copyright (Lomé, November 2 to 10, 1990).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Togo:

legal advice on industrial property and copyright legislation, administrative advice on copyright,

technical assistance related to the establishment of a national industrial property and technological information structure, under the project for the African Patent Documentation and Information Centre (CADIB), within the framework of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).

Furthermore, Togo benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

Fourteen WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Togo between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 18 nationals of Togo received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

During the same period, one national of Togo has acted as a speaker in a training course held in another developing country.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Togo in 1985.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE

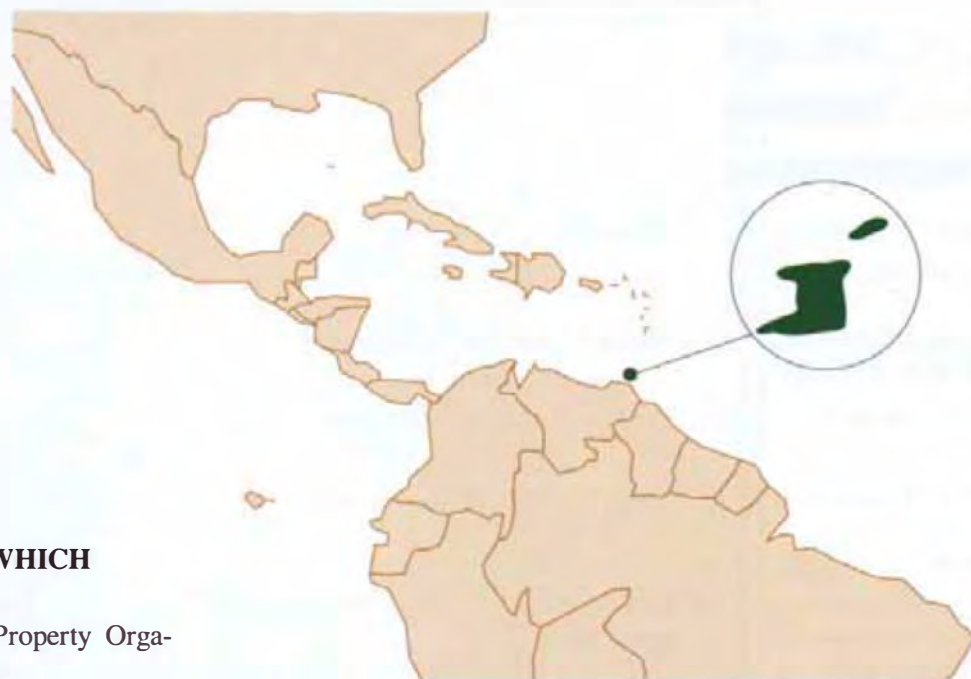
Mr. Nolana Ta-Ama (Resident in Paris)
Chargé d'affaires (a. i.)

Trinidad and Tobago



POPULATION (1991) 1,200,000

CAPITAL Port-of-Spain



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1988)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1964)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1988)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1988)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Industrial Property Office
Registrar General's Department
Office of the Attorney General and
Minister of Legal Affairs
Port-of-Spain

*Head of Industrial Property Office
and Deputy Registrar General in 1992*
Mrs. Mazina Kadir
(since 1988)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Port-of-Spain of the following meetings for nationals of Trinidad and Tobago:

National Seminar on Licensing (May 1982)

National Seminar on Industrial Property and Copyright (June 6 to 10, 1983)

National Workshop on Industrial Property (October 3 to 11, 1983)

National Seminar on Industrial Property and Patent Information (March 4 to 7, 1986).

A national project, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, was carried out between 1983 and 1990. The project, on the Establishment of an Industrial Property System, involved UNDP assistance of US\$132,000.

Furthermore, Trinidad and Tobago benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Trinidad and Tobago:

legal advice on patent, trademark, industrial design and copyright legislation, as well as on possible cooperation in the field of industrial property of the English-speaking Caribbean Countries, Haiti and Suriname,

technical assistance related to industrial property office organization and management, automation of trademark administration, trademark classification, search and examination, and utilization of patent documentation as a source of technological information,

fifty-six state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

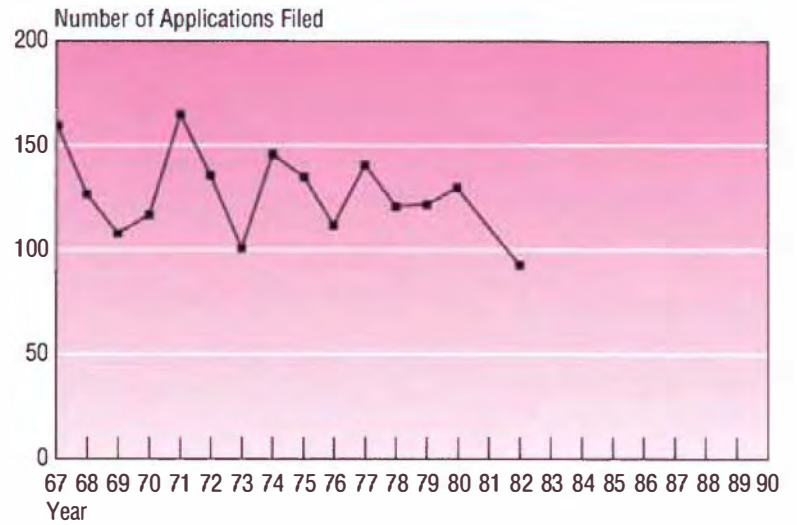
Twenty-four WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Trinidad and Tobago between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 19 nationals of Trinidad and Tobago received fellowships either under the UNDP-funded national project executed by WIPO or under the WIPO development cooperation program for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

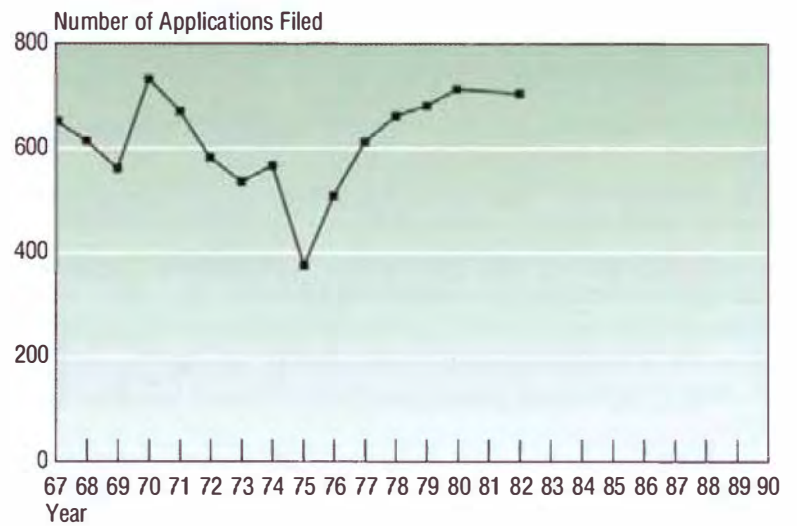
During the same period, three nationals of Trinidad and Tobago have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

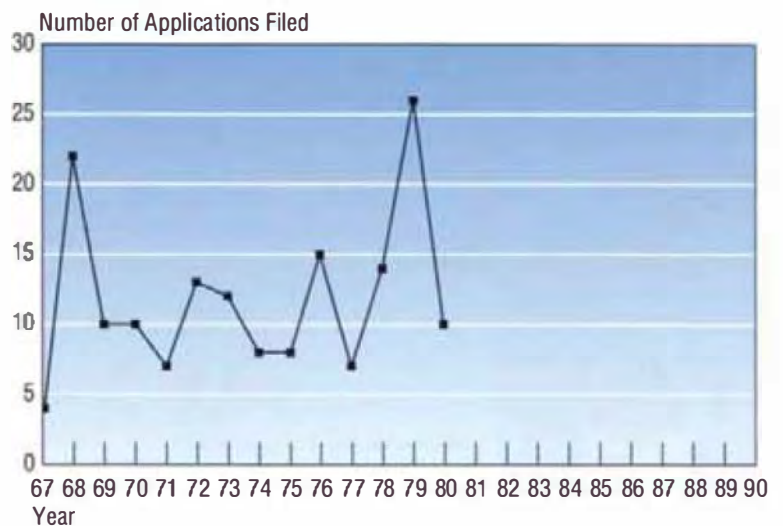
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Rabindranath Permanand
(since 1988)

Tunisia



POPULATION (1991) 7,900,000

CAPITAL Tunis



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH TUNISIA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1975)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1884)

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (since 1930)

Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (since 1973)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1892)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1983)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1967)

Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks (since 1985)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1887)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



National Institute for Standardization and Industrial Property (INNORPI)
Ministry of National Economy
Tunis

President Director General in 1992
Mr. Ali Bengaid
(since 1982)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Tunisian Society of Authors and Composers (SODACT)
Tunis

Director in 1992
Mr. Abdelaziz Haj Taieb
(since 1984)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in Tunisia

Committee of Experts (Global) for the Study of the Second Draft of the Model Law for Arab States on Trademarks (Tunis, June 2 to 7, 1975)

Committee of Governmental Experts (Global) to Prepare a Model Law on Copyright for Developing Countries (with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)) (Tunis, February 23 to March 2, 1976)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Tunisia has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Tunis (May 28 to 30, 1990) of a National Seminar on the Role and Use of Patents in Economic and Technological Development for nationals of Tunisia.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Tunisia:

legislative and administrative advice on the modernization of the national industrial property administration,
thirty state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Tunisia benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in the Arab States.

Five WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Tunisia between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 28 nationals of Tunisia received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

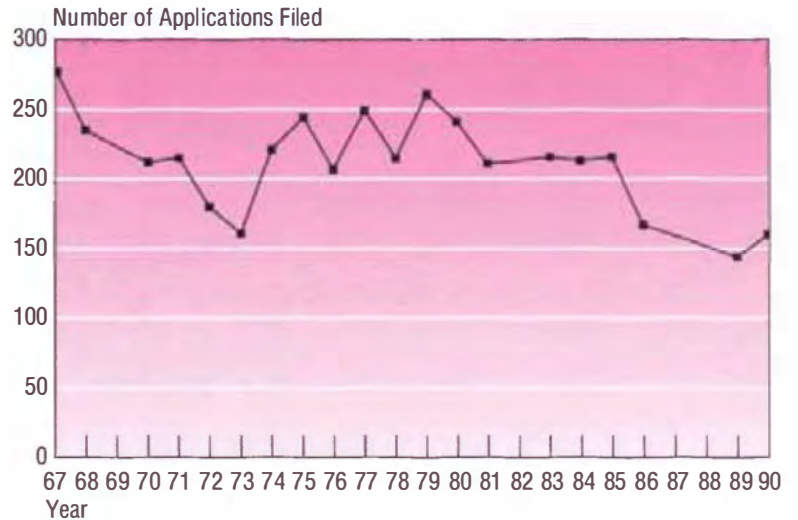
During the same period, eight nationals of Tunisia have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries.

Visits

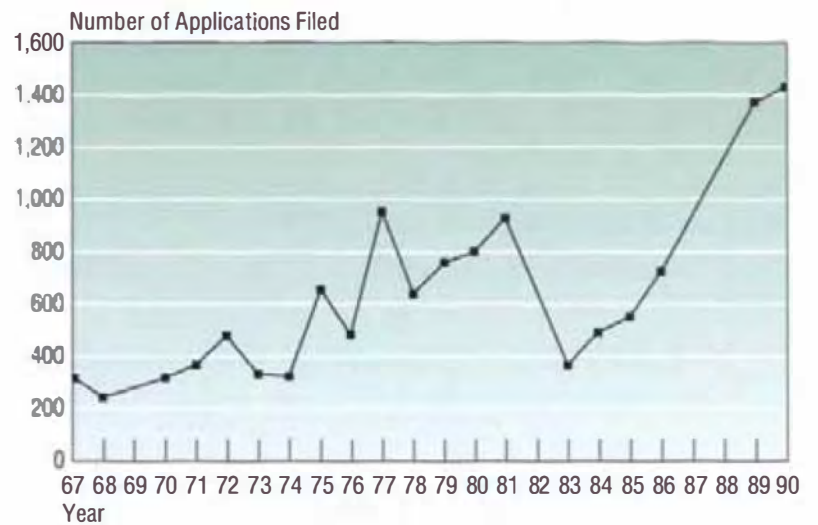
The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Tunisia in 1976 and 1983.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

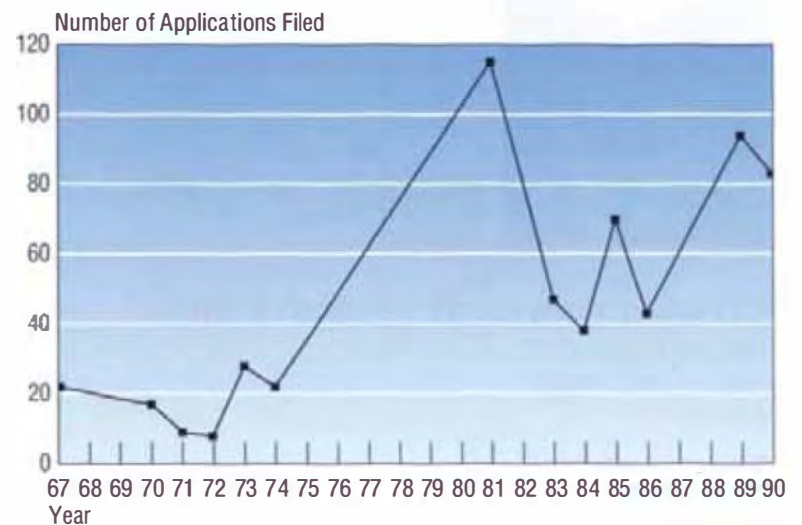
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Mohamed Ennaceur (since 1991)

Turkey



POPULATION (1991) 58,700,000
CAPITAL Ankara



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH TURKEY IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1976)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1925)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1930)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1952)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Industrial Property Department
Ministry of Industry and Trade
Ankara

President in 1992
Mr. Ugür G. Yalçiner
(since 1992)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION

Director General
Ministry of Culture
Ankara

Director General in 1992
Mr. Turgur Aslan

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance

A national project, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, was carried out between 1986 and 1990. The project, on the Modernization of the Turkish Industrial Property Department (IPD), involved UNDP assistance of US\$287,000.

Furthermore, Turkey benefited from activities undertaken under a UNDP-financed regional project executed by WIPO in the field of patent information.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Turkey:

- legal advice on patents and trademarks,
- technical assistance related to industrial property office organization, management and automation, strengthening of trademark administrative procedures, trademark classification, the establishment of a patent information and documentation unit within the Industrial Property Department, including a computerized data base of Turkish patents, and patent classification, search and examination.

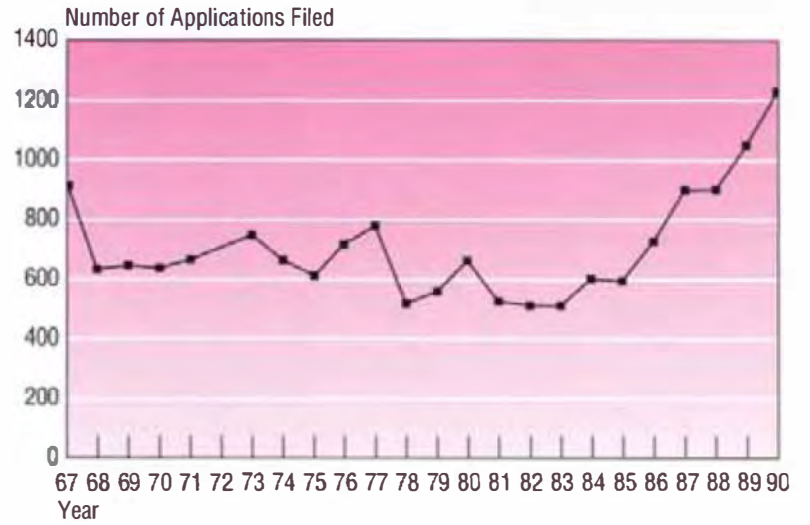
Eighteen WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Turkey between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 23 nationals of Turkey received fellowships either under the UNDP-funded national project executed by WIPO or under the WIPO development cooperation program for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

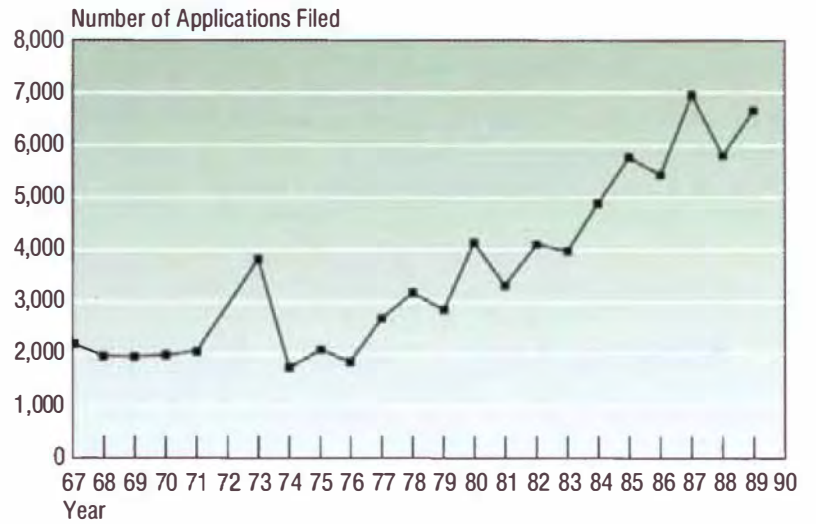
During the same period, one national of Turkey has acted as expert in missions undertaken to developing countries.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Gündüz Aktan
(since 1991)

Uganda



POPULATION (1991) 12,600,000
CAPITAL Kampala



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH UGANDA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1973)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1965)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1983)

NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

Registrar General's Department
Ministry of Justice
Kampala

Registrar General in 1992
Mrs. Ruth C. Masika

Uganda is a member of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO).

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Uganda has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Uganda of the following meetings for nationals of Uganda and of other developing countries:

National Seminar on Industrial Property (Kampala, October 16 to 19, 1989)

African Regional Seminar on Copyright (with the Organization of African Unity (OAU)) (Kampala, December 3 to 6, 1991).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Uganda:

- legal advice on patent and copyright legislation,
- technical assistance related to the modernization of the national industrial property administration and the collective administration of copyright,
- nine state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Uganda benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

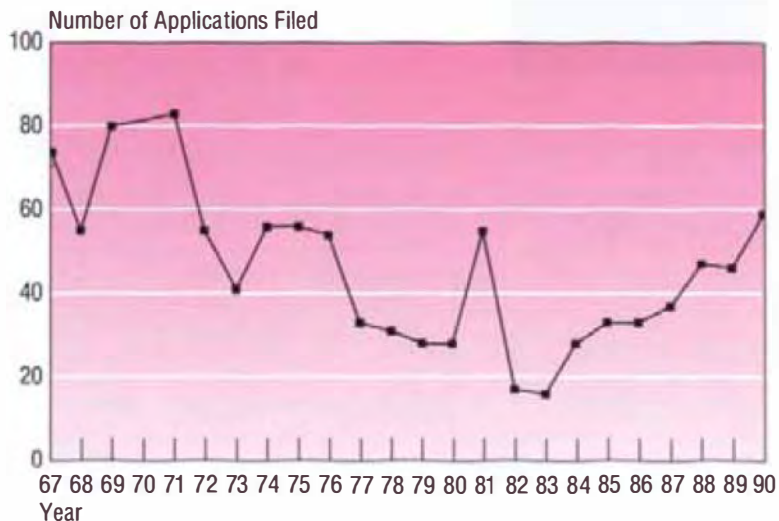
Two WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Uganda in 1990 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 52 nationals of Uganda received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

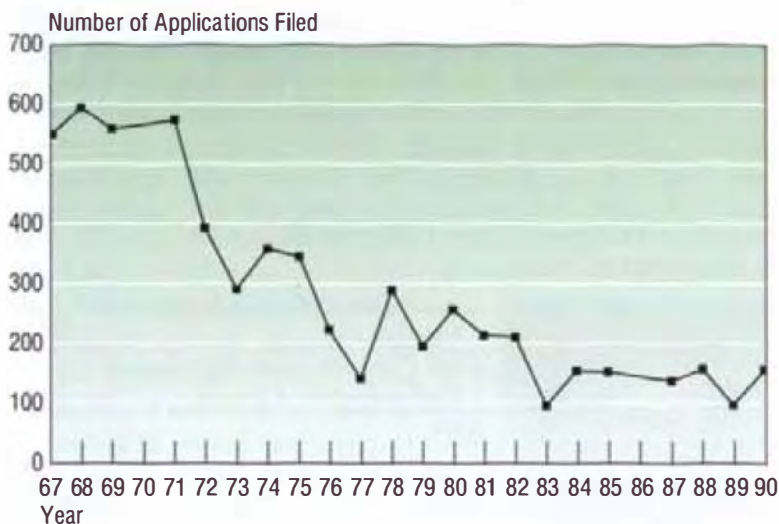
During the same period, one national of Uganda has acted as a speaker in a training course held in another developing country.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE

Ambassador Charles K. Katungi (Resident in Brussels) (since 1989)

Ukraine



POPULATION (1991) 51,750,000

CAPITAL Kiev



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH UKRAINE IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1970)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

In 1992, the Chairman of the Committee on Science and Technology and the Chairman of the State Patent Office visited WIPO to discuss the preparation of industrial property legislation in Ukraine. Written advice was also given by the International Bureau in respect of proposed industrial property and copyright legislation.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



State Patent Office (Gospatent of Ukraine)
State Committee on Science and Technology of Ukraine
Kiev

Chairman in 1992
Mr. Valeriy L. Petrov
(since 1992)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Ukrainian State Copyright Agency
Kiev

Head in 1992
Mr. Volodymyr S. Drobyazko
(since 1992)

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Andrei A. Ozadovski
(since 1984)

United Arab Emirates



POPULATION (1991) 1,200,000

CAPITAL Dubai



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES ARE PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1974)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Department of Industries
Ministry of Finance and Industry
Dubai

Acting Director, Intellectual Property Office
Mr. Abdulla Al Gaizi

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA

Ambassador Abdul Reda Abdulla Mahmoud
(since 1989)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of the United Arab Emirates has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Abu Dhabi, Dubai and El-Ain, (October 11 to 17, 1980) of a National Seminar on Industrial Property for nationals of the United Arab Emirates.

A preparatory assistance project, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, was carried out in 1988. The project, on Assistance in Deterring Counterfeit Goods, involved UNDP assistance of US\$2,000.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of the United Arab Emirates:

draft texts of law on patents, trademarks and industrial designs and legal advice on the repression of counterfeiting and the protection of copyright and neighboring rights,

technical assistance related to the modernization of the national industrial property administration as well as possible cooperation among the member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in the field of patents.

Furthermore, the United Arab Emirates benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in the Arab States.

Six WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to the United Arab Emirates on various aspects of intellectual property in 1977, 1978, 1983, 1987 and 1988.

Two nationals of the United Arab Emirates received fellowships from WIPO in 1985 and 1987 for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

United Kingdom



POPULATION (1991) 57,200,000

CAPITAL London

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH THE UNITED KINGDOM IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1970)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1884)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1978)

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (since 1980)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (since 1892)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (since 1975)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1963)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1887)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1964)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1973)

NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



The Patent Office
Department of Trade and Industry
London

Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks
Mr. Paul R.S. Hartnack
(since 1989)

The Patent Office of the United Kingdom has been, since 1978, an International Preliminary Examining Authority under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

The United Kingdom is a member of the European Patent Organization (EPO).



COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in the United Kingdom

International Classification of Patents (IPC), Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Working Group V, Second Session (London, June 29 to July 3, 1970)

International Classification of Patents (IPC), Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Working Group V, Fourth Session (London, May 3 to 7, 1971)

International Classification of Patents (IPC), Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Working Group IV, Third Session (London, September 6 to 10, 1971)

International Classification of Patents (IPC), Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Working Group II, Fifth Session (London, September 4 to 8, 1972)

International Classification of Patents (IPC), Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Working Group V, Seventh Session (London, September 11 to 15, 1972)

International Classification of Patents (IPC), Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Working Group V, Eighth Session (London, February 12 to 16, 1973)

Special Union for the International Patent Classification (IPC), Working Group IV, First Session (London, February 16 to 27, 1976)

Special Union for the International Patent Classification (IPC), Working Group III, Fourth Session (London, October 17 to 28, 1977)

Special Union for the International Patent Classification (IPC), Working Group II, Fourth Session (London, April 3 to 17, 1978)

Conference on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (London, May 5, 1978)

Patent Abstractors' Meeting (London, May 21 to 23, 1979)

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (London, November 15, 1983)

Meeting on the Advantages of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (London, November 11, 1985)

Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revision of the Guide to the International Patent Classification (IPC) (London, May 2 to 6, 1988)

Round Table of Experts on the Use of Computerized Search Systems for the Purposes of Patent Search and Examination (London, April 30 to May 4, 1990)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of the United Kingdom has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in the United Kingdom of the following meetings for nationals of developing countries:

Interregional General Introductory Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (with the British Copyright Council (BCC) and the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI)) (London, September 14 to October 2, 1981)

Interregional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (with the BCC) (London, October 1 to 19, 1984)

Subregional Training Course for Patent Agents of English-Speaking Africa (London, November 18 to 20, 1985)

Interregional General Introductory Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (with the BCC) (London, October 7 to 24, 1987)

ARIPO Users' Meeting (London, October 4, 1990)

Interregional General Introductory Course on Copyright (London, October 8 to 23, 1990)

Asian Regional Seminar on Patent Documentation and Searching (with the European Patent Office (EPO)) (London and The Hague, February 26 to March 18, 1991).

In addition, over the period from 1967 to 1991, 65 United Kingdom nationals have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries. The Government of the United Kingdom has also received 179 nationals of developing countries for individual training in the field of intellectual property.

The Patent Office of the United Kingdom has provided three state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited the United Kingdom in 1975, 1976, 1978, 1981, 1983, 1984, 1986, 1987, 1989, 1990 and 1991.

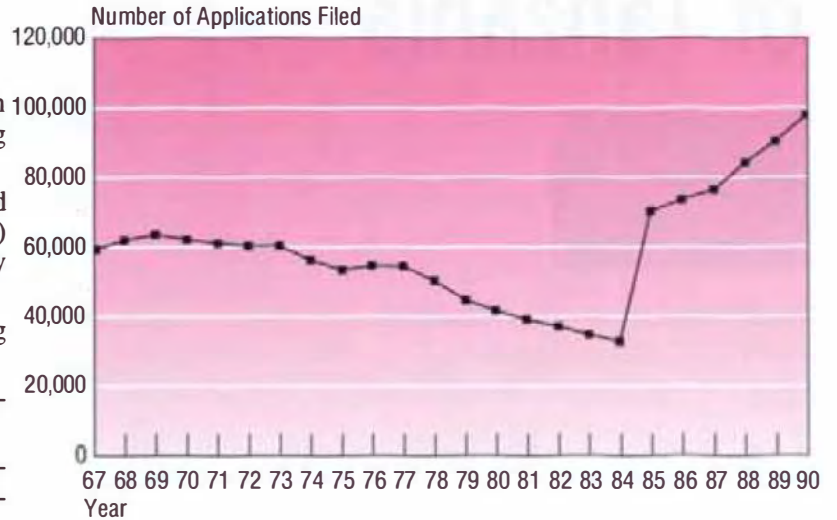
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



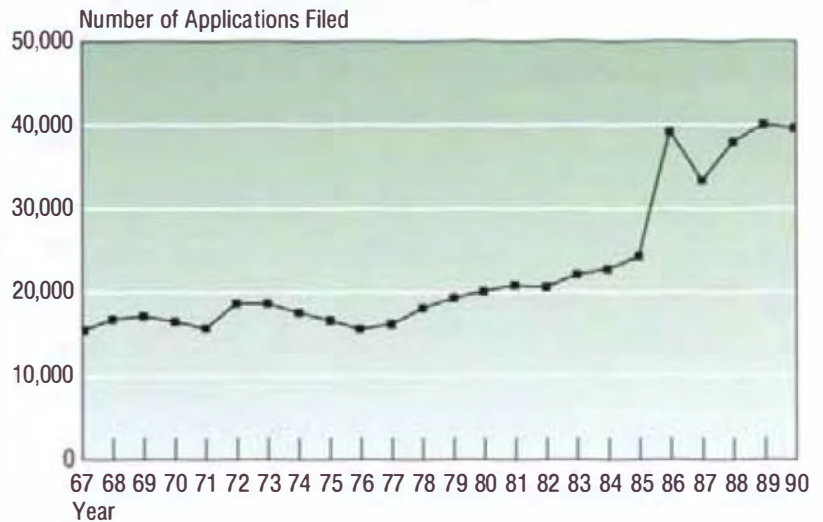
Ambassador Martin R. Morland (C.M.G.) (since 1990)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

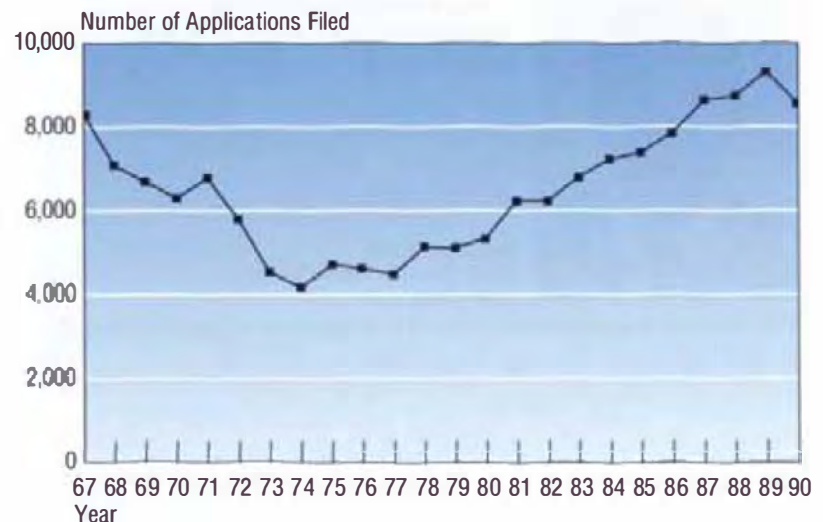
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



United Republic of Tanzania



POPULATION (1991) 26,600,000

CAPITAL Dar es Salaam



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1983)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1963)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Unit of Registrations, Commercial Laws and Industrial Licensing
Ministry of Industries and Trade
Dar es Salaam

Registrar in 1992
Mr. Richard Benjamin Mngulwi
(since 1980)

The United Republic of Tanzania is a member of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO).

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Arusha (June 3 to 14, 1985) of an African Subregional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for nationals of the United Republic of Tanzania and of other developing countries of English-speaking Africa.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of the United Republic of Tanzania:

legal advice on industrial property and copyright and a draft law on copyright, as well as advice on the proposed ratification, by the United Republic of Tanzania, of the Protocol on Patents and Industrial Designs within the framework of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO) (the "Harare Protocol"),

technical assistance related to the modernization of the national industrial property administration, and the promotion of local innovation,

eight state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, the United Republic of Tanzania also benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

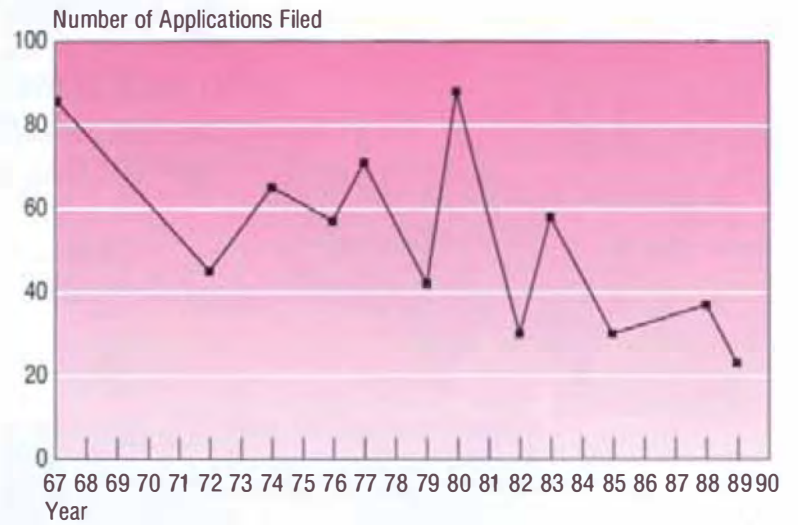
Nine WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to the United Republic of Tanzania between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 77 nationals of the United Republic of Tanzania received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

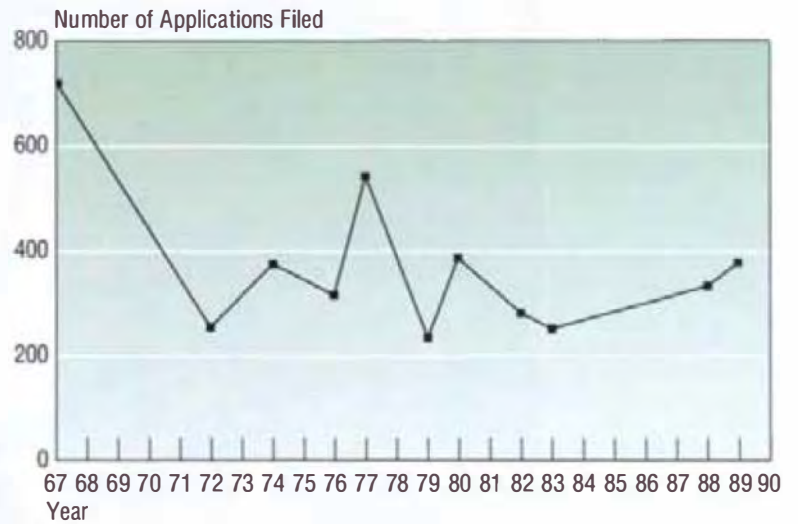
During the same period, one national of the United Republic of Tanzania has acted as speaker in a training course held in another developing country.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Amir Habib Jamal
(since 1986)

**WIPO WORLDWIDE SYMPOSIUM ON
THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ASPECTS OF
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

Stanford University,
Stanford (California), United States of America

March 25 to 27, 1991



World Intellectual Property Organization

United States of America



POPULATION (1991) 250,950,000
CAPITAL Washington, D.C.



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ARE PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1970)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1887)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (since 1978)

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (since 1980)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (since 1975)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1972)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1989)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1974)

Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (since 1985)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Patent and Trademark Office
United States Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C.

Acting Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks in 1992
Douglas B. Comer, Esq.
(since 1992)

The Patent Office of the United States of America has been, since 1978, an International Searching Authority and an International Preliminary Examining Authority under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Diplomatic Conferences

The Government of the United States of America hosted the Diplomatic Conference on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) which adopted the PCT. The Conference was held in Washington from May 25 to June 19, 1970.

The Government of the United States of America also hosted the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Protection of Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits which adopted the Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits. The Conference was held in Washington from May 8 to 26, 1989.

Other WIPO Meetings Held in the United States of America

International Joint Study Group, First Session (Washington, September 29 to October 3, 1969)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), Financing Working Group (Washington, June 15, 1970)

International Classification of Patents (IPC), Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Working Group IV, Fourth Session (Washington, March 6 to 16, 1972)

WIPO/UN Intersecretariat Meeting (New York, February 20 to 23, 1973)

WIPO/UN Meeting with Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies (New York, March 25 to 29, 1974)

WIPO/UN Meeting with Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies (New York, May 28 to 31, 1974)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Copyright Office
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

Register of Copyrights in 1992
Ralph Oman, Esq.
(since 1985)

International Classification of Patents (IPC), Joint *Ad Hoc* Committee, Working Group I, Tenth Session (Washington, May 12 to 23, 1975)

Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works on Reprographic Reproduction, sitting together with the Sub-Committee of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee on Reprographic Reproduction (Washington, June 16 to 21, 1975)

Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Patent Offices, Technical Committee for Standardization (Washington, October 20 to 24, 1975)

Special Union for the International Patent Classification (IPC), Working Group III, Second Session (Washington, September 7 to 17, 1976)

Special Union for the International Patent Classification (IPC), Working Group II, Third Session (Washington, June 20 to July 1, 1977)

National Seminars on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (Chicago and Washington, May 30 to June 2, 1978)

Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI), Subgroup on International Patent Classification (IPC) Class A 01 (Washington, June 11 to 15, 1979)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Users' Meetings (Chicago, September 14 to 19, 1981)

International Symposium on the Protection of Biotechnological Inventions (Ithaca (New York), June 3 to 5, 1987)

Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI), Working Group on Planning (Washington, June 8 to 19, 1987)

WIPO Worldwide Symposium on the Intellectual Property Aspects of Artificial Intelligence (Stanford (California), March 25 to 27, 1991)

International Seminar on International Cooperation and the Use of Computers in the Field of Trademarks (Washington, May 27 to 31, 1991)

National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (Minneapolis, August 22, 1991).

Interregional Training Course on Patent Examination (Washington, October 26 to November 20, 1987)

Interregional Training Course on Patent Examination (Washington, October 24 to November 18, 1988)

Interregional Training Seminar on Copyright (Washington, April 30 to May 4, 1990)

Subregional Training Seminar on Copyright for French-Speaking Africa (Washington, September 17 to 25, 1990)

Interregional Training Course on Patent Examination and Documentation (Washington, October 15 to November 9, 1990)

Latin American Regional Training Course on Copyright (Washington, April 29 to May 3, 1991)

Interregional Training Course on Patent Examination and Documentation (Washington, June 26 to July 12, 1991)

Interregional Training Course on Patent Examination and Documentation (Washington, October 14 to November 8, 1991).

The Government of the United States of America has, since 1980, donated funds in trust to WIPO for the purposes of development cooperation. Over the period from 1980 to 1991, those funds amounted to a total of 742,000 Swiss francs. The activities so funded have included training in the United States of America of nationals of developing countries and the donation of computer equipment for the utilization of patent documentation on CD-ROM.

In addition, over the period from 1967 to 1991, 82 United States nationals have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries. The Government of the United States of America has also received 110 nationals of developing countries for individual training in the field of intellectual property. Four nationals of developing countries have also been received for individual training in the field of intellectual property by the Franklin Pierce Law Center.

Visits

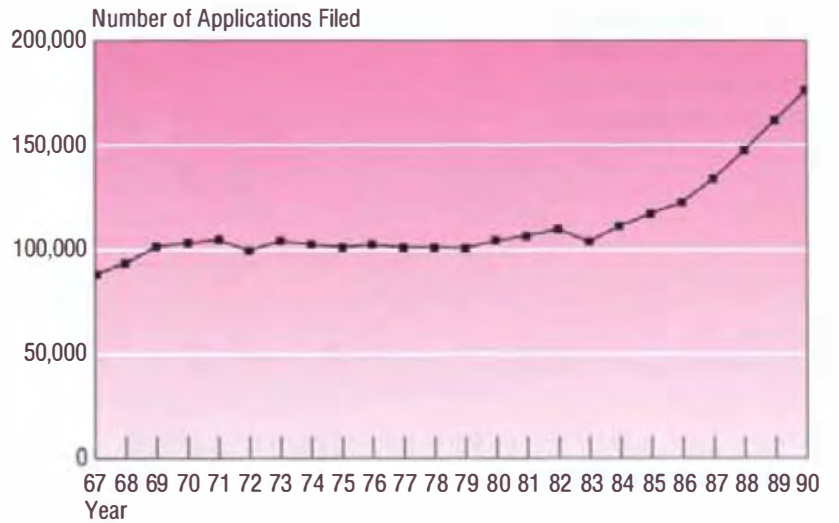
The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited the United States of America each year between 1974 and 1991. In 1985, the George Washington University awarded him the Doctorate of Laws "Honoris Causa."

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

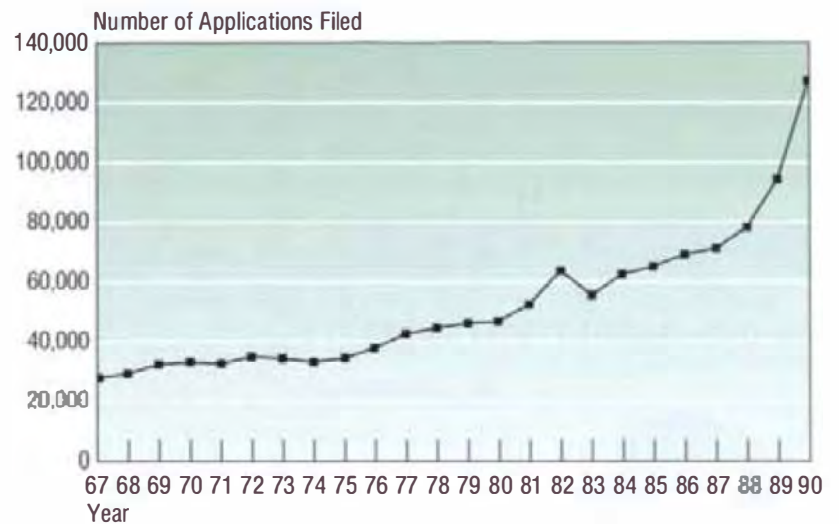
The Government of the United States of America has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in the United States of America of the following meetings for nationals of developing countries:

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

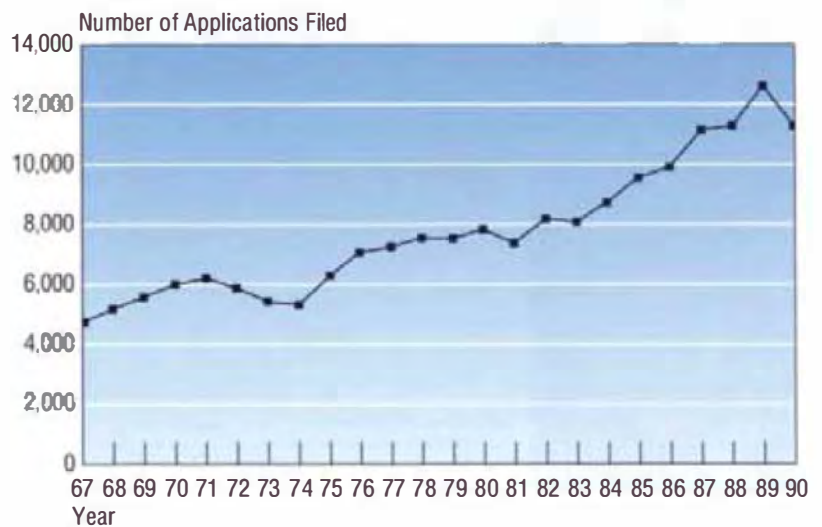
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Morris B. Abram
(since 1989)

Uruguay



POPULATION (1991) 3,000,000

CAPITAL Montevideo

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH URUGUAY IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1979)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1967)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (since 1984)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1967)

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (since 1977)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1983)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



National Industrial Property Center
Ministry of Industry and Energy
Montevideo

Director in 1992
Mr. Agustín Julio Prat Gutiérrez
(since 1986)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



National Copyrights Council
Ministry of Education and Culture
Montevideo

President of National Copyrights Council in 1992
Mr. Juan Carlos Urta Melian
(since 1991)



COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Uruguay has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Uruguay of the following meetings for nationals of Uruguay and of other developing countries:

National Seminar on Industrial Property and Technology (Montevideo, December 5 to 9, 1983)

National Seminar on Industrial Property (Montevideo, December 11, 1983)

Latin American Regional Training Course on Copyright (with the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA)) (Montevideo, May 8 to 18, 1984)

Second Meeting of Directors of Industrial Property Offices of Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay (Montevideo, December 8 to 12, 1984)

Fourth Meeting of Directors of Industrial Property Offices of Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay (Montevideo, December 8 to 12, 1986)

First Meeting of Vice-Ministers Responsible for Industrial Property of Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay (Montevideo, December 8 to 12, 1986)

National Seminar on Industrial Property (Montevideo, July 1985)

Seventh Meeting of Directors of Industrial Property Offices of Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay (Montevideo, December 11 to 14, 1985)

Subregional Training Course on Figurative Elements of Trademarks for Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay (Montevideo, October 10 to 14, 1987)

Regional Forum on the Impact of Emerging Technologies on the Law of Intellectual Property Law for Latin American and Caribbean Countries (Montevideo, December 13 to 15, 1989)

National Seminar on Patent Documentation as a Source of Technological Information (Montevideo, October 1990)

Latin America Regional Training Course on Industrial Property (with the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI)) (Montevideo, April 22 to 26, 1991).

Two national projects, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, were carried out in Uruguay. The first project, on the Modernization of Industrial Property Activities, was executed between May 1982 and April 1987 and involved UNDP assistance of US\$182,000. The second, on the Development of the Industrial Property System and Technological Information Services, was executed between May 1987 and December 1991 and involved UNDP assistance of US\$131,000.

Furthermore, Uruguay benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Uruguay:

- legal advice on industrial property and copyright legislation,
- technical assistance related to industrial property office organization, management and automation, patent classification, search and examination, trademark administration, industrial designs classification, and utilization of patent documentation as a source of technological information,

- seventy state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Forty-five WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Uruguay between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 62 nationals of Uruguay received fellowships either under the UNDP-funded national projects executed by WIPO or under the WIPO development cooperation program for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

During the same period, the Government of Uruguay contributed to WIPO's development cooperation program by receiving six nationals of developing countries for individual training in various fields of intellectual property. Eleven nationals of Uruguay have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Uruguay in 1989.

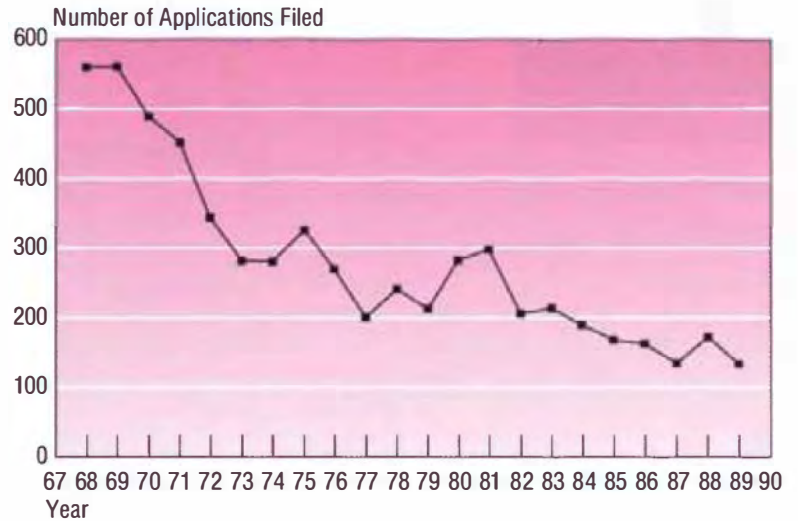
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



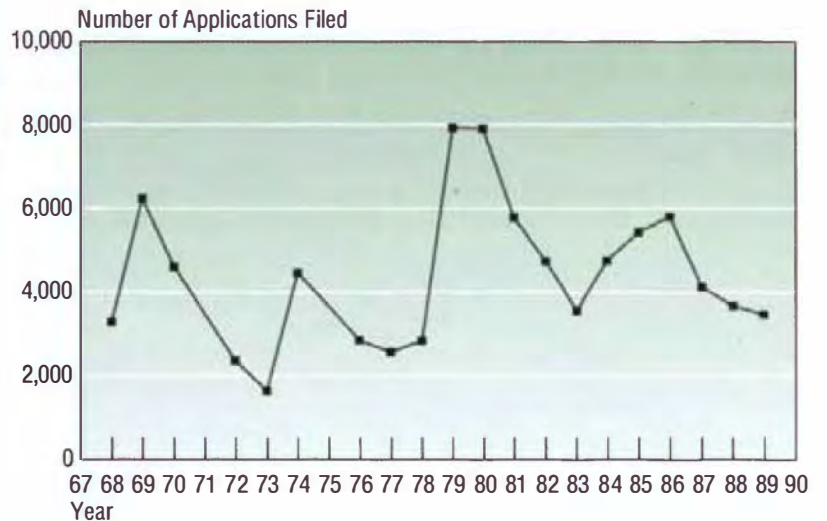
Ambassador Julio A. Lacarte-Muró (since 1989)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

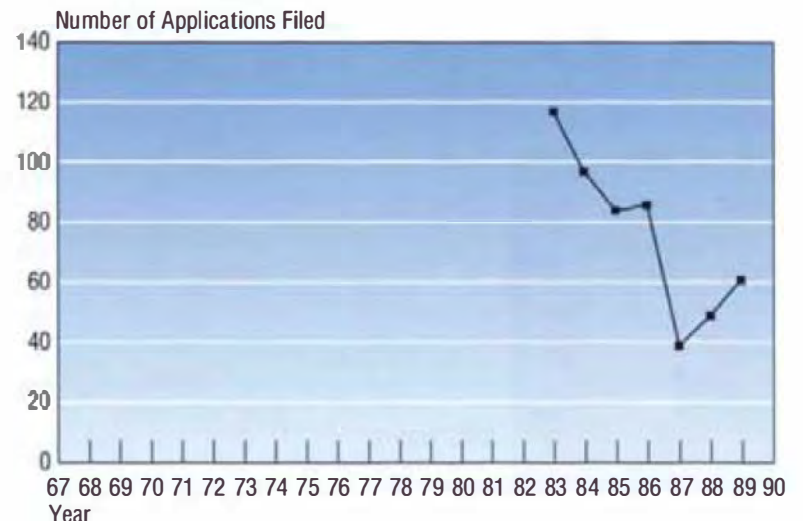
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Venezuela



POPULATION (1991) 18,000,000

CAPITAL Caracas

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH VENEZUELA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1984)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1982)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1982)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Industrial Property Registry
Ministry of Development
Caracas

Head in 1992
Mrs. Thaimy Márquez
(since 1990)



COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Venezuela has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Venezuela of the following meetings for nationals of Venezuela and of other developing countries:

Subregional National Seminar on Patents (Caracas, November 13 and 14, 1978)

Subregional Training Course on Trademarks for Andean Countries (with the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC)) (Caracas, April 23 to May 4, 1984)

Workshop on Classification, Search and Examination of Patent Applications in the Field of Chemistry for Andean Countries (Caracas, April 15 to 26, 1985)

First International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Property (of Authors, Artists and Producers) (Caracas, July 23 to 26, 1986)

National Workshop on Biotechnology (Caracas, July 23 to 26, 1986)

WIPO/SELA Meeting of Intellectual Property Experts of Latin America and the Caribbean (with the Latin American Economic System (SELA)) (Caracas, July 15 to 17, 1987)

Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property for Latin American Judges (Caracas, June 15 to 17, 1988)

WIPO/SELA High-Level Meeting of Responsible Government Authorities for the Industrial Property Sector of the SELA Member States (with SELA) (Caracas, February 1989)

WIPO/SELA Meeting of Experts on Intellectual Property of Latin America and the Caribbean (with SELA) (Caracas, July 9 and 10, 1990)

WIPO/SELA Meeting of Experts (with SELA) (Caracas, May 13 to 15, 1991)

National Seminar on Patent Documents as a Source of Technological Information (Caracas, July 8 and 9, 1991).

Two national projects, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, were carried out in Venezuela. The first project, on the Reorganization and

Modernization of the Industrial Property Registry, was executed between 1982 and 1986 and involved UNDP assistance of US\$520,000. The second, on Support for the Creation of Patent Information Services and the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System, was executed between 1986 and 1990 and involved UNDP assistance of US\$359,000.

Furthermore, Venezuela benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Venezuela:

- legal advice on industrial property and the proposed revision of Decision 85 of the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement,
- technical assistance related to industrial property office organization, management and automation, patent classification, search and examination, trademark administration, preparation of industrial property publications, establishment of patent information services and promotion of national innovation,

- one hundred seventeen state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Forty-five WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Venezuela between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 73 nationals of Venezuela received fellowships either under the UNDP-funded national projects executed by WIPO or under the WIPO development cooperation program for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

During the same period, the Government of Venezuela contributed to WIPO's development cooperation program by receiving 19 nationals of developing countries for individual training in various fields of intellectual property. In addition, 10 nationals of Venezuela have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or speakers in training courses held in, developing countries.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Venezuela in 1972.

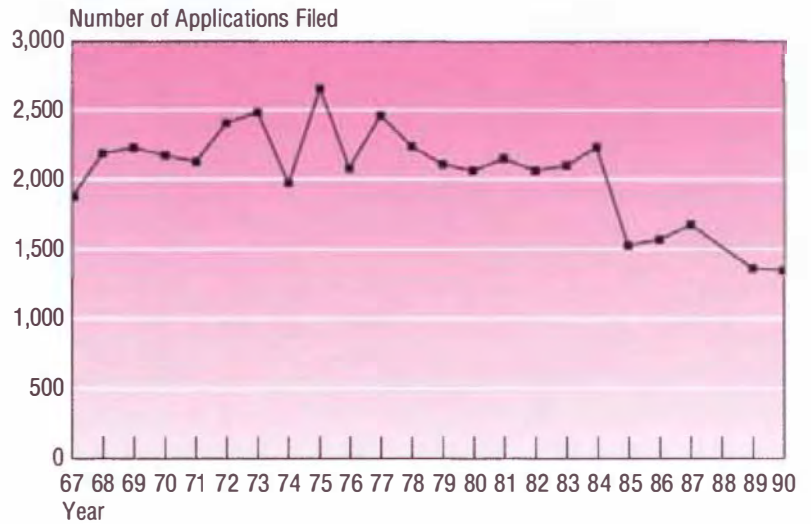
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



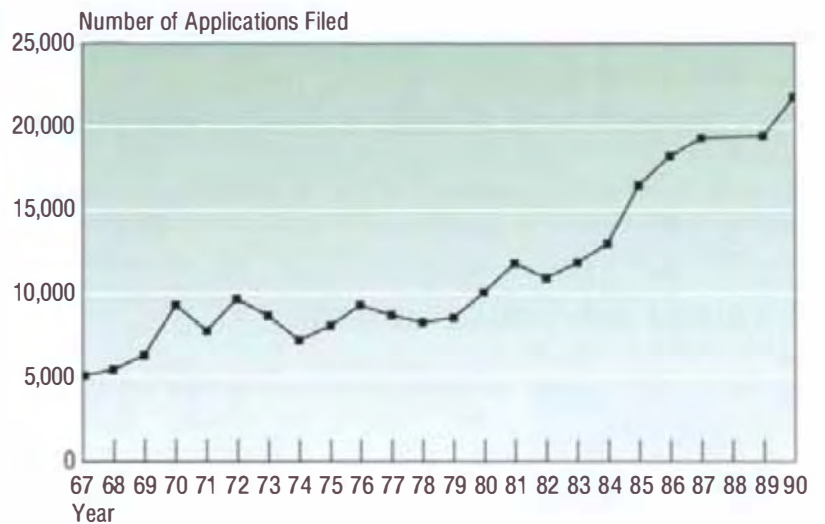
Ambassador Horacio Arteaga (since 1989)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

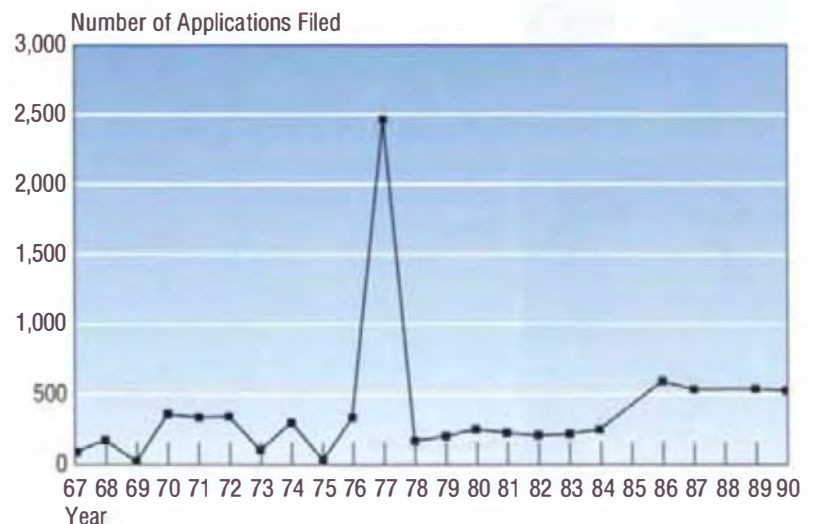
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Viet Nam



POPULATION (1991) 66,200,000

CAPITAL Hanoi



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH VIET NAM IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1976)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1949)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1949)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



National Office on Inventions (NOI)
State Committee for Science
Hanoi

Director in 1992
Mr. Doan Phuong
(since 1989)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION



Copyright Agency (VINAAUTEUR)
Ministry of Culture
Hanoi

Director in 1992
Mr. Thuong Thuân
(since 1987)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Viet Nam has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Viet Nam of the following meetings for nationals of Viet Nam:

National Seminar on Industrial Property (Hanoi, December 5 to 16, 1983)

National Seminar on Trademarks (Hanoi, December 6 to 11, 1984)

National Seminar on the Role of Industrial Property in Technological and Economic Development (Hanoi, February 12 to 17, 1987)

National Seminar on Industrial Designs and the Promotion of Innovative Activity (Ho Chi Minh City, May 10 to 13, 1988)

National Seminar on Licensing and Technology Transfer Arrangements (Hanoi, April 13 to 19, 1989)

National Workshop on Patent Information and Documentation Services (Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, April 25 to May 4, 1990)

National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi, November 5 to 9, 1990).

A national project, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, was carried out between 1988 and 1990. The project, on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property Administration and the Establishment of Patent Documentation Services, involved UNDP assistance of US\$472,000.

Furthermore, Viet Nam benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Asia and the Pacific.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Viet Nam:

legal advice on patent, trademark and industrial design legislation as well as a draft copyright law and legal advice in relation thereto,

technical assistance related to the establishment of a patent documentation center within the National Office on Inventions (NOI), patent classification, search and examination and the promotion of national technological innovation,

five-hundred thirty-nine state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Thirty-three WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Viet Nam between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 92 nationals of Viet Nam received fellowships either under the UNDP-funded national project executed by WIPO or under the WIPO development cooperation program for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

Visits

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Viet Nam in 1984.

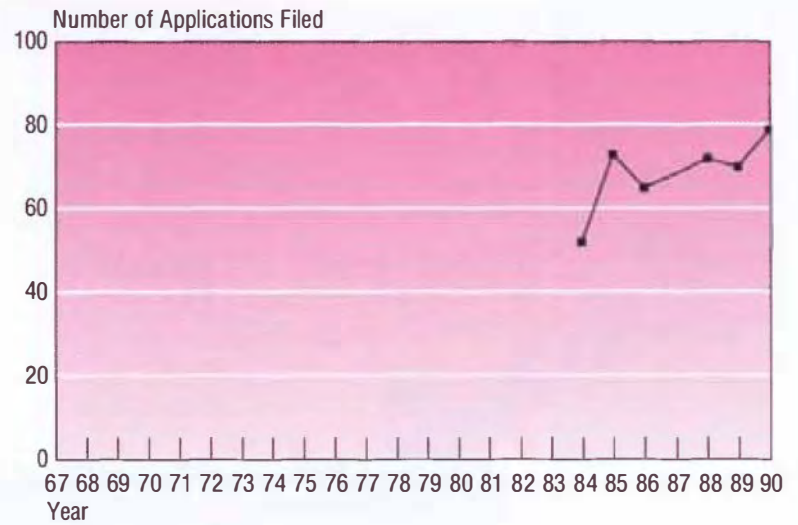
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



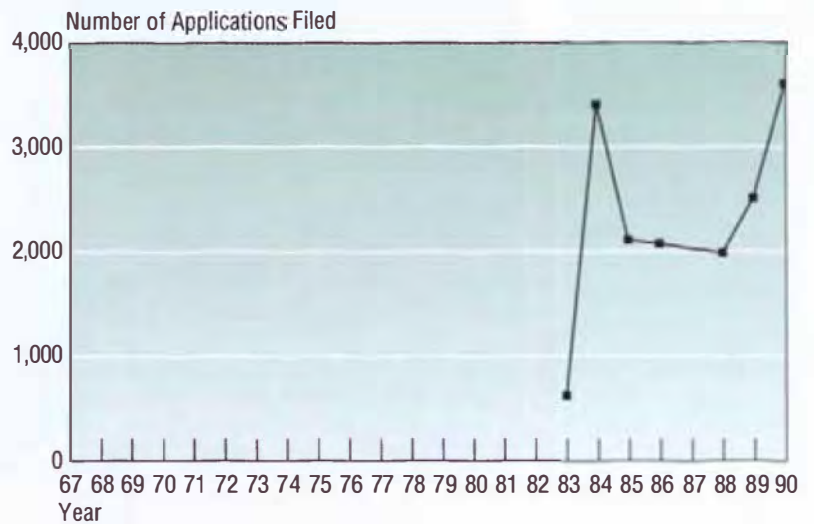
Ambassador Nguyen Luong (since 1990)

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

Patents 1967-90

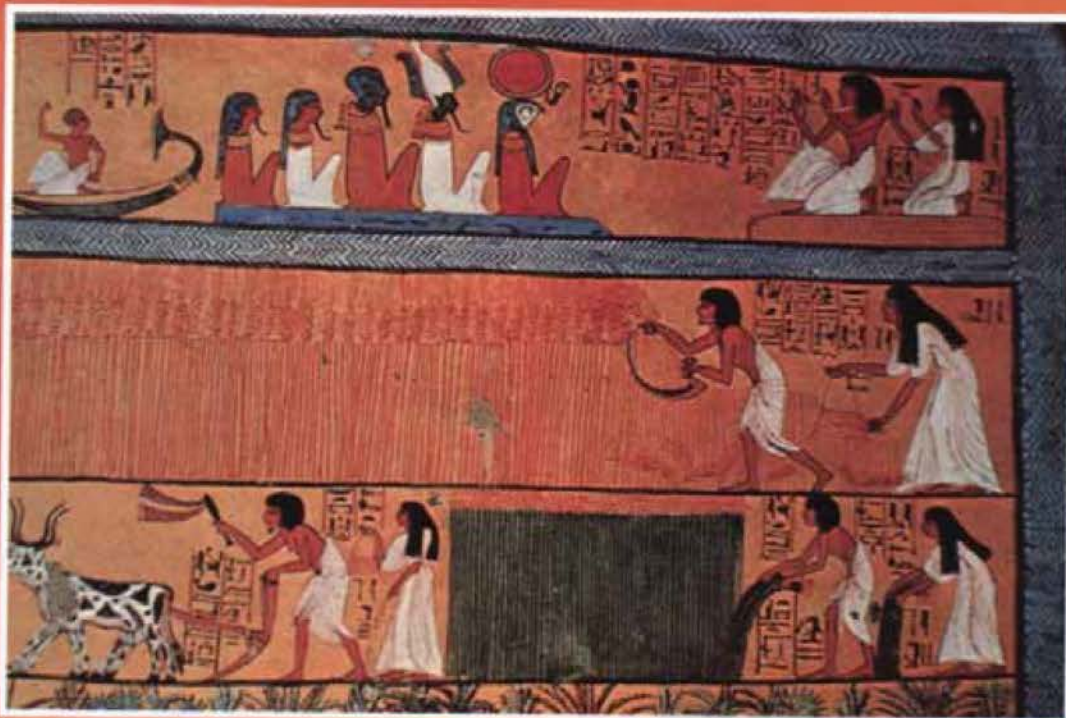


Trademarks 1967-90



*Regional forum on the impact of emerging technologies
on the law of intellectual property for african and arab countries
Cairo, May 16 to 18, 1989*

*Forum régional sur l'impact des nouvelles technologies
sur le droit de la propriété intellectuelle à l'intention des pays
africains et des pays arabes
Le Caire, 16-18 mai 1989*



World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
Organisation Mondiale de la Propriété Intellectuelle (OMPI)

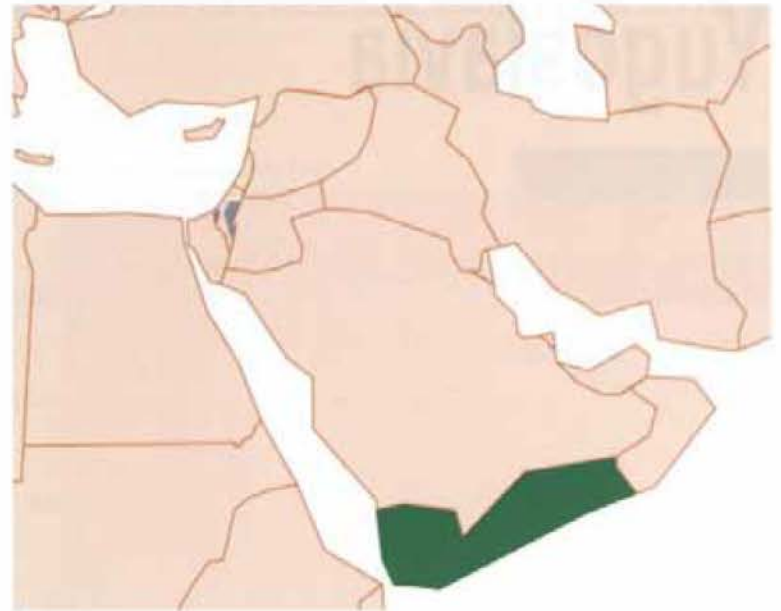


Yemen



POPULATION (1991) 11,300,000

CAPITAL Sana'a



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH YEMEN IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1979)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

Civil Registration and Notarization Department
Registrar General's Office
Ministry of Justice
Aden

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Yemen has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Aden (March 23 to 25, 1987) of a National Seminar on the Usefulness of Industrial Property in Industry for nationals of Yemen. The Seminar was organized in cooperation with the Patent Information and Documentation Unit (PIDU) within the Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils (FASRC).

A national project, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, was carried out between 1989 and 1991. The project, on the Modernization of the Industrial Property System of Yemen, involved UNDP assistance of US\$125,000.

Furthermore, Yemen benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in the Arab States.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Yemen:

- legal advice on patents, trademarks, industrial designs and copyright and neighboring rights,
- technical assistance related to the modernization of patent and trademark administration,
- eleven state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Fifteen WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Yemen between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 31 nationals of Yemen received fellowships either under the UNDP-funded national project executed by WIPO or under the WIPO development cooperation program for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Yahya Hamoud Geghman
(since 1986)

Yugoslavia



CAPITAL Belgrade

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH YUGOSLAVIA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1973)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1921)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (since 1921)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (since 1966)

Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (since 1973)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1930)

Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (since 1979)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Federal Patent Office
Federal Secretariat for Development
Belgrade

Director in 1992
Mr. Blagota Žarković
(since 1984)

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance

The Government of Yugoslavia has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Yugoslavia of the following meetings for nationals of Yugoslavia, other Central and Eastern European countries or for nationals of developing countries:

International Conference on Inventive Activity as a Factor for the Development of Technology in Developing Countries (with the Yugoslav Association of Innovators and Authors of Technical Improvements (SPATUJ)) (Belgrade, November 4 to 6, 1981)

Regional Planning Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Certain European States (Dubrovnik, May 24 to 26, 1988)

National Seminar on Industrial Designs (Belgrade, October 19 to 21, 1988)

National Seminar on Searching and Examination Techniques Regarding Patent Applications in the Field of Biotechnology (Belgrade, December 19 to 21, 1989)

National Seminar on the Drafting and Examination of Patent Claims (Belgrade, October 30 to November 1, 1989)

National Seminar on Geographical Indications (Belgrade, November 19 and 20, 1990).

A national project, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, was carried out between 1988 and 1991. The project, on the Strengthening of the Federal Patent Office, involved UNDP assistance of US\$360,000.

Furthermore, Yugoslavia benefited from activities undertaken under a UNDP-financed regional project executed by WIPO in the field of patent information.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Yugoslavia:

legal advice on industrial property,

technical assistance related to industrial property office organization and management, automation of patent and trademark

procedures, patent search and examination, industrial design registration procedures and the utilization of patent documentation as a source of technological information,

six state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Thirty WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Yugoslavia between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 35 nationals of Yugoslavia received fellowships either under the UNDP-funded national project executed by WIPO or under the WIPO development cooperation program for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

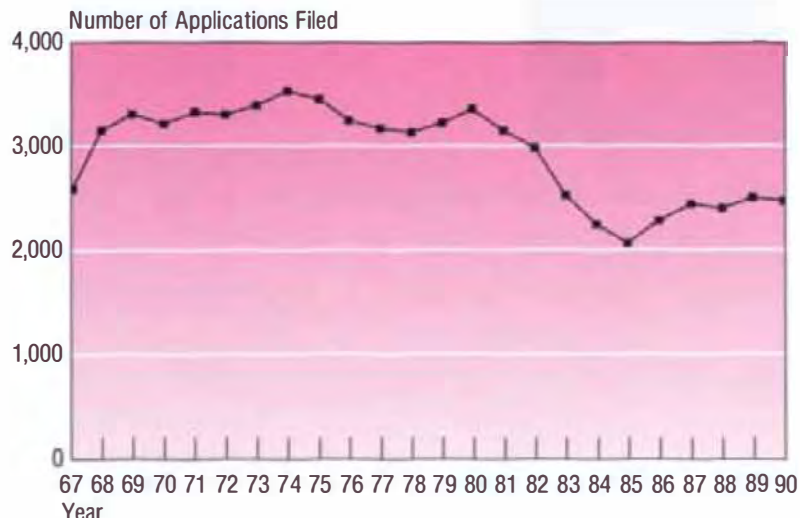
During the same period, one national of Yugoslavia acted as an expert in a mission and another acted as a speaker in a training course held in developing countries.

Visits

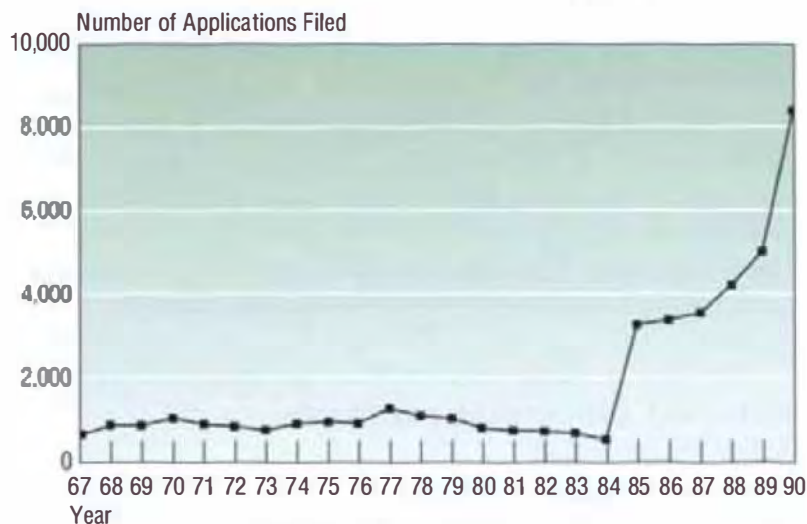
The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, visited Yugoslavia in 1981 and 1984.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

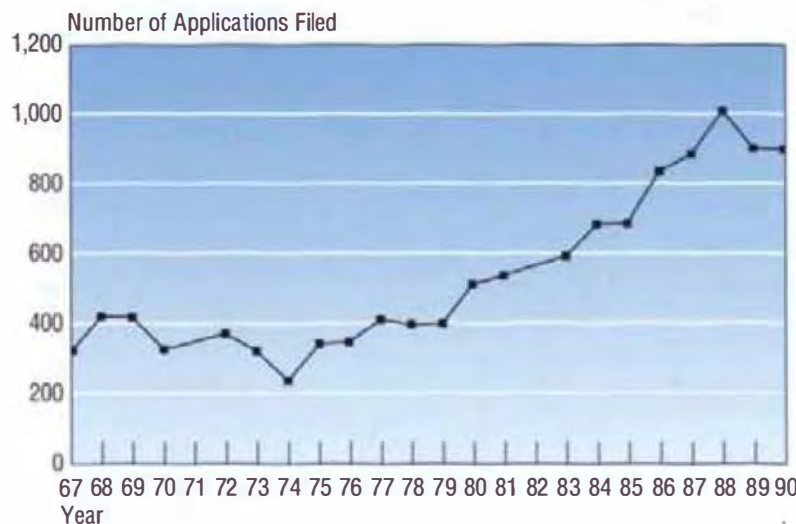
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA



Ambassador Naste Calovski (since 1991)

Zaire



POPULATION (1991) 35,600,000

CAPITAL Kinshasa



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH ZAIRE IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1975)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1975)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1963)

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (since 1977)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

Directorate of Industrial Property
Department of National Economy and Industry
Ministry of Economic Affairs and Industry
Kinshasa

Director in 1992
Mr. Mbuyu Kabango
(since 1989)

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION

National Society of Publishers, Composers and Authors
(SONECA)
Kinshasa

Director General of SONECA in 1992
Mr. Luleneala Silu Ndiangani

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Zaire has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Zaire of a National Seminar on Innovations (Kinshasa, November 24 and 25, 1990) and a National Seminar on Industrial Property (Kinshasa, April 3 to 5, 1991) for nationals of Zaire.

A national project, on the Modernization of the Industrial Property Directorate of Zaire, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by WIPO, was commenced in February 1990. On December 31, 1991, UNDP assistance of US\$144,000 had been delivered.

Furthermore, Zaire benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Zaire:

legal advice on industrial property and copyright and neighboring rights legislation,

technical assistance related to the modernization of the national industrial property administration, and the utilization of patent documentation as a source of technological information,

thirty-one state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

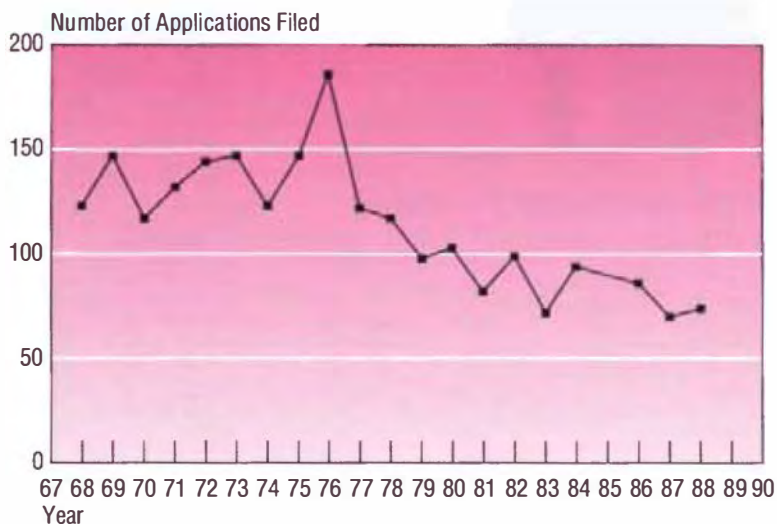
Twenty-five WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Zaire between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 66 nationals of Zaire received fellowships either under the UNDP-funded national project executed by WIPO or under the WIPO development cooperation program for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

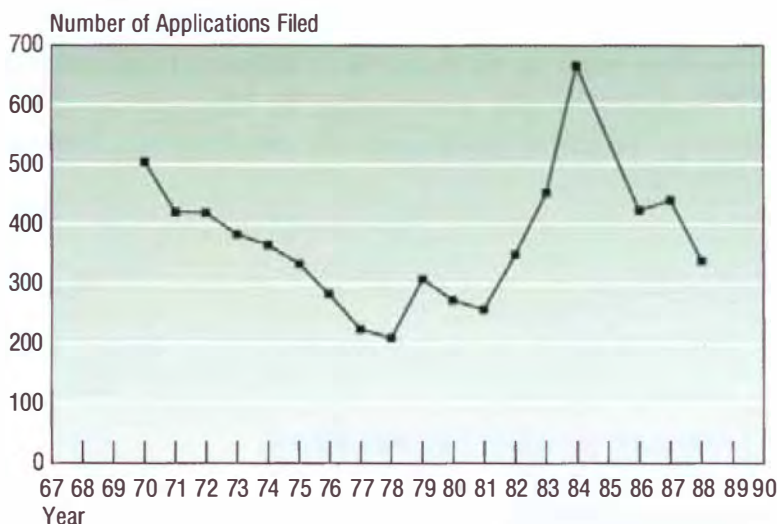
During the same period, one national of Zaire has acted as a speaker in a training course held in another developing country.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

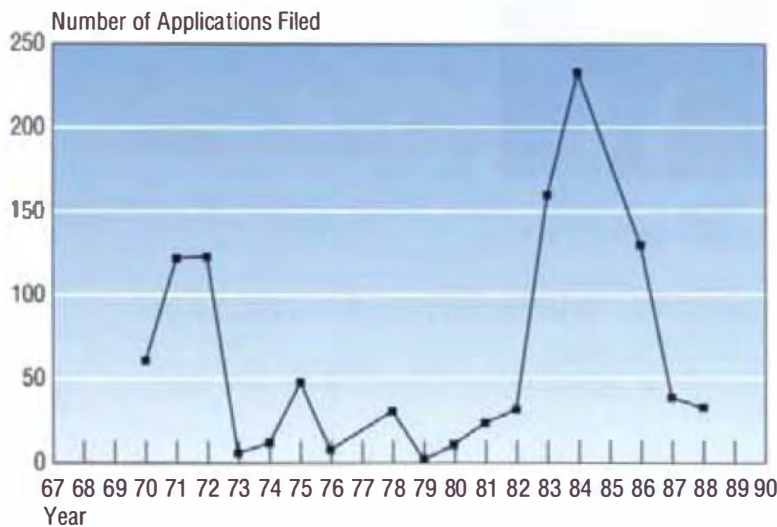
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA

Ambassador Motuale Kikanke
(since 1988)

Zambia



POPULATION (1991) 7,800,000

CAPITAL Lusaka



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH ZAMBIA IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1977)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1965)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1992)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Registrar of Patents, Trade Marks, Companies and Business Names
Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry
Lusaka

Registrar in 1992
Mr. Musesha Chitundu Joseph Kunkuta
(since 1988)

Zambia is a member of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO).

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT ADMINISTRATION

Assistant Secretary
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services
Lusaka

Assistant Secretary in 1992
Mr. W.F. Nguluwe

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in Zambia

Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of an Agreement on the Creation of an Industrial Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa (Lusaka, December 6 to 9, 1976)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Zambia has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Zambia of the following meetings for nationals of Zambia and of other developing countries:

African Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for ARIPO Countries (with the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO)) (Lusaka, December 8 to 12, 1986)

African Subregional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for English-Speaking African Countries (Lusaka, June 12 to 23, 1989)

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Zambia:

- legal and administrative advice on copyright,
- technical assistance related to the utilization of patent documentation as a source of technological information, in the context of the project for the establishment of a patent information and documentation center (ESAPADIC), within the framework of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO),
- sixty-nine state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Zambia benefited from activities undertaken under UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

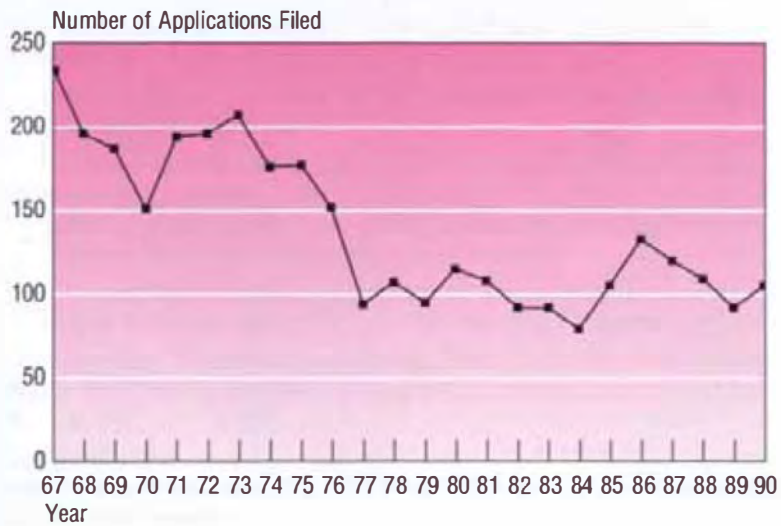
Four WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials and consultants were sent to Zambia between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 56 nationals of Zambia received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

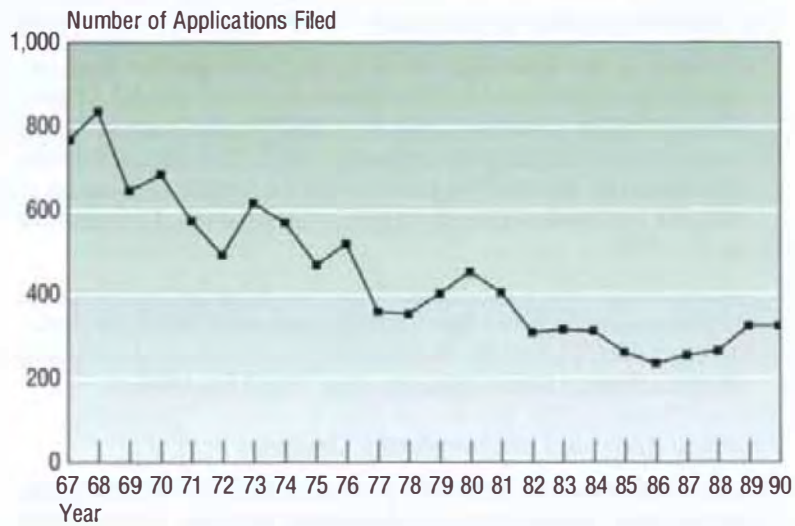
During the same period, three nationals of Zambia have acted as experts in missions undertaken to, or as speakers in training courses held in, developing countries.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

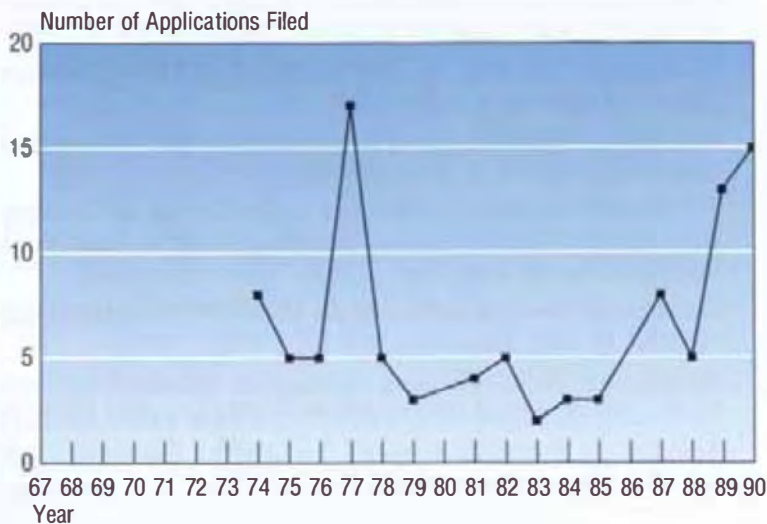
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



Zimbabwe



POPULATION (1991) 9,400,000

CAPITAL Harare



TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO TO WHICH ZIMBABWE IS PARTY

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (since 1981)

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (since 1980)

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (since 1980)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION



Controller of Patents, Trade Marks and Industrial Designs
Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs
Harare

Controller of Patents, Trade Marks and Industrial Designs in 1992
Mr. Naboth Mvere
(since 1988)

Zimbabwe is a member of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO).

COOPERATION WITH WIPO

WIPO Meetings Held in Zimbabwe

Council of the Industrial Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa (ESARIPO) (fourth session) and ESARIPO Committee for Trademark and Industrial Design Matters (sixth session) (both meetings organized by WIPO (acting as Interim Secretariat of ESARIPO), jointly with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)) (Salisbury, December 4 to 12, 1980)

Joint Consultative Committee of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT), and the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO) (Harare, May 9 and 10, 1988)

Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Government of Zimbabwe has cooperated with WIPO in the organization in Zimbabwe of the following meetings for nationals of Zimbabwe and of other developing countries:

Subregional Seminar on Patents for ESARIPO Countries (Salisbury, December 4 to 12, 1980)

Subregional Seminar on Patent Information and Documentation for ESARIPO Countries (Harare, December 6 to 10, 1982)

Subregional Seminar on Patents for ESARIPO Countries (Harare, December 5 to 9, 1983)

Subregional Seminar on Patents for ESARIPO Countries (Harare, December 10 to 14, 1984) ■

ESAPADIC Workshop on Patents in the Service of Development for ARIPO Member and Potential Member States (with ARIPO) (Harare, June 3 to 7, 1985)

Subregional Seminar on Patents for ESARIPO Countries (with ARIPO) (Harare, December 9 to 13, 1985)

Subregional Policy-Planning Meeting on Industrial Property for English-Speaking Africa (Harare, April 11 to 14, 1988)

Seminar on Industrial Property for ARIPO Countries (with ARIPO) (Harare, November 21 to 25, 1988)

Subregional Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System of English-Speaking African Countries (Harare, November 19 to 22, 1990)

Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for ARIPO Countries (with ARIPO) (Victoria Falls, November 26 to 30, 1990).

The International Bureau of WIPO provided to the authorities of Zimbabwe:

legal advice on industrial property and a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights,

technical assistance related to the modernization of the national industrial property administration and the computerization of the trademark operations of the Office of the Controller of Patents, Trade Marks and Industrial Designs,

two-hundred two state-of-the-art search reports under the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries.

Furthermore, Zimbabwe benefited from activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional projects executed by WIPO in Africa.

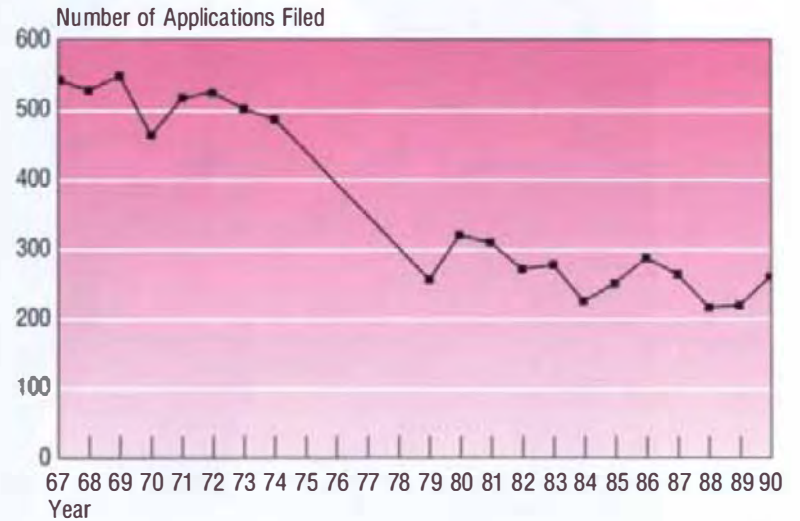
Seven WIPO advisory missions undertaken by WIPO officials were sent to Zimbabwe between 1967 and 1991 on various aspects of intellectual property.

Between 1967 and 1991, 45 nationals of Zimbabwe received fellowships from WIPO for training abroad in various fields of intellectual property.

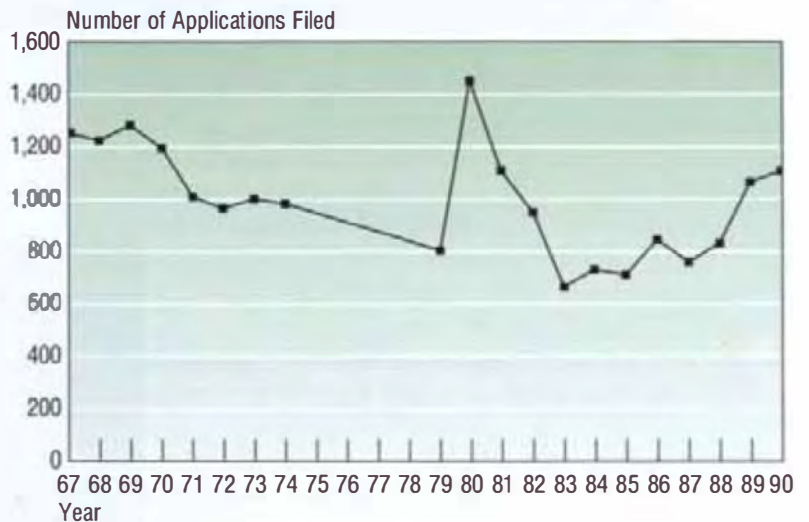
During the same period, one national of Zimbabwe has acted as a speaker in a training course held in a developing country.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

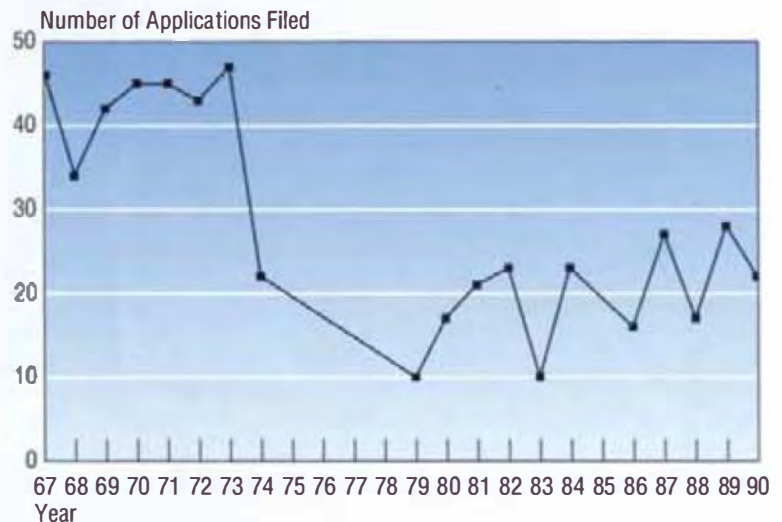
Patents 1967-90



Trademarks 1967-90



Industrial Designs 1967-90



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA

Ambassador Agrippah Tshabalala Mugomba
(since 1986)



Profiles of Intergovernmental Organizations

AFRICAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (OAPI)

Establishment. In 1962, in Libreville (Gabon), a diplomatic conference, prepared with the help of the French Government, adopted the "Libreville Agreement," establishing the African and Malagasy Office of Industrial Property (abbreviated, in French, as "OAMPI"). In 1977, in Bangui (Central African Republic), a new treaty (the "Bangui Agreement") replaced the Libreville Agreement and replaced the African and Malagasy Office of Industrial Property by the African Intellectual Property Organization. The French name of the organization is "Organisation africaine de la propriété intellectuelle." The acronym "OAPI" is derived from the French name but it is also used in English.

Membership. On July 14, 1992, OAPI had 14 members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo. On the same date, all were members of the Paris Union and all, except Niger, were members of the PCT Union. Only two of them (Benin and Senegal) were members of the Hague Union, and none of them was a member of the Madrid Union.

Organs. The organs of OAPI are the Administrative Council and the Office. The headquarters of the Office was, from the beginning and still was, in 1992, in Yaounde (Cameroon).

All States members of OAPI are members of the Council. The meetings of the Council—which normally are annual—are prepared by an "expert meeting." In the Council, the member States are usually represented by Ministers. On July 14, 1992, the President of the Council was Mohamoudou Ouhoumoudou (Niger).

On the same date, the Office was headed by Mrs. Celestine Houehougbe (Benin), Acting Director General.

Activities. OAPI grants patents and registers trademarks and industrial designs with effect in those of its member States which are indicated, for that purpose, by the applicant.

During its existence of 30 years, OAMPI/OAPI has issued 9,255 patents and registered 31,392 trademarks and 2,290 industrial designs.

The Office, through the Department for Information and Documentation on Patents (DEDIB), formerly known as African Patent Documentation and Information Center (CADIB), provides, since 1981, technological information based on patent documents to the private sector in its member States. By mid-1992, 468 requests for information were treated by the Office.

The Office acts as a designated Office under the PCT, that is, applicants under the PCT may, if they so desire, obtain regional OAPI patents. In the single year of 1991, such desire was expressed in 4,006 (or 18%) of the 22,247 international (PCT) applications.

Cooperation between OAPI and the International Bureau of WIPO. A working agreement was concluded by WIPO and OAMPI/OAPI in 1971.

OAPI is invited to all meetings of WIPO of possible interest to it, and OAPI is honoring most of the invitations. WIPO is invited as an observer to the meetings of the Administrative Council of OAPI, and WIPO has been represented in all of them so far held.

In 1974, 1981, twice in 1985, and in 1988 and 1990, the International Bureau has organized, with the cooperation of OAPI, seminars or like meetings in Yaounde, Brazzaville, Cotonou and Lome, for participants from francophone African countries, most of the cost having been borne by WIPO.

A project for the establishment, within the framework of OAPI, of a patent documentation service (resulting in the above-mentioned CADIB) was carried out by the International Bureau of WIPO between 1979 and 1982. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) assisted with an amount of some US\$ 700,000 and contributions in cash and kind came from France, Germany and Switzerland.

The International Bureau has provided, since 1967, and continues to provide in 1992, legal advice, assistance in the organization of the Office, patent documents and equipment. During the same period, the Office received, through the International Bureau, 33 state-of-the-art search reports.

A total of 112 advisory missions were sent and financed by WIPO to the headquarters of OAPI between 1967 and 1991. During the same period, 20 WIPO fellowships were granted to staff members of OAPI for training in industrialized countries.

During the same 25-year period, OAPI contributed to WIPO's development cooperation program by receiving 78 nationals of African countries for on-the-job training in the Office of OAPI.

In order to promote the use of OAPI's services by applicants from industrialized countries, WIPO, in cooperation with the Patent Office of France (Institut national de la propriété industrielle), assists OAPI in organizing from time to time "users meetings," mainly in Paris.

AFRICAN REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (ARIPO)

Establishment. "African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO)" is the name, since 1985, of the inter-governmental organization which came into existence in 1978 with the name "Industrial Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa (ESARIPO)." The International Bureau of WIPO was the initiator of the creation of ESARIPO, and it prepared the diplomatic conference which, in Lusaka (Zambia) on December 9, 1976, adopted the treaty creating ESARIPO (the "Lusaka Agreement"). That treaty was amended on December 12, 1986.

In 1982, the member States of ESARIPO, in a conference held in Harare (Zimbabwe), adopted a protocol (amended on December 11, 1987) extending the jurisdiction of ESARIPO to the granting of regional patents and the regional registration of industrial designs. In 1985, the Organization changed its name by omitting the reference to "English-Speaking Africa." The name became "African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO)."

Membership. On July 14, 1992, ARIPO had 14 members: Botswana, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

The Harare Protocol was, on the said date, adhered to by all member States with the exception of Sierra Leone, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania.

On the same date, with the exception of Botswana, Sierra Leone and Somalia, all ARIPO member States were members of the Paris Union, and Malawi and Sudan were members of the PCT Union. None was a member of the Hague Union.

Organs. The organs of ARIPO are the Council of Ministers, meeting every second year, the Administrative Council, meeting once every year, and the Office. All countries members of ARIPO are members of both Councils.



*Director General of ARIPO in 1992:
Anderson Ray Zikonda
(since 1988)*

The seat of ESARIPO/ARIPO was in Nairobi from 1978 to 1981. Since 1981, it is and, in 1992, still was in Harare.

Officers. On July 14, 1992, the President of the Council of Ministers was P.H.K. Kedikilwe (Botswana), the Chairman of the Administrative Council was Uyapo V. Masendu (Botswana) and the Director General of the Office—since 1988—was Anderson Ray Zikonda (Zambia).

Activities. ARIPO grants patents and registers industrial designs with effect in those of its member States which are indicated, for that purpose, by the applicant.

Between the date of its commencing operations (April 25, 1984) and the end of 1991, ARIPO received 353 applications for patents and 15 applications for the registration of industrial designs, and it granted 162 patents and registered 15 industrial designs.

Cooperation between ARIPO and the International Bureau of WIPO. The relations of cooperation between WIPO and ESARIPO/ARIPO are governed by an agreement concluded on July 3, 1981.

ARIPO is invited to all meetings of WIPO of possible interest to it, and ARIPO is honoring most of the invitations. WIPO is invited as an observer to the meetings of the governing bodies of ARIPO, and WIPO has been represented in all of them.

In each of the 14 years between 1978 to 1991, except in 1982—that is, 13 times—WIPO organized, together with ARIPO, a Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property. The seminars were open to participants from actual and potential member States of ARIPO. Their dates coincided with the dates of the yearly meeting of the Administrative Council of ARIPO. In addition, two seminars (1981 and 1982) and a workshop (1983) were held on patent information questions. The travel and subsistence costs of most participants were financed by WIPO.

A project for the establishment, in the framework of ARIPO, of a patent documentation service was carried out by the International Bureau between 1981 and 1986. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) assisted with an amount of some US\$ 1,000,000, and contributions in cash and kind came from Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the European Patent Organisation.

The International Bureau has provided since the creation of ESARIPO, and continued to provide in 1992, legal advice, assistance in the organization of the Office of ESARIPO/ARIPO and the furnishing of patent documents and electronic equipment. During the period between

1978 and 1991, 286 state-of-the-art search reports and 267 examination reports were furnished by the International Bureau to the ESARIPO/ARIPO Office; they were prepared by the Patent Offices of Austria, Canada, Germany, the former Soviet Union and Sweden, as well as by the European Patent Office.

A total of 67 advisory missions were sent and financed by WIPO to the headquarters of ESARIPO/ARIPO between 1978 and 1991. During the same period, nine WIPO fellow-

ships were granted to staff members of the ESARIPO/ARIPO Office for training in industrialized countries.

During the same 13-year period, ESARIPO/ARIPO contributed to WIPO's development cooperation program by receiving seven nationals of African countries for on-the-job training in the Office of ESARIPO/ARIPO.

In order to promote the use of ARIPO's services by applicants from industrialized countries, WIPO assists ARIPO in organizing from time to time "users meetings," for example, in London.

BENELUX TRADEMARK OFFICE (BBM) AND BENELUX DESIGNS OFFICE (BBDM)

Establishment. The Benelux Trademark Office (BBM) (the acronym corresponds to the name of the Office in French: "Bureau Benelux des marques (BBM)") has been established on the basis of a Convention concluded by Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands on March 19, 1962, which entered into force on July 1, 1969. The Benelux Designs Office (BBDM) (the acronym corresponds to the name of the Office in French: "Bureau Benelux des dessins ou modèles (BBDM)") has been established on the basis of a Convention concluded by Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands on October 25, 1966, which entered into force on January 1, 1974. "Benelux" is the acronym for Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Membership. Both Offices have the same three member States, namely, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. All three are members of the Paris, Madrid (Marks) and Hague Unions.

Organs. The Offices have the status of intergovernmental organizations. They are located in The Hague. Each Office is governed by an Administrative Council, composed of representatives of the three member States. The two Offices have, to a large extent, a combined administrative structure. The total number of staff of both Offices was around 100 in 1992. The Offices are financially self-supporting.



Director General of BBM and BBDM in 1992:
Ludovic J. M. van Bauwel
(since 1974)

Officers in 1992. On July 14, 1992, the Director of both Offices was Ludovic J. M. van Bauwel (Belgium) (since 1970 and 1974, respectively). Also on the same date, the Chairman of the Administrative Council of both Offices was René Raux (Belgium).

Activities. The BBM is in charge of the execution of the Uniform Benelux Act on marks, effective since January 1, 1971, as well as of its implementing and administrative regulations. The BBDM is in charge of the execution of the Uniform Benelux Design Act, effective since January 1, 1975, as

well as of its implementing and administrative regulations. The BBM registers marks, and the BBDM registers industrial designs. These "regional" registrations have effect in all three of the member States. It is to be noted that there are no national procedures in the three Benelux countries for the registration of marks or the deposit of industrial designs. Applications may be filed either with the Benelux Offices direct or with the national offices in Brussels or in Luxembourg, irrespective of the applicant's nationality.

For the purposes of the international registration of marks under the Madrid system administered by the International Bureau of WIPO, the BBM has the same role as a national trademark office: regional registrations effected in the Benelux Trademark Registry may serve as a basis of international applications and, in international applications (based on non-Benelux registrations), the three Benelux countries may be designated. In the single year of 1991, there were 15,959 international registrations of trademarks. Out of them 2,239, that is, 14%, were based on Benelux registrations. On the other hand, in the same year, in 11,307 international registrations the Benelux was designated. This corresponds to 70.8% of the total number of the international registrations of 1991.

As far as the international deposit of industrial designs under the Hague system administered by the International Bureau is concerned, the BBDM has the same functions as a national office. International deposits have automatic effect in the three Benelux countries. In the single year of 1991, there were 3,282 such international deposits. Nationals of the three countries may make international deposits. In 1991, 601 international deposits originated in one or the other of the three member countries of Benelux. This corresponds to 18.3% of the total number of the international deposits of 1991.

Relations with WIPO. The BBM and the BBDM participate in an observer capacity in WIPO meetings of interest to them, particularly the Assemblies of the Paris, Madrid and Hague Unions and in committees of experts dealing with the international registration of marks and the international deposit of industrial designs, as well as in meetings of working groups established under the auspices of the Madrid and Hague Unions.

During the period 1982-1990, eight WIPO training courses on trademarks were held in the Benelux Trademark Office. Each course lasted one or two weeks. They were for nationals of developing countries. Sixty-eight of them benefited from the courses. Most of the lecturers were staff members of the BBM. In addition, the BBM has provided two staffs for advisory missions to developing countries.

EUROPEAN PATENT ORGANISATION (EPO)

Establishment. The European Patent Organisation (EPO) (in French: "Organisation européenne des brevets (OEB)"; hereinafter referred to as "the Organisation"), and the European Patent Office (EPO) (in French, "Office européen des brevets (OEB)" hereinafter referred to as "the Office") have been established by the Convention on the Grant of European Patents (European Patent Convention), adopted in Munich on October 5, 1973. The task of the Office is to grant European patents in accordance with the European Patent Convention.

The Convention went into effect on October 7, 1977, and the Office started operations on June 1, 1978, which is the same day on which operations have started under the PCT.

Membership. On July 14, 1992, the Organisation had 16 member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom. On the same date, all of them were members of the Paris Union and, with one exception (Portugal), were members of the PCT Union.

Organs. The main organs of the Organisation are the Office and the Administrative Council.

The Office has its headquarters in Munich and has branch offices in The Hague, Berlin and Vienna. On July 14, 1992, it had some 4,000 employees, organized in five Directorates General (Search, Examination and Opposition, Appeals, Administration, Legal and International Affairs).

The Administrative Council is the supervisory body of the Office. Its members are the representatives of the member States.



President of the European Patent Office in 1992:
Paul Braendli
(since 1985)

Officers in 1992. On July 14, 1992, and since 1985, the President of the Office was Paul Braendli (Switzerland). His only predecessor in that position was J. Bob van Benthem (Netherlands; from 1977 to 1985). On the said date, the heads of the five Directorates General were Hans-Peter Dornow

(Administration), Paolo Gori (Appeals), Jacques Michel (Search), Renate Remandas (Mrs.) (Legal and International Affairs), and Michael Vivian (Examination and Opposition).

Also, on the same date, the President of the Administrative Council was Jean-Claude Combaldieu (France), the Vice-President Max Engels (Netherlands), and the Chairman of the Finance and Budget Committee Paul Hartnack (United Kingdom).

Activities. The Office grants patents, called "European patents." They are valid in the territory of the member States. In 1991, 26,644 European patents were granted. In the same year, 56,000 applications for the grant of European patents were filed. Applications may be filed irrespective of the nationality of the applicant. They may be filed via the PCT, that is, any international application filed under the PCT may ask (also) for the grant of a European patent. Such applications are usually referred to as "Euro/PCT applications." In the single year of 1991, 18.39% of the applications for European patents were Euro/PCT applications. In the same year, there were 22,247 international (PCT) applications and in 21,241 of them a European patent was (also) applied for. This corresponds to 95.47% of the total number of international applications of 1991.

On July 14, 1992, the Office was one of the seven International Searching Authorities and one of the eight International Preliminary Examining Authorities under the PCT. It was also an intergovernmental industrial property organization which had certain functions under the Budapest Treaty.

Cooperation between the European Patent Office and the International Bureau of WIPO. An Agreement on working relations and cooperation was concluded by WIPO and the European Patent Organisation on May 17, 1978.

The cooperation between the Office and the International Bureau has always been close. This is particularly needed in respect of PCT operations. Cooperation is very active also in



President of the European Patent Office from 1977 to 1985:
J. Bob van Benthem

the field of patent documentation and information. In the field of technical assistance to developing countries, cooperation is very generously given by the Office.

As far as patent documentation and information are concerned, the Office participates in the activities of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) as a full member, as any other patent office. It is an active participant in all the meetings (some 20 each year) convened by WIPO under the PCIPI, including the meetings dealing with the revision of the International Patent Classification. The Office is invited also to the meetings of the Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO and to all other meetings of WIPO dealing totally or partly with patents, including the meetings dealing with the proposed WIPO Patent Law Treaty.

On the other hand, the Office invites the International Bureau to most of the meetings (other than some that deal with purely internal matters) it convenes.

Cooperation is also close in the field of CD-ROM products carrying information on patent applications and patents.

As far as technical assistance to developing countries is concerned, the Office has, during the years 1979 to 1991, put 114 of its expert staff members at the disposal of WIPO for advisory and training missions to developing countries. Such missions last an average of 10 days. The expenses of the experts are, in many cases, covered by the Office. The experts

advise the governments on patent administration and information (including computerization) and give lectures and on-the-job training in the developing countries.

The Office has, during the same years, cooperated with WIPO in the holding of seminars on industrial property subjects, mainly on patent documentation, searching and examination, information and administration. Some of these took place in its branch office in The Hague. The courses were held in English, French or Spanish. Some of the courses were open to trainees from any country, others were regional, for example, reserved for Latin American participants. Thirty-four such courses were held between 1979 and 1991. The lecturers were mostly staff members of the Office. Each course lasted an average of two weeks. Two hundred and ninety-nine persons from developing countries underwent the training which is advanced and high level. The travel expenses and subsistence costs of some 90% of the trainees were borne by the Office.

During the same period, the Office received 160 nationals of developing countries for individual training, mainly in patent documentation, searching and examination.

Since 1991, the International Bureau and the Office have, on several occasions, cooperated in giving assistance to European countries which are in the process of changing their economic system from a centrally planned to a free market system.

Profiles of Non-Governmental Organizations

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY (AIPPI)

The International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI; the acronym corresponding to the name of the Association in French: "Association internationale pour la protection de la propriété industrielle") is the oldest and largest non-governmental organization in the field of industrial property. It was founded in Brussels on May 8, 1897, and in October of the same year the first congress was convened in Vienna with subsequent festivities in Budapest.

Membership. Any natural person or legal entity that actively participates or is interested in industrial property protection at the national or international level in his or its professional or scientific activity can become a member of AIPPI. Members may be industrial and commercial enterprises that own industrial property rights, representatives of owners of industrial property rights (whether general lawyers or industrial property attorneys or agents), professors and judges. In 1992, AIPPI had more than 7,000 members in almost 100 countries; the large majority of those members were organized in about 50 national and regional "groups."

Organs. All members of AIPPI are members of the General Assembly, which is responsible for the adoption and modification of the statutes. It meets about every three years in what is called "the Congress of AIPPI."

Decisions on urgent matters can be taken by the Council of Presidents, which consists of the presidents of the national and regional groups, as well as honorary members. The Council meets generally once a year.

The Executive Committee consists of delegates from national and regional groups. The number of the delegates that each group may appoint to the Executive Committee depends on the number of the members of that group. Meetings of the

Executive Committee usually take place at the same time as the Congress and once during the period between two Congresses. The Executive Committee has the task of dealing with AIPPI's substantive work, in particular the adoption of the resolutions and the reports of AIPPI. In addition, the Executive Committee deals with management decisions and elects the officers of AIPPI.

Officers in 1992. The officers, together, form the "Bureau" of AIPPI.

The Bureau directs and supervises the activities of the Association. It has eight members. In 1992, they were the following (they are all lawyers or industrial property attorneys):

Executive President: Joan Clarke (Mrs.) (Ottawa)

Executive Vice-President: Luis Leonardos (Rio de Janeiro)

Secretary General: Martin J. Lutz (Zurich)

Assistant Secretary General: Peter D. Siemsen (Rio de Janeiro)

Reporter General: Geoffroy Gaultier (Paris)

Assistant Reporter General: Bruno Phelip (Paris)

Treasurer General: Joseph A. DeGrandi (Washington)

Assistant Treasurer General: Teartse Schaper (Amsterdam)

The Director General of WIPO on July 14, 1992, Arpad Bogsch, is an honorary member of AIPPI.

Objectives and Activities. AIPPI's objectives are (i) to promote the understanding of the necessity for international protection of industrial property in the broadest sense and of



Secretary General of AIPPI in 1992:
Martin J. Lutz
(since 1986)



Reporter General of AIPPI from 1958 to 1980:
Paul Mathély (France)

other related intellectual property matters (e.g. copyright), and to encourage the further development of the protection of industrial property; (ii) to study and compare existing laws and proposed new laws, with a view to taking steps to perfect and harmonize them; (iii) to work for the development, expansion and improvement of international conventions concerning the protection of industrial property and, in particular, the Paris Convention.

Those objectives are implemented by the study of "questions" and the adoption of resolutions on those questions. Between 1897 and 1992, AIPPI has dealt with some 120 questions. The questions studied in 1992 related, in particular, to the international harmonization of patent and trademark laws, the international protection of industrial designs, geographical indications and biotechnological inventions, protection against unfair competition, trademark licensing and franchising. Resolutions are adopted by the Executive Committee or, in urgent cases, by the Council of Presidents. The Congress of AIPPI, in which all members can participate, discusses the more important draft resolutions.

AIPPI publishes reports of its national and regional groups ("Group Reports") and comparative law studies ("Summary Reports") on questions under study, as well as the minutes of its meetings, together with special reports and the resolutions adopted.

Relations with WIPO. AIPPI has had observer status with WIPO since the establishment of WIPO. AIPPI has been invited to practically all meetings organized by WIPO in the field of industrial property, and AIPPI representatives have attended most of those meetings.

WIPO usually is represented at AIPPI's Congresses, Executive Committee meetings and meetings of the Council of Presidents. The Director General of WIPO usually addresses the Congress and the Executive Committee in their opening sessions. The Director General holds a private meeting in Geneva with the Bureau of AIPPI at least once a year.

Resolutions of AIPPI of direct interest to the work of the International Bureau are published in WIPO's periodicals *Industrial Property* and *La Propriété industrielle*.

INTERNATIONAL LITERARY AND ARTISTIC ASSOCIATION (ALAI)

The International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI; the acronym corresponding to the name of the Association in French: "Association littéraire et artistique internationale") was established in Paris in 1878 at the initiative of the Société des Gens de lettres (Society of Literary Authors).

Membership. Any natural person or legal entity interested in authors' rights, and not at risk of being influenced into taking up positions that are inconsistent with the principles of literary and artistic property, may apply for membership of ALAI. The members are mainly university professors, researchers and private lawyers dealing with copyright, as well as officials of non-governmental organizations administering copyright or otherwise representing the interests of authors and owners of neighboring rights.

In 1992, ALAI had about 1,500 members. In the same year, national groups existed in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (19). Individual members came from Argentina, Japan, Poland, Senegal, South Africa and Tunisia (6).

Organs. The Congress, to which the entire membership is invited, is held in every second year.

"Study Days" are held in those years in which no Congress is held.

The General Assembly, to which all members are invited, is held yearly and deals with the Association's program and finances.

The Executive Committee, composed of the representatives of national groups and of individual members, meets at least twice a year and transacts current business.

The decisions of the Executive Committee are carried out by the Officers who, together, form "the Bureau."

Officers in 1992. In 1992, the Bureau consisted of the following:

President: Georges Koumantos (Greece)



President of ALAI in 1992:
George Koumantos
(since 1981)

Vice-Presidents: Herman Cohen Jehoram (Netherlands), Gunnar Karnell (Sweden), William Cornish (United Kingdom), Adolf Dietz (Germany) and Victor Nabhan (Canada)

Secretary General: André Françon (France)

Treasurer: Denise Gaudel (Mrs.) (France)

The Director General of WIPO on July 14, 1992, Arpad Bogsch, is an honorary member of ALAI.

Objectives and Activities. ALAI maintains continuous vigilance over the whole range of problems which literary and artistic property poses in the contemporary world, where technological progress constantly changes the conditions for the exploitation of works of authorship. Its Executive Committee deals at each of its meetings with current problems. The Congresses examine fundamental themes regarding authors' rights and particular problems are dealt with in the Study Days in the light of the laws of all the countries represented in ALAI membership. ALAI regularly publishes the results of its work in volumes which constitute an important source for the study of current developments in the field of copyright.

Relations with WIPO. ALAI played an important role in the preparatory work leading to the birth in 1886 of the Berne Convention. It also participated in the deliberations leading to the various revisions of the Berne Convention.

ALAI has had observer status with WIPO since the establishment of WIPO.

ALAI has been invited to practically all meetings organized by WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights or dealing with general questions of the protection of intellectual property, and ALAI representatives have attended most of those meetings.

WIPO is usually represented in the Congresses, Study Days and Executive Committee meetings of ALAI. The Director General of WIPO holds a private meeting in Geneva with the President and the Secretary General of ALAI at least once a year.

Resolutions of ALAI of direct interest to the work of the International Bureau are published in WIPO's periodicals *Copyright* and *Le Droit d'auteur*.



Secretary General of ALAI in 1992:
André Françon
(since 1972)

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ATTORNEYS (FICPI)

The International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI; the acronym corresponding to the name of the Federation in French: "Fédération internationale des conseils en propriété industrielle") was founded in 1906.

Membership. Only industrial property attorneys and agents in private practice can become members of FICPI. In 1992, FICPI had more than 2,500 members in some 60 countries. In most of them, FICPI has a national section. In countries not having national sections, members of FICPI are called individual members.

Organs. FICPI holds a Congress about every three years. All members of FICPI are invited to Congresses.

FICPI is administered by an Executive Committee composed of delegations of the national sections. The Executive Committee generally meets once a year.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee is the President of FICPI.

The following are the Commissions of FICPI: Study and Work Commission ("Commission d'étude et de travail," abbreviated CET), Documentation, Office Organization and Communication Commission (DOC), Admissions Commission, Contact Commission, Statutes Commission, Professional Ethics Commission, and Publications Commission. The Study and Work Commission deals with the preparation of comments and draft resolutions concerning issues of industrial property legislation and treaties which are of interest to FICPI. The DOC Commission deals with the questions concerning interface between Patent Offices and members of the profession on the one hand, and among the offices of the members of the profession on the other hand. FICPI also has a "Community Secretariat" which cultivates contacts of those national sections which are in countries members of the European Communities with various organs of the European Communities.

Officers in 1992. The officers of FICPI are elected by the Executive Committee for terms of three years. They are all industrial property attorneys. In 1992, they were the following:

President: Helmut Sonn (Vienna)



President of FICPI in 1992:
Helmut Sonn
(since 1991)

Vice-President: Peter Puchberger (Vienna)

Secretary General: Francis Ahner (Paris)

Assistant Secretary General: Delfina Fiammenghi (Mrs.) (Rome)

Treasurer General: Pierre François Héritier (Basel)

The Director General of WIPO on July 14, 1992, Arpad Bogisch, is an honorary member of FICPI.

Objectives and Activities. It is the objective of FICPI to enhance international cooperation within the profession of industrial property attorneys in private practice, particularly by promoting the exchange of information and by facilitating professional relations among FICPI's members. FICPI also has the objective of securing the integrity and dignity of its members and keeping on the highest level the standards of the profession of industrial property attorneys in private practice. Finally, FICPI expresses its opinion with respect to proposed international treaties and national legislation. FICPI's opinions are expressed, in particular, in the form of resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee. They are brought to the attention of the governments and intergovernmental organizations concerned, in particular, through the participation of FICPI representatives in meetings organized by governments and intergovernmental organizations.

Relations with WIPO. FICPI has had observer status with WIPO since the establishment of WIPO. It has been invited to practically all meetings organized by WIPO in the field of industrial property, and FICPI representatives have attended most of those meetings, in particular, those concerning the international harmonization of industrial property laws and the registration systems administered by WIPO.

FICPI has invited WIPO to be represented in its Congresses, and WIPO has been regularly represented in them. The Director General of WIPO usually addresses the Congress in its opening session. The Director General holds a private meeting in Geneva with the officers of FICPI at least once a year.

Resolutions of FICPI of direct interest to the work of the International Bureau are published in WIPO's periodicals *Industrial Property* and *La Propriété industrielle*.



President of FICPI from 1975 to 1978:
Alberto Elzaburu

Facts and Figures Concerning the International Bureau 1967–1992

This part contains data concerning the staff, the finances and various activities of the International Bureau from July 14, 1967, to July 14, 1992. The data are not complete but cover a broad range which should allow the reader to have a very concrete picture of the first 25 years of WIPO.

The data are grouped into nine chapters (A to I) and seven of them are divided into two to 18 subchapters. They are the following:

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 - A.3 Staff Members of the International Bureau on July 14, 1992
 - A.4 Distribution of the Staff of the International Bureau According to Nationality, Category and Sex on July 14, 1967, and July 14, 1992
 - A.5 Organigram of the International Bureau on July 14, 1967
 - A.6 Organigram of the International Bureau on July 14, 1992
 - A.7 Presidents of the BIRPI/WIPO Staff Association

- B. *Income and Expenditure of the International Bureau in 1967 and 1991*

- C. *Meetings Organized by BIRPI/WIPO (July 14, 1967, to July 14, 1992)*
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 - C.4 Meetings of the Permanent Committees and their Subsidiary Bodies
 - C.5 Meetings Concerning International Classifications
 - C.6 Other Selected Meetings

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 - D.2 Non-Governmental Organizations

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 - F.11 Commentaries
 - F.12 Manuals
 - F.13 Model Laws
 - F.14 Glossaries
 - F.15 Commemorative Books
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 - I.2 Standards and Recommendations (Status on July 14, 1992)

A.
STAFF

A.1 THE DEPUTY DIRECTORS GENERAL OF WIPO

1970 – 1992



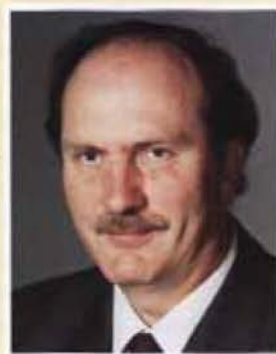
Klaus Pfanner
(Federal Republic of Germany)
September 28, 1974, to August 28, 1986



Lev Kostikov
(Soviet Union)
January 30, 1982, to February 29, 1992



Ketty-Lina Liguer-Laubhouet
(Côte d'Ivoire)
April 5, 1975, to December 31, 1980



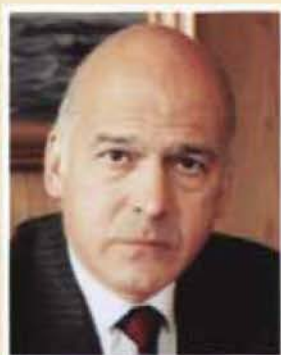
Alfons Schäfers
(Federal Republic of Germany)
March 1, 1987, to November 30, 1990



Felix Sviridov
(Soviet Union)
November 9, 1975, to October 31, 1981



Shahid Alikhan
(India)
Since May 10, 1988



Marino Porzio
(Chile)
January 1, 1981, to May 12, 1987



François Curchod
(France and Switzerland)
Since December 1, 1991

A.2 STAFF MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

ON

JULY 14, 1967

<i>Director:</i>	Georg H.C. Bodenhausen
<i>Deputy Directors:</i>	Arpad Bogsch Charles-Louis Magnin
<i>Director of Division:</i>	Ross Woodley
<i>"P"-Graded Staff:</i>	Roberto Alves de Sousa, Bernard A. Armstrong, Carlos de Benito-Borras, Gillian Davies (Miss), Léon Egger, Isabel Grandchamp (Mrs.), Albert Jaccard, Claude Kindler, John Lamb, Emile Margot, Claude Masouyé, Ivan Morozov, Jane Nehmert (Mrs.), Klaus Pfanner, Henri Rossier, Isabel Soutter (Mrs.), Mihailo Stojanović, Roland Walther, Richard Wipf, Mireille Zarb (Miss). (20)
<i>"G"-Graded Staff:</i>	Sylviane Barilaro (Miss), Christiane Baud (Mrs.), Jacqueline Baud (Mrs.), Andrée Bernillon (Mrs.), Rosemary Bourgeois (Mrs.), Tony Casutt, Victor Cavin, Mireille Currat (Miss), Andrée Damond (Mrs.), Roger Dexters, Salvatore di Palma, Ursula Dowley (Miss), Jacqueline Dubreuil (Mrs.), Jean-Pierre Dutoit, Solange Freymond (Mrs.), Germaine Grab (Mrs.), Henri Graf, Jacqueline Huber (Mrs.), Renée Humbert (Miss), Laura Janin-Keist (Mrs.), Laraine Kenney (Miss), Michel Lagnieu, Gérard Maisonneuve, Marie-Thérèse Mangeat (Mrs.), Ginette Mazel (Mrs.), Liane Mehlhorn (Miss), Simon Morand, Edwige Perelli (Miss), Chantal Pidoux (Miss), Odette Pillonel (Mrs.), Josette Prielaida (Mrs.), Henri Pugin, Eliane Riond (Miss), Paulette Rossier (Mrs.), Denise Rusca (Miss), Emile Schaechtelin, Gabriel Schnewly, Janine Siggen (Mrs.), Colette Stauffer (Mrs.), Thérèse Tappy (Mrs.), Jean Thoma, Vincent Terbois, Rudolf Unterkircher, Anne-Marie Velzy (Miss), Christine Vuilleuimer (Mrs.), André Wetzler, Paul Wetzler, Sylla Zeender (Mrs.), Monique Zosso (Mrs.). (49)

A.3 STAFF MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

ON

JULY 14, 1992





Mougamadou Abidine
FR, 1987



Anita Addae (Miss)
GH, 1985



Giuseppe Adella
IT, 1977



Paulo Agostinho
PT, 1990



Jean-Jacques Agué
CI, 1990



Anil Ahluwalia
IN, 1984



Taïeb Akremi
TN, 1990



Shahid Alikhan
IN, 1976



Véronique Allagnat (Miss)
FR, 1989



Dominique Alléguede
(Mrs.), FR, 1990



Raymond Andary
LB, 1975



Patrick Andrews
GB, 1970



Jean Anticevic (Mrs.)
US, 1977



Patience Appiah (Miss)
GH, 1991



Rosalina Arganoza (Mrs.)
PH, 1991



Patrick Asseeff
FR, 1981



Audrey Aumont (Mrs.)
FR, 1980



Myriam Aziza (Miss)
FR, 1990



Ludwig Baeumer
DE, 1968



Tamara Bagratiou de
Moukhrani (Miss), FR, 1991



Annie Bailleul (Mrs.)
FR, 1990



Ann Bardini (Mrs.)
GB, 1990



Isabelle Bargier (Miss)
FR, 1991



David Barnes
AU, 1987



Jean-Luc Baron
FR, 1985



Monique Baroni (Mrs.)
FR, 1982



Busso Bartels
DE, 1979



Ghislaine Begue (Miss)
FR, 1989



Gijsbertus Beijer
NL, 1985



Nicole Belâich (Mrs.)
FR, 1980



Eugenia Beltrán (Miss)
AR, 1986



Jean-Pierre Berlioz
FR, 1978



Christian Bernard
FR, 1990



France Bernard (Mrs.)
FR, 1977



Isabelle Bernard (Mrs.)
FR, 1983



Germaine Bernaz-Ciclet
(Mrs.), FR, 1972



Andrée Bernillon (Mrs.)
FR, 1976



Maryvonne Berthelet
(Mrs.), CH, 1973



Sabine Berthier (Miss)
FR, 1990



Marie Bigeault (Mrs.)
FR, 1991



Jenö Bobrovsky
HU, 1991



Arpad Bogsch
US, 1963



Agnès Bonnavent (Miss)
FR, 1987



Françoise Bosson (Miss)
FR, 1990



Daniel Bouchez
FR, 1973



Thierry Bouquet
FR, 1991



Juliette Bourdat (Miss)
FR, 1986



Ursula Bourdin (Mrs.)
CH, 1981



Maurice Bouselain
FR, 1991



Isabelle Bouillon (Miss)
FR, 1990



Jean-Marie Bouyer
FR, 1989



Jocelyne Braghi (Mrs.)
FR, 1980



Ricardo Bravo
PE, 1990



Mireille Briffod Nasser
(Mrs.), CH, 1976



Idhir Britel
FR, 1991



Sylvie Brouart (Miss)
FR, 1991



Catherine Brousse (Mrs.)
FR, 1987



Marie-France Brusa (Miss)
FR, 1989



Cécilia Cameron (Miss)
GB, 1987



Michèle Capelli (Mrs.)
FR, 1988



Christine Carrié (Miss)
FR, 1990



Ragnhild Carrier (Mrs.)
DK, 1973



Gisèle Carroz (Mrs.)
CH, 1989



Patrick Cartant
FR, 1988



Elisabeth Cassiau (Miss)
FR, 1976



Diane Chadarevian (Miss)
SY, 1991



Abdelhak Chaïeb
DZ, 1990



David Chambers
GB, 1991



Monique Chambolle
(Mrs.), FR, 1991



Mawunu Chapman Nyaho
(Ms.), GH, 1977



Natalie Chilikine (Mrs.)
RU, 1992



Carlos Claa
AR, 1973



Paul Claus
BE, 1969



Frédéric Clavel
FR, 1986



Yolande Coeckelbergs
(Mrs.), BE, 1983



Silvia Collacott (Miss)
GB, 1990



Christine Collard (Mrs.)
FR, 1982



Debra Collier (Mrs.)
GB, 1987



Chantal Combaz (Miss)
FR, 1991



Miguel Corbeira
ES, 1990



Sheila Cornish (Mrs.)
GB, 1977



Pietro Corvaro
CH, 1970



Luis Costa
CL, 1980



Gérard Coudrier
FR, 1986



Marika Coutier (Mrs.)
GB, 1986



Bruce Cox
US, 1992



Aldo Cruz
PE, 1990



François Curchod
CH, 1973



Eric Dalla Valle
FR, 1990



Andrée Damond (Mrs.)
CH, 1960



Anne Daval (Miss)
FR, 1968



Véra Davis (Mrs.)
BE, 1979



Susan De Michiel (Miss)
IT, 1991



Nadia Deif (Mrs.)
EG, 1980



Denise Delaune (Mrs.)
FR, 1972



Martine Demottaz (Mrs.)
FR, 1982



Raymonde Derqué (Miss)
FR, 1984



Sylvie Deschamps-
Asomani (Mrs.), FR, 1990



Marie-José Devillard
(Mrs.), FR, 1972



Salvatore Di Palma
IT, 1967



Luis Diez-Canseco
PE, 1991



Sylvie Diot (Mrs.)
FR, 1991



Michèle Disch (Mrs.)
FR, 1978



Bernard Dondenne
FR, 1974



Muriel Dondenne (Mrs.)
FR, 1976



Pascale Driessens (Miss)
FR, 1975



Agnès Duchâtel (Mrs.)
FR, 1989



Patrick Dufour
FR, 1991



Christine Dujordil (Miss)
FR, 1991



Aimée Dunn (Miss)
FR, 1989



Guy Eckstein
BE, 1978



Julie English (Miss)
GB, 1990



Irmgard Enz (Mrs.)
CH, 1976



Octavio Espinosa
PE, 1979



Adèle Fankhauser (Mrs.)
CH, 1971



Philippe Favatier
FR, 1986



Carlos Fernandez-
Ballesteros, UY, 1986



Anne Feuillasier (Miss)
FR, 1990



Mihály Ficsor
HU, 1985



Brett Fitzgerald
US, 1991



Brigitte Fontugne (Mrs.)
FR, 1975



Margret Fourné-Godbersen
(Mrs.), DE, 1990



Elfriede Fraccaroli (Mrs.)
DE, 1976



Pascale Fréjafon (Mrs.)
FR, 1989



Laurence Gallay (Miss)
FR, 1988



Pierre Gascou
FR, 1982



Fabienne Gateau (Miss)
FR, 1990



René Gattone
FR, 1973



Erika Geiger (Miss)
CH, 1970



Jean Geranton
FR, 1991



Daniel Gervais
CA, 1992



Sheila Ginger (Mrs.)
GB, 1988



Santo Giorgio Giorgi
IT, 1974



Marie-Claude Goddet
(Mrs.), FR, 1989



Antonia Gomez (Mrs.)
ES, 1989



Henri-Charles Goossens
FR, 1990



Carlotta Graffigna (Mrs.)
IT, 1985



Paulette Grare (Mrs.)
FR, 1973



Christian Grassioulet
FR, 1971



Christa Grebing (Miss)
DE, 1980



Danièle Grguric (Mrs.)
FR, 1975



Arlette Groppi (Mrs.)
CH, 1982



Clímaco Gualdón-Rojas
CO, 1986



Cécile Guerrier (Miss)
FR, 1991



Marie-Thérèse Guette
(Mrs.), FR, 1974



Janine Guillaume (Mrs.)
CH, 1980



Marie-Noëlle Guillon
(Mrs.), FR, 1980



Alain Guioton
FR, 1985



Jean-Marc Guiramand
FR, 1991



Danielle Gummy (Mrs.)
CH, 1980



Francis Gur y
AU, 1986



Elvire Guy (Mrs.)
FR, 1991



Yumiko Hamano (Miss)
JP, 1984



Doris Hanberk (M s.)
DE, 1981



Bo Hansson
SE, 1973



Patricia Hansson (Mrs.)
GB, 1973



Alan Hargreaves
GB, 1985



John Hawkins
US, 1991



Gisèle Heitz (Mrs.)
FR, 1976



José Luis He ce-Vigil
MX, 1992



Michel Hervé
FR, 1991



Philip Higham
GB, 1978



Jean-Paul Hoebreck
BE, 1988



Ingrid Hours (Mrs.)
NL, 1990



Renée Humbert (Miss)
CH, 1963



Keith Hutchins
GB, 1975



Lydia Huynh (Miss)
FR, 1991



Rita Ianna (Miss)
FR, 1971



Bernard Ibos
FR, 1987



Laurence Ibos (Mrs.)
FR, 1989



Kamil Idris
SD, 1982



Alfredo Ilardi
IT, 1973



Romano Imperio
IT, 1983



Aldo Iorio
IT, 1991



Monique Ivanovsky (Mrs.)
FR, 1980



Monica Jacono (Miss)
IT, 1984



Patricia Jallane (Mrs.)
FR, 1991



Zahir Jamal
TZ, 1992



Agneta Jean-Prost (Mrs.)
SE, 1979



Irène Jendrysiak (Mrs.)
FR, 1968



Evelyne Jordan-Meille
(Miss), FR, 1990



Valérie Jouvin (Miss)
FR, 1992



Eliane Julen (Mrs.)
CH, 1979



Raissa Kalinina (Mrs.)
RU, 1990



Alkiviadis Kalombratsos
GR, 1977



Marc Kaufmann
CH, 1971



Aly-Bey Kecherid
DZ, 1970



Thomas Keefer
CA, 1981



Mohamed Khadhraoui
TN, 1975



Iwona Kielpinska (Mrs.)
FR, 1990



Naoshi Kijima
JP, 1991



Paulette Kippelen (Mrs.)
FR, 1974



Maria Kirchner (Mrs.)
PT, 1990



Helen Kirlman (Mrs.)
GB, 1986



Norbert Kopp
FR, 1990



Munidasa Kotalawala
LK, 1979



Nicole Kraft (Mrs.)
CH, 1975



Jeanine Lagniaz (Mrs.)
CH, 1992



Michel Lagnieu
FR, 1966



Fabienne Lampis (Mrs.)
FR, 1990



Rosa Landecy (Mrs.)
FR, 1987



Olga Landinez (Miss)
CO, 1990



Mareile Langsdorff-
Breitenbach (Mrs.), DE, 1988



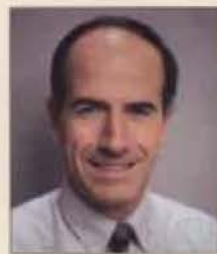
Marie-Noëlle Laplace
(Mrs.), FR, 1980



Beatriz Largo (Miss)
CH, 1990



Ana Maria Larrea (Mrs.)
CH, 1991



Yves Le Borgne
FR, 1988



Armelle Le Theix (Mrs.)
FR, 1987



Gust Ledakis
US, 1971



Martine Lee (Mrs.)
FR, 1979



Christine Leignier (Mrs.)
FR, 1982



Jaime Leitão
PT, 1970



Julio Leitão
PT, 1981



Nicole Levy (Mrs.)
CH, 1978



Li Jiahao
CN, 1985



Françoise Lindecker (Mrs.)
FR, 1982



Helen Lom (Miss)
US, 1980



Yves Lonergan
GB, 1988



Agnès Loris (Mrs.)
DE, 1987



Louis Maassel
US, 1991



Bruno Machado
FR, 1972



Michel Maire
FR, 1990



Gérard Maisonneuve
FR, 1964



Jean-Luc Maisonneuve
FR, 1989



Andrés Makadi
HU, 1990



Mikhail Makarov
RU, 1990



Laurent Manderieux
FR, 1986



Solange Mangelmann
(Mrs.), FR, 1992



Chantal Marle-Lasserre
(Mrs.) FR, 1990



Jessie Marshall (Mrs.)
US, 1992



Catherine Martinez (Miss)
FR, 1988



Mercedes Martinez Dozal
(Miss), MX, 1988



Daniela Maschio (Miss)
FR, 1991



Carole Mason (Mrs.)
FR, 1991



Patrick Masouyé
FR, 1986



Catherine Massetti (Mrs.)
FR, 1980



Michelle Matt (Miss)
GB, 1991



Pierre Maugué
FR, 1968



Ginette Mazel (Mrs.)
CH, 1959



Pauline McCreadie (Mrs.)
GB, 1974



Rosina Meach (Mrs.)
IT, 1988



Jean Médina
FR, 1990



Barbara Meighan de Gibbs
(Mrs.), HN, 1980



Amelia Mendoza-Ortega
(Mrs.), PH, 1980



Victoria Menezes (Miss)
GB, 1982



Claire-Lise Milner (Mrs.)
CH, 1975



Abdellatif Mjoun
MA, 1990



Geertje Moelijker (Miss)
NL, 1979



Pascal Monllor
FR, 1977



Sylvie Monnier (Mrs.)
FR, 1983



Marie-France Montagnier-
Milcent (Mrs.), FR, 1980



Farid Montasser
EG, 1969



Michel Morel
FR, 1981



Masayuki Mori
JP, 1992



Amalia Moriaud (Mrs.)
FR, 1986



Bernard Mossaz
CH, 1989



Vladimir Moujjevlev
RU, 1990



Fleurette Moyne-Picard
(Mrs.), FR, 1973



Kiwa Mpay
ZR, 1991



Akihiro Nakamura
JP, 1991



Anne-Marie Nallet (Miss)
FR, 1978



José Navarro-Rodríguez
PE, 1990



Francisca Navas del Monte
(Mrs.), ES, 1980



Marlaine Nessi (Mrs.)
CH, 1991



Erik Nettel
AT, 1991



Antoni Neusser
PL, 1980



Nguyen Quang Hao
VN, 1969



Madeleine Nicollet (Mrs.)
FR, 1974



Ophélie Nilsvang (Mrs.)
FR, 1984



Herman Ntchatcho
CM, 1991



Nicola Obez (Mrs.)
GB, 1980



Susan Olesen (Mrs.)
GB, 1977



Geoffrey Onyeama
NG, 1985



Richard Owens
US, 1991



Véronique Pacaud (Mrs.)
FR, 1990



Lois Palis (Mrs.)
US, 1989



Julienne Panchard (Mrs.)
CH, 1979



Lazaro Pary
BO, 1980



Marco Pautasso
IT, 1983



Carole Péan (Miss)
FR, 1992



Luigi Pennacchioli
IT, 1985



José Pereira
ES, 1986



Denise Pereiras (Mrs.)
FR, 1988



Ignacio Pérez-Fernández
ES, 1976



Jean-Luc Perrin
FR, 1987



Anne Perry (Mrs.)
FR, 1980



Michele Petey (Mrs.)
GB, 1990



Carl Phillips
GB, 1989



Barbara Piderit (Mrs.)
US, 1986



Chantal Pidoux (Mrs.)
CH, 1964



Marie-Caroline Pierre
(Miss), FR, 1984



Manouri Pike (Miss)
GB, 1991



Annamma Pillet (Mrs.)
CH, 1980



Odette Pillonel (Mrs.)
CH, 1960



Eugène Poilane
FR, 1990



Barbara Polier (Mrs.)
CH, 1975



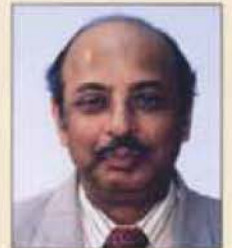
Edith Potyka (Miss)
AT, 1976



Herbert Preclik
AT, 1991



Danielle Python (Mrs.)
FR, 1972



Maqbool Qayoom
PK, 1968



James Quashie-Idun
GH, 1979



Rékia Raissi (Miss)
MA, 1990



Lalao Rakotomalala (Mrs.)
MG, 1989



Bernard Rauber
CH, 1990



Boris Rausser
CH, 1982



Carolyn Rayment (Mrs.)
GB, 1990



Corinne Regard (Mrs.)
FR, 1986



Imelda Rehs (Mrs.)
CH, 1979



Joséfina Repond (Mrs.)
CH, 1969



Maria Pilar Rey Lana
(Miss), ES, 1987



Rosemary Ribes (Mrs.)
GB, 1975



Helen Ricard (Mrs.)
GB, 1986



Eliane Rioud (Miss)
CH, 1961



Allan Roach
AU, 1990



Paul Robert
FR, 1974



Marion Robertson (Mrs.)
GB, 1983



Alejandro Roca Campaña
CU, 1991



Frederico Rodrigues
CH, 1972



Eric Roguet
FR, 1989



Franciane Rosedel (Mrs.)
FR, 1990



James Rossi
US, 1990



Pietro Rossi
IT, 1983



Anne-Elvire Rotta (Miss)
FR, 1990



Carlos Roy
CH, 1990



Malcolm Royles
GB, 1985



André Rozen
CH, 1980



Ernesto Rubio
UY, 1983



Sherif Saadallah
EG, 1992



Narendra Sabharwal
IN, 1991



Patricia Sacchi (Mrs.)
FR, 1979



Antonio Sagarrinaga
ES, 1974



Jean Sagiati (Mrs.)
GB, 1974



Béatrice Saint-Marcel
(Miss), FR, 1973



Hortensia Santiago (Miss)
FR, 1990



Eugénia Santos (Mrs.)
PT, 1984



Ricardo Saterler
CL, 1989



Sonja Schilling (Miss)
DE, 1989



Anne Schneider (Mrs.)
CH, 1970



Heidi Schrott (Mrs.)
US, 1992



Caroline Schwab (Mrs.)
CH, 1982



Linda Schwarz (Miss)
NL, 1977



Jacques Schweizer
CH, 1972



Eliane Seinet (Mrs.)
CH, 1969



Jaime Sevilla
PH, 1986



Mary Sheehy (Miss)
IE, 1991



Pierre Sihlé
FR, 1983



Nathalie Simonnet (Miss)
FR, 1990



Marjorie Simpson (Miss)
GB, 1973



Anil Sinha
IN, 1989



Martine Sinner (Miss)
CH, 1979



Gilbert Skowronski
FR, 1978



Mary Slater (Mrs.)
IE, 1977



Henri Spagnolo
CH, 1989



Wolfgang Starein
DE, 1989



Thérèse Stassin (Miss)
BE, 1974



Alba Steiner (Mrs.)
GB, 1992



Petronella Steunenberg
(Mrs.), NL, 1984



Guy Sturges
GB, 1980



Khamis Suedi
TZ, 1990



Jutaporn Sünder (Mrs.)
TH, 1992



Anuradha Swaminathan
(Miss), IN, 1976



Yolanda Tablante (Miss)
PH, 1992



Giovanni Tagnani
IT, 1978



Tao Junying (Mrs.)
CN, 1991



Marie-Claude Taylor
(Mrs.), FR, 1984



Marie-Paule Theunissen
(Mrs.), BE, 1980



Ibrahim Thiam
SN, 1968



Serge Thobie
FR, 1991



Philip Thomas
AU, 1990



Dilette Thompson (Miss)
BS, 1990



Lai Yoke Thong (Miss)
SG, 1992



Ramón Tirador
ES, 1978



Meredith Toillion (Miss)
US, 1989



Vitaly Trousov
RU, 1985



Yuji Tsuruya
JP, 1990



Elaine Turner (Mrs.)
IE, 1988



Sylvi Unnervik (Mrs.)
DE, 1990



Rudolf Unterkircher
AT, 1966



Claude Utiger
CH, 1971



Henry Valarino
GB, 1980



Chantal Vallot (Mrs.)
FR, 1990



Jeannie Valvo (Mrs.)
FR, 1977



Mirjam van Straten (Miss)
NL, 1990



Rodrigo Vázquez
CL, 1982



Rémy Verdan
CH, 1980



Inngard Verdier (Mrs.)
US, 1992



Jacques Virales
FR, 1989



Claire Vitte (Miss)
FR, 1992



Anna von Schleussner
(Mrs.), DE, 1981



Peter Vorburger
CH, 1978



Bengt Wågensjö
SE, 1990



Anny Walenda (Mrs.)
CH, 1981



Anne Walshe (Miss)
IE, 1990



Patrick Walt
FR, 1988



Wang Binying (Miss)
CN, 1992



Wang Zhengfa
CN, 1992



Richard Watt
GB, 1982



Paul Wetzel
DE, 1967



Pyu Pyu Win (Miss)
BU, 1982



Klaus-Peter Wittig
DE, 1986



Dominique Woirhaye
(Mrs.), FR, 1982



Catherine Wolff (Miss)
FR, 1991



Mark Woodall
GB, 1987



Clive Woodford
GB, 1985



Daniel Ybarra
UY, 1986



Vladimir Yossifov
BG, 1981



Geoffrey Yu
SG, 1981



Judith Zahra (Mrs.)
DE, 1983



Sylla Zeender (Mrs.)
CH, 1966



Dominique Zollet (Mrs.)
FR, 1981



Serguei Zotine
RU, 1986

A.4 DISTRIBUTION OF THE STAFF
OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU
ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY, CATEGORY AND SEX
ON
JULY 14, 1967, AND JULY 14, 1992

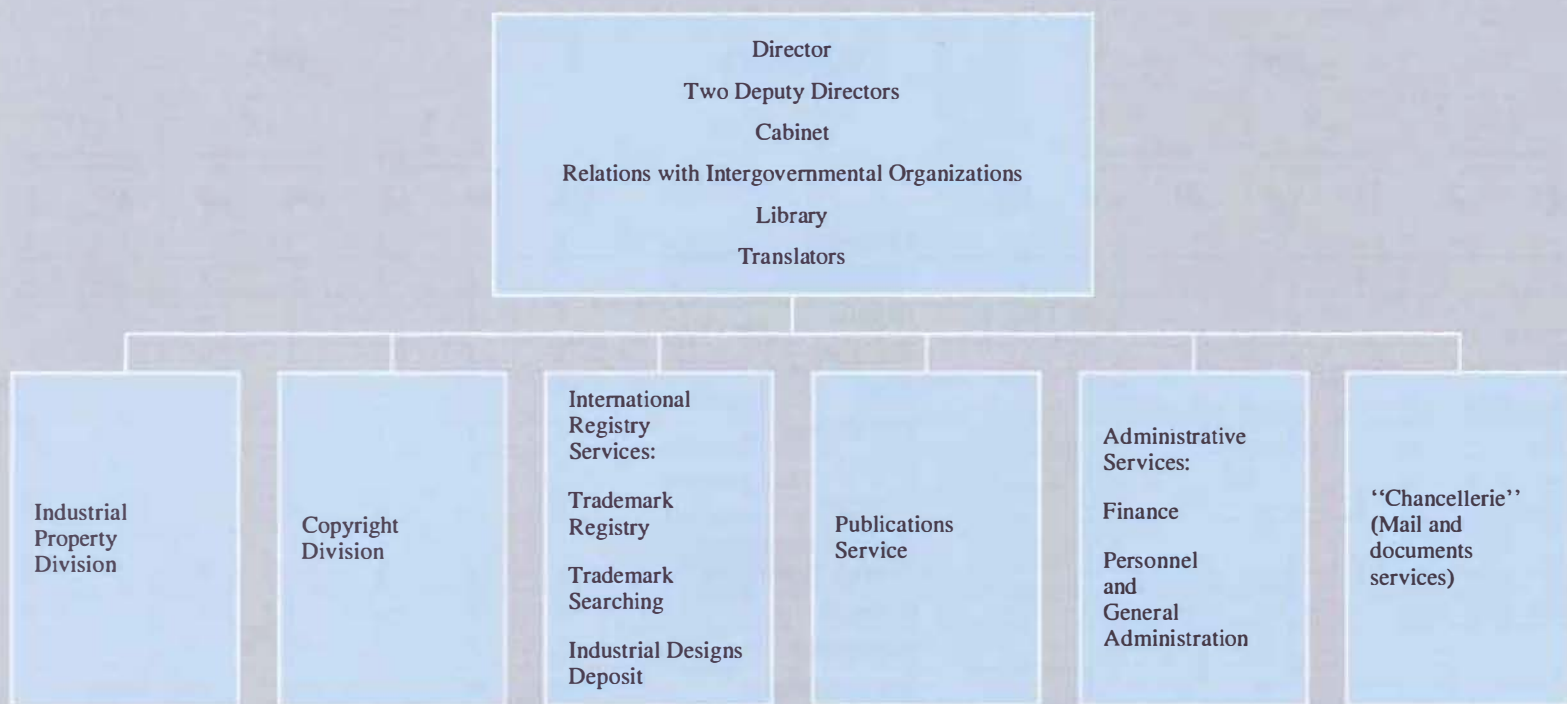
1967							COUNTRY	1992						
G		P		T		GT		T		P		G		
M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	
							Algeria	2	2	-	1	-	1	-
							Argentina	2	1	1	1	-	-	1
							Australia	4	4	-	3	-	1	-
1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Austria	4	3	1	3	-	-	1
							Bahamas	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Belgium	7	3	4	3	-	-	4
							Bolivia	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
							Bulgaria	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
							Cameroon	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
							Canada	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
							Chile	3	3	-	1	-	2	-
							China	3	1	2	1	1	-	1
							Colombia	2	1	1	-	-	1	1
							Côte d'Ivoire	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
							Cuba	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
							Denmark	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
							Egypt	3	2	1	1	-	1	1
2	5	3	1	5	6	11	France	153	48	105	22	8	26	97
1	1	1	-	2	1	3	Germany	15	5	10	4	4	1	6
							Ghana	4	1	3	1	-	-	3
							Greece	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
							Honduras	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
							Hungary	3	3	-	3	-	-	-
							India	5	4	1	2	1	2	-
-	-	1	-	1	-	1	Ireland	4	-	4	-	-	-	4
1	1	-	-	1	1	2	Italy	14	10	4	6	1	4	3
							Japan	5	4	1	3	-	1	1
							Libya	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
							Madagascar	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
							Mexico	2	1	1	1	1	-	-
							Morocco	2	1	1	-	-	1	1

Abbreviations: G = Category of General Services
P = Category of Professionals and above (Directors, Deputy Directors General)
F = Female
M = Male
T = Total
GT = Grand Total

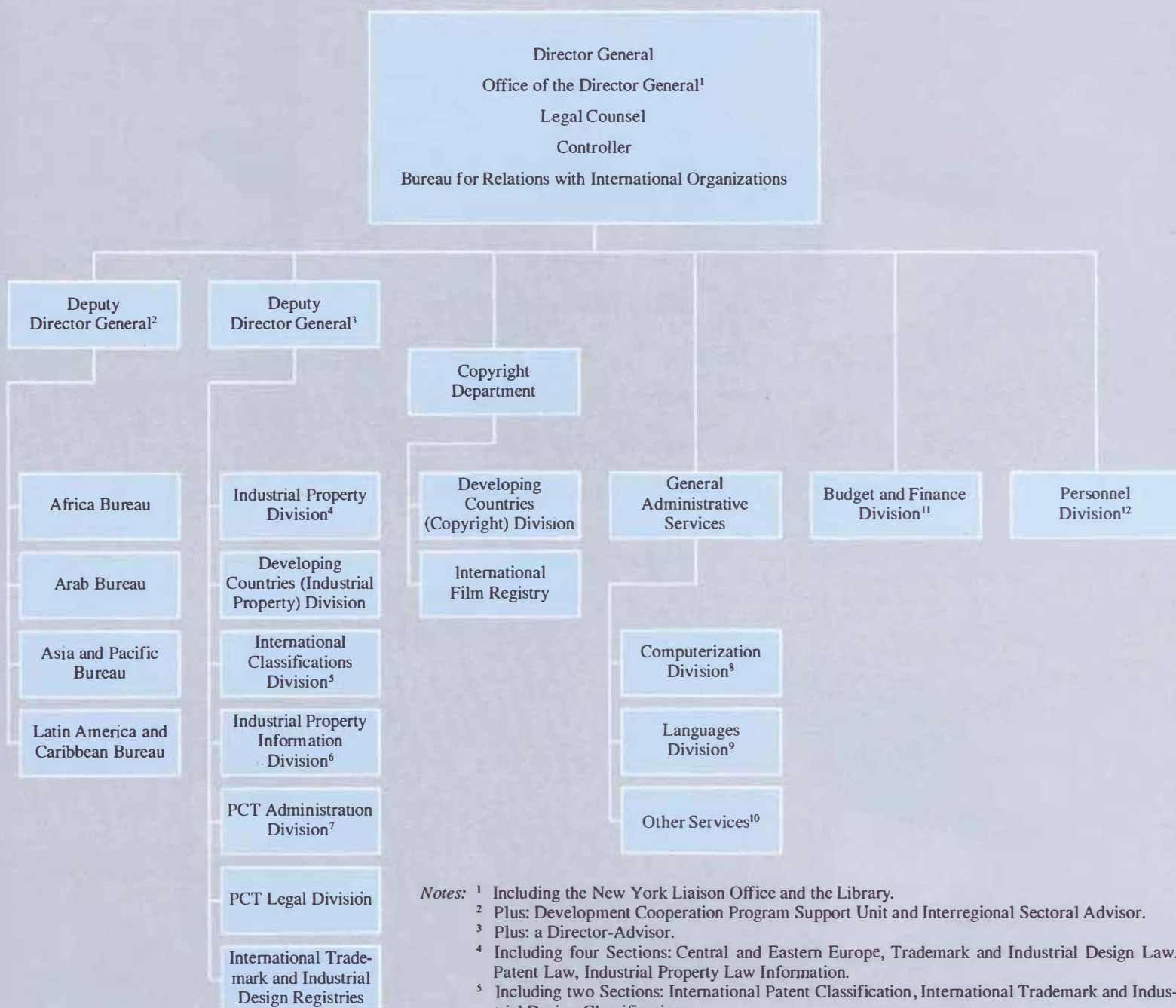
1967							COUNTRY	1992						
G		P		T		GT		GT	T		P		G	
M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F	M	F
-	-	1	-	1	-	1	Myanmar	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	1	-	1	-	1	Netherlands	6	1	5	-	1	1	4
							Nigeria	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
							Pakistan	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
							Peru	5	5	-	2	-	3	-
							Philippines	4	1	3	1	-	-	3
							Poland	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	1	-	1	-	1	Portugal	5	3	2	-	-	3	2
-	-	1	-	1	-	1	Russian Federation (Soviet Union/1967)	6	4	2	4	1	-	1
							Senegal	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
							Singapore	2	1	1	1	-	-	1
-	1	-	-	-	1	1	South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	1	-	1	Spain	8	5	3	2	-	3	3
							Sri Lanka	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
							Sudan	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
							Sweden	3	2	1	2	-	-	1
11	22	6	1	17	23	40	Switzerland	50	14	36	5	6	9	30
							Syria	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
							Thailand	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
							Tunisia	2	2	-	-	-	2	-
-	2	2	2	2	4	6	United Kingdom	37	13	24	11	2	2	22
							United Republic of Tanzania	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
-	-	1	1	1	1	2	United States of America	15	7	8	4	3	3	5
							Uruguay	3	3	-	2	-	1	-
							Viet Nam	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	1	-	1	Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							Zaire	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
17	32	19	5	36	37	73		409	177	232	103	31	74	201
(15 Nationalities)								(56 Nationalities)						

Abbreviations: G = Category of General Services
P = Category of Professionals and above (Directors, Deputy Directors General)
F = Female
M = Male
T = Total
GT = Grand Total

A.5 ORGANIGRAM
OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU
ON
JULY 14, 1967

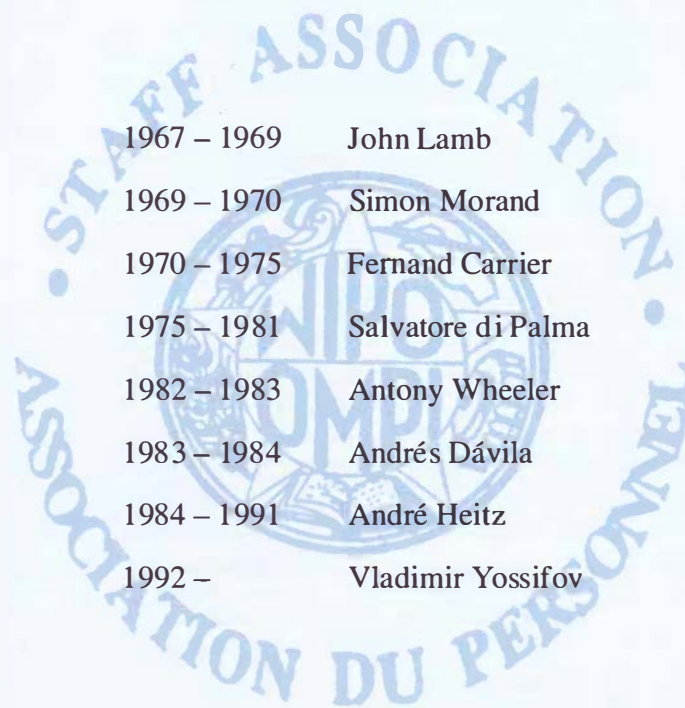


A.6 ORGANIGRAM
OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU
ON
JULY 14, 1992



- Notes: ¹ Including the New York Liaison Office and the Library.
² Plus: Development Cooperation Program Support Unit and Interregional Sectoral Advisor.
³ Plus: a Director-Advisor.
⁴ Including four Sections: Central and Eastern Europe, Trademark and Industrial Design Law, Patent Law, Industrial Property Law Information.
⁵ Including two Sections: International Patent Classification, International Trademark and Industrial Design Classifications.
⁶ Including two Sections: General Information, Developing Countries.
⁷ Including three Sections: Examination, Translation, Publications.
⁸ Including two Sections: General Systems, Special Projects.
⁹ Including the French Translation Section, the Editing Unit, the Editorial Unit, Archives Research.
¹⁰ Including the Buildings Section, the Reproduction Section, the Conference, Communications and Procurement Section and the Publications Sales and Distribution Unit.
¹¹ Including two Sections: Budget and Systems, Finance.
¹² Including the Recruitment Section, the Personnel Entitlements Section, the Pension and Staff Insurance Section and the Social Welfare Officer.

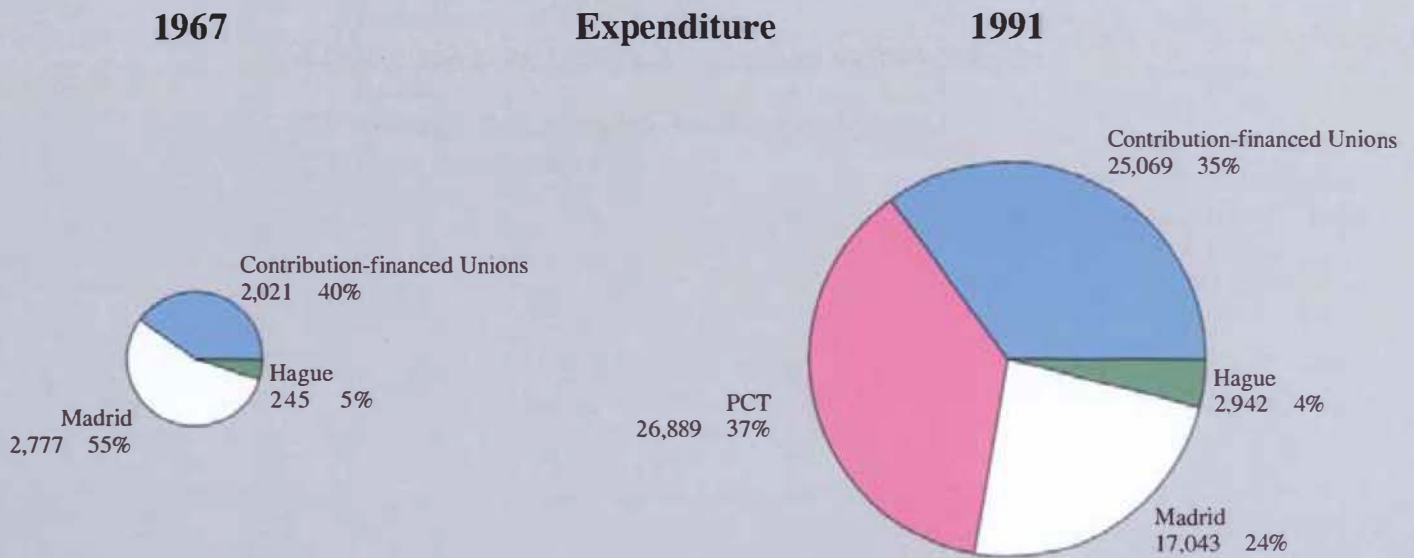
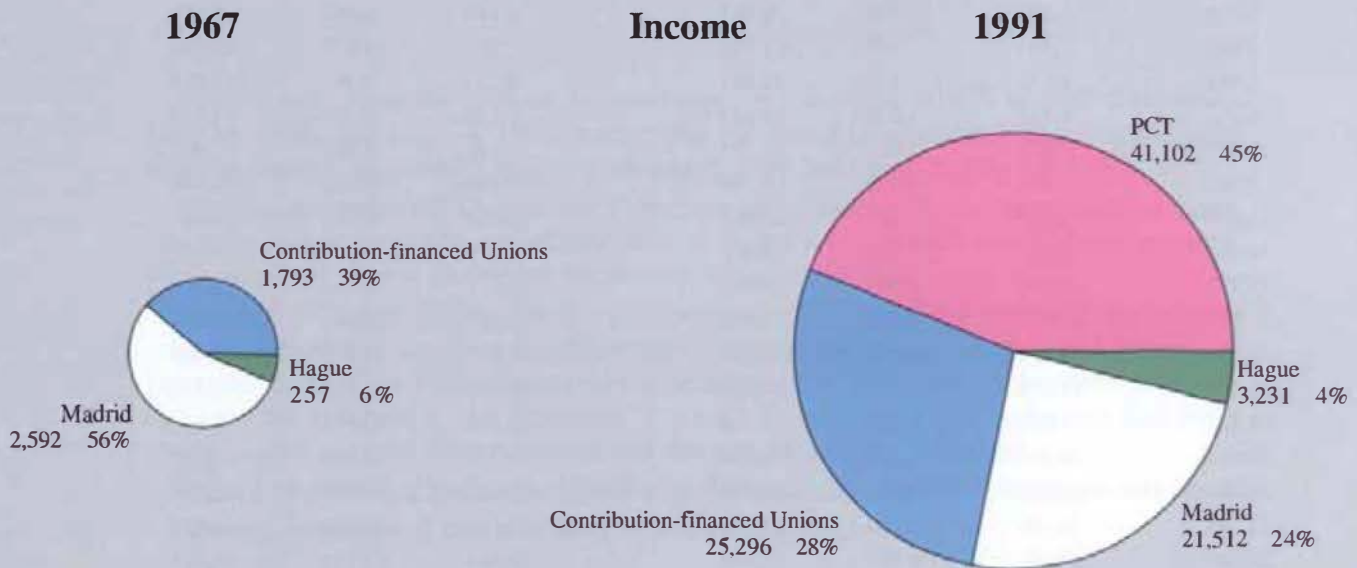
A.7 PRESIDENTS OF THE
BIRPI/WIPO STAFF ASSOCIATION



1967 – 1969	John Lamb
1969 – 1970	Simon Morand
1970 – 1975	Fernand Carrier
1975 – 1981	Salvatore di Palma
1982 – 1983	Antony Wheeler
1983 – 1984	Andrés Dávila
1984 – 1991	André Heitz
1992 –	Vladimir Yossifov

B.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU IN 1967 AND 1991



Note: Figures are in thousands of Swiss francs.
 The Contribution-financed Unions are the Paris, Berne, IPC, Nice, Locarno and Vienna Unions.
 The Fee-financed Unions are the Madrid, Hague and PCT Unions.

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU
BETWEEN 1967 AND 1991**

YEAR	INCOME				EXPENDITURE			RESULT
	<i>Contributions</i>	<i>Fees</i>	■ <i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Staff</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1967	1,597	2,611	455	4,663	3,187	1,867	5,054	-391
1968	2,200	3,110	434	5,744	3,700	2,190	5,890	-146
1969	2,726	4,022	473	7,221	4,336	2,581	6,917	304
1970	3,128	4,345	608	8,081	4,988	3,042	8,030	51
1971	4,211	4,965	708	9,884	6,193	3,462	9,655	229
1972	5,140	5,524	697	11,361	7,315	3,605	10,920	441
1973	5,902	6,152	829	12,883	8,620	4,195	12,815	68
1974	6,752	6,718	1,272	14,742	9,730	4,729	14,459	283
1975	7,899	6,878	1,616	16,393	11,192	5,809	17,001	-608
1976	9,847	7,520	1,422	18,789	13,486	6,010	19,496	-707
1977	12,644	7,956	1,412	22,012	14,030	7,652	21,682	330
1978	14,654	8,662	2,084	25,400	15,319	7,893	23,212	2,188
1979	15,722	9,774	2,268	27,764	16,511	11,584	28,095	-331
1980	17,072	11,852	2,656	31,580	18,590	12,496	31,086	494
1981	16,551	14,264	2,976	33,791	21,043	13,345	34,388	-597
1982	18,252	15,371	4,127	37,750	22,978	13,992	36,970	780
1983	18,322	15,372	4,056	37,750	22,978	13,992	36,970	780
1984	20,037	20,454	4,203	44,694	27,725	15,650	43,375	1,319
1985	20,029	20,454	4,212	44,695	27,725	15,650	43,375	1,320
1986	22,783	26,142	4,722	53,647	30,684	18,130	48,814	4,833
1987	22,800	26,143	4,705	53,648	30,684	18,131	48,815	4,833
1988	22,808	39,066	6,833	68,707	33,142	21,227	54,369	14,338
1989	22,809	39,067	6,832	68,708	33,142	21,228	54,370	14,338
1990	23,917	56,791	11,400	92,108	43,145	29,769	72,914	19,194
1991	23,918	56,792	11,399	92,109	43,146	29,769	72,915	19,194

Note: Figures are in thousands of Swiss francs. Extrabudgetary (UNDP, etc.) income and expenditure are not included.

C.

MEETINGS ORGANIZED

BY BIRPI/WIPO

(July 14, 1967, to July 14, 1992)

This chapter contains lists of the meetings organized by BIRPI or WIPO between July 14, 1967, and July 14, 1992, except that the list of Diplomatic Conferences refers even to those Diplomatic Conferences which were held before July 14, 1967.

The list mentions all Diplomatic Conferences, wherever held. In respect of other meetings, the list mentions only those held at headquarters. If held outside headquarters, such meetings appear under the respective "Country Profile."

The list indicates, in respect of each meeting, the title of the meeting, the year in which the meeting was held and the number of days that the meeting lasted. Where, in the same year, there were two or more meetings of the same body, the month in which the meeting was held is also indicated. For each Diplomatic Conference, the full dates (year, month, day) of the beginning and the conclusion are indicated.

Where two or more bodies met jointly on the same day, the day is counted only once.

The total number of meeting days amounts to 3,942.

Contents

- C.1 Diplomatic Conferences
- C.2 Preparatory Meetings of (Possible) Diplomatic Conferences
- C.3 Meetings of the Governing Bodies and their Subsidiary Committees and Working Groups
- C.4 Meetings of the Permanent Committees and their Subsidiary Bodies
- C.5 Meetings Concerning International Classifications
- C.6 Other Selected Meetings

C.1 DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCES

(1880 – 1991)

This list enumerates the Diplomatic Conferences that adopted or modified treaties administered by WIPO.

The number of meeting days of the Diplomatic Conferences held before July 14, 1967, was 409, whereas those of the Diplomatic Conferences held after July 14, 1967 (up to July 14, 1992), was 357.

(1) *Paris (1880, 1883)*

International Conference for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris, November 4 to 20, 1880, and March 6 to 20, 1883), adopted the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. [32 days]

(2) *Berne (1884, 1885, 1886)*

International Conference for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne, September 8 to 19, 1884, September 7 to 18, 1885, and September 6 to 9, 1886), adopted the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. [28 days]

(3) *Rome (1886)*

International Conference of the Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Rome, April 29 to March 20, 1886), adopted a Protocol to the Paris Convention. [22 days]

(4) *Madrid (1890, 1891)*

Madrid Conference of the Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Madrid, April 1 to 14, 1890, and April 14 and 15, 1891), adopted the Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods, the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and an Interpretative Protocol concerning the Paris Convention. [16 days]

(5) *Paris (1896)*

Paris Conference of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Paris, April 15 to May 4, 1896), adopted the Paris Additional Act and an Interpretative Declaration concerning the Berne Convention. [20 days]

(6) *Brussels (1897 and 1900)*

Brussels Conference of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Brussels, December 1 to 14 1897, and December 11 to 14, 1900), revised the Paris Convention and adopted an Additional Act to the Madrid (Marks) Agreement. [18 days]

(7) *Berlin (1908)*

Berlin Conference of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berlin, October 14 to November 14, 1908), revised the Berne Convention. [32 days]

(8) *Washington (1911)*

Washington Conference of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Washington, May 15 to June 2, 1911), revised the Paris Convention and the Madrid (Marks) and Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreements. [19 days]

(9) *The Hague (1925)*

The Hague Conference of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (The Hague, October 8 to November 6, 1925), revised the Paris Convention and the Madrid (Marks) and Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreements and adopted the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs. [30 days]

(10) *Rome (1928)*

Rome Conference of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Rome, May 7 to June 2, 1928), revised the Berne Convention. [27 days]

(11) *London (1934)*

London Conference of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (London, May 1 to June 2, 1934), revised the Paris Convention and the Madrid (Marks), Madrid (Indications of Source) and Hague Agreements. [33 days]

(12) *Brussels (1948)*

Brussels Conference of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Brussels, June 5 to 26, 1948), revised the Berne Convention. [22 days]

- (13) *Nice (1957)*
Nice Conference of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Nice, June 4 to 15, 1957), revised the Madrid (Marks) Agreement and adopted the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks. [12 days]
- (14) *Lisbon (1958)*
Lisbon Conference of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Lisbon, October 6 to 31, 1958), revised the Paris Convention and the Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreement and adopted the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration. [26 days]
- (15) *The Hague (1960)*
The Hague Conference of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (The Hague, November 14 to 28, 1960), revised the Hague Agreement. [15 days]
- (16) *Rome (1961)*
Diplomatic Conference on the International Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (Rome, October 10 to 26, 1961), adopted the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations. [17 days]
- (17) *Monaco (1961)*
Monaco Diplomatic Conference on the Hague Agreement (Monaco, November 13 to 18, 1961), adopted the Additional Act to the Hague Agreement. [6 days]
- (18) *Stockholm (1967)*
Intellectual Property Conference of Stockholm (Stockholm, June 11 to July 14, 1967), adopted the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and revised the Paris and Berne Conventions and the Madrid (Marks), Madrid (Indications of Source), Hague, Nice and Lisbon Agreements. [34 days]
- (19) *Locarno (1968)*
Locarno Conference for the Purpose of Setting up an International Classification for Industrial Designs (Locarno, October 2 to 8, 1968), adopted the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs. [7 days]
- (20) *Washington (1970)*
Washington Diplomatic Conference on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (Washington, May 25 to June 19, 1970), adopted the Patent Cooperation Treaty. [26 days]
- (21) *Strasbourg (1971)*
Strasbourg Diplomatic Conference on the International Patent Classification (Strasbourg, March 15 to 24, 1971), adopted the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification. [10 days]
- (22) *Paris (1971)*
Paris Diplomatic Conference for the Revision of the Berne Convention (Paris, July 5 to 24, 1971), revised the Berne Convention. [20 days]
- (23) *Geneva (1971)*
International Conference of States on the Protection of Phonograms (Geneva, October 18 to 29, 1971), adopted the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms. [12 days]
- (24) *Vienna (1973)*
Vienna Diplomatic Conference on Industrial Property (Vienna, May 17 to June 12, 1973), adopted the Trademark Registration Treaty, the Vienna Agreement for the Protection of Type Faces and their International Deposit and the Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks. [27 days]
- (25) *Brussels (1974)*
Brussels International Conference of States on the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (Brussels, May 6 to 21, 1974), adopted the Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite. [16 days]
- (26) *Geneva (1975)*
Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Hague Union Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (Geneva, August 28 and 29, 1975), revised the Hague Agreement. [2 days]
- (27) *Budapest (1977)*
Budapest Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (Budapest, April 14 to 28, 1977), adopted the Budapest Treaty. [15 days]
- (28) *Geneva (1977)*
Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Nice Agreement (Geneva, May 4 to 13, 1977), revised the Nice Agreement. [10 days]
- (29) *Geneva (1978)*
Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the International Recording of Scientific Discoveries (Geneva, February 27 to March 7, 1978), adopted the Geneva Treaty. [9 days]
- (30) *Madrid (1979)*
Madrid Diplomatic Conference on the Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties (Madrid, November 26 to December 13,

1979), adopted the Multilateral Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties. [18 days]

Registration of Audiovisual Works (Film Register Treaty). [11 days]

(31) *Geneva (1980), Nairobi (1981), Geneva (1982, 1984)*

Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Paris Convention (First Session: Geneva, February 4 to March 4, 1980; Second Session: Nairobi, September 28 to October 24, 1981; Third Session, Geneva, First Part: October 4 to 30, 1982, Second Part: November 23 to 27, 1982; Fourth Session, Geneva, February 27 to March 24, 1984. The Diplomatic Conference was not completed by July 14, 1992). [116 days]

(34) *Washington (1989)*

Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Protection of Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits (Washington, May 8 to 26, 1989), adopted the Washington Treaty. [19 days]

(32) *Nairobi (1981)*

Nairobi Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of a Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (Nairobi, September 24 to 26, 1981), adopted the Nairobi Treaty. [3 days]

(35) *Madrid (1989)*

Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (Madrid, June 12 to 28, 1989), adopted a Protocol to the Madrid Agreement. [17 days]

(33) *Geneva (1989)*

Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works (Geneva, April 10 to 20, 1989), adopted the Treaty on the International

(36) *The Hague (1991)*

Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned (First Part: The Hague, June 3 to 21, 1991. The Diplomatic Conference was not completed by July 14, 1992). [19 days]

C.2 PREPARATORY MEETINGS OF
(POSSIBLE) DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCES
(July 14, 1967, to July 14, 1992)

This list enumerates those meetings (held between July 14, 1967, and July 14, 1992) which were exclusively designed to prepare Diplomatic Conferences. The number of meeting days is 674.

(1) <i>Paris Convention [1975 to 1989]</i>		
(a) Meetings preceding the First Session of the Diplomatic Conference		
Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts	February	1975 (7 days)
	December	1975 (8 days)
	June	1976 (8 days)
The Three Groups (77, B, D)	November	1976 (1 day)
Group of 77	November	1976 (2 days)
	June	1977 (1 day)
	November	1977 (5 days)
	February	1978 (1 day)
	June	1978 (2 days)
Group B	November	1978 (1 day)
	November	1976 (1 day)
	Jan./Feb.	1980 (2 days)
Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee	November	1976 (8 days)
	June	1977 (10 days)
	November	1977 (5 days)
	June	1978 (5 days)
	Nov./Dec.	1978 (9 days)
Provisional Steering Committee of the Diplomatic Conference	March	1979 (5 days)
Working Group on Conflict Between an Appellation of Origin and a Trademark	November	1978 (5 days)
	June	1979 (11 days)
Inventor's Certificate	February	1977 (4 days)
	June	1977 (2 days)
	November	1977 (5 days)
	June	1978 (5 days)
	Nov./Dec.	1978 (5 days)
Article 5A (Compulsory Licenses)	March	1977 (3 days)
	June/July	1977 (5 days)
Questions of Special Interest to Developing Countries	November	1977 (5 days)
	June	1978 (5 days)
[(b) Diplomatic Conference, First Session: Geneva, February 4 to March 4, 1980]		

(c) Meeting Between the First and Second Sessions of the Diplomatic Conference Preparatory Meeting ("Contact Group")	March	1981 (12 days)
[(d) Diplomatic Conference, Second Session: Nairobi, September 28 to October 24, 1981]		
[(e) Diplomatic Conference, Third Session, Part I: Geneva, October 4 to 30, 1982]		
[(f) Diplomatic Conference, Third Session, Part II: Geneva, November 23 to 27, 1982]		
[(g) Diplomatic Conference, Fourth Session: Geneva, February 27 to March 24, 1984]		
(h) Meetings following the Fourth Session of the Diplomatic Conference	December	1984 (1 day)
Meetings of the Spokesmen	June	1986 (1 day)
	September	1986 (1 day)
	May	1988 (2 days)
Consultative Meetings	June	1985 (5 days)
	Jan./Feb.	1987 (8 days)
	May	1987 (8 days)
	September	1987 (5 days)
	September	1988 (5 days)
	September	1989 (5 days)
 (2) <i>Berne Convention</i>		
International Copyright Joint [BIRPI and Unesco] Study Group (Washington)	Sep./Oct.	1969 (5 days)
Ad Hoc Preparatory Committee for the Revision of the Berne Convention	May	1970 (3 days)
[Diplomatic Conference, Paris, July 5 to 24, 1971]		
 (3) <i>Hague Agreement</i>		
Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement	April	1991 (5 days)
	April	1992 (5 days)
[No Diplomatic Conference before July 14, 1992]		
 (4) <i>Nice Agreement</i>		
Committee of Experts	September	1973 (9 days)
	June	1974 (5 days)
	November	1975 (4 days)
	March	1976 (5 days)
[Diplomatic Conference, Geneva, May 4 to 13, 1977]		
 (5) <i>PCT</i>		
Committee of Experts	October	1967 (9 days)
Meetings with Non-Governmental Organizations	January	1968 (2 days)
	April	1968 (2 days)
	April	1968 (5 days)
Committee of Experts	December	1968 (9 days)
Group of Governmental Experts	April	1969 (4 days)
	April	1969 (2 days)
	May	1969 (2 days)
	June	1969 (2 days)
Preparatory Study Group on Regulations	March	1970 (11 days)
[Diplomatic Conference, Washington, May 25 to June 19, 1970]		

(6) <i>IPC Agreement</i> Joint ad hoc Committee of the Council of Europe and BIRPI on the International Classification of Patents [Diplomatic Conference: Strasbourg, March 15 to 24, 1971]	April	1970 (4 days)
(7) <i>Phonograms Convention</i> Committee of Governmental Experts on the Protection of Phonograms [Diplomatic Conference: Geneva, October 18 to 29, 1971]	March	1971 (5 days)
(8) <i>TRT</i> Group of Consultants Non-Governmental Organizations (Industrialists) Non-Governmental Organizations (Lawyers) Representatives of Governments Committee of Experts Working Groups on "Central Attack" Group of Consultants [Diplomatic Conference: Vienna, May 17 to June 12, 1973]	February February February October May December April September January	1971 (2 days) 1971 (1 day) 1971 (2 days) 1971 (8 days) 1972 (7 days) 1972 (2 days) 1972 (2 days) 1972 (2 days) 1973 (3 days)
(9) <i>Vienna (Figurative Elements of Marks) Agreement</i> Committees of Experts [Diplomatic Conference: Vienna, May 17 to June 12, 1973]	May November	1970 (5 days) 1971 (5 days)
(10) <i>Vienna (Type Faces) Agreement</i> Committee of Experts [Diplomatic Conference: Vienna, May 17 to June 12, 1973]	March	1972 (5 days)
(11) <i>Brussels Convention</i> Committee of Experts [Diplomatic Conference: Brussels, May 6 to 21, 1974]	April May July	1971 (10 days) 1972 (9 days) 1973 (10 days)
(12) <i>Budapest Treaty</i> Committee of Experts [Diplomatic Conference: Budapest, April 14 to 28, 1977]	April April April	1974 (4 days) 1975 (8 days) 1976 (5 days)
(13) <i>Scientific Discoveries Treaty</i> Working Group [Diplomatic Conference: Geneva, February 27 to March 7, 1978]	November September September May	1973 (3 days) 1974 (3 days) 1975 (3 days) 1976 (6 days)

(14) <i>Double Taxation Convention</i>		
Committee of Experts	November	1975 (10 days)
	December	1976 (11 days)
	June	1978 (12 days)
[Diplomatic Conference: Madrid, November 26 to December 13, 1979]		
(15) <i>Nairobi Treaty</i>		
Note: The preparatory discussions took place in the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee for the Revision of the Paris Convention (see above)		
[Diplomatic Conference: Nairobi, September 24 to 26, 1981]		
(16) <i>FRT</i>		
Group of Consultants	July	1984 (3 days)
Committee of Experts	March	1988 (5 days)
	Nov./Dec.	1988 (5 days)
[Diplomatic Conference: Geneva, April 10 to 20, 1989]		
Consultative Meetings	January	1990 (3 days)
	March	1990 (2 days)
	September	1990 (3 days)
(17) <i>Washington Treaty</i>		
Group of Consultants	January	1985 (3 days)
	February	1986 (3 days)
	March	1986 (2 days)
	January	1987 (2 days)
	January	1988 (4 days)
Committee of Experts	November	1985 (4 days)
	June	1986 (5 days)
	April	1987 (4 days)
Consultative Meeting of Developing Countries	May	1988 (4 days)
Review Meeting	May/June	1988 (3 days)
Preparatory Meeting	November	1988 (9 days)
[Diplomatic Conference: Washington, May 8 to 26, 1989]		
(18) <i>Madrid Protocol</i>		
Preparatory Committee for the Diplomatic Conference	December	1988 (5 days)
Working Group on "Central Attack"	April	1972 (2 days)
	September	1972 (2 days)
Working Group on Links Between the Madrid Agreement and the Proposed (European) Community Trade Mark	January	1986 (3 days)
	March	1986 (1 day)
	March	1986 (1 day)
	July	1986 (3 days)
	June	1987 (5 days)
[Diplomatic Conference: Madrid, June 12 to 28, 1989]		
Working Group on the Application of the Protocol	March	1990 (5 days)
	November	1990 (5 days)
	May	1991 (5 days)
	November	1991 (8 days)

(19) *Possible Patent Law Treaty*

Group of Consultants on the Grace Period for Public Disclosure of an Invention Before Filing a Patent Application	February	1984 (3 days)
Committee of Experts on the Grace Period for Public Disclosure of an Invention Before Filing a Patent Application	May	1984 (5 days)
Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Certain Provisions in Laws for the Protection of Inventions	July	1985 (5 days)
	May	1986 (5 days)
	March	1987 (5 days)
	November	1987 (5 days)
	June	1988 (5 days)
	December	1988 (5 days)
	April	1989 (5 days)
	November	1989 (11 days)
	June	1990 (11 days)
	Oct./Nov.	1990 (12 days)
Preparatory Meetings	June	1990 (4 days)
	November	1990 (3 days)
Consultative Meeting of Developing Countries [Diplomatic Conference (First Session): The Hague, June 3 to 21, 1991]	June	1990 (4 days)

(20) *Possible Treaty in the Field of Trademarks*

Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks	■ Nov./Dec.	1989 (5 days)
	June	1990 (5 days)
	June	1992 (5 days)
[No Diplomatic Conference before July 14, 1992]		

(21) *Possible Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes Between States*

Committee of Experts	February	1990 (5 days)
	October	1990 (5 days)
	September	1991 (5 days)
	July	1992 (8 days)
[No Diplomatic Conference before July 14, 1992]		

(22) *Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention*

Committee of Experts	November	1991 (5 days)
	February	1992 (9 days)
[No Diplomatic Conference before July 14, 1992]		

C.3 MEETINGS OF THE GOVERNING BODIES AND THEIR SUBSIDIARY COMMITTEES AND WORKING GROUPS

(September 21, 1970, to July 14, 1992)

This list identifies the years (and, where in the same year more than one session was held, the months) in which each Governing Body met. It covers only the sessions that were held after the entry into force of the WIPO Convention. The first such sessions started on September 21, 1970. The last sessions covered by the list were held in 1991. No Governing Body met in 1992, before July 14. The number of meeting days (counting only once when several Governing Bodies met on the same day) is 425. This number includes the number of meeting days of subsidiary bodies of the Governing Bodies. The asterisk means that the session was an extraordinary session.

Governing Bodies

WIPO General Assembly: 1970, 1973, 1974,* 1976, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1988,* 1989, 1990,* 1991

WIPO Conference: 1970, 1973, 1976, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1990,* 1991

WIPO Coordination Committee: 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973,* 1973, 1974,* 1974, 1975,* 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1986,* 1987,* 1987, 1988 (January, March, May),* 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1991*

Paris Union Assembly: 1970, 1973, 1976, 1979, 1980,* 1981, 1983,* 1983, 1984,* 1985, 1986,* 1987, 1988,* 1989, 1990 (September, November),* 1991,* 1991

Paris Union Conference of Representatives: 1970, 1973, 1976, 1979, 1980,* 1981, 1983,* 1983, 1984,* 1985, 1986,* 1987, 1988,* 1989, 1990,* 1991

Paris Union Executive Committee: 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991

Berne Union Assembly: 1970, 1973, 1976, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1986,* 1987, 1989, 1990,* 1991

Berne Union Conference of Representatives: 1970, 1973, 1976, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1986,* 1987, 1989, 1990,* 1991

Berne Union Executive Committee: 1970, 1971, 1971,* 1972, 1973, 1973,* 1974, 1975, 1975,* 1976, 1977, 1977,* 1978, 1979, 1979 (February, October),* 1980, 1981, 1981,* 1982, 1983, 1983,* 1984, 1985,* 1985, 1986, 1987,* 1987, 1988, 1989,* 1989, 1990, 1991

Madrid (Marks) Union Assembly: 1971,* 1972 (September, November),* 1973, 1974,* 1975,* 1976, 1977,* 1979,* 1979, 1981, 1983, 1983,* 1985,* 1985, 1986 (January, September),* 1987, 1988,* 1989,* 1989, 1990,* 1991

Madrid (Marks) Union Committee of Directors of Industrial Property Offices: 1970,* 1971,* 1972,* 1973, 1974,* 1975,* 1976, 1977,* 1979,* 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1985,* 1987, 1988*

Hague Union Assembly: 1976, 1978,* 1979,* 1979, 1980,* 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1990,* 1991

Hague Union Conference of Representatives: 1976, 1978,* 1979,* 1979, 1980,* 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1990,* 1991

Hague Union Conference of Plenipotentiaries: 1975

Nice Union Assembly: 1970, 1973, 1975,* 1976, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1990,* 1991

Nice Union Conference of Representatives: 1970, 1973, 1976, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1990,* 1991

Lisbon Union Assembly: 1973, 1976, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991

Lisbon Union Council: 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1976, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991

Rome Convention Intergovernmental Committee: 1971, 1972,* 1973, 1974,* 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991

Locarno Union Assembly: 1971,* 1972,* 1973, 1976, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1990,* 1991

PCT Union Assembly: 1978,* 1978, 1979,* 1979, 1980 (June, September),* 1981,* 1981, 1982,* 1983, 1984 (January, September),* 1985, 1986,* 1987, 1989, 1990,* 1991,* 1991

IPC Union Assembly: 1975,* 1976, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1986,* 1987, 1989, 1990,* 1991

TRT Union Assembly: 1980, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991

Vienna (Figurative Elements of Marks) Union Assembly: 1985, 1987, 1989, 1990,* 1991

Budapest Union Assembly: 1980,* 1981,* 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1990,* 1991

FRT (Film Register Treaty) Union Assembly: 1991,* 1991

Subsidiary Bodies of Governing Bodies

WIPO Budget Committee: 1977, 1978, 1979, 1981 (April, June), 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991

WIPO Headquarters Building Subcommittee: 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1986

WIPO Premises Committee: 1990 (January, April/May), 1991

WIPO Working Group on Staff Regulation 3.Ibis: 1989

Working Group on Professional Remuneration: 1992 (February, April, June)

C.4 MEETINGS OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEES AND THEIR SUBSIDIARY BODIES

(July 14, 1969, to July 14, 1992)

Four Permanent Committees were created between 1969 and 1978. The following lists indicate, in respect of each of them and of their subsidiary organs, the year (and, if in the same year several meetings were held, the months) in which a meeting was held. The number of meeting days is indicated after each paragraph. Their total amounts to 825.

- (1) *Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Examining Patent Offices (ICIREPAT) (PLC)*:
This Committee met in 14 sessions: 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976 (February and September), 1977 (February and September), 1978 (January and September), 1979. [42 days]
This Committee had the following subsidiary committees and working groups, which met as indicated hereafter:
Advisory Board for Cooperative Systems (ABCS): 1969 (April and October), 1970 (April and October), 1971 (April and October), 1972. [15 days]
Extended Transitional Steering Committee (ETSC): 1968 (March, June, September and December). [5 days]
Technical Committee I: 1969 (June and November), 1970 (April and October). [10 days]
Technical Committee II: 1969 (May and October), 1970 (April and October). [10 days]
Technical Committee III: 1969 (May and October), 1970 (October). [7 days]
Technical Committee IV: 1969 (June and November), 1970 (April and October). [9 days]
Technical Committee V: 1969 (June and November), 1970 (April and October). [9 days]
Technical Committee VI: 1969 (June and November), 1970 (April and October). [11 days]
ICIREPAT/IPC Financing Committee: 1970. [2 days]
Subcommittee on Organic Chemistry (STC): 1970, 1971, 1972 (April and October), 1973. [16 days]
Technical Coordination Committee (TCC): 1969 (April, September and December), 1970 (May and December), 1971, 1972 (February, July and December), 1973, 1974 (February, June and December), 1975 (June and December). [41 days]
Technical Committee for Computerization (TCCR): 1971 (April and October), 1972. [13 days]
Technical Committee for Search Systems (TCSS): 1971 (April and October), 1972 (April and October), 1973 (April and October), 1974 (April and October), 1975 (April and October), 1976 (April and October), 1978. [75 days]
- Technical Committee for Standardization (TCST): 1971 (April and October), 1972 (April and October), 1973 (May and December), 1974 (May and October), 1975 (April and October), 1976 (May and October), 1977 (May and October), 1978 (April and October), 1979. [85 days]
- (2) *Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property (PC/IP)*:
This Committee met in 14 sessions: 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1991. [70 days]
- (3) *Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights (PC/CR)*:
This Committee met in nine sessions: 1977, 1978, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991. [45 days]
- (4) *Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) and Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI)*:
The PCPI met in 12 sessions: 1978 (January and September), 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987 (April and September). The PCIPI met in four sessions: 1987 (September), 1987 (December), 1989 and 1991. [58 days]
This Committee had an Executive Coordination Committee which met in 10 sessions: 1987, 1988 (May and December), 1989 (June and December), 1990 (June and December), 1991 (June and December), 1992 (Tokyo). [50 days]
This Committee had also the following eight Working Groups, which met as indicated hereafter:
PCPI Working Group on Planning: 1978 (April and September), 1979 (March and September), 1980 (February (Rio de Janeiro) and September), 1981 (February (Rijswijk) and September), 1982 (April and September), 1983 (May and November), 1984 (May and November), 1985 (June and November), 1986 (June and December), 1987. [126 days]
PCPI Working Group on Special Questions: 1982 (April and September), 1983 (May and November), 1984 (May and November), 1985 (June and November), 1986 (June and December), 1987. [75 days]

PCPI Working Group on General Information: 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985 (March and October), 1986 (April and October), 1987. [55 days]

PCPI Working Group on Patent Information for Developing Countries: 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1984, 1985, 1986. [24 days]

PCPI Working Group on General Information: 1988 (March and October), 1989 (April and October), 1990 (April and October), 1991, 1992. [40 days]

PCPI ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information: 1988 (May and December), 1989

(June and December), 1990 (June and December), 1991 (June and December), 1992 (Tokyo). [36 days]

PCPI ad hoc Working Group on Optical Storage: 1989 (March and October), 1990 (March and December), 1991 (April and October), 1992. [26 days]

PCPI ad hoc Working Group on Trademark Information: 1992. [5 days]

It is to be noted that the list of the meetings of other Working Groups of the PCPI are shown in part C.5, entitled "Meetings Concerning International Classifications," since they dealt with the IPC.

C.5 MEETINGS CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

(July 14, 1967, to July 14, 1992)

The changes in the four International Classifications (Nice, Locarno, IPC, Vienna (Figurative Elements of Marks)) are decided by a body called the Committee of Experts. Each of the four Classification Unions has its own Committee of Experts.

The original version of each Classification and the changes in it are usually prepared by working groups having various names.

Under each of the four Classification Agreements, this part indicates the meetings, held between their constitution and July 14, 1992, of any working groups and the Committee of Experts. For each meeting, the year (and, if in the same year more than one meeting was held, the month) in which it was held is indicated.

The lists indicate the number of meeting days for each group. They total 800.

(1) *Nice Agreement*

Temporary Working Group: 1975, 1976 (February, May and September), 1977 (April and September/October), 1978. [50 days]

Preparatory Working Group: 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1984, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990. [50 days]

Committee of Experts: 1980, 1982. [17 days]

(2) *Locarno Agreement*

Provisional Committee of Experts: 1970 [5 days]

Committee of Experts: 1971, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1988. [43 days]

(3) *IPC Agreement*

Joint Ad Hoc Committee: 1971, 1974, 1975. [9 days]

Bureau of the Joint Ad Hoc Committee: 1970 (February and June), 1971, 1973, 1974 (January and December), 1975. [28 days]

Working Group I of the Joint Ad Hoc Committee: 1970, 1974 (March and October), 1978. [16 days]

Working Group II of the Joint Ad Hoc Committee: 1970, 1974 (February, May and July), 1978. [16 days]

Working Group III of the Joint Ad Hoc Committee: 1970, 1974 (March and September), 1978. [16 days]

Working Group IV of the Joint Ad Hoc Committee: 1970, 1973, 1974 (May and November), 1978. [26 days]

Working Group V of the Joint Ad Hoc Committee: 1970, 1973 (March and November), 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978. [40 days]

Working Group on International Cooperation in the Classification of Search Files According to the IPC: 1973, 1975. [9 days]

Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revision of the *Guide* to the IPC: 1977, 1978, 1982, 1983. [19 days]

Committee of Experts: 1975, 1976 (January and October), 1977, 1978, 1979 (January and December), 1980, 1981, 1982 (February and December), 1983, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 (March and September), 1989, 1991, 1992. [99 days]

Steering Committee: 1976 (January and October), 1977 (March and November). [29 days]

Note: Since 1979, the preparatory work for the Committee of Experts is done within the framework of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent/Industrial Property Information (see Chapter I.1, below). The following Working Groups of that Permanent Committee dealt exclusively with such a preparatory work:

PCPI Working Group on Search Information: 1979 (February and July), 1980 (January and June), 1981 (January and June), 1982 (January and June), 1983 (January and June), 1984 (January, May and November), 1985 (May and November), 1986 (May and November), 1987 (May and November). [152 days]

Its ad hoc subgroups: 1979 (May (Rijswijk) and June (Washington)), 1980 (February (Vienna) and December (Paris)), 1981 (May (Munich) and November (London)), 1982 (April (Rijswijk) and November (Berne)), 1985 (Munich), 1986 (The Hague). [50 days]

PCPI Working Group on Search Information: 1988 (June and November), 1989 (May and November), 1990 (May and November), 1991 (May and November), 1992. [108 days]

(4) *Vienna (Figurative Elements of Marks) Agreement*

Preparatory Committee of Experts: 1971. [5 days]

Provisional Committee of Experts: 1975, 1976. [5 days]

Committee of Experts: 1987, 1992. [8 days]

C.6 OTHER SELECTED MEETINGS

(July 14, 1967, to July 14, 1992)

This part lists meetings not covered by Subchapters C.1 to C.5 which were held between July 14, 1967, and July 14, 1992, at headquarters. Meetings not covered by Subchapters C.1 to C.5 which were held between July 14, 1967, and July 14, 1992, outside headquarters, appear under the respective "Country Profile." The number of meetings is 193, and the number of meeting days is 818.

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|
| (1) Arab Countries | | |
| Committee of Arab Experts on Industrial Property Terminology List | | 1978 (4 days) |
| High-level Workshops on Industrial Property in Arab Countries | | 1985 (5 days) |
| (2) Biotechnology | | |
| Committee of Experts on Biotechnological Inventions and Industrial Property | | 1984 (5 days) |
| | | 1986 (5 days) |
| | | 1987 (5 days) |
| | | 1988 (5 days) |
| Committee of Experts on the Interface Between Patent Protection and Plant Breeders' Rights (jointly organized with UPOV) | | 1990 (5 days) |
| (3) Computer Programs | | |
| Committee of Experts on the Legal Protection of Computer Software | | 1979 (4 days) |
| Committee of Experts on a Draft Treaty for the Legal Protection of Computer Software | | 1983 (5 days) |
| Group of Experts on the Copyright Aspects of the Protection of Computer Programs | | 1985 (5 days) |
| See also "Model Laws," below | | |
| (4) Consumers | | |
| Working Group on the Industrial Property Aspects of Consumer Protection | | 1978 (3 days) |
| | | 1979 (4 days) |
| (5) Counterfeiting and Piracy | | |
| Worldwide Forum on the Piracy of Sound and Audiovisual Recordings | | 1981 (3 days) |
| Worldwide Forum on the Piracy of Broadcasts and of the Printed Word | | 1983 (3 days) |
| Committee of Experts on Protection Against Counterfeiting | | 1986 (3 days) |
| | | 1987 (5 days) |
| Committee of Experts on Measures Against Counterfeiting and Piracy | | 1988 (4 days) |
| (6) Copyright and Neighboring Rights | | |
| mostly Committees of Experts (those jointly organized with Unesco are marked with an asterisk, and those jointly organized with Unesco and ILO are marked with two asterisks) on: | | |
| Applied Art, Works of | | 1987 (5 days)* |
| Architectural Works | | 1986 (3 days)* |
| Audiovisual Works and Phonograms | | 1986 (5 days)* |
| Cable Television (under the Berne, Rome and Universal Copyright Conventions) | | |
| Working Group | | 1977 (5 days)* |
| Subcommittees of the Executive Committee of the Berne Union and the Intergovernmental Committees of the Rome and Universal Copyright Conventions (hereinafter, "Subcommittees") | | 1978 (4 days)** |

Group of Independent Experts	1980 (4 days)*
Subcommittees	1982 (5 days)**
Meetings of Consultants	1983 (4 days)**
Subcommittees	1983 (3 days)**
Collective Administration	
Model Statutes for Developing Countries	1980 (5 days)*
	1983 (5 days)*
International Forum	1986 (3 days)
Group of Consultants	1990 (5 days)
Commissioned Works and Co-publishing, Model Contracts for	1982 (5 days)*
	1984 (5 days)*
Compulsory Translation and Reproduction Licenses (for Developing Countries)	1980 (5 days)*
	1983 (5 days)*
Computer Programs, Copyright Aspects of the Protection of Developing Countries' Access to Protected Works	1985 (5 days)*
Working Group	1979 (5 days)*
Joint WIPO-Unesco Consultative Committee	1981 (3 days)*
	1987 (3 days)*
Direct Broadcasting by Satellites	1985 (5 days)*
Domaine public payant	1982 (5 days)*
Dramatic, Choreographic and Musical Works	1987 (5 days)*
Employed Authors (see also "Model Laws," below)	1982 (3 days)*
Folklore, Expressions of (see also "Model Laws," below)	1984 (5 days)*
Handicapped People, Access to Works by	1982 (3 days)*
Photographic Works	1988 (5 days)*
Printed Word	1987 (5 days)*
Private Copying	1984 (5 days)*
Rental of Phonograms and Videograms	1984 (5 days)*
Reprographic Reproduction	
Working Group	1973 (3 days)*
Subcommittees of the Executive Committee of the Berne Union and the Intergovernmental Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention	1975 (6 days)*
Storage in, Retrieval from, and Creation by, Computers of Works	
Working Group	1979 (5 days)*
Committees of Governmental Experts	1980 (5 days)*
Support for National Authors and Performers	1979 (5 days)*
United States of America and the Berne Convention	1978 (3 days)
Videocassettes and Audiovisual Disks, Use of	
Working Group	1977 (5 days)*
Subcommittees of the Executive Committee of the Berne Union and the Intergovernmental Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention	1978 (3 days)*
Visual Art, Works of	1986 (4 days)*
Works of All Kinds (Synthesis)	1988 (5 days)*
(7) Courses, General Introductory on	
Industrial Property	1981 (4 days)
Industrial Property	1982 (3 days)
Industrial Property	1983 (3 days)
Copyright and Neighboring Rights	1984 (3 days)
Industrial Property	1984 (3 days)
Industrial Property	1985 (3 days)

Copyright and Neighboring Rights	1986 (4 days)
Industrial Property	1986 (3 days)
Industrial Property	1987 (4 days)
Industrial Property	1988 (2 days)
Industrial Property	1989 (5 days)
Copyright and Neighboring Rights	1989 (5 days)
Industrial Property	1990 (5 days)
Copyright	1990 (3 days)
Industrial Property	1991 (3 days)
(8) Dispute Settlement Between Private Parties	
Informal Working Group on Mechanisms for the Resolution of Intellectual Property Disputes Between Private Parties	1991 (2 days)
Working Group of Non-Governmental Organizations on Arbitration and Other Extra-Judicial Mechanisms for the Resolution of Intellectual Property Disputes Between Private Parties	1992 (3 days)
(9) Effective Protection of Industrial Property: Symposium	1987 (2 days)
(10) Enterprises in Developing Countries	
Working Group on the Establishment of a Guide on the Organization of Industrial Property	1981 (5 days)
Working Group on Activities of Enterprises in Developing Countries	1982 (5 days)
(11) Environment, Protection of the	
Meeting of Experts on the Role of Industrial Property in Transfer of Technology Relating to the Ozone Layer (jointly organized with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP))	1990 (2 days)
Meeting on the Acquisition by Developing Countries of Environmentally Relevant Technology Protected as Intellectual Property (jointly organized with the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED))	1991 (2 days)
(12) Franchising	
Group of Consultants on a Franchising Guide for Developing Countries	1991 (1 day) 1992 (3 days)
(13) Geographical Indications	
Committees of Experts on the International Protection of Indications of Source and Appellations of Origin	1974 (5 days) 1975 (5 days) 1990 (5 days)
Group of Consultants on a Draft Treaty on Appellations of Origin	1989 (2 days)
Committee of Experts on the International Protection of Geographical Indications	1990 (2 days)
(14) Inventing and Innovating	
Working Group on the Promotion of Domestic Inventive and Innovative Capacity	1978 (3 days)
Working Group on Technological Innovation	1979 (3 days)
Group of Consultants Concerning Joint Inventive Activity	1981 (3 days)
Committee of Experts on Joint Innovative Activity	1983 (5 days)
Preparatory Meeting on the Belgrade Conference on Inventive Activity (jointly organized with IFIA)	1981 (2 days)
International Conference on Inventors (jointly organized with IFIA)	1984 (4 days)
International Symposium on the Promotion of Innovation in Developing Countries	1991 (1 day)
International Symposium on Support to Inventors	1992 (5 days)

(15) Licensing	
Group of Consultants on the Publication of Licensing Opportunities	1975 (3 days)
Group of Consultants on a "Licensing Guide"	1975 (3 days)
	February 1976 (3 days)
	June 1976 (5 days)
	1977 (3 days)
Symposium on Licensing	1989 (1 day)
(16) Model Laws	
mostly Committees of Experts on Model Laws on:	
Computer Programs	1971 (5 days)
	1974 (4 days)
	1975 (5 days)
	1976 (5 days)
	1977 (3 days)
Appellations of Origin (for Developing Countries)	1972 (5 days)
	1973 (5 days)
Copyright	February 1989 (5 days)
	November 1989 (5 days)
	1990 (12 days)
Copyright (for Developing Countries)	May/June 1972 (3 days)
	1972 (1 day)
Copyright (for African Countries)	1973 (5 days)
Employed Authors (jointly organized with Unesco)	1984 (3 days)
	1986 (5 days)
Folklore (jointly organized with Unesco)	1982 (5 days)
Industrial Designs (for Developing Countries)	1969 (3 days)
Inventions (for Developing Countries)	1974 (5 days)
	May 1975 (5 days)
	November 1975 (5 days)
	June 1976 (5 days)
	Nov./Dec. 1976 (5 days)
	1977 (5 days)
	1978 (5 days)
	1979 (5 days)
Neighboring Rights (jointly organized with ILO and Unesco)	1973 (5 days)
	1974 (4 days)
Patents, Utility Certificates and Innovations (for English-speaking African countries)	1976 (7 days)
Producers of Sound Recordings	1992 (5 days)
Publishing Contracts of Literary Works (jointly organized with Unesco)	1982 (5 days)
	1984 (5 days)
	1985 (5 days)
Satellite Broadcasting (implementation of the Brussels Convention; jointly organized with Unesco)	1978 (5 days)
Trademarks (for English-speaking African Countries)	1977 (3 days)
Trademarks and Trade Names (for Developing Countries)	1977 (5 days)
	1978 (5 days)
Trademarks (for Arab Countries; jointly organized with the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS))	1974 (3 days)

(17) Non-Governmental Organizations, Informal Meetings of the Director General of WIPO with, on	
Industrial Property	November 1980 (1 day)
Copyright and Neighboring Rights	November 1980 (1 day)
Copyright	December 1981 (1 day)
Industrial Property	December 1981 (1 day)
Industrial Property	January 1983 (1 day)
Copyright	January 1983 (1 day)
Intellectual Property	January 1984 (1 day)
Intellectual Property	December 1984 (1 day)
Intellectual Property	December 1985 (1 day)
Intellectual Property	January 1987 (1 day)
Intellectual Property	December 1987 (1 day)
Intellectual Property	December 1988 (1 day)
Intellectual Property	December 1989 (1 day)
Intellectual Property	December 1990 (1 day)
Intellectual Property	December 1991 (1 day)
(18) Nuclear Science	
Group for Patent Information in Nuclear Science and Technology	1971 (2 days)
(19) Patent Information Fairs	
First Fair	1984 (2 days)
Second Fair	1986 (3 days)
Third Fair	1988 (10 days)
(20) Patent Management and Licensing of Research Institutions	
Group of Experts for Developing Countries	1988 (3 days)
(21) Statistics on Industrial Property	
Group of Governmental Consultants on Industrial Property Statistics	1974 (3 days)
(22) Teaching of Intellectual Property Law	
Round Table of University Professors on the Teaching of Industrial Property Law	1979 (3 days)
Working Group of Industrial Property Professors	1980 (3 days)
Round Table of University Professors on Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property Law	1981 (3 days)
Working Group on Teaching Material on Intellectual Property Law	1986 (2 days)
(23) Technology and Intellectual Property	
Worldwide Forum on the Impact of Emerging Technologies on the Law of Intellectual Property	1988 (3 days)
(24) Trademarks	
Study Group for the Mechanization of Trademark Searches	1971 (3 days)
Group of Experts on Trademarks for Development	1979 (3 days)
Group of Consultants on Questions Relating to Trademarks and Developing Countries	1981 (5 days)
Group of Consultants on the Harmonization of Trademarks Forms	1987 (5 days)
Working Group on the Identification of Bibliographic Data Relating to Marks	1985 (1 day)
Possible Treaty on the Harmonization of Trademark Laws, Committee of Experts	1989 (5 days)
	1990 (5 days)
	June 1992 (5 days)

(25) Specialized Training Meetings on	
Licensing	1974 (5 days)
Copyright	1978 (5 days)
Role of Patents in Development, for Arab Countries	1986 (10 days)
Patent Information (in Geneva, Madrid, Munich, The Hague, with the Spanish Industrial Property Office and EPO)	1990 (24 days)
Patent Documentation and Searching (in Geneva, The Hague and Munich, with EPO)	1990 (24 days)
Patent Examination (in Geneva, The Hague and Munich, with EPO)	1990 (24 days)
Patent Documentation and Search (in Geneva, The Hague, London and Munich, with the UK Patent Office and EPO)	1991 (17 days)
Patent Documentation and Examination (in Geneva, The Hague, Madrid and Munich, with the Spanish Industrial Property Office and EPO)	1991 (24 days)
Patent Examination (in Geneva, The Hague, Munich and Stockholm, with the Swedish Patent Office and EPO)	1992 (22 days)
Patent Search and Examination (in Geneva, The Hague, Madrid and Munich, with the Spanish Industrial Property Office and EPO)	1992 (30 days)
Patent Documentation and Searching (in Copenhagen, Geneva, The Hague and Vienna, with the Danish Patent Office, the French National Industrial Property Institute (INPI) and EPO)	1992 (23 days)
(26) Transfer of Technology	
Symposium "Role of the Patent System in the Transfer of Technology to Developing Countries," with the United Nations and UNCTAD	1972 (2 days) 1973 (5 days)
Permanent Legal-Technical Program for the Acquisition by Developing Countries of Technology Related to Industrial Property	
Provisional Committee	1973 (5 days)
Permanent Committee	1974 (5 days) 1975 (5 days) 1976 (5 days)
(27) Unfair Competition	
Working Group on Protection Against Unfair Competition	1992 (3 days)

D.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
HAVING OBSERVER STATUS

ON JULY 14, 1992

D.1 INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

CATEGORY A: (United Nations System of Organizations)

1. United Nations (UN)*
2. International Labour Organisation (ILO)*
3. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
4. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)*
5. World Health Organization (WHO)*
6. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
7. International Finance Corporation (IFC)
8. International Development Association (IDA)
9. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
10. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
11. Universal Postal Union (UPU)
12. International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
13. World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
14. International Maritime Organization (IMO)
15. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
16. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
17. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
18. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)*

CATEGORY B: (Industrial Property)

1. African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI)*
2. African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO)*
3. Benelux Designs Office (BBDM)
4. Benelux Trademark Office (BBM)
5. European Patent Organisation (EPO)*
6. Interim Committee for the European Community Patent

CATEGORY B: (Copyright)

1. African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI)*
2. Arab States Broadcasting Union (ASBU)

CATEGORY C: (Other Intergovernmental Organizations)

(Worldwide):

1. Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ACCT)
2. International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT)
3. International Olive Oil Council (IOOC)*
4. International Vine and Wine Office (IWO)*

(Regional):

1. African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT)*
2. Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO)*
3. Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO)*
4. Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)
5. Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC)*
6. Caribbean Community (CARICOM)
7. Commission of the European Communities (CEC)*
8. Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC)
9. Conference of Latin American Authorities on Informatics (CALAI)
10. Council of Europe (CE)*
11. Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL)*
12. European Free Trade Association (EFTA)
13. Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils (FASRC)*
14. Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)*
15. Latin American Economic System (SELA)
16. Latin-American Integration Association (LAIA)*
17. League of Arab States (LAS)
18. Organization of African Unity (OAU)*
19. Organization of American States (OAS)*
20. Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA)*

* Organizations with which WIPO has a working agreement.

D.2 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

- A. *Organizations Essentially Concerned with Industrial Property*
1. Arab Society for the Protection of Industrial Property (ASPIP)
 2. Asian Patent Attorneys Association (APAA)
 3. Association for the Protection of Industrial Property in the Arab World (APPIMAF)
 4. Association of European Trademark Proprietors (Marques)
 5. Benelux Association of Trademark and Design Agents (BMM)
 6. Centre for International Industrial Property Studies (CEIPI)
 7. Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents (CNIPA)
 8. Council of European Industrial Federations (CEIF)
 9. European Association of Industries of Branded Products (AIM)
 10. European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)
 11. European Communities Trade Mark Association (ECTA)
 12. European Federation of Agents of Industry in Industrial Property (FEMIP)
 13. European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries' Associations (EFPIA)
 14. European Industrial Research Management Association (EIRMA)
 15. Industrial Biotechnology Association (IBA)
 16. Institute of Professional Representatives Before the European Patent Office (EPI)
 17. Inter-American Association of Industrial Property (ASIPI)
 18. International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI)
 19. International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA)
 20. International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations (FPMA)
 21. International Group of National Associations of Manufacturers of Agrochemical Products (GIFAP)
 22. Latin American Association of Pharmaceutical Industries (ALIFAR)
 23. Licensing Executives Society International (LESI)
 24. Pacific Industrial Property Association (PIPA)
 25. Patent Documentation Group (PDG)
 26. Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property (UEPIP)
 27. United States Trademark Association (USTA)
 28. World Federation for Culture Collections (WFCC)
 29. World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO)
- B. *Organizations Essentially Concerned with Copyright and Neighboring Rights*
1. Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU)
 2. Association for the International Collective Management of Audiovisual Works (AGICOA)
 3. Coordination of European Independent Producers (CEPI)
 4. Council of the Professional Photographers of Europe (EUROPHOT)
 5. European Alliance of Press Agencies (EAPA)
 6. European Broadcasting Union (EBU)
 7. European Computing Services Association (ECSA)
 8. European Federation of Audiovisual Filmmakers (FERA)
 9. European Tape Industry Council (ETIC)
 10. Ibero-American Television Organization (OTI)
 11. Ibero-Latin-American Federation of Artists, Interpreters and Performers (ILAFP)
 12. Independent Film Producers International Association (IFPIA)
 13. Inter-American Copyright Institute (IIDA)
 14. International Affiliation of Writers' Guilds (IAWG)
 15. International Alliance for Distribution by Cable (AID)
 16. International Association for Mass Communication Research (IAMCR)
 17. International Association of Art (IAA)
 18. International Association of Audio-Visual Writers and Directors (AIDAA)
 19. International Association of Authors of Comics and Cartoons (AIAC)
 20. International Association of Broadcasting (IAB)
 21. International Association of Conference Interpreters (AIIC)
 22. International Association of Entertainment Lawyers (IAEL)
 23. International Bureau of Societies Administering the Rights of Mechanical Recording and Reproduction (BIEM)
 24. International Confederation of Music Publishers (ICMP)
 25. International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC)
 26. International Copyright Society (INTERGU)
 27. International Council on Archives (ICA)
 28. International Dance Council (IDC)
 29. International Federation of Actors (FIA)
 30. International Federation of Associations of Film Distributors (FIAD)
 31. International Federation of Audiovisual Workers (FISTAV)

32. International Federation of Film Producers Associations (FIAPF)
 33. International Federation of Journalists (IFJ)
 34. International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)
 35. International Federation of Musicians (FIM)
 36. International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (FIEJ)
 37. International Federation of Press Clipping and Media Monitor Bureaus (FIBEP)
 38. International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organisations (IFRRO)
 39. International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI)
 40. International Federation of Translators (FIT)
 41. International Group of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers (STM)
 42. International Hotel Association (IHA)
 43. International Institute of Communications (IIC)
 44. International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI)
 45. International Organisation of Hotel and Restaurant Associations (HoReCa)
 46. International Organization of Journalists (IOJ)
 47. International P.E.N.
 48. International Publishers Association (IPA)
 49. International Radio and Television Organization (OIRT)
 50. International Secretariat for Arts, Mass Media and Entertainment Trade Unions (ISETU)
 51. International Union of Architects (IUA)
 52. International Union of Cinemas (UNIC)
 53. International Video Federation (IVF)
 54. International Writers Guild (IWG)
 55. Union of African Journalists (UAJ)
 56. Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (URTNA)
 57. World Blind Union (WBU)
- C. *Organizations Concerned with More Than One Field of Intellectual Property*
1. European Association of Advertising Agencies (EAAA)
 2. European Association of Manufacturers of Business Machines and Information Technology Industry (EUROBIT)
 3. European Committee for Interoperable Systems (ECIS)
 4. European Computer Manufacturers Association (ECMA)
 5. International Advertising Association (IAA)
 6. International Anticounterfeiting Coalition, Inc. (IACC)
 7. International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP)
 8. International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI)
 9. International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)
 10. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)
 11. International Confederation of Professional and Intellectual Workers (CITI)
 12. International Council of Societies of Industrial Design (ICSID)
 13. International Federation for Information and Documentation (FID)
 14. International Federation of Computer Law Associations (IFCLA)
 15. International Law Association (ILA)
 16. International League of Competition Law (LIDC)
 17. International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
 18. Latin American Institute for Advanced Technology, Computer Science and Law (ILATID)
 19. Law Association for Asia and the Pacific (LAWASIA)
 20. Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law (MPI)
 21. Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe (UNICE)
 22. World Federation of Advertisers (WFA)
 23. World Union of Professions (WUP)

E.

CONCERTS AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF WIPO

1980 – 1991

- 1980 February 26 COLLEGIUM ACADEMICUM (Orchestre) from Geneva
- 1980 September 22 JENŐ JANDÓ (piano) from Hungary
- 1981 November 16 JOANNA TURSKA (flute) from Poland and
SÉBASTIEN RISLER (piano) from France
- 1982 November 22 RISLER TRIO (piano, violin and violoncello) from France
- 1984 September 24 SERENATA ENSEMBLE
BERNARD DEMOTTAZ (flute), BERNARD SCHENKEL (oboe),
KIM WALKER (bassoon), AART ROZENBOOM (clarinet),
members of the Orchestre de la Suisse romande
- 1985 September 23 ARTO NORAS (violoncello) from Finland and
SÉBASTIEN RISLER (piano) from France
- 1987 September 21 MUSIVIVA TRIO from Switzerland
- 1988 September 26 HU KUN (violin) and WEI-ZHI WENG (piano),
from China
- 1989 September 25 UFUK and BAHAR DÖRDÜNCÜ (piano),
from Turkey
- 1991 September 23 JESPER THILO (saxophone) from Denmark and
HENRI CHAIX TRIO (piano, double bass and drums)
from France and Switzerland

F.

BOOKS AND BROCHURES
OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

This part contains information on the books and brochures that were published by the International Bureau mainly during the period from July 14, 1967, to July 14, 1992. However, some items refer back to earlier years, namely when the information they contain seemed to be of interest in 1992. Items that have no English version are mentioned in the language in which they exist. The lists are not exhaustive. In particular, those items which were obviously no longer of any interest in 1992 (because, for example, they were superseded by more recent editions) are not mentioned.

“No.” means the WIPO Publication Number.

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F.1 GENERAL INFORMATION BROCHURES ON BIRPI AND WIPO

Between 1964 and 1992, every year, except in 1966, 1969, 1977, 1982 and 1984, the International Bureau published a "General Information" brochure.

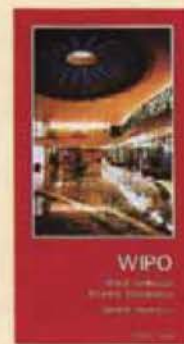
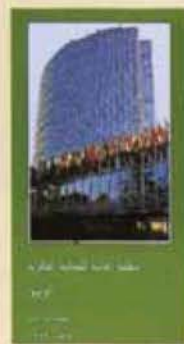
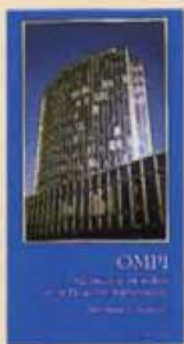
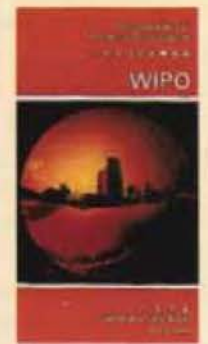
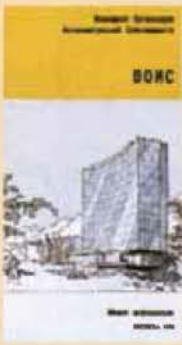
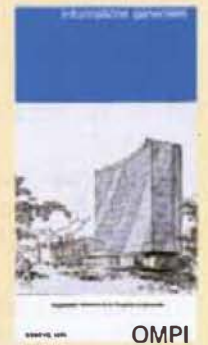
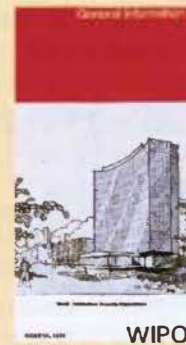
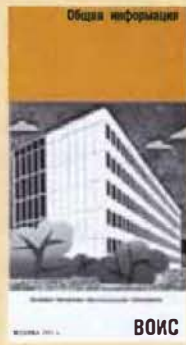
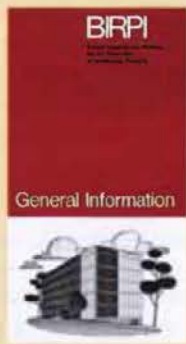
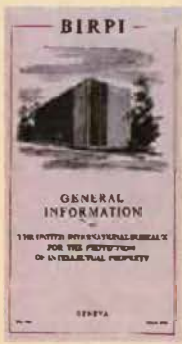
The brochure of each year explains what intellectual property is and describes the Organization's objectives and the ongoing activities in the field of (i) norm-making, (ii) services to industrial property owners and (iii) assistance given to developing countries.

It has an entry on each of the Treaties administered by the International Bureau.

It contains an abbreviated catalogue of the publications of the International Bureau.

The number of pages in the English edition increased from 31 (1964) to 85 (1992). The brochure has a small pocket-size format and was published as a "BIRPI" information brochure from 1964 to 1969, and as a "WIPO" information brochure from 1970 to 1992. In 1964, it was published in three languages (English, French, Spanish). The number of the languages gradually increased and, in 1991 and 1992, reached nine: English (E), Arabic (A), Chinese (C), French (F), German (G), Japanese (J), Portuguese (P), Russian (R) and Spanish (S). The following table shows in which year and in which languages there was an edition.

1964	E F S	1980	E F S
1965	E R	1981	E C F
1967	E F S	1982	F
1968	E F	1982-83	F
1969	G	1983	E F
1970	E F S	1984	C S
1971	E F G J R S	1985	E C F
1972	E F G	1986	E F
1972-73	E F R S	1987	E A G J R S
1974	E F G R S	1988	E C F S
1975	E F G S	1989	E A C F G J R S
1976	E F J R S	1990	E A C F G J R S
1977	G	1991	E A C F G J P R S
1978	E C G S	1992	E A C F G J P R S
1978-79	E F G R S		



F.2 RECORDS OF DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCES

The proceedings (*Actes* in French, *Records* in English) of every diplomatic conference that adopted, amended (“revised”) or added to, Treaties administered (in 1992) by WIPO were published in book form under the aegis of either the International Bureau or the Government of the country in which the diplomatic conference took place. There is one exception: the proceedings of the Diplomatic Conference which, on December 13, 1979, adopted the Madrid (Double Taxation) Convention were not published in book form.

Until and including the Diplomatic Conference of The Hague, 1960, those books exist only in French; beginning with the Diplomatic Conference of 1960, they also exist in English.

The following table enumerates the books in question by indicating their title in English where there is an English edition too, and in French where the only edition is in French.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Conférence internationale [de Paris] pour la protection de la propriété industrielle [1880] (169 pages), published in 1880 by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs | (11) Actes de la Conférence réunie à <i>Washington</i> du 15 mai au 2 juin 1911 (418 pages), published in 1911 by the International Bureau of the Paris Union |
| (2) Conférence internationale [de Paris] pour la protection de la propriété industrielle [1883] (62 pages), published in 1883 by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs | (12) Actes de la Conférence de <i>La Haye</i> de 1925 (644 pages), published in 1926 by the International Bureau of the Paris Union |
| (3) Actes de la Conférence internationale pour la protection des droits d’auteur réunie à <i>Berne</i> du 8 au 19 septembre 1884 (89 pages), published in Berne in 1884 | (13) Actes de la Conférence réunie à <i>Rome</i> du 7 mai au 2 juin 1928 (362 pages), published in 1929 by the International Bureau of the Berne Union |
| (4) Actes de la 2 ^{me} Conférence internationale pour la protection des œuvres littéraires et artistiques réunie à <i>Berne</i> du 7 au 18 septembre 1885 (81 pages), published in Berne in 1885 | (14) Actes de la Conférence réunie à <i>Londres</i> du 1 ^{er} mai au 2 juin 1934 (620 pages), published in 1934 by the International Bureau of the Paris Union |
| (5) Actes de la 3 ^{me} Conférence internationale pour la protection des œuvres littéraires et artistiques réunie à <i>Berne</i> du 6 au 9 septembre 1886 (44 pages), published in Berne in 1886 | (15) Documents de la Conférence réunie à <i>Bruxelles</i> du 5 au 26 juin 1948 (613 pages), published in 1951 by the International Bureau of the Berne Union |
| (6) Conférence internationale de l’Union pour la protection de la propriété industrielle, <i>Rome</i> , 1886 (187 pages), published in 1886 by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce | (16) Actes de la Conférence réunie à <i>Nice</i> du 4 au 15 juin 1957 (283 pages), published in 1960 by the International Bureau of the Paris Union |
| (7) Procès-verbaux de la Conférence de <i>Madrid</i> de 1890 de l’Union pour la protection de la propriété industrielle suivis des Actes signés en 1891 et ratifiés en 1892 (231 pages), published in 1892 by the International Bureau of the Paris Union | (17) Actes de la Conférence réunie à <i>Lisbonne</i> du 6 au 31 octobre 1958 (1,054 pages), published in 1963 by the International Bureau of the Paris Union |
| (8) Actes de la Conférence réunie à <i>Paris</i> du 15 avril au 4 mai 1896 (243 pages), published in 1897 by the International Bureau of the Berne Union | (18) Documents de la Conférence de <i>La Haye</i> du 14 au 28 novembre 1960 (297 pages), published in 1967 by BIRPI |
| (9) Actes de la Conférence réunie à <i>Bruxelles</i> du 1 ^{er} au 14 décembre 1897 et du 11 au 14 décembre 1900 (428 pages), published in 1901 by the International Bureau of the Paris Union | (19) Records of the Diplomatic Conference on the International Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations, <i>Rome</i> , 10 to 26 October 1961 (312 pages), published in 1968 jointly by BIRPI, ILO and Unesco (Unesco Publication No. CVA65/D32/F of 1968) |
| (10) Actes de la Conférence réunie à <i>Berlin</i> du 14 octobre au 14 novembre 1908, avec les Actes de ratification (344 pages), published in 1910 by the International Bureau of the Berne Union | (20) Documents de la Conférence diplomatique de <i>Monaco</i> (13-18 novembre 1961) traitant de l’Arrangement de <i>La Haye</i> concernant le dépôt international des dessins ou modèles industriels (95 pages), published in 1966 by BIRPI |
| | (21) Records of the Intellectual Property Conference of <i>Stockholm</i> , June 11 to July 14, 1967 (two volumes, 1,589 pages), published in 1971 by WIPO |

- (22) Records of the *Locarno* Conference for the Purposes of Setting up an International Classification for Industrial Designs [1968] (155 pages), published in 1972 by WIPO (WIPO Publication No. 312(E))
- (23) Records of the *Washington* Diplomatic Conference on the Patent Cooperation Treaty, 1970 (728 pages), published in 1972 by WIPO (WIPO Publication No. 313(E))
- (24) Records of the *Strasbourg* Diplomatic Conference on the International Patent Classification [1971] (203 pages), published in 1973 by WIPO (WIPO Publication No. 314(E))
- (25) Records of the [*Paris*] Diplomatic Conference for the Revision of the Berne Convention [1971] (252 pages), published in 1974 by WIPO (WIPO Publication No. 315(E))
- (26) Records of the International Conference of States on the Protection of Phonograms, *Geneva, 1971* (224 pages), published in 1975 jointly by WIPO and Unesco (WIPO Publication No. 318(E))
- (27) Records of the *Vienna* Diplomatic Conference on the Trademark Registration Treaty, 1973 (469 pages), published in 1975 by WIPO (WIPO Publication No. 317(E))
- (28) Records of the *Vienna* Diplomatic Conference on the Protection of Type Faces, 1973 (464 pages), published in 1980 by WIPO (WIPO Publication No. 333(E))
- (29) Records of the *Vienna* Diplomatic Conference on the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks, 1973 (371 pages), published in 1980 by WIPO (WIPO Publication No. 334(E))
- (30) Records of the [*Brussels*] International Conference of States on the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite [1974] (677 pages), published in 1977 by WIPO (WIPO Publication No. 331(E))
- (31) Records of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Hague Union Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (*Geneva, 1975*) (196 pages), published in 1976 by WIPO (WIPO Publication No. 319(EF))
- (32) Records of the *Budapest* Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, 1977 (547 pages), published in 1980 by WIPO (WIPO Publication No. 332(E))
- (33) Records of the [*Geneva*] Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, 1977 (218 pages), published in 1981 by WIPO (WIPO Publication No. 335(E))
- (34) Records of the [*Geneva*] Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the International Recording of Scientific Discoveries, 1978 (216 pages), published in 1981 by WIPO (WIPO Publication No. 338(E))
- (35) Records of the *Nairobi* Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of a Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol, 1981 (194 pages), published in 1984 by WIPO (WIPO Publication No. 350(E))
- (36) Records of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works, *Geneva, 1989* (336 pages), published in 1990 by WIPO (WIPO Publication No. 343(E))
- (37) Records of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Protection of Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits, *Washington, 1989* (465 pages), published in 1992 by WIPO (WIPO Publication No. 344(E))
- (38) Records of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, *Madrid, 1989* (416 pages), published in 1991 by WIPO (WIPO Publication No. 345(E))
- (39) Records [of the First Part, held in *The Hague*] of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned, June 3 to 21, 1991 (Volume I, 629 pages), published in 1991 by WIPO (WIPO Publication No. 351(E))



F.3 TREATIES, REGULATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

The following table enumerates the Treaties whose text has been published in brochure form in an edition that contains the Treaty's text in English as in force on July 14, 1992 (and when the Treaty is accompanied by Regulations, also the latter's text). The full title of each Treaty can be found in the chapter entitled "Treaty Profiles," above. The list also indicates the year in which the Treaty was adopted.

Where, under a Treaty, Administrative Instructions were issued, they are indicated with a reference to the document containing their text in English as in force on July 14, 1992.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(1) WIPO Convention, 1967. 24 pages, No. 250(E)</p> <p>(2) Paris Convention, 1883. 43 pages, No. 201(E)</p> <p>(3) Berne Convention, 1886. 57 pages, No. 287(E)</p> <p>(4) Madrid (Marks) Agreement, 1891, and the Regulations. 63 pages, No. 260(E)</p> <p>(5) Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreement, 1891. 8 pages, No. 261(E)</p> <p>(6) Hague Agreement, 1925, and the Regulations. 92 pages, No. 262(E) (N.B. The Administrative Instructions are published as an annex to the Guide to the International Deposit of Industrial Designs.)</p> <p>(7) Nice Agreement, 1957. 19 pages, No. 292(E)</p> <p>(8) Lisbon Agreement, 1958. 24 pages, No. 264(E)</p> <p>(9) Rome Convention, 1961. 16 pages, No. 328(E)</p> <p>(10) Locarno Agreement, 1968. 24 pages, No. 271(E)</p> <p>(11) PCT, 1970, and the Regulations. 173 pages, No. 274(E) (N.B. The Administrative Instructions are published as a special issue of the PCT Gazette.)</p> <p>(12) IPC Agreement, 1971. 19 pages, No. 275(E)</p> | <p>(13) Phonograms Convention, 1971. 8 pages, No. 288(E)</p> <p>(14) TRT, 1973. 131 pages, No. 265(E)</p> <p>(15) Vienna (Figurative Elements of Marks) Agreement, 1973. 20 pages, No. 266(E)</p> <p>(16) Vienna (Type Face) Agreement, 1973, and the Regulations. 63 pages, No. 267(E)</p> <p>(17) Brussels Convention, 1974. 8 pages, No. 289(E)</p> <p>(18) Budapest Treaty, 1977. 53 pages, No. 277(E)</p> <p>(19) Scientific Discoveries Treaty, 1978. 23 pages, No. 279(E)</p> <p>(20) Double Taxation Convention, 1979. 41 pages, No. 294(E)</p> <p>(21) Nairobi Treaty, 1981. 31 pages, No. 297(EFRS)</p> <p>(22) FRT, 1989, and the Regulations. 28 pages, No. 299(E) (N.B. The Administrative Instructions are published in document form. 161 pages, No. 206(E).)</p> <p>(23) Washington Treaty, 1989. 18 pages, No. 202(E)</p> <p>(24) Madrid Protocol, 1989. 28 pages, No. 203(E)</p> <p>(24bis) Madrid (Marks) Agreement, 1891, with the Regulations and the Madrid Protocol, 1989. 106 pages, No. 204(E)</p> |
|---|---|



F.4 ORGANIZATIONAL RULES OF PERMANENT COMMITTEES

The following list indicates the brochures that contain the Organizational Rules, as in force on July 14, 1992, of the three Permanent Committees of WIPO:

- (1) WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property – Organizational Rules (adopted in 1976, and amended in 1981 and 1991, by the WIPO Conference). 22 pages, No. PI/95/Rev.3
- (2) WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights – Organizational Rules (adopted in 1976, and amended in 1981 and 1991, by the WIPO Conference). 22 pages, No. DA/35/Rev.2
- (3) WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) – Organizational Rules (adopted on September 30, 1987, by the Assemblies of the Paris, PCT and IPC Unions and the WIPO Coordination Committee). 58 pages, No. PI/97/Rev.3



F.5 RULES OF PROCEDURE

There are two kinds of Rules of Procedure applicable in meetings organized by the International Bureau.

- One is what is called the “WIPO General Rules of Procedure” applicable to “the [Governing] Bodies [in French, *Organes*] of WIPO and of the Unions.” Its text, as in force on July 14, 1992, is contained in a bilingual (English, French) brochure of 31 pages, No. 399/FE/Rev.3. It also exists in Russian and Spanish.

The other kind of Rules of Procedure is constituted by the “Special” Rules of Procedure of the Governing Bodies. Each Governing Body has its own Special Rules of Procedure. They are published every year in an updated edition. The Special Rules of Procedure in force on July 14, 1992, were contained in WIPO document AB/XXII/INF/2 (dated September 20, 1991). The document contains the Special Rules of Procedure of 23 Governing Bodies. In its English version, it has 40 pages.



F.6 MANAGEMENT REPORTS

The International Bureau has published, since its beginnings, Management Reports.

Until 1959, two Management Reports were published each year, one under the name of the International Bureau of the Paris Union and the other under the name of the International Bureau of the Berne Union. The first set consists of 76 brochures, one each for the years from 1884 to 1959. The second set consists of 72 brochures, one each for the years from 1888 to 1959. Both sets exist only in French and their title is *Rapport de gestion*. The number of pages of each brochure is between 3 and 25, and the total number of the pages of the first set is 1,021, whereas that of the second set is 582.

Beginning with 1960, the two Management Reports were merged into one and were published under the name of BIRPI. This lasted for 10 years, that is, until 1969. The 1960 Report was published only in French, whereas for the other nine years, the *Reports* were published both in English and in French. The number of pages varies between 50 and 90, and the total number of the pages (in English, except for 1960 (French)) for the 10 years is 715.

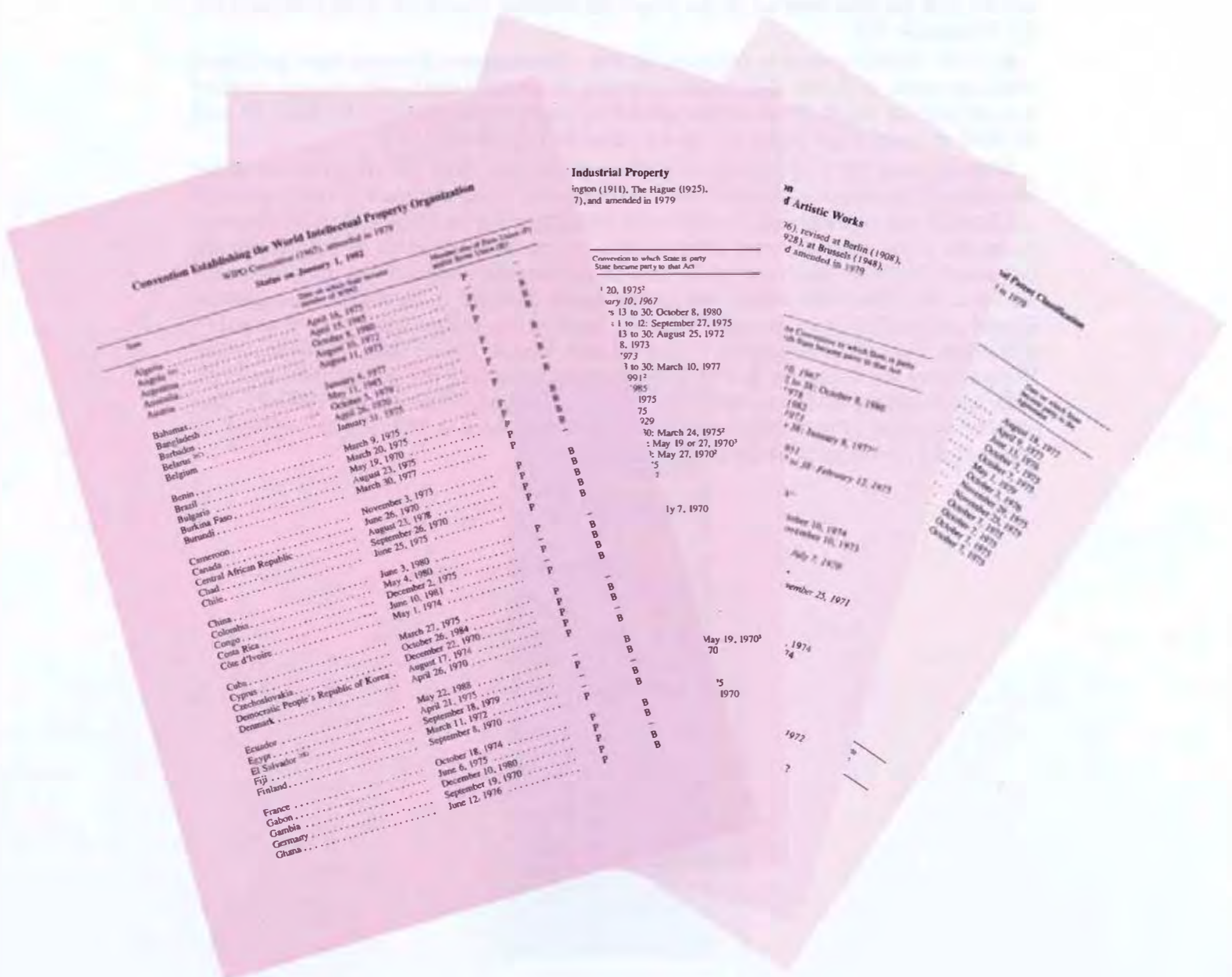
In 1970, WIPO started to function, and the Management Reports were published under the name of WIPO. This lasted 12 years, that is until 1981. They were published both in English and in French. The number of pages varies between 89 and 139, and the total number of the pages for the 12 years (in English) is 1,294.

Whereas until 1975 the Management Reports not only dealt with the finances of the International Bureau but also contained information on the activities of the International Bureau, the corresponding reports on subsequent years only dealt with finances (since the other subjects were covered, and in much more detail, in the periodicals *Industrial Property* and *Copyright*, and in documents prepared for the Governing Bodies). The title of the report was, accordingly, changed to Financial Management Report and its frequency became biennial, because the budget cycle was changed to two years. They were published in English and French. Such Financial Management Reports were published by WIPO on five occasions during the period 1982 to 1991, with one brochure each for 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87, 1988-89 and 1990-91. The number of pages of each brochure varied between 104 and 159, and the number of pages of the five reports (in English) total 611 pages.



F.7 LISTS OF CONTRACTING STATES

The most accessible publications that contain the list of the Contracting States of each of the WIPO-administered treaties are the monthly periodicals *Industrial Property*, *Copyright* and their French and Spanish versions. The January issue of each year contains the said lists up to date on January 1, of that year.



F.8 INSCRIPTION ON THE CUPOLA

IN THE WIPO BUILDING

There is a brochure (free) which contains, in translation in 38 languages, the inscription that appears, in Latin, around the rim of the cupola which covers part of the lobby of the WIPO Building. The English translation of the text reads as follows: "Human genius is the source of all works of art and invention. These works are the guarantee of a life worthy of men. It is the duty of the State to ensure with diligence the protection of the arts and inventions." Arpad Bogsch is the author of the text.

HUMAN GENIUS IS THE SOURCE OF ALL WORKS
OF ART AND INVENTION ★ THESE WORKS ARE
THE GUARANTEE OF A LIFE WORTHY OF MEN ★
IT IS THE DUTY OF THE STATE TO ENSURE
WITH DILIGENCE THE PROTECTION OF THE ARTS
AND INVENTIONS

UR MÄNNISKANS SNILLE FÖDS DE SKÖNA KONSTERNA
OCH UPPFINNINGAR ★ DESSA VERK SÄKRAR HENNE ETT
VÄRDIGT LIV ★ DET ÄR STATENS PLIKT ATT NOGA SÖRJA
FÖR SKYDDET AV SKÖNA KONSTER OCH UPPFINNINGAR

DE L'ESPRIT HUMAIN NAISSENT LES ŒUVRES
D'ART ET D'INVENTION ★ CES ŒUVRES ASSURENT
AUX HOMMES LA DIGNITÉ DE LA VIE ★ IL EST DU
DEVOIR DE L'ÉTAT DE PROTÉGER LES ARTS ET
LES INVENTIONS

AZ EMBERI SZELLEM A FORRÁSA MINDEN MŰVÉSZI
ALKOTÁSNAK ÉS MINDEN TALÁL MÁNYNAK ★
AZ ÉLETET EMBERHEZ MÉLTÓVÁ AZOK TESZIK ★
A MŰVÉSZETI ALKOTÁSOK ÉS A TALÁL MÁNYOK
GONDOS VÉDELME AZ ÁLLAM FELADATA

DEM GEIST DES MENSCHEN ENTSPRINGEN DIE
SCHÖPFUNGEN DER KUNST UND DER ERFINDUNG ★
DIESE SCHÖPFUNGEN MACHEN DAS MENSCHLICHE
LEBEN ERST LEBENSWERT ★ DEM STAAT OBLIEGT ES,
FÜR DEN SCHUTZ DER KÜNSTE UND DER
ERFINDUNGEN SORGE ZU TRAGEN

मानव प्रतिभा प्रत्येक कलाकृति और आविष्कार की
जननी है। ये कृतिया मानवोचित जीवन की प्रति-
भूति हैं। राष्ट्र का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह निष्ठा-
पूर्वक कलाकृतियों एवं आविष्कारों को संरक्षण प्रदान
करे।

DEL INGENIO HUMANO NACEN LAS OBRAS DE ARTE
Y DE INVENCION ★ ESAS OBRAS GARANTIZAN
A LOS HOMBRES LA DIGNIDAD DE LA VIDA ★
EL ESTADO TIENE EL DEBER DE
PROTEGER LAS ARTES Y LAS INVENCIONES

ΑΠΟ ΤΟ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΙΝΟ ΠΝΕΥΜΑ ΕΚΠΗΓΑΖΟΥΝ
ΤΑ ΔΗΜΙΟΥΡΓΗΜΑΤΑ ΤΗΣ ΤΕΧΝΗΣ ΚΑΙ
ΤΩΝ ΕΦΕΥΡΕΣΕΩΝ ★ ΤΑ ΔΗΜΙΟΥΡΓΗΜΑΤΑ ΑΥΤΑ
ΠΡΟΣΔΙΔΟΥΝ ΑΞΙΑ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΙΝΗ ΖΩΗ ★
ΣΤΟ ΚΡΑΤΟΣ ΑΝΗΚΕΙ Η ΥΠΟΧΡΕΩΣΗ ΝΑ ΜΕΡΙΜΝΑ ΓΙΑ
ΤΗΝ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΤΕΧΝΩΝ ΚΑΙ
ΤΩΝ ΕΦΕΥΡΕΣΕΩΝ

NASCONO DALLO SPIRITO UMANO LE OPERE D'ARTE E
D'INVENZIONE ★ QUESTE OPERE GARANTISCONO AGLI
UOMINI LA DIGNITÀ DELLA VITA ★ E' DOVERE DELLO
STATO DI PROTEGGERE LE ARTI E LE INVENCIONI

الأعمال الفنية والابتكارية ثمرة عقول
الإنسان * وهي خير ضمان لمعيشة الإنسان
في عزة وكرامة * ولذلك ، فمن واجب
الدولة أن تحمي الفنون والاختراعات

F.9 INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

The following list shows the editions which reflect the situation as in force on July 14, 1992. The IPC Classification was published also in French; the Nice Classification was published also in a French, in a bilingual (English/French) and in a trilingual (Chinese/English/French) edition; the Vienna Classification and the Locarno Classification were published also in French. The "General Information" on the IPC was published also in Arabic, French, German, Portuguese and Spanish, and the "General Information" on the Nice Classification was also published in French.

- (1) International Patent Classification (under the IPC Agreement) and Official Catchword Index (342 pages), Fifth Edition (1989). Ten volumes, totalling 2,031 pages
- (2) General Information on the IPC (1989). 36 pages, No. 409(E)
- (3) International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (under the Nice Agreement), Sixth Edition (1992): Part I: List of Goods and Services in Alphabetical Order, Part II: List of Goods and Services in Class Order. Two volumes totalling 248 pages, Nos. 500.1(E) and 500.2(E)
- (4) General Information on the Nice Classification (1992). 36 pages, No. 500.3(E)
- (5) International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks (under the Vienna Agreement), Second Edition (1988). 102 pages, No. 502(E)
- (6) International Classification for Industrial Designs (under the Locarno Agreement), Fifth Edition (1989). 153 pages, No. 501(E)



F.10 USERS' GUIDES

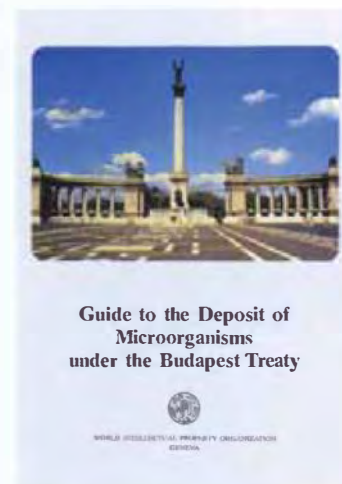
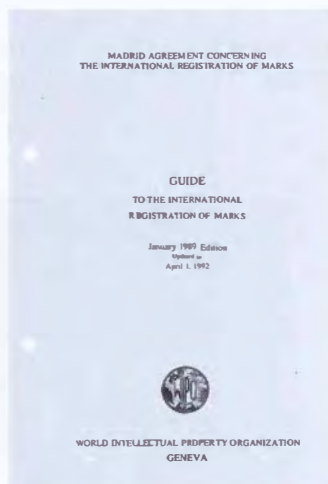
Guides for the users of the systems offered under the PCT, the Madrid (Marks) and the Hague Agreements, and the Budapest Treaty, are published in loose-leaf form and are updated by the furnishing of additional and replacement pages as the need for updating arises except as far as the PCT Guide is concerned, which is updated every six months. The Guides also exist in French.

- (1) PCT Applicant's Guide (1992), Volume I: International Phase, Volumes II/A and II/B: National Phase. This is a loose-leaf publication with new and replacement pages published in January and July of each year (which alter the number of pages). Some 700 pages plus the new and replacement pages, No. 432(E)
- (2) Guide to the International Registration of Marks (1992). This is a loose-leaf publication with new and replacement pages published from time to time. Some 160 pages plus the new and replacement pages, No. 430(E)
- (3) Guide to the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (1992). This is a loose-leaf publication with new and replacement pages published from time to time. Some 200 pages plus the new and replacement pages, No. 623(E)
- (4) Guide to the Deposit of Microorganisms under the Budapest Treaty (1991). This is a loose-leaf publication with new and replacement pages published from time to time. Some 200 pages plus the new and replacement pages, No. 661(E)

As to the PCT, a leaflet of six pages entitled "Basic Facts about the PCT," is published from time to time in English, French and German, No. 433(E).

Furthermore, still as to the PCT, the following "Guidelines" were published, which are useful not only to applicants but also to national and regional patent offices:

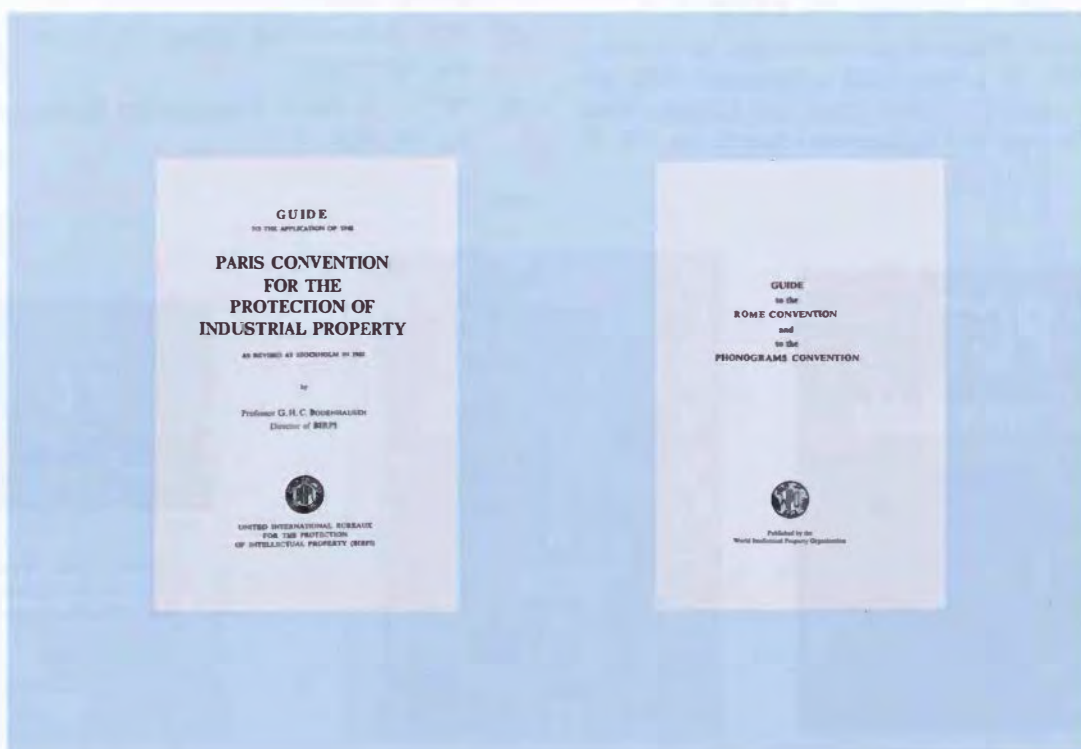
- (5) PCT Guidelines for Drawings (1978). 14 pages, No. PCT/INT/7
- (6) PCT Guidelines for the Preparation of Abstracts (1978). 6 pages, No. PCT/INT/8
- (7) PCT Receiving Office Guidelines (1992). 134 pages, No. PCT/GL/1
- (8) PCT International Search Guidelines (1992). 40 pages, No. PCT/GL/2
- (9) PCT Preliminary Examination Guidelines (1992). 76 pages, No. PCT/GL/3



F.11 COMMENTARIES

The following Commentaries were written by officials of the International Bureau and were published by that Bureau but are not to be considered as expressing official views of BIRPI or WIPO. The Guide to the Paris Convention was published also in French and Spanish, the Guide to the Berne Convention was published also in Arabic, French, Hindi, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish, whereas the Guide to the Rome and Phonograms Conventions was published also in French, Japanese, Portuguese and Spanish. ■

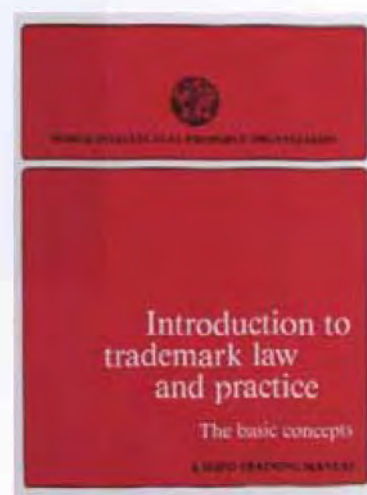
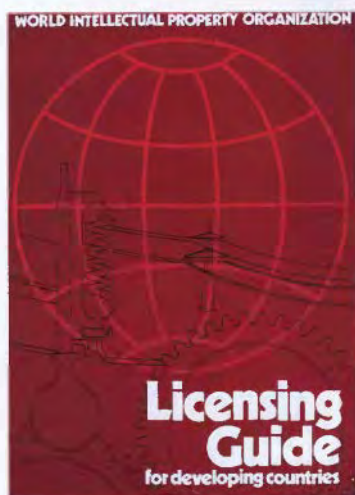
- (1) Guide to the Application of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property as Revised at Stockholm in 1967 (1969) by G.H.C. Bodenhausen. 255 pages, No. 611(E)
- (2) Guide to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Paris Act, 1971) (1978) by Claude Masouyé. 229 pages, No. 615(E)
- (3) Guide to the Rome Convention and to the Phonograms Convention (1981) by Claude Masouyé. 145 pages, No. 617(E)



F.12 MANUALS

The following publications contain information and advice or teaching in the field of intellectual property.

- (1) Licensing Guide (1977) by Gust Ledakis. 184 pages, No. 620(E)
- (2) The Situation of Industrial Property
 - in the Countries of Africa (1987). 715 pages, No. 878(E)
 - in the Arab States (1979). 400 pages, No. 872(AEF)
 - in the Countries of Asia and the Pacific (1984). 420 pages, No. 874(E)
 - in the Countries of Latin America (1981), in Spanish only. 440 pages, No. 873(S)
- (3) Guide for Developing Countries on the Examination of Patent Applications (1981). 62 pages, No. 624(E)
- (4) The Role of Industrial Property in the Protection of Consumers (1983). 69 pages, No. 648(E)
- (5) Joint Inventive Activity Guide (1984). 70 pages, No. 650(E)
- (6) Guide on the Industrial Property Activities of Enterprises in Developing Countries (1984). 31 pages, No. 649(E)
- (7) WIPO Awards to Inventors and Promoters of Innovation, (1987). 170 pages, No. 656(E)
- (8) Introduction to Trademark Law and Practice (1987) by Douglas Miles. 99 pages, No. 653(E)
- (9) Background Reading Material on Intellectual Property (1988). 381 pages, No. 659(E)
- (10) Guidelines for the Organization of a Patent Information and Documentation Center (1988). 40 pages, No. 658(E)
- (11) Introduction to Patent Law and Practice (1989) by Patrick Smith. 130 pages, No. 672(E)
- (12) Guidelines for the Management and Exploitation of Patented Inventions of Research and Development Institutions in Developing Countries (1989). 85 pages, No. 668(E)
- (13) Collective Administration of Copyright and Neighboring Rights (a study on, and advice for, the establishment and operation of collective administration organizations) (1990) by Mihály Ficsor. 101 pages, No. 688(E)
- (14) Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation (1991). As originally published, the total number of pages was some 1,000. This is a loose-leaf publication with new or replacement pages published from time to time (which alter the number of pages). No. 208(E)
- (15) Guidelines for the Definition of Plans to Automate the Trademark and Patent Operations of Industrial Property Offices
 - in Africa (1991). 43 pages, No. 692(E)
 - in Asia and the Pacific (1991). 45 pages, No. 693(E)
 - in Latin America and the Caribbean (1991). 45 pages, No. 683(E)
- (16) Background Reading Material on the Intellectual Property System of Pakistan (1991) by M.A. Mannam. 324 pages, No. 686/PK(E)
- (17) Background Reading Material on the Intellectual Property System of Sri Lanka (1991) by G.L. Peiris. 304 pages, No. 686/LK(E)
- (18) Directory of Associations of Inventors (1991). 88 pages, No. 622(EF)
- (19) World Directory of Sources of Patent Information (1992). 300 pages, No. 209(E)
- (20) Introductory Handbook for Accessing Online Patent Information (1992), loose-leaf. 106 pages, No. 706(E)
- (21) Guide on the Licensing of Biotechnology (1992), loose-leaf. 197 pages, No. 708(E)



F.13 MODEL LAWS

Model Laws prepared and published by BIRPI/WIPO belong to two categories: one is intended for developing countries, the other for both developing and industrialized countries.

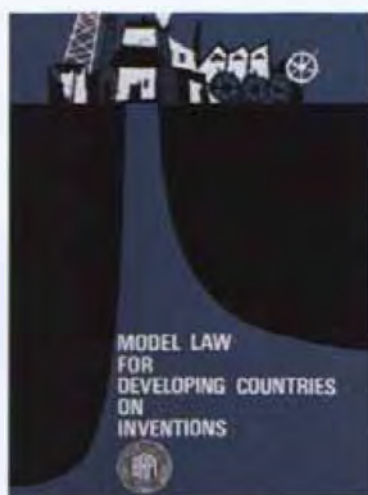
Model Laws Intended for Developing Countries

- (1) – on Inventions (1965). 124 pages, No. 801(E)
- (2) – on Inventions (1980) Volume I: Patents. 146 pages, No. 840(E). Volume II: Know-How, Examination and Registration of Contracts, Inventors' Certificates, Technovations, Transfer of Technology Patents. 102 pages, No. 841(E)
- (3) – for English-Speaking African Countries on Patents. 204 pages
- (4) – on Marks, Trade Names, and Acts of Unfair Competition (1967). 116 pages, No. 805(E)
- (5) – for English-Speaking African Countries on Trade Marks (1986). 112 pages

- (6) – on Industrial Designs (1970). 87 pages, No. 808(E)
- (7) – on Appellations of Origin and Indications of Source (1975). 94 pages, No. 809(E)

Model Laws Intended for Any Country

- (8) Model Provisions on the Protection of Computer Software (1978). 27 pages, No. 814(E)
- (9) Model Law Concerning the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (1982) jointly published by WIPO, ILO and Unesco (1988). 40 pages, No. 811(E)
- (10) Model Provisions Concerning the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (1982). 47 pages, No. 831(EFSAR)



F.14 GLOSSARIES

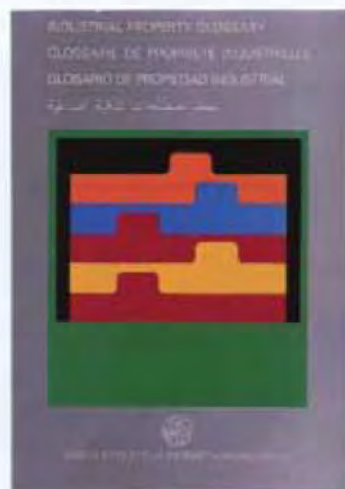
The International Bureau has published two glossaries.

One is a glossary of terms of *industrial property* and was published in five editions:

- (1) – in English, French, Spanish and Arabic (1979). 220 pages, No. 815(EFSA)
- (2) – in Russian, English and French (1980). 159 pages, No. 817(REF)
- (3) – in Portuguese, French and English (1980). 152 pages, No. 818(PFE)
- (4) – in Chinese, English and French (1981). 156 pages, No. 824(CEF)
- (5) – in German, English and French (1982). 147 pages, No. 825(GEF)

The other is a glossary of terms of the law of *copyright and neighboring rights*; it was published in five editions:

- (6) – in English, French and Spanish (1980). 281 pages, No. 816(EFS)
- (7) – in English, French and Arabic (1981). 281 pages, No. 819(EFA)
- (8) – in English, French and Russian (1981). 281 pages, No. 827(EFR)
- (9) – in English, French and Portuguese (1983). 281 pages, No. 828(EFP)
- (10) – in English, French and Japanese (1986). 283 pages, No. 829(EFJ)



F.15 COMMEMORATIVE BOOKS

The 50th Anniversary of the Berne Convention and the 80th Anniversary of the Paris Convention were commemorated by the following two publications (in French only) of BIRPI:

Union internationale pour la protection des œuvres littéraires et artistiques, 1886-1936 (1936). 111 pages

Les Unions internationales pour la protection de la propriété industrielle, littéraire et artistique, 1883-1963 (including the 37-page long essay by Jacques Secrétan, then Director of BIRPI, entitled "L'évolution structurelle des Unions internationales pour la protection de la propriété intellectuelle" and the 67-page long essay by Robert Plaisant, entitled "L'évolution des Conventions de propriété intellectuelle") (1962). 117 pages

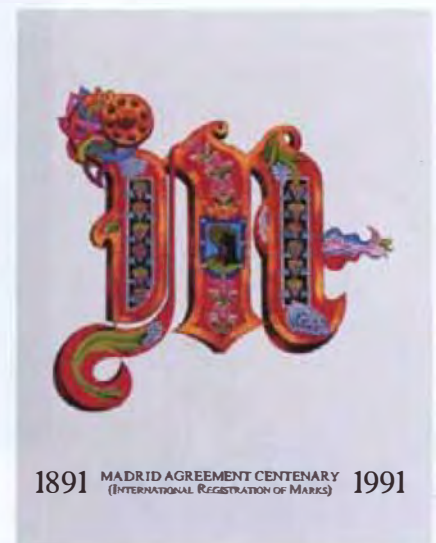
The 100th Anniversary of the Paris and Berne Conventions and the Madrid (Marks) Agreement was commemorated by the following three publications (in English and French) of

WIPO, popularly known under the abbreviation "P" Book, "B" Book and "M" Book, respectively:

The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property from 1883 to 1983 (including the 108-page long essay by Arpad Bogsch, then Director General of WIPO, entitled "The First Hundred Years of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property") (1983). 229 pages, No. 875(E)

The Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works from 1886 to 1986 (including the 70-page long essay by Arpad Bogsch, then Director General of WIPO, entitled "The First Hundred Years of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works") (1986). 241 pages, No. 877(E)

The Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks from 1891 to 1991 (including the 50-page long essay by Arpad Bogsch, then Director General of WIPO, entitled "The First Hundred Years of the Madrid Agreement") (1991). 133 pages, No. 880(E)

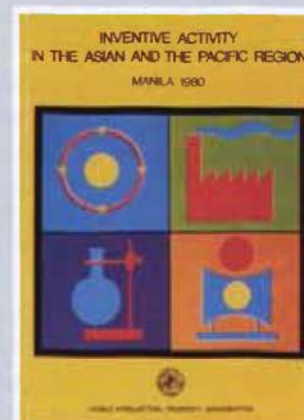
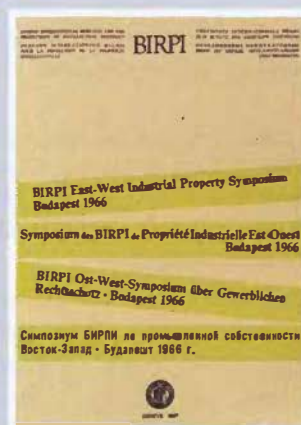


F.16 SYMPOSIUMS AND SEMINARS

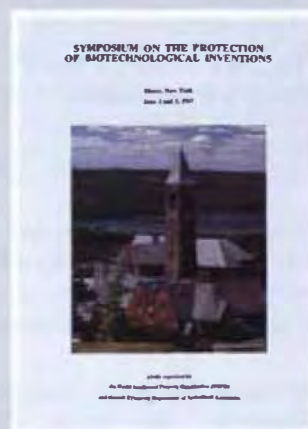
The following list gives the titles of books whose content consists of the texts of the lectures that were given in symposiums (or “forums”) or seminars (or “round tables” or “workshops”) organized by the International Bureau between 1966 and 1991.

The great interest of these books lies in the fact that the lectures were written by some of the best specialists in the world in the field of intellectual property in that era.

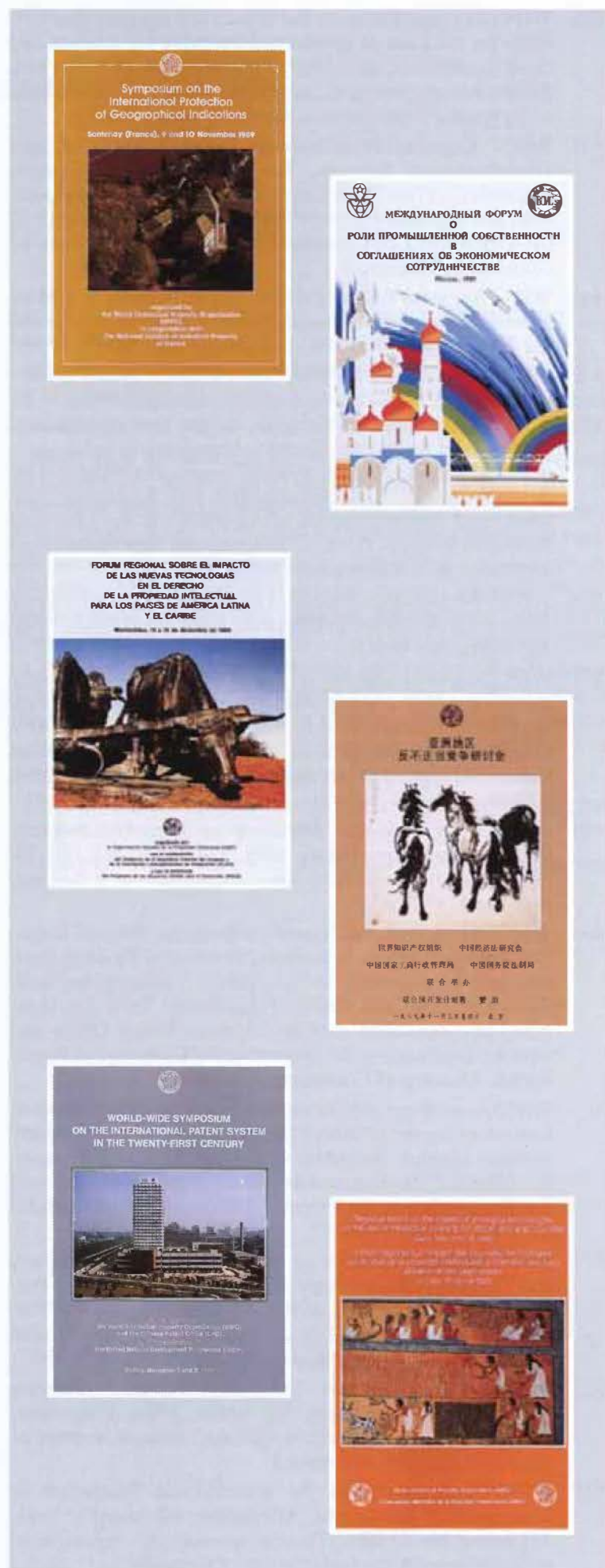
- (1) BIRPI East-West Industrial Property Symposium, Budapest, 1966. 293 pages, No. 635(FEG)
- (2) BIRPI Symposium on the Practical Aspects of Copyright, Geneva, 1968. 88 pages, No. 608(FE)
- (3) WIPO Symposium: Current Trends in the Field of Intellectual Property, Montreux, 1971. 399 pages, No. 636(EF)
- (4) WIPO Symposium: The Role of Patent Information in Research and Development, Moscow, 1974. 372 pages, No. 637(E)
- (5) WIPO World Symposium: The Importance of the Patent System to Developing Countries, Colombo, 1977. 343 pages, No. 638(E)
- (6) WIPO Seminar on Patent Documentation, Beijing, 1981. 300 pages, No. 628(E)
- (7) WIPO Workshop: Inventive Activity in the Asian and the Pacific Region, Manila, 1980. 153 pages, No. 639(E). (This Workshop was organized with the cooperation of the Government of the Philippines and with financial assistance from UNDP.)
- (8) WIPO Seminar: The Use of the Patent System by Industrial Enterprises in Developing Countries, São Paulo, 1981. 97 pages, No. 643(E). (This Seminar was organized with the cooperation of the National Institute of Industrial Property of Brazil.)
- (9) WIPO Worldwide Forum on the Piracy of Sound and Audio-visual Recordings, Geneva, 1981. 240 pages, No. 640(E)
- (10) WIPO Legal Training Course on Patents, Beijing, 1980. 400 pages, No. 626(E). (This Course was organized at the invitation of the State Science and Technology Commission of China.)
- (11) WIPO Patent Agency Course, Beijing, 1981. 380 pages, No. 627(E). (This Course was organized at the request of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.)
- (12) WIPO Legal Training Course on Trademarks, Beijing, 1982. 600 pages, No. 629(E). (This Course was organized at the invitation of the General Administration for Industry and Commerce of China.)
- (13) WIPO Asian and Pacific Symposium: The Use and Usefulness of Trademarks in Developing Countries, Colombo, 1982. 205 pages, No. 642(E). (This Symposium was organized with the cooperation of the Government of Sri Lanka and with financial assistance from UNDP.)
- (14) Cours de l'OMPI de formation sur le droit d'auteur et les droits voisins, Conakry, 1981. 45 pages, No. 641(F) in French only. (This Course was organized in cooperation with the Government of Guinea.)
- (15) WIPO Training Course on Patent Information, Moscow, 1982. 626 pages, No. 634(E)



- (16) WIPO Worldwide Forum on the Piracy of Broadcasts and of the Printed Word, Geneva, 1983. 240 pages, No. 646(E)
- (17) WIPO Seminar on Industrial Property. The Role of Government Industrial Property Authorities and the Legal Profession in Administering Industrial Property Rights in Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, 1983. 314 pages, No. 647(E). (This Seminar was organized in cooperation with LAWASIA and with financial assistance from UNDP.)
- (18) WIPO Intellectual Property Colloquium of Judges in Asia and the Pacific, Sydney, 1984. 260 pages, No. 652(E). (This Colloquium was organized in cooperation with LAWASIA and with financial assistance from UNDP.)
- (19) WIPO Advanced Patent Course, Shanghai, 1985. 400 pages, No. 630(E). (This Course was organized jointly with the Chinese Patent Office.)
- (20) WIPO International Forum on the Collective Administration of Copyrights and Neighboring Rights, Geneva, 1986. 122 pages, No. 633(E).
- (21) WIPO Regional Forum on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System, Islamabad, 1986. 302 pages, No. 654(E). (This Forum was organized jointly with the Judges of the Superior Courts of Pakistan, in association with LAWASIA and with financial assistance from UNDP.)
- (22) WIPO International Seminar: Inventiveness for Development Purposes, Plovdiv (Bulgaria), 1985. 185 pages, No. 655(E). (This Seminar was organized in cooperation with the Government of Bulgaria.)
- (23) WIPO Symposium on the Protection of Biotechnological Inventions, Ithaca (USA), 1987. 185 pages, No. 657(E).
- (24) WIPO Seminar on Computerization in Industrial Property Administration for Asian Countries, Canberra, 1987. 222 pages, No. 660(E). (This Seminar was organized jointly with the Government of Australia and with financial assistance from UNDP.)
- (25) WIPO Symposium on the Effective Protection of Industrial Property Rights, Geneva, 1987. 299 pages, No. 663(E).
- (26) WIPO Regional Seminar on Licensing and Other Technology Transfer Arrangements, Seoul, 1987. 263 pages, No. 662(E). (This Seminar was organized in cooperation with the Office of Patents Administration of the Republic of Korea and with financial assistance from UNDP.)
- (27) WIPO Symposium on Industrial Property and Economic and Technological Development, Hong Kong, 1988. 150 pages, No. 665(E). (This Symposium was organized in cooperation with the Japanese Patent Office and with the assistance of the Government of Hong Kong.)
- (28) WIPO Regional Symposium on Intellectual Property Law Teaching and Research in Asia and the Pacific, Beijing, 1987. 300 pages, No. 664(E). (This Symposium was organized in cooperation with the State Education Commission of China and with financial assistance from UNDP.)
- (29) WIPO Training Course on Patent Information for Government Officials of Developing Countries, Moscow, 1987. 620 pages, No. 666(E). (This Course was organized in cooperation with the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries and with financial assistance from UNDP and the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relations.)
- (30) WIPO Symposium on Appellations of Origin and Indications of Source, Bordeaux, 1988. 125 pages, No. 669(E). (This Symposium was organized in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property of France.)



- (31) WIPO Symposium on Creativity and the Promotion of Inventive Activities, Beijing, 1988. 186 pages, No. 670(E). (This Symposium was jointly organized with the International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA), in cooperation with the State Science and Technology Commission of China and the China Association of Inventions and with financial assistance from UNDP.)
- (32) WIPO Training Workshop on Patent Agency, Tokyo, 1989. 300 pages, No. 671(E). (This Workshop was organized in cooperation with the Japanese Patent Office.)
- (33) WIPO Regional Workshop on Patent Information and Documentation, Singapore, 1989. 130 pages, No. 673(E). (This Workshop was organized in cooperation with the Japanese Patent Office.)
- (34) WIPO Worldwide Forum on the Impact of Emerging Technologies on the Law of Intellectual Property, Geneva, 1988. 260 pages, No. 674(E).
- (35) WIPO Symposium on the International Protection of Geographical Indications, Santenay (France), 1989. 150 pages, No. 676(E). (This Symposium was organized in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property of France.)
- (36) WIPO International Forum on the Role of Industrial Property in Economic Cooperation Arrangements, Moscow, 1989. 300 pages, No. 680(ER). (This Forum was organized jointly with the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries, in cooperation with the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, the Central Council of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers, the Union of Scientific and Engineers Societies of the Soviet Union and with financial assistance from UNDP.)
- (37) Forum Regional sobre el Impacto de las Nuevas Tecnologías en el Derecho de la Propiedad Intelectual para los Países de América Latina y el Caribe, Montevideo, 1989. 248 pages, No. 682(S), in Spanish only. (This Forum was organized in cooperation with the Government of Uruguay and ALADI and with financial assistance from UNDP.)
- (38) WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright Trials, Beijing, 1989. 200 pages, No. 678(EC). (This Course was organized with the cooperation of the Supreme People's Court of China and the National Copyright Administration of China and with financial assistance from UNDP.)
- (39) WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on Protection Against Unfair Competition, Beijing, 1989. 200 pages, No. 679(EC). (This Symposium was organized with the cooperation of the Economic Law Research Institute of China, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce of China, and the Bureau of Legislative Affairs of the State Council of China and with financial assistance from UNDP.)
- (40) WIPO Worldwide Symposium on the International Patent System in the 21st Century, Beijing, 1989. 200 pages, No. 677(EC). (This Symposium was organized jointly with the Chinese Patent Office and with financial assistance from UNDP.)
- (41) WIPO Regional Forum on the Impact of Emerging Technologies on the Law of Intellectual Property for Asia and the Pacific, Seoul, 1989. 248 pages, No. 681(E). (This Forum was organized in cooperation with the Korean Industrial Property Office and with financial assistance from UNDP.)



- (42) WIPO Regional Forum on the Impact of Emerging Technologies on the Law of Intellectual Property for African and Arab Countries, Cairo, 1989. 200 pages, No. 675(E). (This Forum was organized in cooperation with the Government of Egypt and with financial assistance from UNDP.)
- (43) WIPO Regional Workshop on Patent Information and Documentation Services, Bangkok, 1990. 135 pages, No. 684(E). (This Workshop was organized in cooperation with the Japanese Patent Office and with the assistance of the Department of Commercial Registration, Ministry of Commerce, Thailand.)
- (44) WIPO Regional Round Table on the Promotion of a More Effective Use of the Industrial Property System in Asia and the Pacific, Tokyo, 1990. 180 pages, No. 685(E). (This Round Table was organized in cooperation with the Japanese Patent Office.)
- (45) WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Agrochemical Industry, Sydney, 1990. 177 pages, No. 691(E). (This Seminar was organized in cooperation with the Patent, Trade Marks and Designs Offices of Australia and the Licensing Executive Societies (LES) of Australia and New Zealand and with financial assistance from UNDP.)
- (46) WIPO Worldwide Symposium on the Intellectual Property Aspects of Artificial Intelligence, Stanford (USA), 1991. 306 pages, No. 698(E)
- (47) WIPO Regional Seminar on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Agricultural Machinery Industry, Seoul, 1990. 282 pages, No. 690(E). (This Seminar was organized in cooperation with the Korean Industrial Property Office and with financial assistance from UNDP.)
- (48) WIPO Asian Regional Workshop on Industrial Property Office Automation, Tokyo, 1991. 213 pages, No. 695(E). (This Workshop was organized in cooperation with the Japanese Patent Office.)
- (49) WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Role of Industrial Property Offices in Support of Industrial Property Policies and Management in Enterprises, Phuket (Thailand), 1991. 155 pages, No. 696(E). (This Round Table was organized in cooperation with the Japanese Patent Office and with the assistance of the Department of Commercial Registration, Ministry of Commerce, Thailand.)
- (50) WIPO Asian Regional Forum on the Development of Human Resources for the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System, Daeduk (Republic of Korea), 1991. 215 pages, No. 699(E). (This Forum was organized in cooperation with the Korean Industrial Property Office and with financial assistance from UNDP.)
- (51) WIPO Regional Seminar on the Use of Industrial Property and Transfer of Technology Arrangements in the Food Processing Industry, Beijing, 1991. 285 pages, No. 714(E). (This Seminar was organized in cooperation with the Chinese Patent Office and with financial assistance from UNDP.)
- (52) WIPO Symposium on Industrial Designs, Amboise (France), 1990. 194 pages, No. 694(E). (This Symposium was organized in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property of France.)
- (53) WIPO Symposium on the International Protection of Geographical Indications, Wiesbaden (Germany), 1991. 221 pages, No. 713(E). (This Symposium was organized in cooperation with the Government of Germany.)



F.17 INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY STATISTICS

“Industrial Property Statistics” means a collection of statistical data on the number of various operations and other facts taking place each year in the national and regional industrial property offices, in particular, the following: (i) the number of applications filed for the grant of patents and the number of patents granted; (ii) the number of applications filed for the registration of marks and the number of mark registrations effected; (iii) the number of applications for the registration of industrial designs, and the number of industrial design registrations effected. These numbers are then broken down in various ways, in particular by the nationality or the country of domicile of the applicants and owners, and by the classification groups. Statistics are provided also for other industrial property titles, such as utility models and the (former) inventors’ certificates. Statistics deal also with data under the PCT, Madrid (Marks) and Hague systems. Finally, they also deal with the deposits of microorganisms and the special title of protection for plant varieties.

The form and mode of the publication of statistics underwent several changes during the period 1967-1991.

The yearly statistics covering the five years from 1967 to 1971 were published in the form of inserts in the BIRPI/WIPO

periodical *Industrial Property*, each insert consisting of between 30 and 40 pages.

The yearly statistics covering the three years from 1972 to 1974 were published in the form of WIPO documents, each consisting of 62 pages.

With two exceptions, the yearly statistics covering the 16 years from 1975 to 1990 were published in two forms: in document form and in book form. The first (document form), called “Publication A,” contained a selection of the most basic statistics, each yearly document consisting, on average, of 40 pages. The second (book form), called “Publication B,” contained all the statistics gathered for the year; they were contained in one volume (until 1984) or two volumes (1985 to 1990), each volume containing an average of 400 pages. The two years of exception were 1977 and 1978; in each of those years, only a book was published (with detailed statistics), containing 378 and 368 pages, respectively, and no short (document form) version was published.

It is to be noted that each publication was bilingual (English and French).

The total number of pages, for the 24 years in question, was 8,705.

F.18 COLLECTIONS OF LAWS AND TREATIES

On July 14, 1992, there were two collections of laws and treaties that were under continuous publication: one of them contained the texts of laws and treaties dealing with industrial property, the other, of laws and treaties dealing with copyright and neighboring rights.

The collections are in two languages, English and French.

This chapter deals only with the English collection.

Where the original of the law or treaty is not English, it is translated by the International Bureau into English.

The collections consist of monthly instalments. Each instalment is attached to a monthly issue of *Industrial Property* or *Copyright*, periodicals of WIPO.

The pages of each monthly instalment can be separated and filed in loose-leaf binders. Thus, pages that are published later and supersede earlier published pages can replace the latter so that the binders are kept up-to-date, containing only laws and treaties that are in force.

The collection "Industrial Property Laws and Treaties" started in 1976, whereas the collection "Copyright and Neighboring Rights Laws and

Treaties" started in 1987. By July 14, 1992, some 2,931 pages were published in the first collection, and some 1,045 pages were published in the second collection.

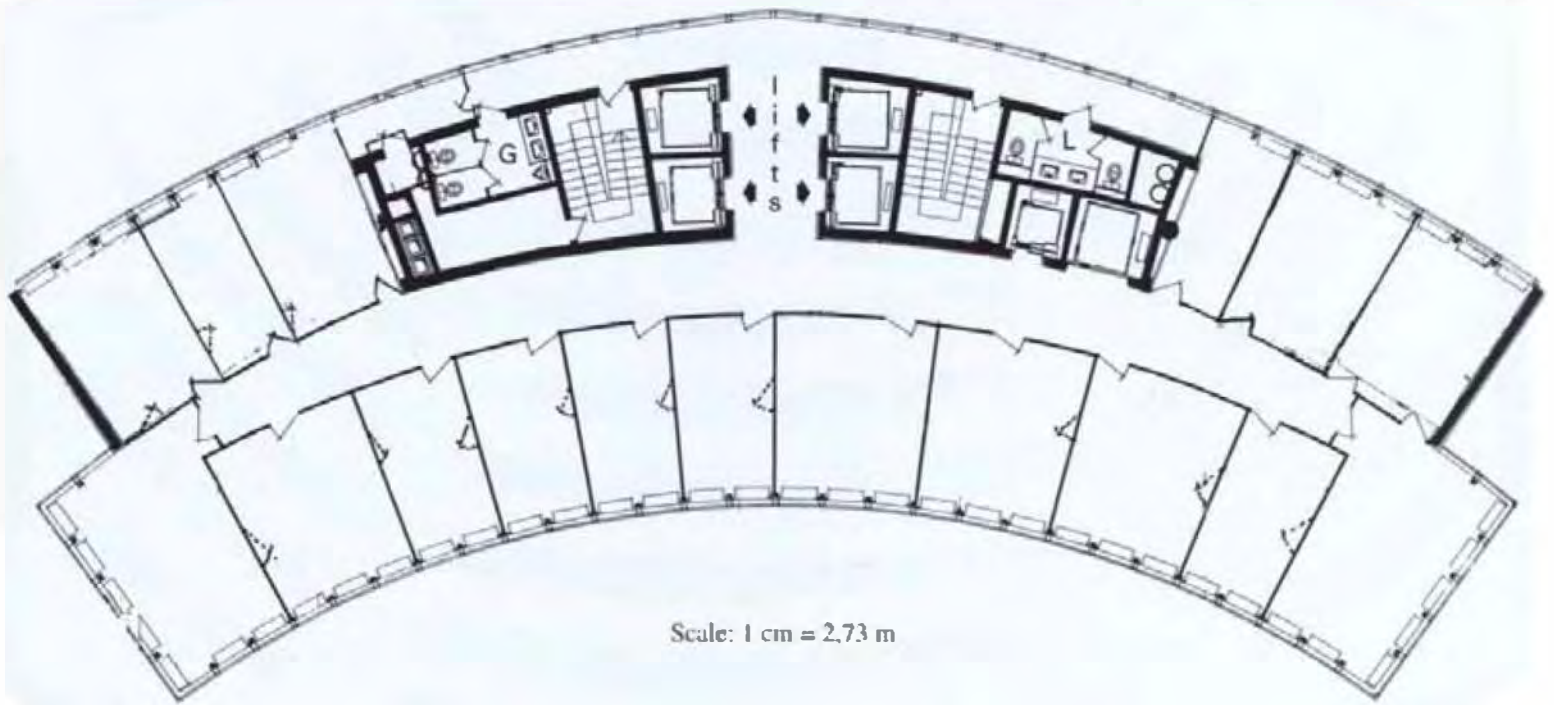
By July 14, 1992, the first covered the laws of some 67 countries and 40 treaties, whereas the second covered the laws of some 75 countries and 8 treaties.

Although not referred to in the titles of the collections, the collections cover also the Regulations and Directives of the European Communities.

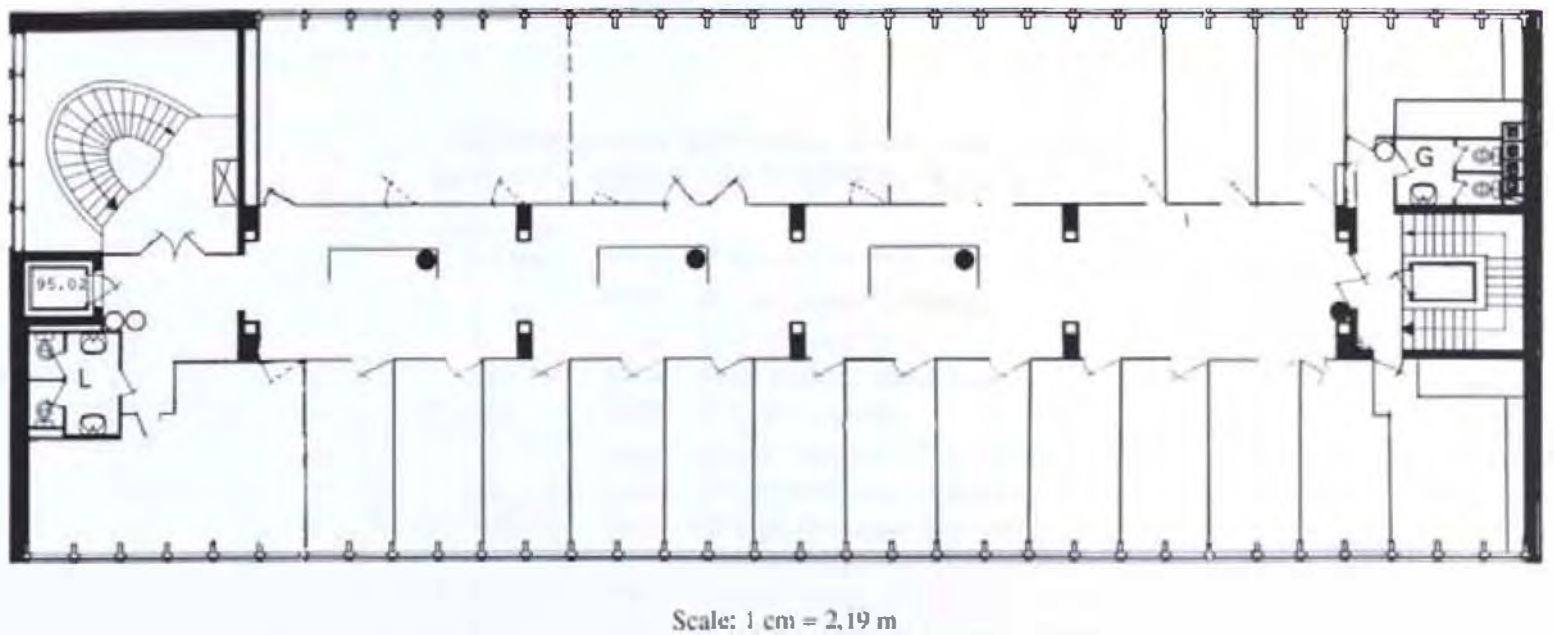
G.

FLOOR PLANS OF PREMISES OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

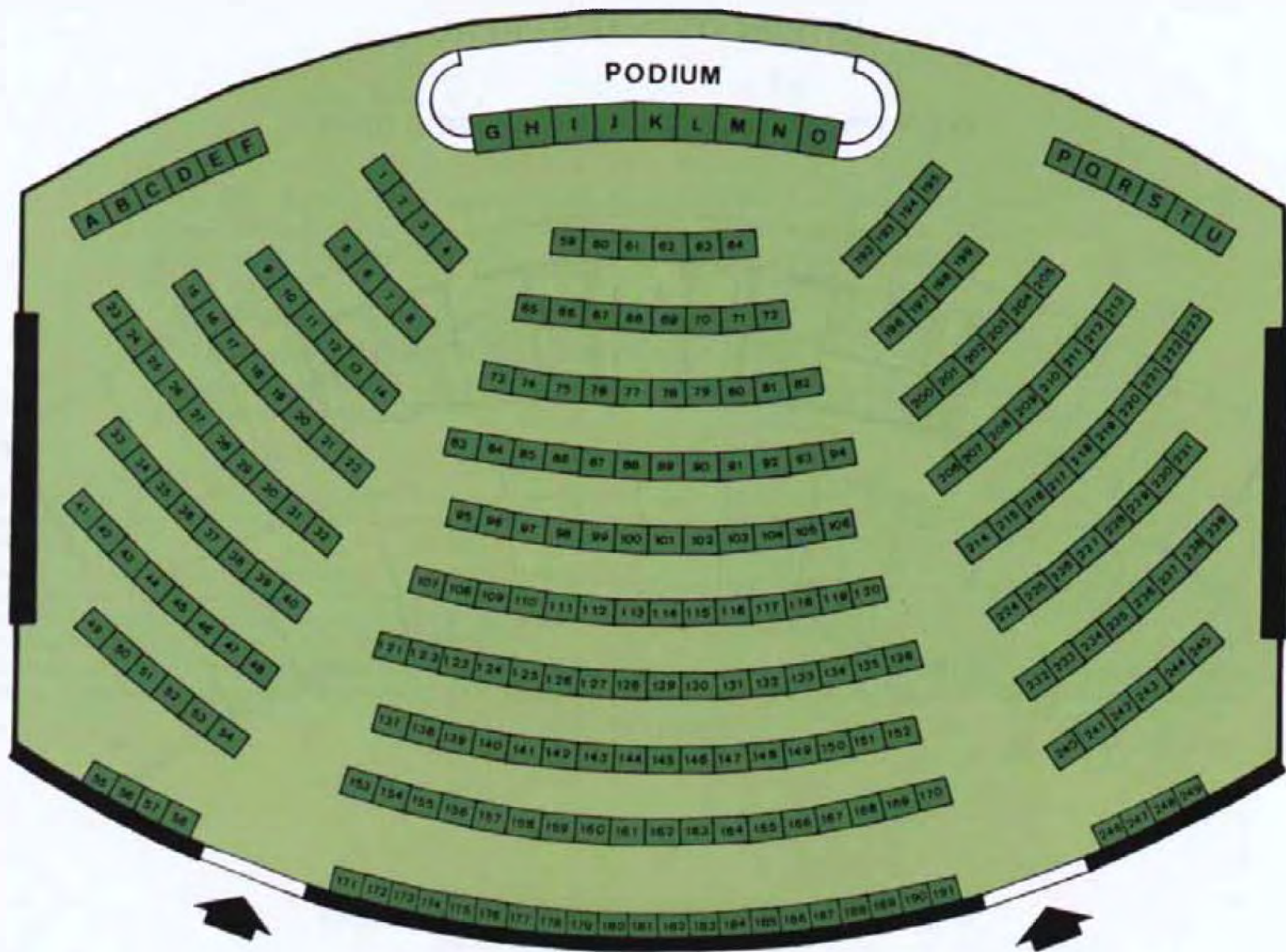
G.1 TYPICAL FLOOR IN THE WIPO BUILDING



G.2 TYPICAL FLOOR IN THE BIRPI BUILDING



G.3 CONFERENCE ROOM A IN THE WIPO BUILDING



Scale: 1 cm = 1,29 m

H.

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

H.1 SESSIONS AND CHAIRMEN

OF THE TWO WIPO PERMANENT COMMITTEES

FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

I. WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property (PC/IP)

<i>Serial Number of Session</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chairman and his Country</i>
I.	1974	Gabriel Ernesto Larrea Richerand (Mexico)
II.	1975	José María Rodríguez Padilla (Cuba)
III.	1976	Ahmed Aly Omar (Egypt)
IV.	1977	Joseph Nguthiru King' Arui (Kenya)
V.	1978	Yousif Majed Al-Khanati (Iraq)
VI.	1979	Denis Ekani (Cameroon)
VII.	1980	Joseph Nguthiru King' Arui (Kenya)
VIII.	1982	Carlos Fernández Ballesteros (Uruguay)
IX.	1984	Rafat Mahdi (Pakistan)
X.	1986	Hamida Redouane (Algeria)
XI.	1987	Anderson Ray Zikonda (Zambia)
XII.	1988	Juan De Villafranca Andrade (Mexico)
XIII.	1989	Naboth Mvere (Zimbabwe)
XIV.	1991	Abderrazak Azaiez (Tunisia)

II. WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights (PC/CR)

<i>Serial Number of Session</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Chairman and his/her Country</i>
I.	1977	Ndéné Ndiaye (Senegal)
II.	1978	G.S. Edwin (India)
III.	1979	Denis Ekani (Cameroon)
IV.	1981	D.N. Misra (India)
V.	1983	Kapila Vatsyayan (Mrs.) (India)
VI.	1985	Wolibo Doukoure (Guinea)
VII.	1987	Richard Benjamin Mngulwi (United Republic of Tanzania)
VIII.	1989	Gustavo León y León Durán (Peru)
IX.	1991	José María Morfín Patraca (Mexico)

H.2 BENEFICIARIES OF TRAINING AND STUDY (FELLOWSHIPS)

During the 25 years from 1967 to 1991, 4,822 nationals of developing countries benefited from "fellowships," that is, individual or group training and individual study trips (or study tours). If an individual benefited from two or three fellowships, the number of fellowships is counted as two or three.

The candidates were nominated by their governments, or by the intergovernmental organizations, which are their employers, and were selected by the International Bureau. On average, the number of applicants was twice as high as the number of selected individuals. The travel and subsistence expenses were in most cases paid by WIPO but in many other cases by UNDP and/or the receiving country or institution. In some cases, lodging and food were provided by the government of the receiving country.

The beneficiaries were employees of the government of their countries or were judges or professors in, or came from the private sector of, their countries. The average number of days that each beneficiary spent in the receiving country or institution was around 14.

There were 4,822 beneficiaries, and the numbers per region were as follows:

Africa	1,527
Arab Countries	585
Asia and the Pacific	1,564
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,146

The countries and organizations in each region, and the number of beneficiaries coming from each of them, were the following:

AFRICA

Countries/Territories: Angola 29, Benin 56, Botswana 18, Burkina Faso 38, Burundi 30, Cameroon 46, Cape Verde 11, Central African Republic 34, Chad 29, Comoros 1, Congo 69, Côte d'Ivoire 40, Equatorial Guinea 6, Ethiopia 43, Gabon 14, Gambia 31, Ghana 70, Guinea 43, Guinea-Bissau 23, Kenya 43, Lesotho 30, Liberia 17, Madagascar 32, Malawi 57, Mali 43, Mauritania 20, Mauritius 29, Mozambique 16, Namibia 6, Niger 30, Nigeria 55, Rwanda 26, Sao Tome and Principe 12, Senegal 51, Seychelles 4, Sierra Leone 24, Swaziland 23, Togo 18, Uganda 52, United Republic of Tanzania 77, Zaire 66, Zambia 56, Zimbabwe 45.

Organizations: African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) 20, African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO) 9, others 35.

ARAB COUNTRIES

Countries/Territories: Algeria 40, Bahrain 2, Egypt 112, Iraq 26, Jordan 29, Kuwait 15, Lebanon 5, Libya 20, Morocco 43, Oman 8, Qatar 12, Saudi Arabia 25, Somalia 35, Sudan 75, Syria 32, Tunisia 28, United Arab Emirates 2, Yemen 31.

Organizations: Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO) 6, Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils (FASRC) 15, Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) 6, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) 12, others 6.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Countries/Territories: Afghanistan 9, Bangladesh 65, Bhutan 6, Brunei Darussalam 1, China 248, Cook Islands 3, Democratic People's Republic of Korea 39, Federated States of Micronesia 1, Fiji 23, Hong Kong 3, India 126, Indonesia 103, Iran (Islamic Republic of) 22, Kiribati 2, Laos 11, Malaysia 104, Maldives 4, Mongolia 32, Myanmar 2, Nepal 36, Pakistan 64, Papua New Guinea 20, Philippines 156, Republic of Korea 138, Republic of Palau 1, Samoa 10, Singapore 25, Solomon Islands 7, Sri Lanka 44, Thailand 153, Tonga 9, Tuvalu 2, Vanuatu 3, Viet Nam 92.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Countries/Territories: Argentina 77, Aruba 3, Bahamas 5, Barbados 10, Belize 1, Bolivia 47, Brazil 75, Chile 59, Colombia 79, Costa Rica 41, Cuba 65, Dominica 4, Dominican Republic 2, Ecuador 33, El Salvador 40, Grenada 2, Guatemala 43, Guyana 5, Haiti 17, Honduras 30, Jamaica 23, Mexico 129, Nicaragua 23, Panama 43, Paraguay 45, Peru 63, Saint Lucia 5, Suriname 4, Trinidad and Tobago 19, Uruguay 62, Venezuela 73.

Organizations: Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC) 1, Central American Institute for Research and Industrial Technology (ICAITI) 2, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN)(ECLAC) 4, Latin American Integration Association (LAIA) 2, Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama (INCAP) 3, Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) 7.

H.3 COUNTRIES AND INSTITUTIONS HAVING RECEIVED NATIONALS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FOR INDIVIDUAL TRAINING OR STUDY

During the 25 years from 1967 to 1991, 1,803 nationals of developing countries were received in 43 countries (other than the country of the nationality of the individual) and 20 institutions for individual training or study ("study trip" or "study tour").

The candidates were nominated by their governments, or by the intergovernmental organizations, which are their employers, and were selected by the International Bureau.

On average, the number of the applicants was twice as many as the number of the selected individuals. Their travel and subsistence expenses were paid by WIPO, UNDP and/or the receiving country or institution. In some cases, lodging and food were provided by the government of the receiving country.

The beneficiaries were employees of the government of their countries or were judges or professors in, or came from the private sector of, their countries. The average number of days that each beneficiary spent in the receiving country or institution was around 14.

The 43 receiving countries were the following: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan,

Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

The 20 receiving institutions were the following: African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO), Argentine Society of Authors and Music Composers (SADAIC), Belgian Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers (SABAM), Benelux Trademark Office (BBM), Bureau for Copyright in Musical Works (Netherlands) (BUMA), Center for International Industrial Property Studies (France) (CEIPI), Compu-Mark (Belgium), European Patent Office (EPO), Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils (FASRC), Franklin Pierce Law Center (United States of America), General Society of Authors in Spain (SGAE), International Patent Documentation Center (Austria) (INPADOC), League of Arab States Documentation and Information Center (ALDOC), Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law (Germany) (MPI), Musical Performing and Mechanical Reproduction Rights Society (Germany) (GEMA), Société camerounaise des droits d'auteur (SOCADRA), Society of Authors, Composers and Music Publishers (France) (SACEM), Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA), Télésystèmes Questel (France).

H.4 COUNTRIES AND INSTITUTIONS HAVING RECEIVED GROUPS OF NATIONALS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FOR GROUP TRAINING

During the 25 years from 1967 to 1991, 3,313 nationals of developing countries were received in 46 countries and eight institutions for *group* training, that is, in courses, seminars or workshops organized by entities in such countries or by the institutions. The entities were frequently the industrial property offices.

The candidates were nominated by their governments or by the intergovernmental organizations, which are their employers, and were selected by the International Bureau.

On average, the number of the applicants was twice as many as the number of the places available. The travel and subsistence expenses of the participants were paid by WIPO, UNDP and/or the receiving country or institution. In some cases, lodging and food were provided by the government of the receiving country. The average number of days that each beneficiary spent in the receiving country or institution was 10.

The 46 receiving countries were: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syria, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Zambia.

The eight receiving institutions were: African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO), Benelux Trademark Office (BBM), Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC), Center for International Industrial Property Studies (France) (CEIPI), European Patent Office (EPO), Hungarian Bureau for the Protection of Authors' Rights (ARTISJUS), Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA).

H.5 LEGISLATIVE ADVICE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

During the 25 years from 1967 to 1991, 108 developing countries received legislative advice from the International Bureau. The advice related to industrial property and/or copyright. In most cases, it included advice on institution building (industrial property office, authors' society, etc.).

The 108 countries, grouped by region, are the following:

Africa: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (37).

Arab States: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia,

Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen (17).

Asia and the Pacific: Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Vanuatu, Viet Nam (25).

Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela (29).

H.6 OUTSIDE EXPERTS ON MISSION TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

During the 25 years from 1967 to 1991, 492 “outside” experts, that is, experts who were not staff members of WIPO, accomplished a total of 1,408 missions to 96 different developing countries. These experts were selected, commissioned, briefed and debriefed by the International Bureau. Their travel and subsistence expenses were paid by WIPO, UNDP, or a “donor” government. They rarely received an honorarium. They were active or retired government officials, employees in the private sector, private practitioners (mainly lawyers and patent agents) and university professors. The average number of days that each expert spent on a mission was around 14, so that the total number of days spent on mission was around 20,000.

The experts came from 55 countries and three international organizations, namely the African Intellectual

Property Organisation (OAPI), the Benelux Trademark Office (BBM) and the European Patent Office (EPO).

The 55 countries were the following: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

H.7 CASH CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

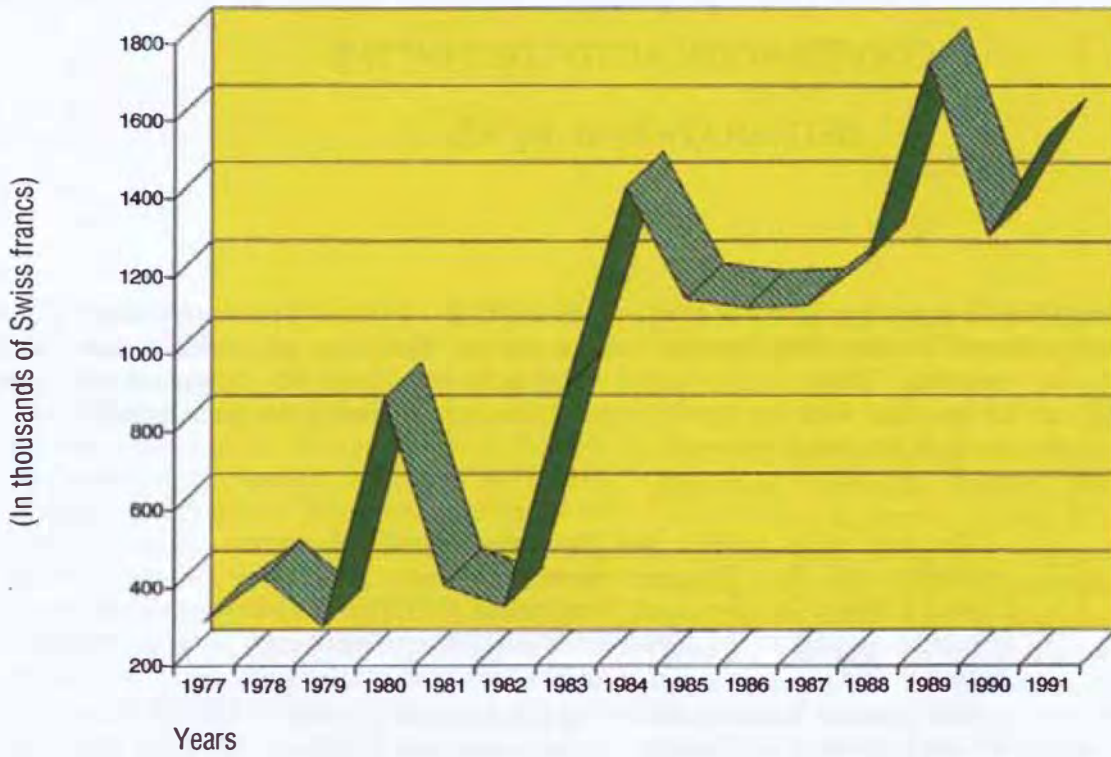
During the 25 years from 1967 to 1991, 67,314,000 Swiss francs were received by the International Bureau from outside sources for the financing of activities for developing countries. These funds, called extrabudgetary (from the viewpoint of WIPO), are far less than what the International Bureau spent, during the same period, from its own budget for similar purposes.

The two main sources are the “trust funds” of eight countries and the “program money” coming from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). UNDP payments started in 1972, and national trust fund payments started in 1977.

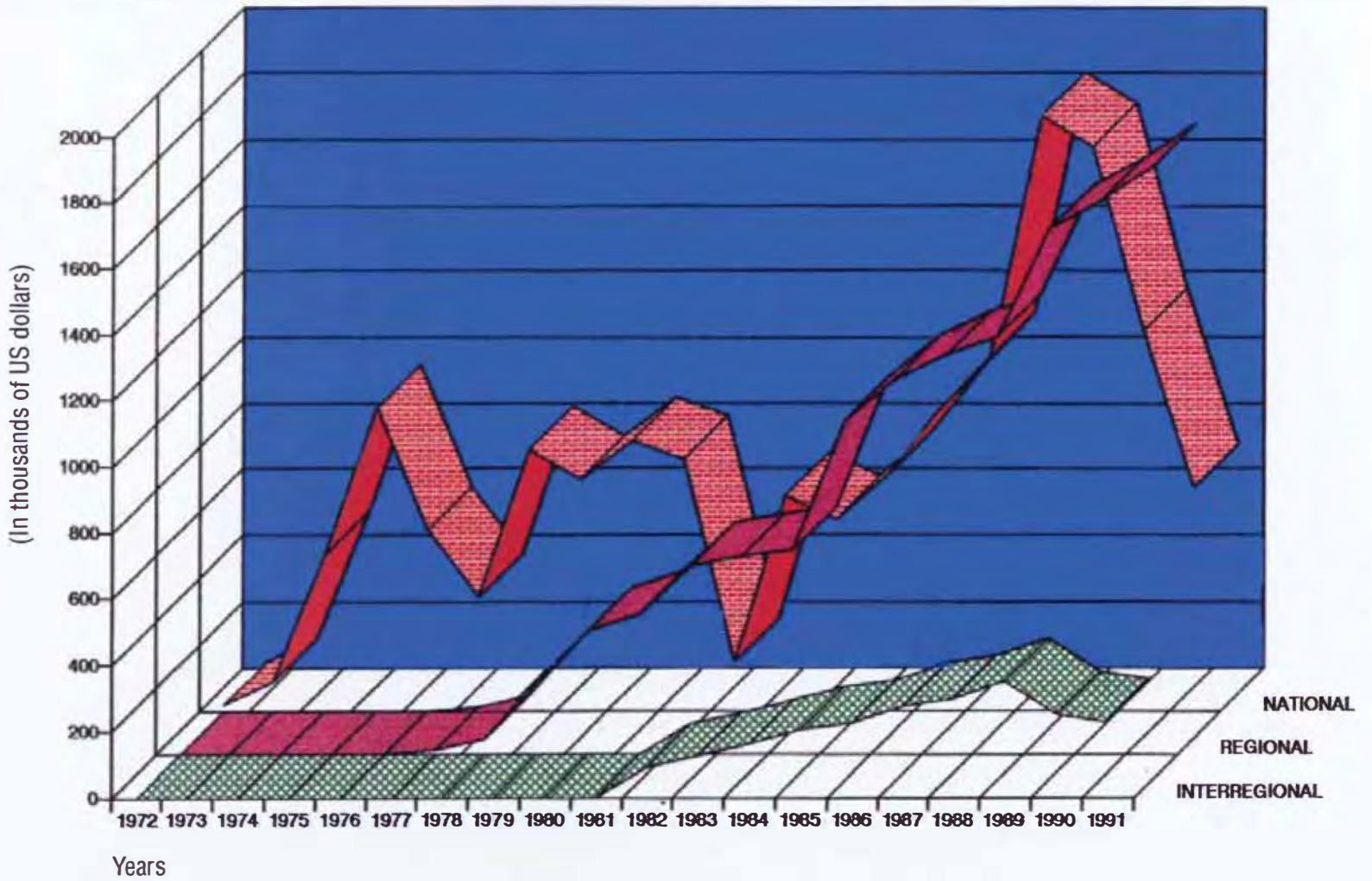
The amounts were the following (in descending order of the amounts in Swiss francs):

UNDP	53,018,000
Germany	4,742,000
Japan	3,053,000
Sweden	2,908,000
France	2,362,000
United States of America	742,000
Finland	247,000
Canada	131,000
Mexico	111,000

TRUST FUNDS 1977-1991



UNDP PROJECTS 1972-1991



H.8 WIPO ACTIVITIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF INVENTIVE AND INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY

The International Bureau of WIPO has on its program, since 1978, the promotion of inventive and innovative activity in developing countries.

Among the activities serving such a promotion are (i) meetings organized by WIPO, usually in cooperation with the government of the country where the meeting is held or with the International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA) and (ii) the granting of special fellowships.

During the 14 years between 1978 and 1992, 30 such meetings were organized. The year and venue of each are as follows: 1978 Geneva, 1979 Geneva, 1980 Geneva, 1981 Belgrade, 1982 Annaba (Algeria), 1983 Manila, 1984 Geneva, 1985 Plovdiv (Bulgaria), 1986 Stockholm, 1987 San Salvador, 1988 Abidjan, 1988 Beijing, 1988 Varna (Bulgaria), 1988 Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso), 1989 Saly Portudal (Senegal), 1989 Manila, 1989 Cotonou, 1989 Kuala Lumpur, 1989 Niamey, 1989 Accra, 1990 Douala (Cameroon), 1990 Manila, 1990 Tampere (Finland), 1990

São Paulo (Brazil), 1990 Lomé, 1991 Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso), 1991 Plovdiv (Bulgaria), 1991 Buenos Aires, 1992 New Delhi, 1992 Geneva.

The fellowships were granted to nationals of the following developing countries (the number after the name of the country shows the number of the fellowships): Algeria 2, Argentina 2, Bangladesh 1, Benin 1, Botswana 1, Brazil 5, Bulgaria 1, Burkina Faso 1, Cameroon 4, Chile 1, China 4, Colombia 2, Congo 3, Costa Rica 2, Côte d'Ivoire 3, Cuba 2, Democratic People's Republic of Korea 1, Egypt 5, Ethiopia 2, Ghana 4, Guinea 1, India 5, Indonesia 2, Iran (Islamic Republic of) 1, Jamaica 1, Lesotho 1, Liberia 1, Libya 1, Kenya 2, Madagascar 1, Malaysia 7, Mexico 4, Mongolia 1, Morocco 4, Nepal 2, Niger 1, Nigeria 1, Pakistan 2, Peru 3, Philippines 7, Qatar 1, Republic of Korea 6, Senegal 2, Singapore 4, Sri Lanka 3, Sudan 2, Swaziland 1, Syria 1, Thailand 4, Tunisia 2, United Republic of Tanzania 3, Uruguay 2, Venezuela 1, Viet Nam 4, Yugoslavia 1, Zaire 3, Zambia 1, Zimbabwe 1.

H.9 ADHERENCES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
TO THE TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO
(CHRONOLOGICAL LIST)

This item indicates, for each treaty administered by WIPO, the year on which developing countries became party to it. It illustrates the impressive expansion of the interest of developing countries in those treaties.

WIPO CONVENTION

1970 Chad, Malawi, Senegal
1971 Kenya, Morocco
1972 Fiji, Jordan
1973 Cameroon, Uganda
1974 Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Sudan, United Arab Emirates
1975 Algeria, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Gabon, India, Mexico, Niger, Suriname, Togo, Tunisia, Zaire
1976 Ghana, Iraq, Libya, Mauritania, Mauritius, Qatar, Viet Nam
1977 Bahamas, Burundi, Pakistan, Zambia
1978 Central African Republic, Jamaica, Sri Lanka
1979 Barbados, El Salvador, Indonesia, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Uruguay, Yemen Arab Republic
1980 Argentina, China, Colombia, Gambia, Guinea, Peru, Philippines
1981 Costa Rica, Zimbabwe
1982 Mali, Saudi Arabia, Somalia
1983 Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, United Republic of Tanzania
1984 Rwanda, Venezuela
1985 Angola, Bangladesh, Nicaragua
1986 Lebanon, Lesotho, Sierra Leone
1987 Paraguay
1988 Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago
1989 Democratic Yemen, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Thailand
1990 Singapore, Yemen
1991 Namibia

PARIS CONVENTION

1884 Brazil, Tunisia
1890 Dominican Republic
1903 Mexico
1904 Cuba
1917 Morocco

1924 Lebanon, Syria
1949 Viet Nam
1950 Indonesia
1951 Egypt
1952 Sri Lanka
1958 Haiti
1959 Iran (Islamic Republic of)
1963 Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Nigeria, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania
1964 Cameroon, Gabon, Malawi, Niger, Trinidad and Tobago
1965 Kenya, Mauritania, Philippines, Uganda, Zambia
1966 Algeria
1967 Argentina, Benin, Togo, Uruguay
1972 Jordan
1973 Bahamas
1975 Suriname, Zaire
1976 Ghana, Iraq, Libya, Mauritius
1977 Burundi
1980 Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Zimbabwe
1982 Guinea
1983 Mali
1984 Rwanda, Sudan
1985 Barbados, China, Mongolia
1988 Guinea-Bissau
1989 Lesotho, Malaysia
1991 Bangladesh, Chile, Swaziland
1992 Gambia

BERNE CONVENTION

1887 Tunisia
1917 Morocco
1922 Brazil
1928 India
1931 Thailand

1947 Lebanon
1948 Pakistan
1951 Philippines
1959 Sri Lanka
1961 Benin
1962 Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Mali, Niger, Senegal
1963 Burkina Faso, Zaire
1964 Cameroon
1966 Madagascar
1967 Argentina, Mexico, Uruguay
1970 Chile
1971 Chad, Fiji
1973 Bahamas, Mauritania
1975 Togo
1976 Libya
1977 Central African Republic, Egypt, Suriname
1978 Costa Rica
1980 Guinea, Zimbabwe
1982 Venezuela
1983 Barbados
1984 Rwanda
1988 Colombia, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago
1989 Lesotho, Liberia, Mauritius
1990 Honduras, Malaysia
1991 Ecuador, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi
1992 China, Paraguay, Zambia

MADRID (MARKS) AGREEMENT

1917 Morocco
1949 Viet Nam
1952 Egypt
1972 Algeria
1980 Democratic People's Republic of Korea
1984 Sudan
1985 Mongolia
1989 China, Cuba

MADRID (INDICATIONS OF SOURCE) AGREEMENT

1892 Tunisia
1896 Brazil
1905 Cuba
1917 Morocco
1924 Lebanon, Syria
1951 Dominican Republic
1952 Egypt, Sri Lanka
1972 Algeria

HAGUE AGREEMENT

1930 Morocco, Tunisia
1950 Indonesia
1952 Egypt

1975 Suriname
1984 Senegal
1986 Benin
1992 Democratic People's Republic of Korea

NICE AGREEMENT

1961 Lebanon
1966 Morocco
1967 Tunisia
1972 Algeria
1979 Benin
1981 Suriname
1985 Barbados

LISBON AGREEMENT

1966 Cuba, Haiti, Mexico
1972 Algeria
1973 Tunisia
1975 Burkina Faso, Gabon, Togo
1977 Congo

ROME CONVENTION

1964 Congo, Ecuador, Mexico, Niger
1965 Brazil
1970 Paraguay
1971 Costa Rica
1972 Fiji
1974 Chile
1976 Colombia
1977 Guatemala, Uruguay
1979 El Salvador
1983 Barbados, Panama
1984 Philippines
1985 Peru
1987 Dominican Republic
1988 Burkina Faso
1990 Honduras, Lesotho
1992 Argentina

PCT (PATENT COOPERATION TREATY)

1978 Brazil, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Madagascar, Malawi, Senegal, Togo
1980 Democratic People's Republic of Korea
1982 Sri Lanka
1983 Mauritania
1984 Mali, Republic of Korea, Sudan
1985 Barbados
1987 Benin
1989 Burkina Faso
1991 Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mongolia

IPC AGREEMENT

1975 Brazil, Egypt, Suriname

PHONOGRAMS CONVENTION

1973 Argentina, Fiji, Mexico

1974 Ecuador, Panama

1975 Brazil, India

1976 Kenya

1977 Chile, Guatemala, Zaire

1978 Egypt

1979 El Salvador, Paraguay

1982 Costa Rica, Venezuela

1983 Barbados, Uruguay

1985 Peru

1987 Republic of Korea

1988 Burkina Faso, Trinidad and Tobago

1990 Honduras

TRT (TRADEMARK REGISTRATION TREATY)

1980 Burkina Faso, Congo, Gabon, Togo

VIENNA (FIGURATIVE ELEMENTS OF MARKS)
AGREEMENT

1985 Tunisia

BRUSSELS CONVENTION

1979 Kenya, Mexico, Nicaragua

1983 Morocco

1985 Panama, Peru

BUDAPEST TREATY

1981 Philippines

1988 Republic of Korea

NAIROBI TREATY

1982 Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Kenya

1983 Chile, Congo, Guatemala, India, Qatar, Togo, Tunisia,
Uganda

1984 Algeria, Brazil, Cuba, El Salvador, Jamaica, Senegal,
Sri Lanka, Syria, Uruguay

1985 Bolivia, Mexico

1986 Argentina, Barbados, Oman

FRT (FILM REGISTER TREATY)

1991 Burkina Faso, Mexico

1992 Argentina

I.

PATENT INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION ACTIVITIES

I.1 WIPO PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

MEMBERS ON JULY 14, 1992

States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia (76).

Organizations: African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO), Benelux Trademark Office (BBM), Benelux Designs Office (BBDM), European Patent Organisation (EPO) (5).

SESSIONS AND CHAIRMEN (1969 – 1991)

<i>Serial Number of Session</i>	<i>Year/Month</i>	<i>Chairman and his Country</i>
ICIREPAT/I	1969	Gordon Grant (United Kingdom)
ICIREPAT/II	1970	William E. Schuyler (United States of America)
ICIREPAT/III	1971	Edward Armitage (United Kingdom)
ICIREPAT/IV	1972	Robert Gottschalk (United States of America)
ICIREPAT/V	1973	Edward Armitage (United Kingdom)
ICIREPAT/VI	1974	Edward Armitage (United Kingdom)
ICIREPAT/VII	1975	C. Marshall Dann (United States of America)
ICIREPAT/VIII	1976 (February)	Göran R. Borggård (Sweden)
ICIREPAT/IX	1976 (September)	C. Marshall Dann (United States of America)
ICIREPAT/X	1977 (February)	Göran R. Borggård (Sweden)
ICIREPAT/XI	1977 (September)	Göran R. Borggård (Sweden)
ICIREPAT/XII	1978 (January)	Göran R. Borggård (Sweden)
ICIREPAT/XIII	1978 (September)	Göran R. Borggård (Sweden)
ICIREPAT/XIV	1979	Göran R. Borggård (Sweden)
PCPI/I	1978 (January)	Jacob Dekker (Netherlands)
PCPI/II	1978 (September)	Jacob Dekker (Netherlands)
PCPI/III	1979	Josef Fichte (Austria)
PCPI/IV	1980	Georges J. Vianès (France)
PCPI/V	1981	Georges J. Vianès (France)
PCPI/VI	1982	Lars Björklund (Sweden)
PCPI/VII	1983	Vincent S. Dodd (United Kingdom)
PCPI/VIII	1984	Vincent S. Dodd (United Kingdom)
PCPI/IX	1985	Edouard Caussignac (Switzerland)
PCPI/X	1986	Alfred Wittmann (Federal Republic of Germany)
PCPI/XI	1987 (April)	Terence W. Sage (United Kingdom)
PCPI/XII	1987 (September)	Terence W. Sage (United Kingdom)
PCPI/I	1987 (December)	Alfred Wittmann (Federal Republic of Germany)
PCPI/II	1989	Patrick Smith (Australia)
PCPI/III	1991	Otmar Rafeiner (Austria)

Note:

ICIREPAT stands for Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Examining Patent Offices.

PCPI stands for WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information.

PCPII stands for WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information.

I.2 STANDARDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(STATUS ON JULY 14, 1992)

Three Committees of Governmental Delegates have established the standards (called "Standard" or "Recommended Standard") and the recommendations (called "Recommendation" or "Guidelines") listed below. They were

- (i) between 1969 and 1978, the BIRPI/WIPO Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Examining Patent Offices (ICIREPAT),
- (ii) between 1979 and 1987, the WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI), and
- (iii) since 1987, the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI).

The following list enumerates the titles of the standards and recommendations which were in force on July 14, 1992.

The serial numbers appearing before each title, and the title of the item itself, were determined by the committees that established the standard or the recommendation. Some numbers are missing because they were used for standards or recommendations which were no longer in force on the said date. The letters (a) to (g) appearing before each number characterize the nature of the item and were established by the International Bureau. They stand for the following:

- (a) standards of a general nature, common to information and documentation relating to any industrial property right (e.g. relating to basic bibliographic data)
- (b) standards relating to patent documents in general
- (c) specific standards applicable to secondary publications such as official gazettes, indexes and abstracts
- (d) specific standards in respect of microforms
- (e) specific standards in respect of machine-readable carriers of industrial property information
- (f) specific standards relating to trademark information and documentation
- (g) specific standards relating to industrial design information and documentation.

The text of each standard or recommendation may be obtained free of charge from the International Bureau.

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WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

THE FIRST
TWENTY FIVE
YEARS
OF
WIPO
1967 - 1992

