

# Industrial Property

Published monthly  
Annual subscription:  
180 Swiss francs  
Each monthly issue:  
23 Swiss francs

33rd Year - No. 1  
January 1994

Monthly Review of the  
World Intellectual Property Organization

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**Treaties**  
(Status on January 1, 1994)

**Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization**  
WIPO Convention (1967), amended in 1979

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B)*	
Albania .....	June 30, 1992 .....	-	B
Algeria .....	April 16, 1975 .....	P	-
Angola .....	April 15, 1985 .....	-	-
Argentina .....	October 8, 1980 .....	P	B
Armenia .....	April 22, 1993 .....	-	-
Australia .....	August 10, 1972 .....	P	B
Austria .....	August 11, 1973 .....	P	B
Bahamas .....	January 4, 1977 .....	P	B
Bangladesh .....	May 11, 1985 .....	P	-
Barbados .....	October 5, 1979 .....	P	B
Belarus .....	April 26, 1970 .....	P	-
Belgium .....	January 31, 1975 .....	P	B
Benin .....	March 9, 1975 .....	P	B
Bhutan .....	March 16, 1994 .....	-	-
Bolivia .....	July 6, 1993 .....	P	B
Bosnia and Herzegovina .....	March 6, 1992 .....	P	B
Brazil .....	March 20, 1975 .....	P	B
Bulgaria .....	May 19, 1970 .....	P	B
Burkina Faso .....	August 23, 1975 .....	P	B
Burundi .....	March 30, 1977 .....	P	-
Cameroon .....	November 3, 1973 .....	P	B
Canada .....	June 26, 1970 .....	P	B
Central African Republic .....	August 23, 1978 .....	P	B
Chad .....	September 26, 1970 .....	P	B
Chile .....	June 25, 1975 .....	P	B
China .....	June 3, 1980 .....	P	B
Colombia .....	May 4, 1980 .....	-	B
Congo .....	December 2, 1975 .....	P	B
Costa Rica .....	June 10, 1981 .....	-	B
Côte d'Ivoire .....	May 1, 1974 .....	P	B
Croatia .....	October 8, 1991 .....	P	B
Cuba .....	March 27, 1975 .....	P	-
Cyprus .....	October 26, 1984 .....	P	B
Czech Republic .....	January 1, 1993 .....	P	B
Democratic People's Republic of Korea .....	August 17, 1974 .....	P	-
Denmark .....	April 26, 1970 .....	P	B
Ecuador .....	May 22, 1988 .....	-	B
Egypt .....	April 21, 1975 .....	P	B
El Salvador .....	September 18, 1979 .....	P	B
Estonia .....	February 5, 1994 .....	-	-

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B)*	
Fiji	March 11, 1972	-	B
Finland	September 8, 1970	P	B
France	October 18, 1974	P	B
Gabon	June 6, 1975	P	B
Gambia	December 10, 1980	P	B
Germany	September 19, 1970	P	B
Ghana	June 12, 1976	P	B
Greece	March 4, 1976	P	B
Guatemala	April 30, 1983	-	-
Guinea	November 13, 1980	P	B
Guinea-Bissau	June 28, 1988	P	B
Haiti	November 2, 1983	P	-
Holy See	April 20, 1975	P	B
Honduras	November 15, 1983	P	B
Hungary	April 26, 1970	P	B
Iceland	September 13, 1986	P	B
India	May 1, 1975	-	B
Indonesia	December 18, 1979	P	-
Iraq	January 21, 1976	P	-
Ireland	April 26, 1970	P	B
Israel	April 26, 1970	P	B
Italy	April 20, 1977	P	B
Jamaica	December 25, 1978	-	B
Japan	April 20, 1975	P	B
Jordan	July 12, 1972	P	-
Kazakhstan	December 25, 1991	P	-
Kenya	October 5, 1971	P	B
Latvia	January 21, 1993	P	-
Lebanon	December 30, 1986	P	B
Lesotho	November 18, 1986	P	B
Liberia	March 8, 1989	-	B
Libya	September 28, 1976	P	B
Liechtenstein	May 21, 1972	P	B
Lithuania	April 30, 1992	-	-
Luxembourg	March 19, 1975	P	B
Madagascar	December 22, 1989	P	B
Malawi	June 11, 1970	P	B
Malaysia	January 1, 1989	P	B
Mali	August 14, 1982	P	B
Malta	December 7, 1977	P	B
Mauritania	September 17, 1976	P	B
Mauritius	September 21, 1976	P	B
Mexico	June 14, 1975	P	B
Monaco	March 3, 1975	P	B
Mongolia	February 28, 1979	P	-

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B)*	
Morocco	July 27, 1971	P	B
Namibia	December 23, 1991	-	B
Netherlands	January 9, 1975	P	B
New Zealand	June 20, 1984	P	B
Nicaragua	May 5, 1985	-	-
Niger	May 18, 1975	P	B
Norway	June 8, 1974	P	B
Pakistan	January 6, 1977	-	B
Panama	September 17, 1983	-	-
Paraguay	June 20, 1987	-	B
Peru	September 4, 1980	-	B
Philippines	July 14, 1980	P	B
Poland	March 23, 1975	P	B
Portugal	April 27, 1975	P	B
Qatar	September 3, 1976	-	-
Republic of Korea	March 1, 1979	P	-
Republic of Moldova	December 25, 1991	P	-
Romania	April 26, 1970	P	B
Russian Federation	December 25, 1991	P	-
Rwanda	February 3, 1984	P	B
Saint Lucia	August 21, 1993	-	B
San Marino	June 26, 1991	P	-
Saudi Arabia	May 22, 1982	-	-
Senegal	April 26, 1970	P	B
Sierra Leone	May 18, 1986	-	-
Singapore	December 10, 1990	-	-
Slovakia	January 1, 1993	P	B
Slovenia	June 25, 1991	P	B
Somalia	November 18, 1982	-	-
South Africa	March 23, 1975	P	B
Spain	April 26, 1970	P	B
Sri Lanka	September 20, 1978	P	B
Sudan	February 15, 1974	P	-
Suriname	November 25, 1975	P	B
Swaziland	August 18, 1988	P	-
Sweden	April 26, 1970	P	B
Switzerland	April 26, 1970	P	B
Thailand	December 25, 1989	-	B
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	September 8, 1991	P	B
Togo	April 28, 1975	P	B
Trinidad and Tobago	August 16, 1988	P	B
Tunisia	November 28, 1975	P	B
Turkey	May 12, 1976	P	B
Uganda	October 18, 1973	P	-
Ukraine	April 26, 1970	P	-

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B)*	
United Arab Emirates . . . . .	September 24, 1974 . . . . .	-	-
United Kingdom . . . . .	April 26, 1970 . . . . .	P	B
United Republic of Tanzania . . . . .	December 30, 1983 . . . . .	P	-
United States of America . . . . .	August 25, 1970 . . . . .	P	B
Uruguay . . . . .	December 21, 1979 . . . . .	P	B
Uzbekistan . . . . .	December 25, 1991 . . . . .	P	-
Venezuela . . . . .	November 23, 1984 . . . . .	-	B
Viet Nam . . . . .	July 2, 1976 . . . . .	P	-
Yemen . . . . .	March 29, 1979 . . . . .	-	-
Yugoslavia . . . . .	October 11, 1973 . . . . .	P	B
Zaire . . . . .	January 28, 1975 . . . . .	P	B
Zambia . . . . .	May 14, 1977 . . . . .	P	B
Zimbabwe . . . . .	December 29, 1981 . . . . .	P	B

(Total: 143 States)

\* "P" means that the State is also a member of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union), founded by the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

"B" means that the State is also a member of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Union), founded by the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

## Industrial Property Treaties Administered by WIPO

### Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property

Paris Convention (1883), revised at Brussels (1900), Washington (1911), The Hague (1925),  
London (1934), Lisbon (1958) and Stockholm (1967), and amended in 1979

(Paris Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act <sup>1</sup> of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Algeria	March 1, 1966	Stockholm: April 20, 1975 <sup>2</sup>
Argentina	February 10, 1967	Lisbon: February 10, 1967
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: October 8, 1980
Australia	October 10, 1925	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: September 27, 1975
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: August 25, 1972
Austria	January 1, 1909	Stockholm: August 18, 1973
Bahamas	July 10, 1973	Lisbon: July 10, 1973
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: March 10, 1977
Bangladesh	March 3, 1991	Stockholm: March 3, 1991 <sup>2</sup>
Barbados	March 12, 1985	Stockholm: March 12, 1985
Belarus	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 <sup>2</sup>
Belgium	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: February 12, 1975
Benin	January 10, 1967	Stockholm: March 12, 1975
Bolivia	November 4, 1993	Stockholm: November 4, 1993
Bosnia and Herzegovina	March 6, 1992	Stockholm: March 6, 1992
Brazil	July 7, 1884	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: November 24, 1992
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: March 24, 1975 <sup>2</sup>
Bulgaria	June 13, 1921	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: May 19 or 27, 1970 <sup>3</sup>
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: May 27, 1970 <sup>2</sup>
Burkina Faso	November 19, 1963	Stockholm: September 2, 1975
Burundi	September 3, 1977	Stockholm: September 3, 1977
Cameroon	May 10, 1964	Stockholm: April 20, 1975
Canada	June 12, 1925	London: July 30, 1951
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: July 7, 1970
Central African Republic	November 19, 1963	Stockholm: September 5, 1978
Chad	November 19, 1963	Stockholm: September 26, 1970
Chile	June 14, 1991	Stockholm: June 14, 1991
China	March 19, 1985	Stockholm: March 19, 1985 <sup>2</sup>
Congo	September 2, 1963	Stockholm: December 5, 1975
Côte d'Ivoire	October 23, 1963	Stockholm: May 4, 1974
Croatia	October 8, 1991	Stockholm: October 8, 1991
Cuba	November 17, 1904	Stockholm: April 8, 1975 <sup>2</sup>
Cyprus	January 17, 1966	Stockholm: April 3, 1984
Czech Republic	January 1, 1993	Stockholm: January 1, 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	June 10, 1980	Stockholm: June 10, 1980
Denmark <sup>4</sup>	October 1, 1894	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 <sup>3</sup>
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Dominican Republic	July 11, 1890	The Hague: April 6, 1951
Egypt	July 1, 1951	Stockholm: March 6, 1975 <sup>2</sup>
El Salvador	February 19, 1994	Stockholm: February 19, 1994
Finland	September 20, 1921	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: October 21, 1975
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: September 15, 1970
France <sup>5</sup>	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: August 12, 1975
Gabon	February 29, 1964	Stockholm: June 10, 1975
Gambia	January 21, 1992	Stockholm: January 21, 1992
Germany	May 1, 1903	Stockholm: September 19, 1970
Ghana	September 28, 1976	Stockholm: September 28, 1976
Greece	October 2, 1924	Stockholm: July 15, 1976



State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act <sup>1</sup> of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Guinea	February 5, 1982	Stockholm: February 5, 1982
Guinea-Bissau	June 28, 1988	Stockholm: June 28, 1988
Haiti	July 1, 1958	Stockholm: November 3, 1983
Holy See	September 29, 1960	Stockholm: April 24, 1975
Honduras	February 4, 1994	Stockholm: February 4, 1994
Hungary	January 1, 1909	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 <sup>3</sup> Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970 <sup>2</sup>
Iceland	May 5, 1962	London: May 5, 1962 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: December 28, 1984
Indonesia	December 24, 1950	London: December 24, 1950 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: December 20, 1979 <sup>2</sup>
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	December 16, 1959	Lisbon: January 4, 1962
Iraq	January 24, 1976	Stockholm: January 24, 1976 <sup>2</sup>
Ireland	December 4, 1925	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 <sup>3</sup> Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Israel	March 24, 1950	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 <sup>3</sup> Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Italy	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 24, 1977
Japan	July 15, 1899	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: October 1, 1975 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 24, 1975
Jordan	July 17, 1972	Stockholm: July 17, 1972
Kazakhstan	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 <sup>2</sup>
Kenya	June 14, 1965	Stockholm: October 26, 1971
Latvia	September 7, 1993 <sup>6</sup>	Stockholm: September 7, 1993
Lebanon	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: December 30, 1986 <sup>2</sup>
Lesotho	September 28, 1989	Stockholm: September 28, 1989 <sup>2</sup>
Libya	September 28, 1976	Stockholm: September 28, 1976 <sup>2</sup>
Liechtenstein	July 14, 1933	Stockholm: May 25, 1972
Luxembourg	June 30, 1922	Stockholm: March 24, 1975
Madagascar	December 21, 1963	Stockholm: April 10, 1972
Malawi	July 6, 1964	Stockholm: June 25, 1970
Malaysia	January 1, 1989	Stockholm: January 1, 1989
Mali	March 1, 1983	Stockholm: March 1, 1983
Malta	October 20, 1967	Lisbon: October 20, 1967 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: December 12, 1977 <sup>2</sup>
Mauritania	April 11, 1965	Stockholm: September 21, 1976
Mauritius	September 24, 1976	Stockholm: September 24, 1976
Mexico	September 7, 1903	Stockholm: July 26, 1976
Monaco	April 29, 1956	Stockholm: October 4, 1975
Mongolia	April 21, 1985	Stockholm: April 21, 1985 <sup>2</sup>
Morocco	July 30, 1917	Stockholm: August 6, 1971
Netherlands <sup>7</sup>	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: January 10, 1975
New Zealand <sup>8</sup>	July 29, 1931	London: July 14, 1946 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: June 20, 1984
Niger	July 5, 1964	Stockholm: March 6, 1975
Nigeria	September 2, 1963	Lisbon: September 2, 1963
Norway	July 1, 1885	Stockholm: June 13, 1974
Philippines	September 27, 1965	Lisbon: September 27, 1965 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: July 16, 1980
Poland	November 10, 1919	Stockholm: March 24, 1975 <sup>2</sup>
Portugal	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 30, 1975
Republic of Korea	May 4, 1980	Stockholm: May 4, 1980
Republic of Moldova	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 <sup>2</sup>
Romania	October 6, 1920	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 <sup>3</sup> Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970 <sup>2</sup>
Russian Federation	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 <sup>2</sup>

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act <sup>1</sup> of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Rwanda . . . . .	March 1, 1984	Stockholm: March 1, 1984
San Marino . . . . .	March 4, 1960	Stockholm: June 26, 1991
Senegal . . . . .	December 21, 1963	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 <sup>3</sup> Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Slovakia . . . . .	January 1, 1993	Stockholm: January 1, 1993
Slovenia . . . . .	June 25, 1991	Stockholm: June 25, 1991
South Africa . . . . .	December 1, 1947	Stockholm: March 24, 1975 <sup>2</sup>
Spain . . . . .	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 14, 1972
Sri Lanka . . . . .	December 29, 1952	London: December 29, 1952 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: September 23, 1978
Sudan . . . . .	April 16, 1984	Stockholm: April 16, 1984
Suriname . . . . .	November 25, 1975	Stockholm: November 25, 1975
Swaziland . . . . .	May 12, 1991	Stockholm: May 12, 1991
Sweden . . . . .	July 1, 1885	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: October 9, 1970 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Switzerland . . . . .	July 7, 1884	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 <sup>3</sup> Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Syria . . . . .	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia . . . . .	September 8, 1991	Stockholm: September 8, 1991
Togo . . . . .	September 10, 1967	Stockholm: April 30, 1975
Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	August 1, 1964	Stockholm: August 16, 1988
Tunisia . . . . .	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 12, 1976 <sup>2</sup>
Turkey . . . . .	October 10, 1925	London: June 27, 1957 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: May 16, 1976
Uganda . . . . .	June 14, 1965	Stockholm: October 20, 1973
Ukraine . . . . .	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 <sup>2</sup>
United Kingdom <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	July 7, 1884	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 <sup>3</sup> Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
United Republic of Tanzania . . . . .	June 16, 1963	Lisbon: June 16, 1963 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: December 30, 1983
United States of America <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	May 30, 1887	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: August 25, 1973 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: September 5, 1970
Uruguay . . . . .	March 18, 1967	Stockholm: December 28, 1979
Uzbekistan . . . . .	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 <sup>2</sup>
Viet Nam . . . . .	March 8, 1949	Stockholm: July 2, 1976 <sup>2</sup>
Yugoslavia . . . . .	February 26, 1921	Stockholm: October 16, 1973
Zaire . . . . .	January 31, 1975	Stockholm: January 31, 1975
Zambia . . . . .	April 6, 1965	Lisbon: April 6, 1965 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: May 14, 1977
Zimbabwe . . . . .	April 18, 1980	Stockholm: December 30, 1981

(Total: 117 States)

<sup>1</sup> "Stockholm" means the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967 (Stockholm Act); "Lisbon" means the Paris Convention as revised at Lisbon on October 31, 1958 (Lisbon Act); "London" means the Paris Convention as revised at London on June 2, 1934 (London Act); "The Hague" means the Paris Convention as revised at The Hague on November 6, 1925 (Hague Act).

<sup>2</sup> With the declaration provided for in Article 28(2) of the Stockholm Act relating to the International Court of Justice.

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

<sup>4</sup> Denmark extended the application of the Stockholm Act to the Farøe Islands with effect from August 6, 1971.

<sup>5</sup> Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

<sup>6</sup> Latvia acceded to the Paris Convention (Washington Act, 1911) with effect from August 20, 1925. It lost its independence on July 21, 1940, and regained it on August 21, 1991.

<sup>7</sup> Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

<sup>8</sup> The accession of New Zealand to the Stockholm Act, with the exception of Articles 1 to 12, extends to the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau.

<sup>9</sup> The United Kingdom extended the application of the Stockholm Act to the territory of Hong Kong with effect from November 16, 1977, and to the Isle of Man with effect from October 29, 1983.

<sup>10</sup> The United States of America extended the application of the Stockholm Act to all territories and possessions of the United States of America, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, as from August 25, 1973.

### Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods

Madrid Agreement (Indications of Source) (1891), revised at Washington (1911), The Hague (1925), London (1934) and Lisbon (1958), and supplemented by the Additional Act of Stockholm (1967)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Latest Act of the Agreement to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act (see, however, for some States, the Additional Act of Stockholm)	Date on which State became party to the Additional Act of Stockholm
Algeria	July 5, 1972	Lisbon: July 5, 1972	July 5, 1972
Brazil	October 3, 1896	The Hague: October 26, 1929	-
Bulgaria	August 12, 1975	Lisbon: August 12, 1975	August 12, 1975
Cuba	January 1, 1905	Lisbon: October 11, 1964	October 7, 1980
Czech Republic	January 1, 1993	Lisbon: January 1, 1993	January 1, 1993
Dominican Republic	April 6, 1951	The Hague: April 6, 1951	-
Egypt	July 1, 1952	Lisbon: March 6, 1975	March 6, 1975
France <sup>1</sup>	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	August 12, 1975
Germany	June 12, 1925	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	September 19, 1970
Hungary	June 5, 1934	Lisbon: March 23, 1967	April 26, 1970
Ireland	December 4, 1925	Lisbon: June 9, 1967	April 26, 1970
Israel	March 24, 1950	Lisbon: July 2, 1967	April 26, 1970
Italy	March 5, 1951	Lisbon: December 29, 1968	April 24, 1977
Japan	July 8, 1953	Lisbon: August 21, 1965	April 24, 1975
Lebanon	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947	-
Liechtenstein	July 14, 1933	Lisbon: April 10, 1972	May 25, 1972
Monaco	April 29, 1956	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	October 4, 1975
Morocco	July 30, 1917	Lisbon: May 15, 1967	-
New Zealand	July 29, 1931	London: May 17, 1947	-
Poland	December 10, 1928	The Hague: December 10, 1928	-
Portugal	October 31, 1893	London: November 7, 1949	-
San Marino	September 25, 1960	Lisbon: June 26, 1991	June 26, 1991
Slovakia	January 1, 1993	Lisbon: January 1, 1993	January 1, 1993
Spain	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: August 14, 1973	August 14, 1973
Sri Lanka	December 29, 1952	London: December 29, 1952	-
Sweden	January 1, 1934	Lisbon: October 3, 1969	April 26, 1970
Switzerland	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	April 26, 1970
Syria	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947	-
Tunisia	July 15, 1892	London: October 4, 1942	-
Turkey	August 21, 1930	London: June 27, 1957	-
United Kingdom	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	April 26, 1970

(Total: 31 States)

<sup>1</sup> Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

## Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks

Madrid Agreement (Marks) (1891), revised at  
Brussels (1900), Washington (1911),  
The Hague (1925), London (1934), Nice (1957) and Stockholm (1967), and amended in 1979  
(Madrid Union)

State <sup>1</sup>	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Latest Act of the Agreement to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Algeria .....	July 5, 1972	Stockholm: July 5, 1972
Austria .....	January 1, 1909	Stockholm: August 18, 1973
Belarus .....	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991
Belgium <sup>2</sup> .....	July 15, 1892	Stockholm: February 12, 1975
Bosnia and Herzegovina .....	March 6, 1992	Stockholm: March 6, 1992
Bulgaria .....	August 1, 1985	Stockholm: August 1, 1985
China <sup>3</sup> .....	October 4, 1989	Stockholm: October 4, 1989
Croatia .....	October 8, 1991	Stockholm: October 8, 1991
Cuba <sup>3</sup> .....	December 6, 1989	Stockholm: December 6, 1989
Czech Republic .....	January 1, 1993	Stockholm: January 1, 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea .....	June 10, 1980	Stockholm: June 10, 1980
Egypt .....	July 1, 1952	Stockholm: March 6, 1975
France <sup>5</sup> .....	July 15, 1892	Stockholm: August 12, 1975
Germany .....	December 1, 1922	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 <sup>4</sup>
Hungary .....	January 1, 1909	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 <sup>4</sup>
Italy .....	October 15, 1894	Stockholm: April 24, 1977
Kazakhstan .....	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991
Liechtenstein .....	July 14, 1933	Stockholm: May 25, 1972
Luxembourg <sup>2</sup> .....	September 1, 1924	Stockholm: March 24, 1975
Monaco .....	April 29, 1956	Stockholm: October 4, 1975
Mongolia <sup>3</sup> .....	April 21, 1985	Stockholm: April 21, 1985
Morocco .....	July 30, 1917	Stockholm: January 24, 1976
Netherlands <sup>2,6</sup> .....	March 1, 1893	Stockholm: March 6, 1975
Poland <sup>3</sup> .....	March 18, 1991	Stockholm: March 18, 1991
Portugal .....	October 31, 1893	Stockholm: November 22, 1988
Romania .....	October 6, 1920	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 <sup>4</sup>
Russian Federation .....	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991
San Marino .....	September 25, 1960	Stockholm: June 26, 1991
Slovakia .....	January 1, 1993	Stockholm: January 1, 1993
Slovenia .....	June 25, 1991	Stockholm: June 25, 1991
Spain <sup>7</sup> .....	July 15, 1892	Stockholm: June 8, 1979
Sudan .....	May 16, 1984	Stockholm: May 16, 1984
Switzerland .....	July 15, 1892	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 <sup>4</sup>
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia .....	September 8, 1991	Stockholm: September 8, 1991
Ukraine .....	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991
Uzbekistan .....	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991
Viet Nam .....	March 8, 1949	Stockholm: July 2, 1976
Yugoslavia .....	February 26, 1921	Stockholm: October 16, 1973

(Total: 38 States)

<sup>1</sup> All the States have declared, under Article 3bis of the Nice or Stockholm Act, that the protection arising from international registration shall not extend to them unless the proprietor of the mark so requests (the dates in parentheses indicate the effective date of the declaration in respect of each State): Algeria (July 5, 1972), Austria (February 8, 1970), Belarus (December 25, 1991), Belgium (December 15, 1966), Bosnia and Herzegovina (March 6, 1992), Bulgaria (August 1, 1985), China (October 4, 1989), Croatia (October 8, 1991), Cuba (December 6, 1989), Czech Republic (January 1, 1993), Democratic People's Republic of Korea (June 10, 1980), Egypt (March 1, 1967), France (July 1, 1973), Germany (July 1, 1973) (October 25, 1967, in respect of the German Democratic Republic), Hungary (October 30, 1970), Italy (June 14, 1967), Kazakhstan (December 25, 1991), Liechtenstein (January 1, 1973), Luxembourg (December 15, 1966), Monaco (December 15, 1966), Mongolia (April 21, 1985), Morocco (December 18, 1970), Netherlands (December 15, 1966), Poland (March 18, 1991), Portugal (December 15, 1966), Romania (June 10, 1967), Russian Federation (December 25, 1991), San Marino

(August 14, 1969), Slovakia (January 1, 1993), Slovenia (June 25, 1991), Spain (December 15, 1966), Sudan (May 16, 1984), Switzerland (January 1, 1973), The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (September 8, 1991), Ukraine (December 25, 1991), Uzbekistan (December 25, 1991), Viet Nam (July 2, 1976) (May 15, 1973, in respect of the Republic of South Viet-Nam), Yugoslavia (June 29, 1972).

<sup>2</sup> As from January 1, 1971, the territories in Europe of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands are, for the application of the Madrid Agreement (Marks), to be deemed a single country.

<sup>3</sup> In accordance with Article 14(2)(d) and (f), this State declared that the application of the Stockholm Act was limited to marks registered from the date on which accession entered into force: China: October 4, 1989; Cuba: December 6, 1989; Mongolia: April 21, 1985; Poland: March 18, 1991.

<sup>4</sup> These are the alternative dates of entry into force which the Director General of WIPO communicated to the States concerned.

<sup>5</sup> Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

<sup>6</sup> The instrument of ratification of the Stockholm Act was deposited for the Kingdom in Europe. The Netherlands, which had extended the application of the Stockholm Act to Aruba with effect from November 8, 1986, suspended that application as from that date for an indefinite period.

<sup>7</sup> Spain declared that it no longer wished to be bound by instruments earlier than the Nice Act. This declaration became effective on December 15, 1966. The Madrid Agreement (Marks) was thus not applicable between Spain and the following States between December 15, 1966, and the date indicated for each State: Austria (February 8, 1970), Hungary (March 23, 1967), Liechtenstein (May 29, 1967), Morocco (December 18, 1970), Viet Nam (May 15, 1973).

### Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs

Hague Agreement (1925), revised at London (1934) and The Hague (1960),<sup>1</sup> supplemented by the Additional Act of Monaco (1961),<sup>2</sup> the Complementary Act of Stockholm (1967) and the Protocol of Geneva (1975),<sup>3</sup> and amended in 1979

(Hague Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Date on which State became party to the London Act	Date on which State became party to the Hague Act <sup>1</sup>	Date on which State became party to the Complementary Act of Stockholm
Belgium <sup>4,5</sup>	April 1, 1979	-	August 1, 1984	May 28, 1979
Benin	November 2, 1986	November 2, 1986	November 2, 1986	January 2, 1987
Côte d'Ivoire	May 30, 1993	May 30, 1993	May 30, 1993	May 30, 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	May 27, 1992	-	May 27, 1992	May 27, 1992
Egypt	July 1, 1952	July 1, 1952	-	-
France <sup>6</sup>	October 20, 1930	June 25, 1939	August 1, 1984	September 27, 1975
Germany	June 1, 1928	June 13, 1939	August 1, 1984	September 27, 1975
Holy See	September 29, 1960	September 29, 1960	-	-
Hungary <sup>7</sup>	April 7, 1984	April 7, 1984	August 1, 1984	April 7, 1984
Indonesia	December 24, 1950	December 24, 1950	-	-
Italy	June 13, 1987	-	June 13, 1987	August 13, 1987
Liechtenstein	July 14, 1933	January 28, 1951	August 1, 1984	September 27, 1975
Luxembourg <sup>5</sup>	April 1, 1979	-	August 1, 1984	May 28, 1979
Monaco	April 29, 1956	April 29, 1956	August 1, 1984	September 27, 1975
Morocco	October 20, 1930	January 21, 1941	-	-
Netherlands <sup>4,5</sup>	April 1, 1979	-	August 1, 1984 <sup>8</sup>	May 28, 1979 <sup>8</sup>
Romania	July 18, 1992	-	July 18, 1992	July 18, 1992
Senegal	June 30, 1984	June 30, 1984	August 1, 1984	June 30, 1984
Spain	June 1, 1928	March 2, 1956	-	-
Suriname	November 25, 1975	November 25, 1975	August 1, 1984	February 23, 1977
Switzerland	June 1, 1928	November 24, 1939	August 1, 1984	September 27, 1975
Tunisia	October 20, 1930	October 4, 1942	-	-
Yugoslavia	December 30, 1993	-	December 30, 1993	December 30, 1993

(Total: 23 States)

<sup>1</sup> The Protocol to the Hague Act (1960) is not yet in force. It has been ratified by or acceded to by the following States: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Netherlands, Switzerland.

<sup>2</sup> The Additional Act of Monaco (1961) is in force in respect of the following States as from the dates indicated: France (December 1, 1962), Germany (December 1, 1962), Liechtenstein (July 9, 1966), Monaco (September 14, 1963), Netherlands (as far as the Netherlands Antilles is concerned) (September 14, 1963), Spain (August 31, 1969), Suriname (November 25, 1975) and Switzerland (December 21, 1962). See also footnote 4.

<sup>3</sup> The Protocol of Geneva (1975), in accordance with Article 11(2)(a) thereof, ceased to have effect as of August 1, 1984; however, as provided by Article 11(2)(b), States bound by the Protocol (Belgium (as from April 1, 1979), France (as from February 18, 1980), Germany (as from December 26, 1981), Hungary (as from April 7, 1984), Liechtenstein (as from April 1, 1979), Luxembourg (as from April 1, 1979), Monaco (as from March 5, 1981), Netherlands (as from April 1, 1979), Senegal (as from June 30, 1984), Suriname (as from April 1, 1979) and Switzerland (as from April 1, 1979)) are not relieved of their obligations thereunder in respect of industrial designs whose date of international deposit is prior to August 1, 1984.

<sup>4</sup> Belgium had withdrawn from the Hague Union with effect from January 1, 1975. The Netherlands had denounced, in respect of the Kingdom in Europe and with effect from January 1, 1975, the Hague Agreement (1925) and the subsequent Acts to which the Netherlands had adhered, specifying that the said Agreement and Acts – London Act (1934) and Additional Act of Monaco (1961) – would remain in force in respect of the Netherlands Antilles and Suriname. As a result of their ratification of the Protocol of Geneva (1975) and its entry into force on April 1, 1979, Belgium and the Netherlands became, again, as from that date, members of the Hague Union.

<sup>5</sup> The territories in Europe of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands are, for the application of the Hague Agreement, to be deemed a single country.

<sup>6</sup> Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

<sup>7</sup> With the declaration that Hungary does not consider itself bound by the Protocol annexed to the Hague Act (1960).

<sup>8</sup> Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe.

**Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services  
for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks**

Nice Agreement (1957), revised at Stockholm (1967) and at Geneva (1977), and amended in 1979

(Nice Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Latest Act of the Agreement to which State is party and date on which it became party to that Act
Algeria	July 5, 1972	Stockholm: July 5, 1972
Australia	April 8, 1961	Geneva: February 6, 1979
Austria	November 30, 1969	Geneva: August 21, 1982
Barbados	March 12, 1985	Geneva: March 12, 1985
Belgium	June 6, 1962	Geneva: November 20, 1984
Benin	February 6, 1979	Geneva: February 6, 1979
Bosnia and Herzegovina	March 6, 1992	Geneva: March 6, 1992
Croatia	October 8, 1991	Geneva: October 8, 1991
Czech Republic	January 1, 1993	Geneva: January 1, 1993
Denmark <sup>1</sup>	November 30, 1961	Geneva: June 3, 1981
Finland	August 18, 1973	Geneva: February 6, 1979
France <sup>2</sup>	April 8, 1961	Geneva: April 22, 1980
Germany	January 29, 1962	Geneva: January 12, 1982
Hungary	March 23, 1967	Geneva: August 21, 1982
Ireland	December 12, 1966	Geneva: February 6, 1979
Israel	April 8, 1961	Stockholm: November 12, 1969, or March 18, 1970 <sup>3</sup>
Italy	April 8, 1961	Geneva: February 19, 1983
Japan	February 20, 1990	Geneva: February 20, 1990
Lebanon	April 8, 1961	Nice: April 8, 1961
Liechtenstein	May 29, 1967	Geneva: February 14, 1987
Luxembourg	March 24, 1975	Geneva: December 21, 1983
Monaco	April 8, 1961	Geneva: May 9, 1981
Morocco	October 1, 1966	Stockholm: January 24, 1976
Netherlands <sup>4</sup>	August 20, 1962	Geneva: August 15, 1979
Norway	July 28, 1961	Geneva: July 7, 1981
Portugal	April 8, 1961	Geneva: July 30, 1982
Russian Federation	December 25, 1991	Geneva: December 25, 1991
Slovakia	January 1, 1993	Geneva: January 1, 1993
Slovenia	June 25, 1991	Geneva: June 25, 1991
Spain	April 8, 1961	Geneva: May 9, 1979
Suriname	December 16, 1981	Geneva: December 16, 1981
Sweden	July 28, 1961	Geneva: February 6, 1979
Switzerland	August 20, 1962	Geneva: April 22, 1986
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	September 8, 1991	Geneva: September 8, 1991
Tunisia	May 29, 1967	Nice: May 29, 1967
United Kingdom	April 15, 1963	Geneva: July 3, 1979
United States of America	May 25, 1972	Geneva: February 29, 1984
Yugoslavia	August 30, 1966	Stockholm: October 16, 1973

(Total: 38 States)

<sup>1</sup> Denmark extended the application of the Stockholm Act to the Farøe Islands with effect from October 28, 1972.

<sup>2</sup> Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

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

<sup>4</sup> The Netherlands, which had extended the application of the Geneva Act to Aruba with effect from November 8, 1986, suspended that application as from that date for an indefinite period.

### Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration

Lisbon Agreement (1958), revised at Stockholm (1967), and amended in 1979

(Lisbon Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Latest Act of the Agreement to which State is party and date on which it became party to Act
Algeria	July 5, 1972	Stockholm: October 31, 1973
Bulgaria	August 12, 1975	Stockholm: August 12, 1975
Burkina Faso	September 2, 1975	Stockholm: September 2, 1975
Congo	November 16, 1977	Stockholm: November 16, 1977
Cuba	September 25, 1966	Stockholm: April 8, 1975
Czech Republic	January 1, 1993	Stockholm: January 1, 1993
France <sup>1</sup>	September 25, 1966	Stockholm: August 12, 1975
Gabon	June 10, 1975	Stockholm: June 10, 1975
Haiti	September 25, 1966	Lisbon: September 25, 1966
Hungary	March 23, 1967	Stockholm: October 31, 1973
Israel	September 25, 1966	Stockholm: October 31, 1973
Italy	December 29, 1968	Stockholm: April 24, 1977
Mexico	September 25, 1966	Lisbon: September 25, 1966
Portugal	September 25, 1966	Stockholm: April 17, 1991
Slovakia	January 1, 1993	Stockholm: January 1, 1993
Togo	April 30, 1975	Stockholm: April 30, 1975
Tunisia	October 31, 1973	Stockholm: October 31, 1973

(Total: 17 States)

<sup>1</sup> Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

### Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs

Locarno Agreement (1968), amended in 1979

(Locarno Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Austria	September 26, 1990	Netherlands <sup>2</sup>	March 30, 1977
Bosnia and Herzegovina	March 6, 1992	Norway	April 27, 1971
Croatia	October 8, 1991	Russian Federation	December 25, 1991
Czech Republic	January 1, 1993	Slovakia	January 1, 1993
Denmark	April 27, 1971	Slovenia	June 25, 1991
Finland	May 16, 1972	Spain	November 17, 1973
France <sup>1</sup>	September 13, 1975	Sweden	April 27, 1971
Germany	October 25, 1990	Switzerland	April 27, 1971
Hungary	January 1, 1974	The former Yugoslav	
Ireland	April 27, 1971	Republic of Macedonia	September 8, 1991
Italy	August 12, 1975	Yugoslavia	October 16, 1973

(Total: 21 States)

<sup>1</sup> Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

<sup>2</sup> The Netherlands extended the application of the Locarno Agreement to Aruba with effect from November 8, 1986.



### Patent Cooperation Treaty

PCT (Washington, 1970), amended in 1979 and modified in 1984  
(PCT Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Australia	March 31, 1980	Liechtenstein <sup>4</sup>	March 19, 1980
Austria	April 23, 1979	Luxembourg	April 30, 1978
Barbados	March 12, 1985	Madagascar <sup>5</sup>	January 24, 1978
Belarus <sup>1</sup>	December 25, 1991	Malawi	January 24, 1978
Belgium	December 14, 1981	Mali	October 19, 1984
Benin	February 26, 1987	Mauritania	April 13, 1983
Brazil	April 9, 1978	Monaco	June 22, 1979
Bulgaria <sup>1</sup>	May 21, 1984	Mongolia	May 27, 1991
Burkina Faso	March 21, 1989	Netherlands <sup>6</sup>	July 10, 1979
Cameroon	January 24, 1978	New Zealand	December 1, 1992
Canada	January 2, 1990	Niger	March 21, 1993
Central African Republic	January 24, 1978	Norway <sup>2</sup>	January 1, 1980
Chad	January 24, 1978	Poland <sup>7</sup>	December 25, 1990
China	January 1, 1994	Portugal	November 24, 1992
Congo	January 24, 1978	Republic of Korea	August 10, 1984
Côte d'Ivoire	April 30, 1991	Romania <sup>1</sup>	July 23, 1979
Czech Republic	January 1, 1993	Russian Federation <sup>1</sup>	December 25, 1991
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	July 8, 1980	Senegal	January 24, 1978
Denmark	December 1, 1978	Slovakia	January 1, 1993
Finland <sup>2</sup>	October 1, 1980	Slovenia	March 1, 1994
France <sup>1,3</sup>	February 25, 1978	Spain <sup>4</sup>	November 16, 1989
Gabon	January 24, 1978	Sri Lanka	February 26, 1982
Germany	January 24, 1978	Sudan	April 16, 1984
Greece <sup>4</sup>	October 9, 1990	Sweden <sup>2</sup>	May 17, 1978
Guinea	May 27, 1991	Switzerland <sup>4</sup>	January 24, 1978
Hungary <sup>1</sup>	June 27, 1980	Togo	January 24, 1978
Ireland	August 1, 1992	Trinidad and Tobago	March 10, 1994
Italy	March 28, 1985	Ukraine <sup>1</sup>	December 25, 1991
Japan	October 1, 1978	United Kingdom <sup>8</sup>	January 24, 1978
Kazakhstan <sup>1</sup>	December 25, 1991	United States of America <sup>9,10</sup>	January 24, 1978
Latvia	September 7, 1993	Uzbekistan <sup>1</sup>	December 25, 1991
		Viet Nam	March 10, 1993

(Total: 63 States)

<sup>1</sup> With the declaration provided for in Article 64(5).

<sup>2</sup> With the declaration provided for in Article 64(2)(a)(ii).

<sup>3</sup> Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

<sup>4</sup> With the declaration provided for in Article 64(l)(a).

<sup>5</sup> According to information received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Madagascar concerning international applications designating Madagascar, the industrial property legislation, adopted by the competent authorities, provides, among other things, for the prolongation of the time limits under Articles 22 and 39 until such time as the new patent legislation will, after its entry into force, permit the processing of patent applications in Madagascar. The said prolonged time limits will be fixed in a decree which will be promulgated in due course. The Government of Madagascar has expressed the desire that this information be conveyed to applicants using the PCT system and designating or electing Madagascar, or intending to do so, so that they may take cognizance of the possibility thus offered them validly to designate or elect Madagascar and to wait with the action required to start the national phase under Articles 22 and 39 until after the new legislation has entered into force and the time limits to be observed under it have been determined.

<sup>6</sup> Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

<sup>7</sup> With the declaration provided for in Article 64(2)(a)(i) and (ii). The declaration provided for in Article 64(2)(a)(i) was withdrawn with effect from March 1, 1994.

<sup>8</sup> The United Kingdom extended the application of the PCT to the territory of Hong Kong with effect from April 15, 1981, and to the Isle of Man with effect from October 29, 1983.

<sup>9</sup> With the declarations provided for in Articles 64(3)(a) and 64(4)(a).

<sup>10</sup> Extends to all areas for which the United States of America has international responsibility.

#### INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITIES UNDER ARTICLE 16 OF THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

The Patent Offices of Australia, Austria, China, Japan, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, the United States of America, and the European Patent Office.

#### INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINING AUTHORITIES UNDER ARTICLE 32 OF THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

The Patent Offices of Australia, Austria, China, Japan, the Russian Federation, Sweden, the United Kingdom (in respect of demands for international preliminary examination made on or before May 28, 1993), the United States of America, and the European Patent Office.

### Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification

Strasbourg Agreement (1971), amended in 1979

(IPC Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Australia <sup>1</sup>	November 12, 1975	Japan	August 18, 1977
Austria	October 7, 1975	Luxembourg <sup>2</sup>	April 9, 1977
Belgium <sup>2</sup>	July 4, 1976	Monaco <sup>2</sup>	June 13, 1976
Brazil	October 7, 1975	Netherlands <sup>3</sup>	October 7, 1975
Czech Republic	January 1, 1993	Norway <sup>1</sup>	October 7, 1975
Denmark	October 7, 1975	Portugal	May 1, 1979
Egypt	October 17, 1975	Russian Federation	December 25, 1991
Finland <sup>1</sup>	May 16, 1976	Slovakia	January 1, 1993
France <sup>2</sup>	October 7, 1975	Spain <sup>1,2</sup>	November 29, 1975
Germany	October 7, 1975	Suriname	November 25, 1975
Ireland <sup>1</sup>	October 7, 1975	Sweden	October 7, 1975
Israel	October 7, 1975	Switzerland	October 7, 1975
Italy <sup>2</sup>	March 30, 1980	United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>	October 7, 1975
		United States of America	October 7, 1975

(Total: 27 States)

<sup>1</sup> With the reservation provided for in Article 4(4)(i).

<sup>2</sup> With the reservation provided for in Article 4(4)(ii).

<sup>3</sup> Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

### Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks

Vienna Agreement (1973), amended in 1985

(Vienna Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
France	August 9, 1985	Sweden	August 9, 1985
Luxembourg	August 9, 1985	Tunisia	August 9, 1985
Netherlands <sup>1</sup>	August 9, 1985		

(Total: 5 States)

<sup>1</sup> Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe.

## Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure

Budapest Treaty (1977), modified in 1980

(Budapest Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Australia	July 7, 1987	Liechtenstein	August 19, 1981
Austria	April 26, 1984	Netherlands <sup>1</sup>	July 2, 1987
Belgium	December 15, 1983	Norway	January 1, 1986
Bulgaria	August 19, 1980	Philippines	October 21, 1981
Cuba	February 19, 1994	Poland	September 22, 1993
Czech Republic	January 1, 1993	Republic of Korea	March 28, 1988
Denmark	July 1, 1985	Russian Federation	December 25, 1991
Finland	September 1, 1985	Slovakia	January 1, 1993
France	August 19, 1980	Spain	March 19, 1981
Germany	January 20, 1981	Sweden	October 1, 1983
Greece	October 30, 1993	Switzerland	August 19, 1981
Hungary	August 19, 1980	Trinidad and Tobago	March 10, 1994
Italy	March 23, 1986	United Kingdom	December 29, 1980
Japan	August 19, 1980	United States of America	August 19, 1980
		Yugoslavia	February 25, 1994

(Total: 29 States)

<sup>1</sup> Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

### DECLARATIONS OF ACCEPTANCE FILED UNDER ARTICLE 9(1)(a) OF THE BUDAPEST TREATY BY INTERGOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATIONS

Organization	Effective date
European Patent Organisation (EPO)	November 26, 1980

### INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITIES UNDER ARTICLE 7 OF THE BUDAPEST TREATY<sup>1</sup>

Institution	Country	Date status acquired
Agricultural Research Service Culture Collection (NRRL)	United States of America	January 31, 1981
All-Union Institute of Genetics and Industrial Cultivation of Microorganisms of the Corporation Pharmindustry (VKPM)	Russian Federation	August 31, 1987
All-Union Scientific Centre of Antibiotics (VNIIA)	Russian Federation	August 31, 1987
American Type Culture Collection (ATCC)	United States of America	January 31, 1981
Australian Government Analytical Laboratories (AGAL)	Australia	September 30, 1988
Belgian Coordinated Collections of Microorganisms (BCCM)	Belgium	March 1, 1992
Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures (CBS)	Netherlands	October 1, 1981
Colección Española de Cultivos Tipo (CECT)	Spain	May 31, 1992
Collection Nationale de Cultures de Micro-organismes (CNCM)	France	August 31, 1984
Culture Collection of Algae and Protozoa (CCAP)	United Kingdom	September 30, 1982
Culture Collection of Yeasts (CCY)	Slovakia	August 31, 1992
Czech Collection of Microorganisms (CCM)	Czech Republic	August 31, 1992
DSM-Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH (DSM)	Germany	October 1, 1981
European Collection of Animal Cell Cultures (ECACC)	United Kingdom	September 30, 1984
Institute of Biochemistry and Physiology of Microorganisms of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IBFM-VKM)	Russian Federation	August 31, 1987
International Mycological Institute (IMI)	United Kingdom	March 31, 1983
Korean Cell Line Research Foundation (KCLRF)	Republic of Korea	August 31, 1993
Korean Collection for Type Cultures (KCTC)	Republic of Korea	June 30, 1990
Korean Culture Center of Microorganisms (KCCM)	Republic of Korea	June 30, 1990
National Bank for Industrial Microorganisms and Cell Cultures (NBIMCC)	Bulgaria	October 31, 1987
National Collection of Agricultural and Industrial Microorganisms (NCAIM)	Hungary	June 1, 1986
National Collection of Food Bacteria (NCFB)	United Kingdom	February 28, 1990
National Collection of Type Cultures (NCTC)	United Kingdom	August 31, 1982
National Collection of Yeast Cultures (NCYC)	United Kingdom	January 31, 1982
National Collections of Industrial and Marine Bacteria Limited (NCIMB)	United Kingdom	March 31, 1982
National Institute of Bioscience and Human-Technology (NIBH)	Japan	May 1, 1981

(Total: 26 Authorities)

<sup>1</sup> A list of the kinds of microorganisms that may be deposited with, and the amount of fees charged by, the international depositary authorities appears under "Notifications Concerning Treaties Administered by WIPO in the Field of Industrial Property" on p. 29.

## Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol

### Nairobi Treaty (1981)

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Algeria .....	August 16, 1984	India .....	October 19, 1983
Argentina .....	January 10, 1986	Italy .....	October 25, 1985
Barbados .....	February 28, 1986	Jamaica .....	March 17, 1984
Belarus .....	December 25, 1991	Kenya .....	September 25, 1982
Bolivia .....	August 11, 1985	Mexico .....	May 16, 1985
Brazil .....	August 10, 1984	Morocco .....	November 11, 1993
Bulgaria .....	May 6, 1984	Oman .....	March 26, 1986
Chile .....	December 14, 1983	Qatar .....	July 23, 1983
Congo .....	March 8, 1983	Russian Federation .....	December 25, 1991
Cuba .....	October 21, 1984	San Marino .....	March 18, 1986
Cyprus .....	August 11, 1985	Senegal .....	August 6, 1984
Egypt .....	October 1, 1982	Sri Lanka .....	February 19, 1984
El Salvador .....	October 14, 1984	Syria .....	April 13, 1984
Equatorial Guinea .....	September 25, 1982	Togo .....	December 8, 1983
Ethiopia .....	September 25, 1982	Tunisia .....	May 21, 1983
Greece .....	August 29, 1983	Uganda .....	October 21, 1983
Guatemala .....	February 21, 1983	Uruguay .....	April 16, 1984

(Total: 34 States)

## Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits\*

(Washington, 1989)

### *Signatory States*

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

### *Ratification*

Egypt (1).

\* This instrument is not yet in force.

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

### *Signatory States*

Austria, Belgium, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia (27).

### *Ratification*

Spain (1).

\* This instrument is not yet in force.

### International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)\*

UPOV Convention (1961), as revised at Geneva (1972, 1978 and 1991<sup>1</sup>)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	No. of contribution units chosen	Date on which State became party to the Convention of 1961	Date on which State became party to the 1978 Act
Australia	March 1, 1989	1.0	-	March 1, 1989
Belgium <sup>2,3</sup>	December 5, 1976	1.5	December 5, 1976	-
Canada	March 4, 1991	1.0	-	March 4, 1991
Czech Republic	January 1, 1993	0.5	-	January 1, 1993
Denmark <sup>2,4</sup>	October 6, 1968	1.5	October 6, 1968	November 8, 1981
Finland	April 16, 1993	1.0	-	April 16, 1993
France <sup>2,3,5</sup>	October 3, 1971	5.0	October 3, 1971	March 17, 1983
Germany <sup>2</sup>	August 10, 1968	5.0	August 10, 1968	April 12, 1986
Hungary	April 16, 1983	0.5	-	April 16, 1983
Ireland	November 8, 1981	1.0	-	November 8, 1981
Israel <sup>2</sup>	December 12, 1979	0.5	December 12, 1979	May 12, 1984
Italy <sup>2</sup>	July 1, 1977	2.0	July 1, 1977	May 28, 1986
Japan	September 3, 1982	5.0	-	September 3, 1982
Netherlands <sup>2</sup>	August 10, 1968	3.0	August 10, 1968	September 2, 1984 <sup>6</sup>
New Zealand	November 8, 1981	1.0	-	November 8, 1981
Norway	September 13, 1993	1.0	-	September 13, 1993
Poland	November 11, 1989	0.5	-	November 11, 1989
Slovakia	January 1, 1993	0.5	-	January 1, 1993
South Africa <sup>2</sup>	November 6, 1977	1.0	November 6, 1977	November 8, 1981
Spain <sup>2,7</sup>	May 18, 1980	1.0	May 18, 1980	-
Sweden <sup>2</sup>	December 17, 1971	1.5	December 17, 1971	January 1, 1983
Switzerland <sup>2</sup>	July 10, 1977	1.5	July 10, 1977	November 8, 1981
United Kingdom <sup>2</sup>	August 10, 1968	5.0	August 10, 1968	September 24, 1983
United States of America <sup>8</sup>	November 8, 1981	5.0	-	November 8, 1981

(Total: 24 States)

\* UPOV is an independent intergovernmental organization having legal personality. Pursuant to an agreement concluded between WIPO and UPOV, the Director General of WIPO is the Secretary-General of UPOV and WIPO provides administrative and financial services for UPOV.

<sup>1</sup> The 1991 Act is not yet in force. It was signed by the following States: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America (16).

<sup>2</sup> The Additional Act of 1972 is in force in respect of the following States as from the dates indicated hereafter: Belgium (February 11, 1977); Denmark (February 11, 1977); France (February 11, 1977); Germany (February 11, 1977); Israel (December 12, 1979); Italy (July 1, 1977); Netherlands (February 11, 1977); South Africa (November 6, 1977); Spain (May 18, 1980); Sweden (February 11, 1977); Switzerland (July 10, 1977); United Kingdom (July 31, 1980).

<sup>3</sup> With a notification under Article 34(2) of the 1978 Act.

<sup>4</sup> With a declaration that the Convention of 1961, the Additional Act of 1972 and the 1978 Act do not bind Greenland and the Farøe Islands.

<sup>5</sup> With a declaration that the 1978 Act applies to the territory of the French Republic, including the Overseas Departments and Territories.

<sup>6</sup> Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe. The Netherlands extended the application of the 1978 Act to Aruba with effect from November 8, 1986.

<sup>7</sup> With a declaration that the Convention of 1961 and the Additional Act of 1972 apply to the entire territory of Spain.

<sup>8</sup> With a notification under Article 37(1) and (2) of the 1978 Act.

CONTRIBUTION CLASSES OF STATES MEMBERS OF WIPO  
AND/OR THE PARIS AND/OR BERNE UNIONS\*

Albania	IX	Guinea	Ster	Philippines	S
Algeria	VII	Guinea-Bissau	Ster	Poland	VI
Angola	Sbis			Portugal	IVbis
Argentina	VIbis	Haiti	Ster		
Armenia	IX	Holy See	VIII	Qatar	S
Australia	III	Honduras	Sbis		
Austria	IVbis	Hungary	VI	Republic of Korea	VII
				Republic of Moldova	IX
Bahamas	S	Iceland	VIII	Romania	VIbis
Bangladesh	Ster	India	VIbis	Russian Federation	IV
Barbados	Sbis	Indonesia	VII	Rwanda	Ster
Belarus	IX	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	VII		
Belgium	III	Iraq	IX	Saint Lucia	Sbis
Benin	Ster	Ireland	IV	San Marino	IX
Bhutan	Ster	Israel	VIbis	Saudi Arabia	VII
Bolivia	Sbis	Italy	III	Senegal	Sbis
Bosnia and Herzegovina	VIII			Sierra Leone	Ster
Brazil	VIbis	Jamaica	Sbis	Singapore	IX
Bulgaria	VIbis	Japan	I	Slovakia	V
Burkina Faso	Ster	Jordan	Sbis	Slovenia	VII
Burundi	Ster			Somalia	Ster
		Kazakhstan	IX	South Africa	IVbis
Cameroon	Sbis	Kenya	Sbis	Spain	IV
Canada	IV			Sri Lanka	Sbis
Central African Republic	Ster	Latvia	IX	Sudan	Ster
Chad	Ster	Lebanon	Sbis	Suriname	Sbis
Chile	S	Lesotho	Ster	Swaziland	Sbis
China	IVbis	Liberia	Ster	Sweden	III
Colombia	IX	Libya	VIbis	Switzerland	III
Congo	Sbis	Liechtenstein	VIII	Syria	S
Costa Rica	Sbis	Lithuania	IX		
Côte d'Ivoire	S	Luxembourg	VII	Thailand	IX
Croatia	VIII			The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	VIII
Cuba	S	Madagascar	Ster	Togo	Ster
Cyprus	S	Malawi	Ster	Trinidad and Tobago	S
Czech Republic	V	Malaysia	VIII	Tunisia	S
		Mali	Ster	Turkey	VIbis
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	S	Malta	Sbis		
Denmark	IV	Mauritania	Ster	Uganda	Ster
Dominican Republic	S	Mauritius	Sbis	Ukraine	IX
		Mexico	IVbis	United Arab Emirates	IX
Ecuador	S	Monaco	VII	United Kingdom	I
Egypt	S	Mongolia	Sbis	United Republic of Tanzania	Ster
El Salvador	Sbis	Morocco	S	United States of America	I
Estonia	IX			Uruguay	S
		Namibia	Sbis	Uzbekistan	IX
Fiji	Sbis	Netherlands	III		
Finland	IV	New Zealand	VI	Venezuela	IX
France	I	Nicaragua	Sbis	Viet Nam	Sbis
		Niger	Ster		
Gabon	S	Nigeria	VII	Yemen	Ster
Gambia	Ster	Norway	IV	Yugoslavia	VIbis
Germany	I				
Ghana	Sbis	Pakistan	S	Zaire	Ster
Greece	VI	Panama	S	Zambia	Ster
Guatemala	S	Paraguay	S	Zimbabwe	Sbis
		Peru	S		

(Total: 147 States)

\* The unitary contribution system established with effect from January 1, 1994, replaces the separate contribution systems of WIPO and the six Contribution-financed Unions, that is, each State pays one contribution, irrespective of whether it is a member of WIPO or of one or more of the Contribution-financed Unions. Under the unitary contribution system, there are the following classes corresponding to the units of contribution indicated between parentheses: I (25), II (20), III (15), IV (10), IVbis (7.5), V (5), VI (3), VIbis (2), VII (1), VIII (1/2), IX (1/4), S (1/8), Sbis (1/16) and Ster (1/32).

## Industrial Property Treaties Not Administered by WIPO

### AFRICAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (OAPI)

#### Libreville Agreement (1962), as revised at Bangui (1977)

State	Latest Act of the Agreement to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Benin . . . . .	Bangui: March 19, 1983
Burkina Faso . . . . .	Bangui: June 1, 1983
Cameroon . . . . .	Bangui: February 8, 1982
Central African Republic . . . . .	Bangui: February 8, 1982
Chad . . . . .	Bangui: November 5, 1988
Congo . . . . .	Bangui: February 8, 1982
Côte d'Ivoire . . . . .	Bangui: February 8, 1982
Gabon . . . . .	Bangui: February 8, 1982
Guinea . . . . .	Bangui: January 13, 1990
Mali . . . . .	Bangui: September 30, 1984
Mauritania . . . . .	Bangui: February 8, 1982
Niger . . . . .	Bangui: February 8, 1982
Senegal . . . . .	Bangui: February 8, 1982
Togo . . . . .	Bangui: February 8, 1982
(Total: 14 States)	

### AFRICAN REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (ARIPO)\*

#### Lusaka Agreement on the Creation of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (1976)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Botswana . . . . .	February 6, 1985
Gambia . . . . .	February 15, 1978
Ghana . . . . .	February 15, 1978
Kenya . . . . .	February 15, 1978
Lesotho . . . . .	July 23, 1987
Malawi . . . . .	February 15, 1978
Sierra Leone . . . . .	December 5, 1980
Somalia . . . . .	March 10, 1981
Sudan . . . . .	May 2, 1978
Swaziland . . . . .	December 17, 1987
Uganda . . . . .	August 8, 1978
United Republic of Tanzania . . . . .	October 12, 1983
Zambia . . . . .	February 15, 1978
Zimbabwe . . . . .	November 11, 1980
(Total: 14 States)	

### Harare Protocol on Patents and Industrial Designs Within the Framework of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (1982)

State	Date on which State became party to the Protocol
Botswana . . . . .	May 6, 1985
Gambia . . . . .	January 16, 1986
Ghana . . . . .	April 25, 1984
Kenya . . . . .	October 24, 1984
Lesotho . . . . .	October 23, 1987
Malawi . . . . .	April 25, 1984
Sudan . . . . .	April 25, 1984
Swaziland . . . . .	March 17, 1988
Uganda . . . . .	April 25, 1984
Zambia . . . . .	February 26, 1986
Zimbabwe . . . . .	April 25, 1984
(Total: 11 States)	

### BENELUX TRADEMARK OFFICE (BBM) BENELUX DESIGNS OFFICE (BBDM) Benelux Convention on Marks (1962)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Belgium . . . . .	July 1, 1969
Luxembourg . . . . .	July 1, 1969
Netherlands . . . . .	July 1, 1969
(Total: 3 States)	

### Benelux Designs Convention (1966)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Belgium . . . . .	January 1, 1974
Luxembourg . . . . .	January 1, 1974
Netherlands . . . . .	January 1, 1974
(Total: 3 States)	

\* Formerly "Industrial Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa (ESARIPO)."

## COUNCIL OF EUROPE

**European Convention relating to the Formalities  
required for Patent Applications (1953)**

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Israel <sup>1</sup> .....	May 1, 1966
South Africa <sup>1</sup> .....	December 1, 1957
Spain .....	July 1, 1967
Turkey .....	November 1, 1956
(Total: 4 States)	

<sup>1</sup> Not member of the Council of Europe.

**Convention on the Unification of Certain Points of  
Substantive Law on Patents for Invention (1963)**

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Denmark .....	December 30, 1989
France .....	August 1, 1980
Germany .....	August 1, 1980
Ireland .....	August 1, 1980
Italy .....	May 18, 1981
Liechtenstein .....	August 1, 1980
Luxembourg .....	August 1, 1980
Netherlands .....	December 3, 1987
Sweden .....	August 1, 1980
Switzerland .....	August 1, 1980
United Kingdom .....	August 1, 1980
(Total: 11 States)	

## EUROPEAN PATENT ORGANISATION (EPO)

**Convention on the Grant of European Patents (1973)  
(European Patent Convention)**

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Austria .....	May 1, 1979
Belgium .....	October 7, 1977
Denmark .....	January 1, 1990
France .....	October 7, 1977
Germany .....	October 7, 1977
Greece .....	October 1, 1986
Ireland .....	August 1, 1992
Italy .....	December 1, 1978
Liechtenstein .....	April 1, 1980
Luxembourg .....	October 7, 1977
Monaco .....	December 1, 1991
Netherlands .....	October 7, 1977
Portugal .....	January 1, 1992
Spain .....	October 1, 1986
Sweden .....	May 1, 1978
Switzerland .....	October 7, 1977
United Kingdom .....	October 7, 1977
(Total: 17 States)	



## Governing Bodies and Committees

(Status on January 1, 1994)

### WIPO

*General Assembly:* Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador (as from February 19, 1994), Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (128).

*Conference:* The same States as above, with Angola, Armenia, Bhutan (as from March 16, 1994), Estonia (as from February 5, 1994), Guatemala, Lithuania, Nicaragua, Panama, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen (143).

*Coordination Committee:* Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria,

Togo, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (58).

*WIPO Budget Committee:* Algeria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, France, Germany, Guinea, India, Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Russian Federation, Switzerland (*ex officio*), United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay (21).

*WIPO Premises Committee:* Argentina, Brazil, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United States of America (11).

*WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property:* Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (110).

*WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights:* Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy,

Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (100).

*WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information:* Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, African Intellectual Property Organization, African Regional Industrial Property Organization, Benelux Designs Office, Benelux Trademark Office, European Patent Organisation (92).

#### **Paris Union**

*Assembly:* Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador (as from February 19, 1994), Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras (as from February 4, 1994), Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal,

Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (113).

*Conference of Representatives:* Dominican Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nigeria, Syria (4).

*Executive Committee:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Morocco, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria (associate member), Togo, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay (29).

#### **Madrid Union (Marks)**

*Assembly:* Algeria, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia (38).

#### **Hague Union**

*Assembly:* Belgium, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Romania, Senegal, Suriname, Switzerland, Yugoslavia (17).

*Conference of Representatives:* Egypt, Holy See, Indonesia, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia (6).

#### **Nice Union**

*Assembly:* Algeria, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia (36).

*Conference of Representatives:* Lebanon, Tunisia (2).

**Lisbon Union**

*Assembly:* Algeria, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Congo, Cuba, Czech Republic, France, Gabon, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Portugal, Slovakia, Togo, Tunisia (15).

*Council:* Haiti, Mexico (2).

**Locarno Union**

*Assembly:* Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Yugoslavia (21).

**PCT Union**

*Assembly:* Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia (as from March 1, 1994).

Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago (as from March 10, 1994), Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam (63).

**IPC Union**

*Assembly:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America (27).

**Vienna Union**

*Assembly:* France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden, Tunisia (5).

**Budapest Union**

*Assembly:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cuba (as from February 19, 1994), Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago (as from March 10, 1994), United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia (as from February 25, 1994) (29).

## High Officials of WIPO

(Status on January 1, 1994)

Director General:	Arpad Bogsch
Deputy Director General:	François Curchod
Assistant Directors General:	Carlos Fernández Ballesteros Mihály Ficsor Gust Ledakis

## High Officials of UPOV

(Status on January 1, 1994)

Secretary-General:	Arpad Bogsch
Vice Secretary-General:	Barry Greengrass

## Notifications Concerning Treaties Administered by WIPO in the Field of Industrial Property

### Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization and Certain Other Treaties Administered by WIPO

#### Declaration

#### BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina deposited, on June 2, 1993, the following declaration:

“The Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina hereby declares that

- the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and amended on September 28, 1979,
- the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, of March 20, 1883, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and amended on September 28, 1979,
- the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, of April 14, 1891, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and amended on September 28, 1979,
- the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, of June 15, 1957, as revised at Geneva on May 13, 1977, and amended on September 28, 1979,
- the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs, of October 8, 1968, as amended on September 28, 1979,
- the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, of September 9, 1886, as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971, and amended on September 28, 1979,

in conformity with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties, signed on August 23, 1978, continue to be applicable to the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina accepts the obligations set forth in the said Conventions and Agreements in respect of its territory.”

The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, by means of a communication received on December 23, 1993, informed the Director General of WIPO that under the unitary contribution system, Bosnia and Herzegovina would, as from January 1, 1994, belong to Class VIII for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budgets of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the contribution-financed unions.

*WIPO Notification No. 171, Paris Notification No. 146, Madrid (Marks) Notification No. 59, Nice Notification No. 77, Locarno Notification No. 32, of December 23, 1993.*

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### WIPO Convention

#### Accession

#### BHUTAN

The Government of Bhutan deposited, on December 16, 1993, its instrument of accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967.

Under the unitary contribution system, Bhutan will belong to Class *Ster* for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budget of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

The said Convention will enter into force, with respect to Bhutan, on March 16, 1994.

*WIPO Notification No. 170, of December 16, 1993.*

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### Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

#### I. New Members of the PCT Union

#### SLOVENIA

The Government of Slovenia deposited, on December 1, 1993, its instrument of accession to the

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), done at Washington on June 19, 1970.

The said Treaty will enter into force, with respect to Slovenia, on March 1, 1994.

*PCT Notification No. 83, of December 3, 1993.*

#### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago deposited, on December 10, 1993, its instrument of accession to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), done at Washington on June 19, 1970.

The said Treaty will enter into force, with respect to Trinidad and Tobago, on March 10, 1994.

*PCT Notification No. 85, of December 13, 1993.*

## II. Withdrawal of Declaration Under Article 64(2)(a)(i)

#### POLAND

The Government of Poland has notified the withdrawal of the declaration made under Article 64(2)(a)(i) of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), done at Washington on June 19, 1970, to the effect that Poland is not bound by the provisions of Article 39(1) of the said Treaty with respect to the furnishing of a copy of the international application and translation thereof (see PCT Notification No. 59, of September 25, 1990<sup>1</sup>).

The withdrawal of the said declaration will take effect on March 1, 1994.

*PCT Notification No. 84, of December 6, 1993.*

<sup>1</sup> See *Industrial Property*, 1990, p. 373.

## Budapest Treaty

### I. New Member of the Budapest Union

#### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago deposited, on December 10, 1993, its instrument of

accession to the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, done at Budapest on April 28, 1977, and amended on September 26, 1980.

The said Treaty will enter into force, with respect to Trinidad and Tobago, on March 10, 1994.

*Budapest Notification No. 122, of December 13, 1993.*

### II. Depository Institutions Having Acquired the Status of International Depository Authority (Status on January 1, 1994)

Pursuant to Rule 13.2(a) of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty for the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, the following is a list of international depository authorities as on January 1, 1994, indicating the kinds of microorganisms that may be deposited with, and the amount of fees charged by, the said authorities.

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE CULTURE COLLECTION (NRRL) 1815 North University Street Peoria, Illinois 61604 United States of America (See <i>Industrial Property</i> , 1981, pp. 22, 23 and 121; 1983, p. 248; 1987, p. 247.)	1. All strains of agriculturally and industrially important bacteria, yeasts, molds and <i>Actinomycetales</i> , EXCEPT: a. <i>Actinobacillus</i> (all species); <i>Actinomyces</i> ( <i>anaerobic/microaerophilic</i> , all species); <i>Arizona</i> (all species); <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> ; <i>Bartonella</i> (all species); <i>Bordetella</i> (all species); <i>Borrelia</i> (all species);	Applicable to patent cultures deposited after October 30, 1983. No fee charged for cultures on deposit or received before that date. (a) Deposit of each strain US\$ 500 (payable at the time of deposit) (b) Distribution of all released cultures 20 Checks, in US dollars, should be made payable to the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
NRRL (continued)	<p><i>Brucella</i> (all species);  <i>Clostridium botulinum</i>;  <i>Clostridium chauvoei</i>;  <i>Clostridium haemolyticum</i>;  <i>Clostridium histolyticum</i>;  <i>Clostridium novyi</i>;  <i>Clostridium septicum</i>;  <i>Clostridium tetani</i>;  <i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>;  <i>Corynebacterium equi</i>;  <i>Corynebacterium haemolyticum</i>;  <i>Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis</i>;  <i>Corynebacterium pyogenes</i>;  <i>Corynebacterium renale</i>;  <i>Diplococcus</i> (all species);  <i>Erysipelothrix</i> (all species);  <i>Escherichia coli</i> (all enteropathogenic types);  <i>Francisella</i> (all species);  <i>Haemophilus</i> (all species);  <i>Herellea</i> (all species);  <i>Klebsiella</i> (all species);  <i>Leptospira</i> (all species);  <i>Listeria</i> (all species);  <i>Mima</i> (all species);  <i>Moraxella</i> (all species);  <i>Mycobacterium avium</i>;  <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i>;  <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>;  <i>Mycoplasma</i> (all species);  <i>Neisseria</i> (all species);  <i>Pasteurella</i> (all species);  <i>Pseudomonas pseudomallei</i>;  <i>Salmonella</i> (all species);  <i>Shigella</i> (all species);  <i>Sphaerophorus</i> (all species);  <i>Streptobacillus</i> (all species);  <i>Streptococcus</i> (all pathogenic species);  <i>Treponema</i> (all species);  <i>Vibrio</i> (all species);  <i>Yersinia</i> (all species).</p> <p>b. <i>Blastomyces</i> (all species);  <i>Coccidioides</i> (all species);  <i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i>;  <i>Cryptococcus uniguttulatus</i>;  <i>Histoplasma</i> (all species);  <i>Paracoccidioides</i> (all species).</p> <p>c. All viral, Rickettsial, and Chlamydial agents.</p> <p>d. Agents which may introduce or disseminate any contagious or infectious disease of animals, humans or poultry and which require a permit for entry and/or distribution within the United States of America.</p> <p>e. Agents which are classified as plant pests and which require a permit for entry and/or distribution within the United States of America.</p> <p>f. Mixtures of microorganisms.</p> <p>g. Fastidious microorganisms which require (in the view of the Curator) more than reasonable attention in handling and preparation of lyophilized material.</p> <p>h. Phages not inserted in microorganisms.</p> <p>i. Monoclonal antibodies.</p> <p>j. All cell lines.</p> <p>k. Plasmids not inserted in microorganisms.</p> <p>2. Recombinant strains of microorganisms, strains containing recombinant DNA molecules, strains containing their own naturally occurring plasmid(s), strains containing inserted naturally occurring plasmid(s) from another host, strains containing inserted</p>	<p>United States Department of Agriculture laboratories and designated cooperators are exempt from payment of fees.</p>

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
NRRL ( <i>continued</i> )	constructed plasmid(s), and strains containing viruses of any kind, excluding those already listed as nonacceptable, only if the deposit document accompanying the microbial preparation(s) includes a clear statement that progeny of the strain(s) can be processed at a Physical Containment Level of P1 or less and Biological Containment requirements meet all other criteria specified by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health <i>Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant DNA Molecules</i> , December 1978 ( <i>Federal Register</i> , Vol. 43, No. 247- Friday, December 22, 1978) and any subsequent revisions.	
<p>ALL-UNION INSTITUTE OF GENETICS AND INDUSTRIAL CULTIVATION OF MICROORGANISMS OF THE CORPORATION PHARMINDUSTRY (VKPM) Dorozhnaya Street No. 8 113545 Moscow Russian Federation</p> <p>(See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 248; 1992, pp. 276.)</p>	<p>Bacteria (including actinomycetes) and microscopic fungi (including yeasts) for essentially industrial and non-medical purposes are accepted for deposit, to the exclusion of microorganisms that cause disease in man and animals and microorganisms that have a toxicogenic effect on plants or require them to be quarantined.</p>	<p>(a) For the deposit of a microorganism and its storage for 30 years Roubles 800</p> <p>(b) For each additional five-year period of storage 100</p> <p>(c) For the furnishing of a sample of a deposited microorganism 50</p> <p>The above amounts do not include mailing charges, which are invoiced separately at cost.</p> <p>Additional information concerning fees is contained in the "Regulations on the Collection of Payments"; see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 250.</p>
<p>ALL-UNION SCIENTIFIC CENTRE OF ANTIBIOTICS (VNIIA) Nagatinskaya Street 3-a 113105 Moscow Russian Federation</p> <p>(See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 250; 1992, pp. 276.)</p>	<p>Bacteria (including actinomycetes) and microscopic fungi (including yeasts) for essentially medical purposes are accepted for deposit, to the exclusion of microorganisms that cause disease in man and animals and microorganisms that are toxicogenic for plants or require them to be quarantined.</p>	<p>(a) For the deposit of a microorganism and its storage for 30 years Roubles 800</p> <p>(b) For each additional five-year period of storage 100</p> <p>(c) For the furnishing of a sample of a deposited microorganism 50</p> <p>The above amounts do not include mailing charges, which are invoiced separately at cost.</p> <p>Additional information concerning fees is contained in the "Regulations on the Collection of Payments"; see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 250.</p>
<p>AMERICAN TYPE CULTURE COLLECTION (ATCC) 12301 Parklawn Drive Rockville, Maryland 20852 United States of America</p> <p>(See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1981, pp. 20 and 121; 1982, pp. 147 and 220; 1985, pp. 163; 1986, pp. 295 and 372; 1989, pp. 119; 1991, pp. 107; 1992, pp. 54.)</p>	<p>Algae, animal embryos, animal viruses, bacteria, cell lines, fungi, hybridomas, oncogenes, plant viruses, plasmids, plant tissue cultures, phages, protozoa, seeds, yeasts.</p> <p>The ATCC must be informed of the physical containment level required for experiments using the host vector system, as described in the 1980 National Institutes of Health <i>Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant DNA Molecules</i> (i.e., P1, P2, P3 or P4 facility). The ATCC, for the time being, will accept only those hosts containing plasmids which can be worked in a P1 or P2 facility.</p> <p>Certain animal viruses may require viability testing in an animal host, which the ATCC may be unable to provide. In such case, the deposit cannot be accepted. Plant viruses which cannot be mechanically inoculated also cannot be accepted.</p>	<p>(a) Storage US\$ 930*</p> <p>– if the right under Rule 11.4(g) to be notified of the furnishing of samples is waived 600</p> <p>(b) Issuance of a viability statement</p> <p>– bacteria (without plasmids) 100</p> <p>– fungi (including yeast) 100</p> <p>– protozoa 100</p> <p>– algae 100</p> <p>– animal cell cultures fee must be decided (including hybridoma lines)</p> <p>– animal and plant viruses on an individual basis</p> <p>– bacteria (with plasmids)</p> <p>(c) Furnishing of a sample under Rules 11.2 and 11.3 (per sample)</p> <p><i>ATCC Cultures</i></p> <p>Algae, bacteria, bacteriophages, fungi, plant tissues, plasmids, protozoa, vectors and yeasts</p>

\* Subject to a freight charge to depositors for returning samples for verification of properties if a culture is deposited with ATCC as a test tube or flask culture.

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
<p>ATCC (<i>continued</i>)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- U.S. non-profit institutions 62</li> <li>- Foreign non-profit institutions 62**</li> <li>- Other U.S. and foreign institutions 96</li> </ul> <p><i>ATCC Cell Lines, Embryos and Oncogenes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- U.S. non-profit institutions 75</li> <li>- Foreign non-profit institutions 75***</li> <li>- Other U.S. and foreign institutions 115</li> </ul> <p><i>ATCC Animal and Plant Viruses, Rickettsiae and Chlamydiae</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- U.S. non-profit institutions 66</li> <li>- Foreign non-profit institutions 66****</li> <li>- Other U.S. and foreign institutions 100</li> </ul> <p>Cell lines ordered in flasks, protozoa ordered in test tubes, and other deposits specially ordered in test tubes carry an additional fee of US \$35.</p> <p>The minimum invoice is US \$45. Orders received for lesser amounts will be invoiced at the minimum.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">** Subject to an additional US \$34 per culture handling and processing charge. *** Subject to an additional US \$40 per culture handling and processing charge. **** Subject to an additional US \$34 per culture handling and processing charge.</p>
<p>AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES (AGAL) The New South Wales Regional Laboratory 1, Suakin Street Pymble, NSW 2073 Australia (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1988, p. 329; 1990, p. 99.)</p>	<p>Bacteria (including actinomycetes), yeasts and fungi other than known human and animal pathogens, that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by the methods of preservation in use (freezing and freeze-drying).</p> <p>Nucleic acid preparations and phages may be accepted if the depositor certifies that they pose no hazard when handled by normal laboratory procedures and the depositor supplies suitable material for preservation.</p> <p>At present, AGAL does not accept for deposit animal, plant, algal and protozoal cultures, cultures of viral, rickettsial and chlamydial agents, microorganisms which may require, in the view of the curator, special attention to handling and preparation for storage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Storage \$ 750</li> <li>(b) Issuance of a viability statement 90</li> <li>(c) Furnishing of samples 60</li> </ul>
<p>BELGIAN COORDINATED COLLECTIONS OF MICROORGANISMS (BCCM) Prime Minister's Services Science Policy Office Rue de la Science 8 B-1040 Brussels Belgium</p> <p><i>Collections</i> Institut d'Hygiène et d'Epidémiologie-Mycologie (IHEM) Rue J. Wytzman 14 B-1050 Brussels Belgium</p> <p>Laboratorium voor Moleculaire Biologie-Plasmidencollectie (LMBP) Universiteit Gent K.L. Ledeganckstraat 35 B-9000 Ghent Belgium</p>	<p>IHEM: filamentous fungi and yeasts, including pathogenic fungi and yeasts that cause mycosis in man and animals, and actinomycetes;</p> <p>LMBP: plasmids as an isolated DNA preparation or plasmids in an <i>Escherichia coli</i> (host)/plasmid combination; genetic material, whether recombinant or not—as plasmids, oncogenes and RNA, for example—in the form of an isolated material preparation or in a host; animal cell cultures, including human cell lines, genetically modified cell lines and hybridomas, which can be stored without particular deterioration nor loss of their properties, by controlled freezing, followed by long-term storage in liquid nitrogen; cell cultures contaminated by microplasmids can only be accepted for deposit in exceptional cases;</p>	<p><i>All kinds of microorganisms except human and animal cells and hybridomas</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Storage (Rule 9.1) FB 20,000</li> <li>(b) Issue of a viability statement (Rule 10.2): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- if the viability test is to be carried out 2,000</li> <li>- based on the last viability test 800</li> </ul> </li> <li>(c) Furnishing of a sample (Rules 11.2 and 11.3) 2,000</li> <li>(d) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 800</li> <li>(e) Issue of an attestation of amendment of the scientific description and/or taxonomic designation of the microorganism in accordance with Rule 8.2 800</li> </ul>



INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
<p>BCCM (<i>continued</i>)  Laboratorium voor Microbiologie-  Bacteriënverzameling (LMG)  Universiteit Gent  K.L. Ledeganckstraat 35  B-9000 Ghent  Belgium</p> <p>Mycothèque de l'Université  Catholique de Louvain (MUCL)  Place Croix du Sud 3  B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve  Belgium</p> <p>(See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1992, pp. 49; 1993, pp. 214.)</p>	<p>LMG: all bacterial strains, including actinomycetes, but excepting pathogens belonging to a hazard group higher than Group 2 of the UK Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens;</p> <p>MUCL: filamentous fungi and yeasts, including phytopathogens, but excepting pathogenic fungi causing mycosis in man and animals belonging to a hazard group higher than Group 2 of the UK Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens.</p> <p>As a general rule, the BCCM collections accept only strains that can be placed in a culture under conditions technically feasible for the collection concerned and conserved, other than in continuous vegetative activity, without inducing significant changes in their characteristics.</p> <p>Exceptionally, the various BCCM collections may accept deposits that cannot be conserved other than by active culture, but acceptance of such a deposit will have to be decided, and the relevant fee determined, on a case-by-case basis after prior negotiation with the potential depositor. They may also exceptionally accept a deposit of mixtures of microorganisms, whereby non-defined or non-identifiable mixtures will be automatically excluded.</p> <p>The BCCM collections also reserve their right to refuse a deposit of biological material whose conservation involves hazards deemed to be excessive.</p> <p>In the case of human and animal cell cultures and hybridomas,  LMBP:  - does not normally accept any deposit requiring a containment level beyond category 3 of the United Kingdom Advisory Committee on Genetic Manipulation (ACGM);  - must be informed of the required containment level together with any other data (e.g., presence of oncogenes) required to assess the inherent hazards of the biological material to be deposited;  - maintains its right to refuse acceptance for deposit of any material which, according to the curator, represents an unacceptable hazard or which is not suitable, for technical reasons, for manipulation.</p> <p>All deposits concerning the two categories of biological material referred to should be addressed directly to the LMBP Collection.</p>	<p><i>For human and animal cells and hybridomas, the same schedule of fees will apply, except:</i></p> <p>(a) Storage (Rule 9.1) <span style="float: right;">FB 45,000</span></p> <p>(b) Issue of a viability statement (Rule 10.2):  - if the viability test is to be carried out on a case-by-case basis (minimum FB 3,000)</p> <p>(c) Furnishing of a sample (Rules 11.2 and 11.3) <span style="float: right;">4,000</span></p> <p>These prices do not include the cost of dispatch.</p>
<p>CENTRAALBUREAU VOOR  SCHIMMELCULTURES (CBS)  Oosterstraat 1  Postbus 273  NL-3740 AG Baarn  Netherlands</p> <p>(See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1981, pp. 219 and 221; 1984, pp. 148; 1985, pp. 235; 1991, pp. 423.)</p>	<p>Fungi; yeasts; bacteria; plasmids in pure form or in a host of the kinds accepted by CBS and phages that can be maintained without significant modification during appropriate storage at low temperature, in liquid nitrogen or during storage in the lyophilized state. Strains requiring special cultural conditions can be accepted under special conditions and are subject to additional fees (on request).</p> <p>The following bacteria of pathogenic group I (PG I: World Health Organization (WHO)) are accepted only when they can be maintained by the Rijks Instituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieuhygiëne (RIVM), Centraal Diergeneeskundig Instituut (CDI) or the Royal Institute for Tropical Research:  <i>Bordetella</i> (all species), <i>Brucella</i> (all species), <i>Erysipelothrix</i> (all species), <i>Leptospira</i> (all species), <i>Listeria</i> (all</p>	<p>(a) Storage <span style="float: right;">Hfl. 2,000</span>  - if the depositor waives the right under Rule 11.4(g) to be notified of the furnishing of samples <span style="float: right;">1,500</span></p> <p>(b) Issuance of a viability statement <span style="float: right;">150</span></p> <p>(c) Furnishing of a sample <span style="float: right;">175</span></p> <p>(d) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 <span style="float: right;">40</span></p> <p>(e) Delivering of attestation pursuant to Rule 8.2 <span style="float: right;">40</span></p>

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
CBS (continued)	<p>species), <i>Mycobacterium paratuberculosis</i>, <i>Pasteurella</i> (all species), <i>Treponema</i> (all species).</p> <p>The following bacteria of pathogenic group II (PG II (WHO)) are accepted only when they can be maintained by RIVM or CDI:</p> <p><i>Bartonella</i> (all species), <i>Francisella</i> (all species), <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i>, <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>, <i>Pseudomonas mallei</i>, <i>Pseudomonas pseudomallei</i>.</p> <p>The following bacteria are not accepted: <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> and <i>Yersinia pestis</i>.</p>	
<p>COLECCIÓN ESPAÑOLA DE CULTIVOS TIPO (CECT) Microbiology Department Biological Science Faculty University of Valencia 46100 Burjasot (Valencia) Spain (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1992, pp. 163.)</p>	<p>Bacteria, including actinomycetes, which may be preserved, without any significant alteration of their properties, by freezing or freeze-drying, and which belong to a Risk Group lower than 2 according to the definition of the UK Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens (ACDP) 1984, <i>Categorisation of Pathogens according to Hazard and Categories of Containment</i> (HMSO, London, ISBN 0-11-883761-3).</p> <p>Filamentous fungi, including yeasts, with the exception of strains known to be human, plant and animal pathogens, which may be preserved by freezing or freeze-drying without any significant alteration of their properties.</p> <p>For the time being, the CECT does not accept the following biological material for deposit: anaerobic microorganisms (except <i>Clostridium</i>); algae and cyanobacteria; plasmids; embryos; protozoa; animal cell lines; plant cell lines; mycoplasma; plant seed; viruses; bacteriophages.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the foregoing, the CECT reserves the right to reject or accept for deposit any material which, in the opinion of the Director, represents a risk that is either unacceptable or too difficult to handle.</p>	<p>(a) Storage of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- original deposits Ptas 70,000</li> <li>- new deposits 10,000</li> </ul> <p>(b) Issue of viability statement 10,000</p> <p>(c) Furnishing of samples 6,000</p> <p>(d) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 6,000</p>
<p>COLLECTION NATIONALE DE CULTURES DE MICRO-ORGANISMES (CNCM) Institut Pasteur 28, rue du Dr Roux 75724 Paris Cédex 15 France (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1984, p. 240; 1989, p. 25.)</p>	<p>Bacteria (including actinomycetes), bacteria containing plasmids; filamentous fungi and yeasts, and viruses, EXCEPT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cellular cultures (animal cells, including hybridomas and plant cells);</li> <li>- microorganisms whose manipulation calls for physical insulation standards of P3 or P4 level, according to the information provided by the National Institutes of Health <i>Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant DNA Molecules</i> and <i>Laboratory Safety Monograph</i>;</li> <li>- microorganisms liable to require viability testing that the CNCM is technically not able to carry out;</li> <li>- mixtures of undefined and/or unidentifiable microorganisms.</li> </ul> <p>The CNCM reserves the possibility of refusing any microorganism for security reasons: specific risks to human beings, animals, plants and the environment.</p> <p>In the eventuality of the deposit of cultures that are not or cannot be lyophilized, the CNCM must be consulted, prior to the transmittal of the microorganism, regarding the possibilities and conditions for acceptance of the samples; however, it is advisable to make this prior consultation in all cases.</p>	<p>(a) Storage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- bacteria, fungi and yeasts, lyophilized or lyophilizable F.Fr.4,000</li> <li>- all other acceptable case-by-case fee</li> </ul> <p>(b) Furnishing of samples (except in specific cases) (plus cost of transport) 700</p> <p>(c) Issuance of a viability statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- requiring a viability test (except in specific cases) 700</li> <li>- in other cases 120</li> </ul> <p>(d) Communication of information or issue of an attestation 250</p> <p>Fees are subject to Value Added Tax according to French provisions currently in force.</p>

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
<p>CULTURE COLLECTION OF ALGAE AND PROTOZOA (CCAP)            INSTITUTE OF FRESHWATER ECOLOGY            Windermere Laboratory            Far Sawrey            Ambleside, Cumbria LA22 0LP            United Kingdom            and            DUNSTAFFNAGE MARINE LABORATORY            P.O. Box 3            Oban, Argyll PA34 4AD            United Kingdom            (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1982, p. 239; 1986, p. 431; 1987, p. 175; 1990, p. 251.)</p>	<p>(i) Freshwater and terrestrial algae and free-living protozoa (Institute of Freshwater Ecology); and            (ii) marine algae, other than large seaweeds (Dunstaffnage Marine Laboratory).</p>	<p>Storage in accordance with the Treaty:            (a) cryopreserved strains £ 600            (b) other methods of maintenance fee to be decided on an individual basis</p> <p>Issuance of a viability statement in those cases in which, in accordance with Rule 10.2, a fee may be charged 50            Furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3 (plus actual cost of carriage) 40            Delivering an attestation in accordance with Rule 8.2 20            The fees are subject to Value Added Tax where applicable; for details concerning the Value Added Tax liability, see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 203.</p>
<p>CULTURE COLLECTION OF YEASTS (CCY)            Slovak Academy of Sciences            Dúbravská cesta 9            842 38 Bratislava            Slovakia            (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1992, pp. 211; 1993, p. 214.)</p>	<p>Yeasts which can be stored in liquid nitrogen or as active cultures without any substantial change in their properties.            Yeasts whose storage can be accomplished by standard laboratory techniques without appreciable adapting during storage in liquid nitrogen or during storage on agar slant.</p>	<p>(a) Storage SKK 20,000            (b) Viability statement 1,000            (c) Furnishing of samples 1,200</p>
<p>CZECH COLLECTION OF MICROORGANISMS (CCM)            Masaryk University            ul. Tvrdeho č. 14            602 00 Brno            Czech Republic            (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1992, pp. 211; 1993, p. 214.)</p>	<p>Bacteria (including actinomycetes) and filamentous fungi capable of long-term preservation without any substantial change of their initial properties.            The following microorganisms are not accepted:            Dangerous pathogens and species which can be hazardous to man and animals.            Microorganisms having special requirements for cultivation which CCM is not technically capable of carrying out.            Mixtures and cultures without scientific description as well as cultures which cannot be identified.            When depositing strains containing a plasmid, CCM requires information on the plasmid and its host strain in respect to their properties and classification (i.e., group P1, P2, P3 or P4). CCM accepts only plasmids and their host strains belonging to group P1.</p>	<p>(a) Storage CZK 12,000            (b) Viability statement 400            (c) Furnishing of samples 1,000</p>
<p>DSM - DEUTSCHE SAMMLUNG VON MIKROORGANISMEN UND ZELLKULTUREN GmbH (DSM)            Mascheroder Weg 1b            D-38124 Braunschweig            Germany            (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1981, pp. 220 and 222; 1988, p. 139; 1990, pp. 71 and 249; 1991, pp. 108.)</p>	<p>Bacteria, including actinomycetes, fungi, including yeasts, bacteriophages, plasmids (a) in a host, (b) as an isolated DNA preparation, plant viruses, plant cell cultures, animal and human cell cultures. The following phytopathogenic microorganisms are not accepted for deposit:  <i>Coniothyrium fagacearum</i>; <i>Endothia parasitica</i>; <i>Gloeosporium ampelophagum</i>; <i>Septoria musiva</i>; <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i>.            DSM accepts for deposit only those bacteria, fungi, bacteriophages and plasmids which, pursuant to DIN 58 956 Part I (supplementary sheet 1), belong to hazard group I or II.            It must be possible to process genetically manipulated strains or isolated DNA and also genetically manipulated plant viruses, plant cell cultures and animal and human cell cultures in accordance with Laboratory Safety Measures L1 or L2 contained in <i>Richtlinien zum Schutz vor Gefahren durch in-vitro neukombinierte Nukleinsäuren</i>, 1986 [guidelines on protection against hazards resulting from <i>in-vitro</i> recombinant nucleic acids].            Plant cell cultures can only be deposited in the form of callus or suspension cultures with non-differentiated growth.</p>	<p>I. <i>Bacteria, fungi, bacteriophages, plasmids, plant viruses</i>            (a) Storage DM 1,100            - conversion of a deposit made outside the Budapest Treaty into a deposit according to the Budapest Treaty 1,100            - prolongation of the duration of the storage over the one provided by Rule 9, per year 36            (b) Issuance of a viability statement            - where a viability test is also requested 100            - on the basis of the last viability test 40            (c) Furnishing of a sample 100            (d) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 40            (e) Attestation referred to in Rule 8.2 40            II. <i>Plant cell cultures</i>            (a) Storage 2,500            - conversion of a deposit made outside the Budapest</p>

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
<p>DSM (<i>continued</i>)</p>	<p>Plant viruses which cannot multiply through mechanical infection of plants cannot be accepted for deposit.</p> <p>Before being dispatched to DSM, depositor must ensure that animal and human cell cultures are free of viruses.</p> <p>DSM reserves the right to refuse to accept for deposit material which in its view represents an unacceptable hazard. In all instances, it must be possible to preserve the deposited material by lyophilization or storage in liquid nitrogen without significant change.</p>	<p>Treaty into a deposit according to the Budapest Treaty 2,500</p> <p>– prolongation of the duration of the storage over the one provided by Rule 9, per year 80</p> <p>(b) Issuance of a viability statement</p> <p>– where a viability test is also requested 200</p> <p>– on the basis of the last validity test 40</p> <p>(c) Furnishing of a sample (plus current freight costs) 200</p> <p>(d) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 40</p> <p>(e) Attestation referred to in Rule 8.2 40</p> <p><i>III. Animal and human cell cultures</i></p> <p>(a) Storage 2,400</p> <p>– conversion of a deposit made outside the Budapest Treaty into a deposit according to the Budapest Treaty 2,400</p> <p>– prolongation of the duration of the storage over the one provided by Rule 9, per year 80</p> <p>(b) Issuance of a viability statement</p> <p>– where a viability test is also requested 200</p> <p>– on the basis of the last validity test 40</p> <p>(c) Furnishing of a sample (plus current freight costs) 200</p> <p>(d) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 40</p> <p>(e) Attestation referred to in Rule 8.2 40</p> <p>The fees under (a), (b), (d) and (e) are subject to Value Added Tax (VAT), currently at the rate of 7%. Where samples are furnished, VAT will be charged only to requesting parties in Germany.</p> <p>Extra charges are payable for dispatch by air.</p>
<p>EUROPEAN COLLECTION OF ANIMAL CELL CULTURES (ECACC)</p> <p>Vaccine Research and Production Laboratory</p> <p>Public Health Laboratory Service</p> <p>Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research</p> <p>Porton Down</p> <p>Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 0JG</p> <p>United Kingdom</p> <p>(See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1984, p. 271; 1985, pp. 163 and 299; 1987, p. 147; 1990, p. 373.)</p>	<p>Animal cell cultures, including human cell lines, genetically modified cell lines and hybridomas that can be preserved without significant change to or loss of their properties by freezing and long-term storage; viruses capable of assay in tissue culture; plant cell suspension cultures; eukaryotic and viral recombinant DNA as naked DNA or cloned in a host organism. A statement on their possible pathogenicity to man and/or animals is required at the time of deposit. Up to and including ACDP Category 3* can be accepted for deposit.</p> <p>* Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens: Categorisation of Pathogens according to Hazard and Categories of Containment, ISBN 0-11-883761-3, HMSO, London.</p>	<p><i>I. Cell lines, plant cell suspension cultures</i></p> <p>(a) Storage £ 750</p> <p>(b) Issuance of a viability statement 35</p> <p>(c) Furnishing of a sample (plus cost of carriage) 60</p> <p><i>II. Viruses</i></p> <p>(a) Storage 850</p> <p>(b) Issuance of a viability statement 150</p> <p>(c) Furnishing of a sample 100</p> <p><i>III. Eukaryotic and viral recombinant DNA as naked DNA or cloned into a host organism</i></p> <p>(a) Storage 400</p> <p>(b) Issuance of a viability statement 35</p> <p>(c) Furnishing of a sample (plus cost of carriage) 60</p> <p>The fees, plus Value Added Tax where applicable, are payable to the Public Health Laboratory Service Board. For details concerning the Value Added Tax liability, see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 203.</p>

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
<p>INSTITUTE OF BIOCHEMISTRY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF MICROORGANISMS OF THE RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (IBFM-VKM) Pushchino-na-Oke 142292 Moscow Region Russian Federation</p> <p>(See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 249; 1992, p. 276.)</p>	<p>Bacteria (including actinomycetes) and microscopic fungi (including yeasts), also if they are carriers of recombinant DNA, are accepted for deposit, to the exclusion of microorganisms that cause disease in man and animals and microorganisms that have a toxicogenic effect on plants or require them to be quarantined.</p>	<p>(a) For the deposit of a microorganism and its storage for 30 years     Roubles 800 (b) For each additional five-year period of storage     100 (c) For the furnishing of a sample of a deposited microorganism     50</p> <p>The above amounts do not include mailing charges, which are invoiced separately at cost.</p> <p>Additional information concerning fees is contained in the "Regulations on the Collection of Payments"; see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 250.</p>
<p>INTERNATIONAL MYCOLOGICAL INSTITUTE (IMI) Bakeham Lane Englefield Green Egham, Surrey TW20 9TY United Kingdom</p> <p>(See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1983, p. 83; 1989, pp. 51 and 171; 1992, p. 53.)</p>	<p>Fungal isolates (including yeasts) and bacteria (including actinomycetes), other than known human and animal pathogens that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by methods of preservation in use. Organisms up to and including ACDP Category 2* deposits are accepted by the Collection.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the foregoing, IMI reserves the right to refuse to accept any material for deposit which in the opinion of the Curator presents an unacceptable risk or is technically unsuitable to handle. IMI will accept organisms which do not significantly change after long-term nitrogen freezing or freeze-drying. A statement regarding potential pathogenicity and storage conditions is required when a deposit is made.</p> <p>* Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens: Categorisation of Pathogens according to Hazard and Categories of Containment, ISBN 0-11-883761-3, HMSO, London.</p>	<p>(a) Storage of each isolate of microorganism     £ 575 (b) Issuance of a viability statement in those cases in which, in accordance with Rule 10.2, a fee may be charged     75 (c) Furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3     45 (d) Delivering an attestation in accordance with Rule 8.2     15</p> <p>Fees paid within the United Kingdom are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate; for details concerning the Value Added Tax liability, see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 203.</p>
<p>KOREAN CELL LINE RESEARCH FOUNDATION (KCLRF) Cancer Research Institute Seoul National University College of Medicine 28 Yungon-dong, Chongno-gu Seoul 110-799 Republic of Korea</p> <p>(See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1993, pp. 212.)</p>	<p>Cell lines (animal, plant and hybridomas), with the exception of: (a) cell lines having properties which are or may be hazardous to the health or natural environment; (b) cell lines which need special requirements for experiment.</p>	<p>(a) Storage – original deposit     Won 600,000 – new deposit     50,000 (b) Issuance of Viability Statement – if the depositor requiring a viability statement has also requested a viability test     20,000 – in other cases     10,000 (c) Furnishing of Samples     50,000 (d) Issuance of an attestation under Rule 8.2     10,000 (e) Communication of information under Rule 7.6     10,000</p>
<p>KOREAN COLLECTION FOR TYPE CULTURES (KCTC) Genetic Engineering Research Institute Korea Institute of Science and Technology 305-333, I Oun-Dong Yusong-Gu Taejon Republic of Korea</p> <p>(See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1990, p. 135; 1991, p. 219.)</p>	<p>Algae, bacteria (including actinomycetes), bacteria containing plasmids, bacteriophages, cell cultures (including hybridoma lines), fungi (including yeasts), protozoa and animal and plant viruses, EXCEPT: (a) microorganisms having properties which are or may be dangerous to health or the environment; (b) microorganisms which need the special containment required for experiments.</p>	<p>(a) Storage: – original deposit     Won 600,000 – new deposit     50,000 (b) Issuance of a viability statement – if the depositor requiring a viability statement has also requested a viability test     20,000 – in other cases     10,000 (c) Furnishing of a sample     50,000 (d) Issuance of an attestation under Rule 8.2     10,000 (e) Communication of information under Rule 7.6     10,000</p>
<p>KOREAN CULTURE CENTER OF MICROORGANISMS (KCCM) College of Engineering Yonsei University Sodaemun gu Seoul 120-749 Republic of Korea</p> <p>(See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1990, p. 135.)</p>	<p>Bacteria, actinomycetes, fungi, yeasts, plasmids, bacteria containing plasmids, viruses, bacteriophages, EXCEPT: – hybridomas, plant tissue cultures, rickettsiae; – microorganisms liable to require viability testing that the KCCM is technically not able to carry out;</p>	<p>(a) Storage: – original deposit     Won 600,000 – new deposit     50,000 (b) Issuance of a viability statement – if the depositor requiring a viability statement has also requested a viability test     20,000</p>

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
KCCM ( <i>continued</i> )	<p>– mixtures of undefined and/or unidentifiable microorganisms.</p> <p>The KCCM reserves the right to refuse any microorganism for security reasons: specific risks to human beings, animals, plants and the environment. In cases where a microorganism cannot be lyophilized, the KCCM must be consulted in advance about the conditions for acceptance.</p>	<p>– in other cases 10,000</p> <p>(c) Furnishing of a sample (plus cost of transport) 50,000</p> <p>(d) Issuance of an attestation under Rule 8.2 10,000</p> <p>(e) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 10,000</p>
<p>NATIONAL BANK FOR INDUSTRIAL MICROORGANISMS AND CELL CULTURES (NBIMCC)</p> <p>125, Lenin Blvd. Block 2 Sofia Bulgaria</p> <p>(See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 363; 1993, p. 167.)</p>	<p>Bacteria, actinomycetes, microscopic fungi, yeasts, animal cell lines, animal viruses and microorganisms containing plasmids.</p>	<p>The deposit of a microorganism in connection with the filing of an application for an authorship certificate is free of charge.</p> <p>The deposit of a microorganism in connection with the filing of a patent application is subject to the following fees:</p> <p>(a) For the initial deposit and 30 years' storage Leva 1,000</p> <p>(b) Upon prolongation of the deposit for each additional five-year period 150</p> <p>(c) For the furnishing of a sample of a deposited strain of microorganism 100</p>
<p>NATIONAL COLLECTION OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL MICROORGANISMS (NCAIM)</p> <p>Department of Microbiology and Biotechnology University of Horticulture and the Food Industry Somlói út 14-16 H-1118 Budapest Hungary</p> <p>(See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1986, pp. 203 and 432; 1993, p. 83.)</p>	<p>Bacteria (including <i>Streptomyces</i>) except obligate human pathogenic species (e.g., <i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>, <i>Mycobacterium leprae</i>, <i>Yersinia pestis</i>, etc.).</p> <p>Fungi, including yeasts and molds, except some pathogens (<i>Blastomyces</i>, <i>Coccidioides</i>, <i>Histoplasma</i>, etc.), as well as certain basidiomycetous and plant pathogenic fungi which cannot be preserved reliably.</p> <p>Apart from the above-mentioned, the following may not, at present, be accepted for deposit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– viruses, phages, rickettsiae,</li> <li>– algae, protozoa,</li> <li>– cell lines, hybridomas.</li> </ul>	<p>(a) Storage of the microorganisms in accordance with Rule 9.1 HUF 24,000</p> <p>(b) Issuance of an attestation in accordance with Rule 8.2 1,000</p> <p>(c) Issuance of a viability statement, except in the cases provided for under Rule 10.2(e) 3,000</p> <p>(d) Furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3 (plus cost of transport) 4,000</p>
<p>NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FOOD BACTERIA (NCFB)</p> <p>AFRC Institute of Food Research Reading Laboratory Earley Gate White Knights Road Reading RG6 2EF United Kingdom</p> <p>(See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1990, p. 55.)</p>	<p>Bacteria, including actinomycetes, that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by liquid nitrogen freezing or by lyophilization, and which are allocated to a hazard group no higher than Group 2 as defined by the UK Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens (ACDP) (1984).</p> <p>Plasmids, including recombinants, either</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) cloned into a bacterial or actinomycete host, or</li> <li>(ii) as naked DNA preparations.</li> </ol> <p>As regards (i), above, the hazard category of the host with or without its plasmid must be no higher than ACDP Group 2. As regards (ii), above, the phenotypic markers of the plasmid must be capable of expression in a bacterial or actinomycete host and must be readily detectable. In all cases, the physical containment requirements must not be higher than level II as defined by the UK Advisory Committee on Genetic Manipulation (ACGM), Guidance Note 15, and the deposited material must be capable of being preserved without significant change to its properties by liquid nitrogen freezing or lyophilization.</p> <p>Bacteriophages that have a hazard rating and containment requirements no greater than those cited above and which can be preserved without significant change to their properties by liquid nitrogen freezing or lyophilization.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the foregoing, the NCFB reserves the right to refuse to accept any material for deposit which, in the opinion of the Curator, presents an unacceptable hazard or is technically too difficult to handle.</p>	<p>(a) Storage £ 350</p> <p>(b) Issuance of viability statement 50</p> <p>(c) Furnishing of a sample (plus cost of carriage) 30</p> <p>Where applicable, charges are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate. For details concerning the Value Added Tax liability, see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 203.</p>

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
<p>NATIONAL COLLECTION OF TYPE CULTURES (NCTC) Central Public Health Laboratory 61 Colindale Avenue London NW9 5HT United Kingdom</p> <p>(See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1982, pp. 219 and 220.)</p>	<p>Bacteria that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by freeze-drying and which are pathogenic to man and/or animals.</p>	<p>(a) Storage £ 250 (b) Issuance of a viability statement, where a fee may be charged 25 (c) Furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3 40</p> <p>Fees paid within the United Kingdom are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate; for details concerning the Value Added Tax liability, see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 203.</p>
<p>NATIONAL COLLECTION OF YEAST CULTURES (NCYC) AFRC Institute of Food Research Norwich Laboratory Colney Lane Norwich NR4 7UA United Kingdom</p> <p>(See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1982, pp. 24 and 26; 1988, p. 265; 1990, p. 25.)</p>	<p>Yeasts other than known pathogens that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by freeze-drying or, exceptionally, in active culture.</p>	<p>(a) Storage £ 350 (b) Issuance of a viability statement, where a fee may be charged 50 (c) Furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3 (plus cost for postage and packing for destinations outside the United Kingdom) 30</p> <p>Fees paid within the United Kingdom are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate; for details concerning the Value Added Tax liability, see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 203.</p>
<p>NATIONAL COLLECTIONS OF INDUSTRIAL AND MARINE BACTERIA LIMITED (NCIMB) 23 St. Machar Drive Aberdeen AB2 1RY Scotland United Kingdom</p> <p>(See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1982, pp. 121, 122 and 275; 1985, p. 25; 1986, p. 371; 1988, pp. 39 and 293; 1989, p. 24; 1990, p. 25; 1991, p. 108.)</p>	<p>(a) Bacteria, including actinomycetes, that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by liquid nitrogen freezing or by freeze-drying (lyophilization), and which are allocated to a hazard group no higher than Group 2 as defined by the UK Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens (ACDP).</p> <p>(b) Plasmids, including recombinants, either (i) cloned into a bacterial or actinomycete host, or (ii) as naked DNA preparations.</p> <p>As regards (i), above, the hazard category of the host with or without its plasmid must be no higher than ACDP Group 2.</p> <p>As regards (ii), above, the phenotypic markers of the plasmid must be capable of expression in a bacterial or actinomycete host and must be readily detectable. In all cases, the physical containment requirements must not be higher than level III as defined by the UK Advisory Committee on Genetic Manipulation (ACGM) and the properties of the deposited material must not be changed significantly by liquid nitrogen freezing or freeze-drying.</p> <p>(c) Bacteriophages that have a hazard rating and containment requirements no greater than those cited in (a) or (b), above, and which can be preserved without significant change to their properties by liquid nitrogen freezing or by lyophilization.</p> <p>(d) Yeasts (including those containing plasmids) that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by liquid nitrogen freezing or by freeze-drying, that are allocated to a hazard group no higher than ACDP Group 2, and which require physical containment no higher than level II ACGM.</p> <p>(e) Seeds that can be dried to a low moisture content and/or stored at low temperatures without excessive impairment of germination potential. The right is reserved to refuse the deposit of seeds where dormancy is exceptionally difficult to break.</p> <p>The acceptance of seeds by NCIMB and the furnishing of samples thereof are subject at all times to the provisions of the Plant Health (Great</p>	<p>(a) Storage £ 400 (b) Issuance of a viability statement, where a fee may be charged 50 (c) Furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3 (plus actual cost of carriage) 40</p> <p>Where statutory provisions require NCIMB to obtain a license or certificate prior to accepting a deposit of seeds, the actual cost of obtaining any such license or certificate will be charged to the depositor.</p> <p>The fees are payable to the National Collections of Industrial and Marine Bacteria Limited. Charges paid by individuals or organizations within the United Kingdom are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate for carriage charges only. For details concerning the Value Added Tax liability, see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 203.</p>

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
<p>NCIMB (<i>continued</i>)</p>	<p>Britain) Order 1987, including any future amendments or revisions of that Order.</p> <p>NCIMB must be notified in advance of all intended deposits of seeds so that it may ensure that all relevant regulations are complied with. Any seeds received without prior notification may be destroyed immediately.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the foregoing, NCIMB reserves the right to refuse to accept any material for deposit which, in the opinion of the Curator, presents an unacceptable hazard or is technically too difficult to handle.</p> <p>In exceptional circumstances, NCIMB may accept deposits which can only be maintained in active culture, but acceptance of such deposits, and relevant fees, must be decided on an individual basis by prior negotiation with the prospective depositor.</p>	
<p>NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIOSCIENCE AND HUMAN-TECHNOLOGY (NIBH) Agency of Industrial Science and Technology Ministry of International Trade and Industry 1-3, Higashi 1-chome Tsukuba-shi Ibaraki-ken 305 Japan</p> <p>(See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1981, pp. 120 and 122; 1984, p. 114; 1987, p. 331; 1988, p. 139; 1989, pp. 51 and 172; 1993, pp. 27 and 83.)</p>	<p>Fungi, yeasts, bacteria, actinomycetes, animal cell cultures and plant cell cultures, EXCEPT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- microorganisms having properties which are or may be dangerous to human health or the environment;</li> <li>- microorganisms which require the physical containment level P3 or P4 for experiments, as described in the <i>Prime Minister's Guidelines for Recombinant DNA Experiments of 1986</i>.</li> </ul>	<p>(a) Storage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- original deposit Yen 200,000</li> <li>- new deposit 14,000</li> </ul> <p>(b) Attestation referred to in Rule 8.2 1,700</p> <p>(c) Issuance of a viability statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- if the depositor, when requesting the issuance of a viability statement, also requests a viability test 10,000</li> <li>- other cases 1,700</li> </ul> <p>(d) Furnishing of a sample 11,000*</p> <p>(e) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 1,700</p> <p>Fees are expressed net of Value Added Tax according to Japanese provisions currently in force.</p> <p>* When furnishing a sample to a foreign institution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- an additional 39,000 yen per package corresponding to the cost of a special container are payable for animal cell cultures;</li> <li>- an additional 800 yen per package corresponding to the cost of a special container are payable for other microorganisms.</li> </ul>



## Activities of WIPO

### The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1993— An Overview of Activities and Developments

#### Introduction

At their meetings in September 1993 (the second year of the biennium 1992-93), the Governing Bodies of WIPO reviewed the work of the International Bureau of WIPO and expressed their appreciation for the amplitude and quality of the tasks accomplished and the efficiency and thoroughness with which they were carried out. The delegations were of the view that the activities had attained their objectives as set out in the work plan for the 1992-93 biennium and that the International Bureau, led by the Director General, responded promptly, as well as with imagination and dedication, to the various needs of the member States and to the new conditions prevailing in the world today.

#### Development Cooperation Activities

In their September meetings, the Governing Bodies stressed the prime importance they attached to the development cooperation activities in favor of developing countries. In 1993, WIPO was able to respond satisfactorily to the training demands of developing countries. During the year, training was given to government officials and personnel from the technical, legal, industrial and commercial sectors in the form of courses, study visits, workshops, seminars, training attachments abroad and on-the-job training by WIPO officials or consultants.

Most of the courses, workshops and seminars were organized by WIPO in developing countries. In 1993, some 90 such events were organized at national, subregional, regional and global levels. In addition, 80 study visits were organized, to both industrialized and developing countries, for officials of developing countries. They provided basic knowledge of industrial property or copyright, or specialized information in areas such as computerization of industrial property office administration, the use of computerized patent information data bases (including the use of CD-ROM technology), legal and economic aspects of industrial property, the administration of the collection and distribution of copyright royalties and the use of trademarks for

marketing products and services. In all, 39 developing countries, 10 industrialized countries and nine intergovernmental organizations hosted such courses, meetings and visits or organized them jointly with WIPO. About 6,000 men and women from both the government and private sectors of some 118 developing countries and from seven intergovernmental organizations of developing countries attended these events as participants, of whom some 900 had their travel or living expenses, or both, borne by WIPO; the rest of the participants were local residents. Besides WIPO officials, some 165 outside experts were invited by WIPO as speakers, about 40% of whom were nationals of developing countries. Further, WIPO also bore the travel and living expenses of 100 government officials of developing countries who participated in other WIPO meetings not dealing specifically with development cooperation matters but nonetheless of interest to developing countries, such as meetings of certain Committees of Experts and subsidiary bodies of the Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI).

At the request of the governments concerned, WIPO prepared draft laws and regulations which, depending on the country, dealt with one or more aspects of intellectual property or WIPO commented on drafts prepared by the governments of the countries themselves. During the period under review, some 80 countries received advice and assistance.

Two hundred and two missions comprising WIPO officials and 75 outside consultants employed by WIPO were undertaken to some 76 developing countries. Those missions gave advice, *inter alia*, to government authorities on the upgrading of administrative procedures, computerization, the provision of patent information services and the setting up of organizations for the collective administration of rights under copyright law. In planning and implementing each mission, WIPO engaged in close consultations with the government concerned in order to identify the country's needs and priorities.

With regard to the promotion of the vast store of technological information contained in patent documents, there was a continuing demand for WIPO's state-of-the-art search service for developing coun-

tries. Approximately 450 search reports and copies of 2,550 patent documents were supplied to 20 requesting governments and institutions in developing countries during 1993.

WIPO also continued its Gold Medal Award scheme, mainly in the context of special exhibitions, for exceptional work done by inventors and creators.

Given the interest shown in various developing regions in reinforcing regional or subregional trade links and the growing awareness of the role which intellectual property could play in that context, WIPO hosted a meeting with the member States of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in January 1993 and with the member States of the Common Market of the Southern Cone (MERCOSUR) in October 1993, to discuss cooperation in harnessing their respective intellectual property systems to common economic and trade goals.

### Norm-Setting Activities

Significant work was carried out in several fields of intellectual property in 1993. Many delegations expressed their satisfaction, during the meetings of the Governing Bodies in September, with the progress of WIPO's norm-setting work.

In May, the fifth session of the Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States concluded that a sixth session was necessary to examine further proposals. That conclusion was subsequently approved by the General Assembly of WIPO at its September meeting. The Preparatory Meeting for the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States, which also met in May, was to be reconvened for a second part in conjunction with that sixth session in early 1994.

Regarding the draft Patent Law Treaty, the Assembly of the Paris Union, which met in April and September, asked the Director General to convene an extraordinary session of that Assembly as soon as he believed the time was ripe for considering the fixing of a date for the continuation of the Diplomatic Conference (the first part of the Conference took place in 1991).

The draft Trademark Law Treaty and Regulations were discussed by the Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks at its fifth and sixth sessions in June and late November/early December, respectively. The latter meeting was held in conjunction with the Preparatory Meeting for the Diplomatic Conference. At its sixth session, the Committee of Experts reviewed the draft Trademark Law Treaty and agreed on certain amendments. The Preparatory Meeting approved the Director General's plan to convene the Diplomatic

Conference for the Conclusion of the Trademark Law Treaty from October 10 to 28, 1994.

In June, the third session of the Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention considered, *inter alia*, what norms such a Protocol could contain in order to clarify or widen the rights of authors and other owners of copyright. Discussions will continue at a fourth session of the Committee to be held in mid-1994.

At its first session, in June, the Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms discussed what norms a possible future multilateral treaty should contain to ensure better international protection of the rights of performers and producers of sound recordings. At its second session, in November, it completed the first examination of the International Bureau's proposal for a new instrument and identified a number of issues for further examination at its third session scheduled for mid-1994.

The establishment of a WIPO Arbitration Center, which will offer services for the resolution of intellectual property disputes between private parties as from July 1, 1994, was approved by the General Assembly of WIPO in September. Enterprises and individuals wishing to use those services will be able to choose between four dispute-settlement procedures: mediation, arbitration, expedited arbitration (designed particularly for small-scale disputes) and a combined procedure, providing for mediation and, failing settlement through mediation, arbitration.

### Program and Budget for the 1994-95 Biennium

The Governing Bodies approved in September the draft program and budget proposed by the Director General for the 1994-95 biennium, with an increase of expenditure from about 188 million Swiss francs in the 1992-93 biennium to about 230 million Swiss francs in the 1994-95 biennium. The program of the coming biennium will see the continuation of a good part of the activities of the 1992-93 biennium. At the same time, it will cover a significantly greater volume of development cooperation activities. In respect of normative activities, the outstanding events foreseen in the new program are the conclusion of a Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes Between States in the Field of Intellectual Property, of the Trademark Law Treaty and, possibly, of the Patent Law Treaty. With regard to international registration activities, the number of applications under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) is expected to increase by about 15% compared with the 1992-93 biennium. The total of the contributions by States members of the various Unions will be

reduced by 8.6% as compared with the levels in the 1992-93 biennium. This will be achieved through the increased participation, by the PCT Union in particular, but also by the Madrid and Hague Unions, in the financing of certain activities which are of growing interest to those three Unions. In the 1992-93 biennium, the proportion of the income of the contribution-financed Unions to the income of the fee-financed Unions was about 24% to 76%; in the new approved budget, the proportion will become about 19% to 81%. In respect of expenditure, the proportion in the 1992-93 biennium was about 27% to 73%, while in the 1994-95 biennium, the proportion will be 20% to 80%.

### Unitary Contribution System

The Governing Bodies also decided to apply, as from January 1, 1994, and for a trial period of four years, covering the next two bienniums (1994-95 and 1996-97), a unitary contribution system. This system will replace the existing contribution system in which there are six contribution-financed Unions (Paris, Berne, IPC, Nice, Locarno and Vienna), where each State pays as many contributions (each one of a different amount) to the International Bureau of WIPO as the number of the Unions of which it is a member. The advantages of the unitary contribution system are that it will make the administration of contributions simpler and be an incentive for States that are not members of all the contribution-financed Unions to join further Unions since accession to such additional Unions will not increase the amount of their contributions. Under the unitary contribution system, each State member will pay one contribution only, irrespective of the number of contribution-financed Unions of which it is a member. Further, under the new system, no State member of a Union would pay more—each would in fact pay less—than under the existing multi-contribution system. To achieve that result, the existing 10 contribution classes have been increased to 14 contribution classes (permitting States to be in a lower contribution class than before) and the total amount of the contributions by States members of the contribution-financed Unions has been reduced by 8.6%. The creation of the four new contribution classes means that, for the great majority of member States, which are developing countries, their present contributions will be considerably reduced, some by as much as 75%, and the yearly contribution for those member States which are in the lowest class will now amount to only 1,773 Swiss francs. Under the new system, the contributions of the States which are members of WIPO only, but not of any of the Unions, are aligned on the six lowest classes of the unitary contribution system.

### International Registration Activities

The number of international applications or registrations under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs continued to increase, although to a differing extent in each of the three registration systems. Growth in 1993, compared with 1992, was 10.26% in the PCT system, 5% in the Madrid system and 9% in the Hague system.

At their September meetings, the Assembly of the Madrid and Hague Unions approved an increase in fees of, respectively, 7% and 10%, with effect from April 1, 1994, while the Assembly of the PCT Union agreed that it could examine the possibility of an increase in the PCT fees at an extraordinary session in 1994.

#### *Patent Cooperation Treaty*

The proposal by the International Bureau according to which the International Bureau would become an alternative receiving Office under the PCT as of January 1, 1994, was approved by the Assembly of the PCT Union at its September session. Further, the Assembly appointed the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office as an International Searching Authority with effect on September 22, 1993, and designated Chinese as a language in which an official text of the PCT is to be established.

In 1993, the number of record copies of international applications received by the International Bureau amounted to 28,577, 10.26% more than in 1992. The average number of PCT Contracting States designated per international application was 31.46. International applications thus replaced some 900,000 national applications.

In 1993, the International Bureau increased appreciably its information and training activities on promotion and use of the PCT by organizing 50 information and training seminars and courses, representing some 75 training days for over 3,200 persons (government officials, lawyers and representatives of private circles). In addition, briefings were given at the headquarters of WIPO on the PCT and its operations to such persons.

The PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC), at its fifteenth session in June, approved a new list of periodicals under the PCT minimum documentation and discussed the use of optical discs as data carriers for the exchange of patent documents which form part of the PCT minimum documentation between patent offices.

A meeting of the International Searching and International Preliminary Examining Authorities

under the PCT, which was also held in June, agreed on the modification of certain sections of the Administrative Instructions, certain forms and certain PCT Search Guidelines.

In 1993, the International Bureau continued to cooperate with the European Patent Office (EPO) and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) in the development of a system enabling applicants to prepare European, United States and international (PCT) applications in machine-readable form. This system, called EASY (*Electronic Application SYstem*), will allow applicants to input the various data to be given in the request and to enjoy the benefit of automatic validity checks of such data, to prepare the remainder of the international application (description, claims and abstract) using a word processor, and to submit the drawings as facsimile images. The International Bureau also concluded an agreement with the EPO for the inclusion of the PCT data in ESPACE-ACCESS discs (a searchable index produced by the EPO) and is exploring further cooperation in the use of CD-ROM technology.

The first set of CD-ROMs containing the PCT international applications published in 1989 was issued in 1993, as part of a project to issue the whole backfile (1978-89) of the 66,700 published PCT applications by the end of 1994. Those data are expected to fill some 140 CD-ROMs.

#### *Madrid Agreement*

In 1993, the total of international trademark registrations received by the International Bureau was 16,498, representing an increase of 5% in relation to the corresponding 1992 figure. As the average number of countries covered by each international registration was 10, the international registrations in 1993 had the equivalent effect of some 165,000 national registrations. As for renewals, there were some 4,264 in 1993, that is, 21% less than in 1992.

The full computerization of the International Trademark Register was completed in 1993. The entry and validation of data relating to some 280,000 international registrations in force in the SEMIRA (*System of Electronic Marks' Interrogation, Registration and Administration*) data base were completed in May. Work continued in 1993 on the MAPS (*Madrid Agreement and Madrid Protocol System*) and MATCHES (*MAPS Assisted Translation and Classification (Help for Examiners) System*) computerized systems intended to facilitate the automatic classification and translation (English to French and French to English) of terms appearing in the list of goods and services under the Nice Classification. In the long run, the MAPS system will replace the existing SEMIRA system.

The archiving and publishing system using optical discs, which was set up to rationalize the manage-

ment and operation of the documentation and to improve and facilitate access to the files of international registrations and their publication, was improved in 1993. Further, the backlog scanning of the more than 160,000 international registration files (amounting to some 1.6 million pages) was completed.

The production of ROMARIN (*Read-Only Memory of Madrid Actualized Registry INformation*) CD-ROM discs containing all the relevant data of each international mark registered in the International Trademark Register, which started on a monthly basis in May 1992, continued throughout the period under review in the form of "biblio discs" (containing text only). Digitalizing of the backlog image data base (amounting to some 105,000 images) was completed in 1993 and the first "image disc" (containing figurative elements of marks only) was issued in 1993, together with the monthly biblio disc.

#### *Hague Agreement*

In 1993, the number of industrial design deposits, renewals and prolongations received by the International Bureau was 5,217, representing an increase of 9% in relation to the 1992 figure.

The Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, at its third session in April, discussed in detail a "Draft New Act of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs" prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of the outcome of the Committee's previous sessions. In November, the International Bureau published a revised version of the Draft New Act which will be discussed by the Committee of Experts at its fourth session to be held in early 1994.

#### **Countries in Transition to a Market-Economy System**

During 1993, WIPO's contacts with countries in transition to a market-economy system were primarily in connection with those countries' programs of preparation and enactment of intellectual property laws, the establishment of industrial property offices, as well as adherence (principally by depositing with the Director General a declaration of continued application) to WIPO-administered treaties. Government leaders and officials from several of those countries had discussions in Geneva with the Director General and studied the International Bureau's work, while WIPO officials visited the capitals of the countries concerned to give further advice. Officials of those countries in charge of

intellectual property matters were invited for discussions at WIPO's headquarters in Geneva, and study visits by them to various countries were organized by WIPO. The International Bureau assisted them, on request, in the preparation of laws dealing with one or more aspects of intellectual property. Advice was also given on the establishment of administrative structures to implement those laws, while assistance and training were extended in relation to accession to WIPO-administered treaties. Staff members of the International Bureau lectured in special seminars and meetings to promote awareness of the importance of intellectual property in those countries as well as in special training courses.

During the year, the International Bureau gave advice and assistance, in particular, to the Interstate Council on the Protection of Industrial Property (which groups nine States of the former Soviet Union, that is to say, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan) on a plan to set up a regional patent system under the proposed Eurasian Patent Convention.

### New Premises

The construction of a building at the Centre Administratif des Morillons (CAM) in Geneva by the Geneva Cantonal authorities, with WIPO's help, was completed in 1993.

The building, leased by WIPO, was occupied by several administrative units of the International Bureau, including the International Trademark and Industrial Design Registries, in October.

The new building was inaugurated at a ceremony organized in November by the *Fondation du Centre international de Genève (FCIG)*, the *Département des travaux publics* of the Canton of Geneva and WIPO in the presence of the President of the *Conseil d'Etat* of Geneva and the Director General.

### Staff Matters

In their September meetings, the Governing Bodies of WIPO approved the Director General's intention to promote Mr. Mihály Ficsor and Mr. Carlos Fernández Ballesteros to Assistant Directors General. They were promoted with effect on October 1. Both officials are responsible for matters relating to copy-right and neighboring rights.

Mr. Shahid Alikhan, Deputy Director General, retired on November 30.

### New Adherences to Treaties

In the course of 1993, the number of member States party to the treaties administered by WIPO

increased with the adherences or declarations of continued application of the following countries to the following treaties:

(i) Armenia, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Republic of Moldova, Saint Lucia, Slovakia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Uzbekistan to the *WIPO Convention* (Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization), bringing the number of member States to 143;

(ii) Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, El Salvador, Latvia, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Uzbekistan to the *Paris Convention* (Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property), bringing the number of member States to 117;

(iii) Albania, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, El Salvador, Gambia, Jamaica, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria, Saint Lucia, Slovakia and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, to the *Berne Convention* (Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works), bringing the number of member States to 105;

(iv) Czech Republic and Slovakia to the *Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreement* (Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods), bringing the number of member States to 31;

(v) Cuba, Czech Republic, Greece, Poland, Slovakia, Trinidad and Tobago and Yugoslavia to the *Budapest Treaty* (Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure), bringing the number of member States to 29;

(vi) Bolivia, Czech Republic, Greece, Jamaica, Netherlands, Nigeria, Slovakia and Switzerland to the *Rome Convention* (International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations), bringing the number of member States to 45;

(vii) China, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Greece, Jamaica, Netherlands, Slovakia and Switzerland to the *Geneva (Phonograms) Convention* (Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms), bringing the number of member States to 50;

(viii) Armenia, Croatia and Switzerland to the *Brussels (Satellites) Convention* (Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite), bringing the number of member States to 18;

(ix) Belarus and Morocco to the *Nairobi Treaty* (Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol), bringing the number of member States to 34;

(x) Czech Republic and Slovakia to the *Strasbourg Agreement* (Strasbourg Agreement Concerning

the International Patent Classification), bringing the number of member States to 27;

(xi) Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Slovakia and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the *Nice Agreement* (Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks), bringing the number of member States to 38;

(xii) Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Slovakia and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the *Locarno Agreement* (Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs), bringing the number of member States to 21;

(xiii) Belarus, China, Czech Republic, Latvia, Niger, Slovakia, Slovenia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam to the *PCT* (Patent Cooperation Treaty), bringing the number of member States to 63;

(xiv) Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Kazakhstan, Slovakia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Uzbekistan to the *Madrid (Registration of Marks) Agreement* (Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks), bringing the number of member States to 38;

(xv) Côte d'Ivoire and Yugoslavia to the *Hague Agreement* (Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs), bringing the number of member States to 23;

(xvi) Czech Republic and Slovakia to the *Lisbon Agreement* (Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration), bringing the number of member States to 17;

(xvii) Brazil and Chile to the *Film Register Treaty* (Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works), bringing the number of member States to nine.

## Normative Activities of WIPO in the Field of Industrial Property

### WIPO Arbitration Center

#### Draft WIPO Mediation, Arbitration and Expedited Arbitration Rules

In October 1993, the International Bureau prepared and published revised drafts of the WIPO Mediation, Arbitration and Expedited Arbitration Rules (documents ARB/DR/1, 2 and 3). The revised draft Rules were sent to a number of non-governmental organizations in the fields of intellectual property and arbitration, requesting observations. Copies of the revised draft Rules are available on request. The draft Rules will be further revised in the first three months of 1994 on the basis of observations received.

#### Contacts With Other Arbitration Institutions and Users

*Cairo Regional Center for International Commercial Arbitration.* In October 1993, a WIPO official had discussions with representatives of the Center in Cairo on the Center's and WIPO's arbitration activities.

*China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (CIETAC).* In October 1993, a WIPO official had discussions with representatives of CIETAC in Beijing on arbitration issues.

*Journal of International Arbitration/Journal of World Trade*. In October 1993, a WIPO official

attended the Geneva Global Arbitration Forum organized by the above-mentioned journals in Geneva.

## International Patent Classification (IPC) Union

### Committee of Experts

Twenty-Second Session  
(Geneva, September 30 to October 8, 1993)

The Committee of Experts of the International Patent Classification (IPC) Union held its twenty-second session in Geneva from September 30 to October 8, 1993.<sup>1</sup> Fifteen States, members of the Committee, namely, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and the European Patent Office (EPO), were represented.

At this session, which was the last one of the present five-year revision period, the Committee

finalized the preparation of the sixth edition of the IPC, which will enter into force on January 1, 1995.

*IPC Revision Projects.* The Committee adopted amendments, submitted by the PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI), affecting two classes and 88 subclasses of the IPC. A new subclass C 22 K, relating to the "changing of the physical characteristics of alloys," was introduced. The Committee also adopted some changes and corrections to the fifth edition of the IPC.

*Revision of the Guide to the IPC.* The Committee adopted changes to the Guide to the IPC, in particular a new text of Chapter IV, relating to hybrid systems. To improve user information, the Committee agreed to introduce a reference to that Chapter at the beginning of each indexing scheme in the IPC.

## Symposium on the International Protection of Geographical Indications

organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Ministry  
of Industry and Energy of Portugal

(Funchal [Madeira, Portugal], October 13 and 14, 1993)

On October 13 and 14, 1993, WIPO organized a Symposium in Funchal, Madeira, in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Energy of Portugal. The Symposium was opened by Mr. Paulo Fontes, Regional Secretary of Finance of Madeira, Mr. Luis Alves Monterio, Secretary of State, Ministry of Industry and Energy of Portugal, and Dr. Arpad Bogesch, Director General of WIPO. The Symposium dealt with the protection of geographical indications (appellations of origin and other indications of source) at the national and multilateral levels. The various forms of protection of geographical indica-

tions (including protection through registration as collective marks or certification marks) were examined, as well as other important questions such as the definition of geographical indications, the settlement of conflicts between trademarks and geographical indications and possibilities of improving the existing protection of geographical indications, in particular as regards the treaties administered by WIPO. The Symposium was attended by some 120 participants from 36 countries. Presentations were made by nine WIPO consultants, from Australia, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Uruguay, three experts from the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) and Portugal and a WIPO official. Five other WIPO officials also participated in the Symposium.

<sup>1</sup> For a note on the twenty-first session, see *Industrial Property*, 1993, p. 191.

## Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI)

### PCIPI Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI)

Eleventh Session  
(Geneva, October 11 to 15, 1993)

The PCIPI Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI) held its eleventh session in Geneva from October 11 to 15, 1993.<sup>2</sup> The following 20 members of the Working Group participated in the session: Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, European Patent Office (EPO). The Patent Documentation Group (PDG) was represented by observers.

The Working Group completed the revision of WIPO Standards ST.18 (Recommendation concerning patent gazettes and other patent announcement journals) and ST.23 (Recommendation for the presentation of nucleotide and amino acid sequence listings in patent applications and in published patent documents) and recommended the adoption of the amended Standards to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee (PCIPI/EXEC).

With regard to the revision of WIPO Standard ST.32 (Generic coding of the text of patent documents exchanged on a machine-readable carrier), the Working Group agreed that the revised Standard should include a document type definition containing a set of tags for all logical elements required by any industrial property office.

A draft study on the grant and publication of "supplementary protection certificates" for medicinal products or equivalent industrial property rights was considered and will be finalized for the Working Group's next session in 1994.

Finally, the Working Group discussed the consequences of the year 2000 on questions of industrial property information and documentation, matters relating to information on industrial designs and the feasibility of monitoring the accuracy of the representation of IPC indexing codes on patent docu-

ments, and approved a list of abbreviations used in electronic data processing of industrial property information and documentation.

### PCIPI Ad Hoc Working Group on Trademark Information (PCIPI/TI)

Third Session  
(Geneva, October 18 to 22, 1993)

The PCIPI Ad Hoc Working Group on Trademark Information (PCIPI/TI) held its third session in Geneva from October 18 to 22, 1993.<sup>3</sup> The following 22 members of the Working Group were represented: Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Benelux Trademark Office (BBM).

The Working Group completed the revision of WIPO Standard ST. 60 (Recommendation concerning bibliographic data related to marks) and agreed to recommend the adoption of the amended Standard to the PCIPI/EXEC.

Draft WIPO Standard ST.63 (Recommendation for the content and layout of official trademark gazettes) was considered and a redrafted version will be prepared for the Working Group's next session in 1994.

Regarding draft WIPO Standard ST.65 (Recommendation concerning numbering of trademark applications and registrations), the Working Group agreed to ask the International Bureau to circulate questionnaires as to whether offices preferred an annual series numbering system or a continuous numbering system for trademark applications and as to whether offices preferred an application and its corresponding registration to have the same number or not.

Finally, the Working Group discussed quality control measures for data entry and validation and trademark search systems and examination methods.

<sup>2</sup> For a note on the tenth session, see *Industrial Property*, 1993, p. 237.

<sup>3</sup> For a note on the second session, see *Industrial Property*, 1993, p. 133.



## Registration Systems Administered by WIPO

### Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

#### Application of Rule 32 of the PCT Regulations (Successor States) in Belarus and Kazakhstan

In October 1993, in accordance with the above Rule, the International Bureau sent notifications to the applicants (or agents of applicants) of 36,000 international applications under the PCT—having filing dates after December 25, 1991, and before June 22, 1993—informing them of the possibility of requesting, within three months from the date of mailing of the notifications, the extension of the effects of such applications to Belarus.

Also in October 1993, similar notifications were sent relating to 662 international applications—having filing dates after December 25, 1991, and before April 16, 1993—and their extension to Kazakhstan.

#### Training and Promotion Meetings With PCT Users

*China.* In late October and early November 1993, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from the United States of America spoke at three PCT training courses jointly organized by WIPO and the Chinese Patent Office (CPO) in Beijing, WIPO and the Shanghai Patent Agency in Shanghai, and WIPO and the China Patent Agent (Hong Kong) Ltd., in Hong Kong (see hereafter under “Hong Kong”). In Beijing, there were some 330 participants, consisting of Chinese government officials and patent agents as well as representatives from enterprises, research institutes and universities. In Shanghai, there were about 140 participants, consisting of Chinese government officials, patent agents and representatives from enterprises, research institutes and universities.

In Beijing, the WIPO officials also discussed with CPO officials various matters concerning the implementation of the PCT in China.

*United Kingdom.* In October 1993, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the United States of America spoke at a PCT seminar for 15 patent attorneys organized in London by Management Forum Ltd., an enterprise in the United Kingdom.

*United States of America.* In October 1993, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from the United States of America spoke at the fourth advanced PCT round table organized by WIPO in Washington, D.C., for a selected group of 27 patent administrators and legal assistants from the major PCT users (corporations and law firms) in the United States of America.

The participants also visited the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) to be briefed on the Office’s PCT operations. There, the WIPO officials had discussions with government officials in charge of PCT operations, particularly on the modifications of the PCT Administrative Instructions which will enter into force in 1994.

Also in October 1993, two WIPO officials spoke at the first advanced PCT seminar organized in Chicago (Illinois) by the Center for Intellectual Property of the John Marshall Law School (JMLS) and a law firm. There were 34 participants from law firms and corporations, most of them having attended one of the basic PCT seminars in 1992 or 1993.

Also in October 1993, two WIPO officials spoke at the first advanced PCT seminar organized in San Francisco (California) by Intellectual Property International, a private association. There were 36 participants from corporations and law firms, most of them having attended one of the basic PCT seminars in 1992 or 1993.

Also in October 1993, two WIPO officials spoke at the first basic PCT seminar organized in Washington, D.C., by Management Forum Ltd., an enterprise in the United Kingdom. Thirteen patent administrators from corporations and law firms participated in the seminar.

Also in October 1993, a WIPO consultant from the United States of America spoke on the PCT before some 150 patent administrators of an enterprise in Thornwood (New York).

*Uruguay.* In October 1993, Mr. Juan Pedro Bordaberry, Director, National Directorate of Industrial Property, had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the status of the PCT implementing legislation which is presently before the Uruguayan Parliament.

*Hong Kong.* In November 1993, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from the United States of America spoke at a seminar jointly organized in Hong Kong by WIPO and the China Patent Agent (Hong Kong) Ltd. There were about 110 participants, mainly patent agents, from various countries in Asia as well as from Hong Kong.

### Computerization Activities

*European Patent Office (EPO).* In October 1993, three EPO officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the transfer of PCT data to the EPO by telecommunication means.

## Madrid Union

### Training and Promotion Meetings With Users of the Madrid System

*Italy.* In October 1993, a WIPO official conducted, in Milan, a Seminar on the International Procedures Relating to Trademark Registration Under the Madrid Agreement organized by the Italian Association of Industrial Property Professional Representatives (AICIPI), the Italian Register of Industrial Property Professional Representatives (OPCPI) and the Italian Patent and Trademark Office, in cooperation with WIPO. Some 130 participants, officials of the Italian Patent and Trademark Office and trademark agents, participated in the Seminar. The WIPO official spoke on the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Madrid Protocol and on the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs and gave a presentation of WIPO's CD-ROMs (ROMARIN (Read-Only Memory of Madrid Actualized Registry Information)) relating to the International Register of Marks.

*United States of America.* In October 1993, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the Madrid Protocol.

*Viet Nam.* In October 1993, an official from the National Office of Industrial Property had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the application of the Madrid Agreement.

### Computerization Activities

*France.* In October 1993, a WIPO official gave a demonstration of WIPO's ROMARIN CD-ROMs on marks to some 70 officials of the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) and trademark agents in Paris.

*Switzerland.* In October 1993, an official from the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office was briefed at WIPO on the SEMIRA system (System of Electronic Marks' Interrogation, Registration and Administration) and was given a demonstration of WIPO's ROMARIN CD-ROMs on marks.

*Benelux Trademark Office (BBM).* In October 1993, a WIPO official visited BBM in The Hague to discuss, *inter alia*, cooperation between BBM and WIPO in computerization projects for developing countries and possible cooperation in the production of CD-ROMs of Benelux marks and industrial designs.

*Trademark Electronic Exchange System (TEES).* In October 1993, six experts, one from Canada, three from the United Kingdom and two from the United States of America, had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on a possible Trademark Electronic Exchange System (TEES) in connection with the Madrid Protocol.

## Activities of WIPO in the Field of Industrial Property Specially Designed for Developing Countries

### Africa

#### Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

*Ghana.* From October 19 to 21, 1993, WIPO organized in Accra, in cooperation with the Government of Ghana, a National Seminar on the Patents Law 1992 and Promotion of Innovation. This Seminar was attended by 80 participants from government circles, university and research centers, private industry and the legal profession. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Egypt, Sweden and the United States of America, two government officials from Ghana and a WIPO official.

#### Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

*Burkina Faso.* In October 1993, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Ouagadougou to install a CD-ROM workstation given by WIPO to the Directorate of Industrial Development and to provide practical training in its use to the staff of that Directorate.

*Cameroon.* In October 1993, a WIPO official visited Yaoundé and held discussions with government officials on the strengthening of cooperation between Cameroon and WIPO, in particular the forthcoming delivery of a CD-ROM workstation given by WIPO to the Service for Standardization and Industrial Property and the training to be provided on its use.

*Ghana.* In October 1993, a WIPO consultant from Sweden undertook a mission to Accra to assist the

Registrar-General's Department in the elaboration of new working procedures and tasks under the new Patents Law.

Also in October 1993, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Resident Representative in Ghana held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation in strengthening the industrial property system in the country.

*Mali.* In October 1993, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Bamako to install a CD-ROM workstation given by WIPO to the National Directorate of Industries. The staff were also given training in its use as well as in various searching methods using CD-ROMs.

*Namibia.* In October 1993, the UNDP Resident Representative in Namibia held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on strengthening assistance to that country in the field of intellectual property.

*Senegal.* In October 1993, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Dakar to install a CD-ROM workstation given by WIPO to the Industrial Property and Technology Service. The staff were also given training in its use and in various searching methods using CD-ROMs.

*Organization of African Unity (OAU).* In October 1993, an official of OAU held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on strengthening cooperation between the two organizations in both the industrial property and copyright fields.

### Arab Countries

#### Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

*WIPO Subregional Workshop on Licensing Contracts and Technology Transfer Arrangements for Arab Countries (Cairo).* From October 27 to 29, 1993, WIPO organized the Workshop in Cairo in cooperation with the Government of Egypt. Six

government officials from Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia and some 75 participants from government circles, university and research centers, private industry and the legal profession attended the Workshop. Two WIPO consultants from Egypt and the United States of America and a WIPO official presented papers on that occasion.

### **Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration**

*Egypt.* In October 1993, Dr. Mohamed El-Toukhy, President of the Agency for Development of Innovations and Inventions (ADII), had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on strengthening cooperation between that Agency and WIPO.

*Kuwait.* In October 1993, Mrs. Ferial Al-Freigh, Director, National Scientific and Technical Information Center (NSTIC), Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (KISR), discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva a possible WIPO mission to Kuwait in 1993, as well as the organizational arrangements for a proposed subregional seminar on licensing and the transfer of technology for countries members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), to be held in Kuwait in April 1994.

*Lebanon.* In October 1993, the Managing Director of the Jinane University in Tripoli visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials on cooperation between that University and WIPO in the field of intellectual property law teaching.

*Syria.* In October 1993, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials the possible accession of Syria to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization as well as to the Stockholm Act of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

*Tunisia.* In October 1993, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the strengthening of cooperation between Tunisia and WIPO.

## **Asia and the Pacific**

### **Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings**

*WIPO-ASEAN Forum on the Role of Intellectual Property in the Development of the ASEAN Economies (Jakarta).* On October 18 and 19, 1993, WIPO organized a Forum, in Jakarta, in cooperation with the Secretariat of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). It was attended by 13 government officials from Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand and some 20 participants from Indonesia from government departments, academia and research institutions, industry and the legal profession. It was also attended by the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations and other International Organizations at Geneva, representing the ASEAN Geneva Committee, a UNDP official and 12 officials from the ASEAN Secretariat. Three WIPO consultants from Canada, France and Japan, a government official from Indonesia and a WIPO official presented papers. The Secretary General of the ASEAN Secretariat, Dato' Ajit Singh, inaugurated the Forum. Country reports on the six ASEAN countries were presented by a government official of each country concerned and a round-table discussion on strengthening the intellectual property system in the ASEAN countries was held during the Forum.

*WIPO-ASEAN Seminar on Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights (Jakarta).* On October 20 and 21, 1993, WIPO organized the above Seminar, in Jakarta, in cooperation with the ASEAN Secretariat, immediately following the above-mentioned Forum. The Seminar was attended by the same

13 government officials from Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand and some 40 participants from Indonesia from government circles, academia and research institutions, industry and the legal profession. It was also attended by the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations and other International Organizations at Geneva, representing the ASEAN Geneva Committee, a UNDP official and 12 officials from the ASEAN Secretariat. Four WIPO consultants from Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the Permanent Representative of Malaysia in Geneva and two government officials from Malaysia and the Philippines presented papers.

### **Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration**

*Bangladesh.* In late October and early November 1993, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to Dhaka, to provide the Trade Marks Registry, Department of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, with guidance and assistance in the computerized processing of trademark applications, and to prepare a feasibility study on possible increased computerization in the Registry. The consultant also had discussions with UNDP officials and private sector representatives. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

*India.* In October 1993, Mr. Surendra Singh, Secretary for Industrial Development, held discussions in Geneva with the Director General and other

WIPO officials on progress made in the implementation of the two UNDP-financed country projects dealing with patent information and trademarks and on the Government's plan to establish an Intellectual Property Institute.

In late October and early November 1993, four government officials from the Trade Mark Registry of the Office of the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks undertook a study visit to the United Kingdom Patent Office in London and Newport, the Benelux Trademark Office (BBM) in The Hague and to WIPO in Geneva, to study the computerization of trademark administration and procedures in those institutions. The study visit was organized by WIPO in the framework of the UNDP-financed country project on trademarks.

*Indonesia.* In October 1993, a WIPO official held discussions with government and UNDP officials in Jakarta on the implementation of the UNDP-financed country project to strengthen the intellectual property system in Indonesia.

Also in October 1993, under the UNDP-financed country project, two government officials received training on trademark examination at BBM in The Hague, the United Kingdom Patent Office in Newport and the German Patent Office in Munich, and two government officials undertook a training program on patent information and documentation at the United Kingdom Patent Office in Newport and the German Patent Office in Munich.

*Malaysia.* In October 1993, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Kuala Lumpur, under the UNDP-financed country project, to assist the Intellectual Property Division in finalizing the tender document for the Division's computer hardware and software purchases. He also attended the meeting of the Malaysian Project Advisory Committee constituted under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program which is financed by the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) and executed by the EPO and WIPO.

Also in October 1993, the UNDP Resident Representative in Malaysia held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the progress of the UNDP-financed country project and the forthcoming UNDP

interagency meetings in Kuala Lumpur on the UNDP-financed regional projects.

*Papua New Guinea.* In October 1993, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the updating of industrial property legislation in the country and the possibility of Papua New Guinea becoming a member of WIPO.

*Philippines.* In October 1993, a WIPO official attended the meeting of the Philippine Project Advisory Committee, constituted under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program, which is financed by the CEC and executed by the EPO and WIPO. The work plan under the program was discussed. On that occasion, the WIPO official also had discussions with the Director of the Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer (BPTTT) of the Philippines on various activities undertaken by WIPO in that country.

*Sri Lanka.* In October 1993, Mr. Rohan Abegoonsekere, Minister of State for Trade and Commerce, accompanied by three other government officials, visited WIPO and held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on cooperation between Sri Lanka and WIPO, especially on the upgrading of the Registry of Patents and Trade Marks.

Also in October 1993, WIPO organized a study visit for the Registrar of Patents and Trade Marks and another government official to the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office in Berne, the United Kingdom Patent Office in Newport and WIPO in Geneva on patent and trademark administration and on computerized procedures for patent examination and trademark registration. The study visit was organized under the UNDP-financed regional project for Asia and the Pacific.

*Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).* In October 1993, a WIPO official held discussions in Jakarta with Dato' Ajit Singh, Secretary General, ASEAN Secretariat, on the WIPO-ASEAN cooperation activities, and explored possible new fields of common action between the ASEAN countries and WIPO.

## Latin America and the Caribbean

### Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

*WIPO/MERCOSUR Consultative Meeting (Geneva).* On October 11 and 12, 1993, WIPO organized a Consultative Meeting in Geneva. It was attended by the Permanent Representatives in

Geneva of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay and government officials from those countries as well as by the Director General and five other WIPO officials. Discussions dealt with possible areas of cooperation between the MERCOSUR (Common Market of the Southern Cone) countries and WIPO

in the field of intellectual property. The meeting agreed that WIPO would undertake several studies based on information to be provided by the four countries and that a meeting between the two sides should take place in 1994.

*WIPO Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for Eastern Caribbean Countries (St. John's).* From October 26 to 28, 1993, WIPO organized a Seminar, in cooperation with the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), in St. John's. The Seminar was attended by seven participants from Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines from government and legal circles; seven nationals of Antigua and Barbuda, two of the British Virgin Islands and one from Montserrat from government and legal circles also participated. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Canada and the United Kingdom, an official of OECS as well as by two WIPO officials.

*WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information (Rio de Janeiro).* In October 1993, WIPO and the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of Brazil organized a Regional Seminar in Rio de Janeiro, in Spanish. The Seminar was attended by 12 government officials from Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. The travel costs of nine of the participants were financed by Brazil. Papers were presented by officials from various Brazilian government and private institutions and by a WIPO official.

*Mexico.* In October 1993, a WIPO official participated in a panel on "Intellectual Property Protection in Mexico and Abroad" held in Monterrey in the framework of a seminar on export promotion and competitiveness organized by the Mexican Government. This event was attended by some 140 participants from government and private business circles in Mexico.

#### **Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration**

*Argentina.* In October 1993, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the draft law on the protection of appellations of origin and the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration.

Comments on the draft law prepared by the International Bureau were handed to the official.

*Chile.* In October 1993, a WIPO consultant from Chile visited the Industrial Property Department in Santiago in order to give advice on the development and implementation of computerized systems.

Also in October 1993, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on possible Chilean legislation concerning appellations of origin.

In late October and early November 1993, two WIPO consultants from the EPO visited the Industrial Property Department in Santiago to advise on the classification and examination of patents. The missions were funded by the EPO.

*Colombia.* In October 1993, a WIPO official held discussions with government officials of the Directorate General of Industry and Commerce in Santa Fe de Bogota on cooperation between Colombia and WIPO in the implementation of the UNDP-financed country project.

In late October and early November 1993, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to Santa Fe de Bogota to advise the Directorate General of Industry and Commerce on the further development of the industrial property computerized system, under the UNDP-financed country project.

*Mexico.* In October 1993, the Director General visited Mexico City, where he held discussions with Mr. Jaime Serra Puche, Secretary for Commerce and Industrial Development, Mr. Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, Secretary for Public Education, and other federal government officials on cooperation between Mexico and WIPO, including the country's possible accession to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), preparations for the creation of the Mexican Industrial Property Institute and the training of judges in intellectual property litigation.

*Nicaragua.* In October 1993, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to Managua to assist the Industrial Property Registry in further development of the computerized system for patent and trademark operations already installed. The mission was undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional project.

*Trinidad and Tobago.* In October 1993, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on a revised Patents Bill.

## Development Cooperation (in General)

### Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

*WIPO Academy on Intellectual Property (English and French Sessions)*. In October 1993, WIPO organized the two sessions of the WIPO Academy on Intellectual Property at its headquarters. The first session was held in English and the second in French. Each session lasted two weeks and had a program of lectures, discussions and field trips that was specially designed for the participants who were middle- and senior-level government officials of developing countries who, in the field of intellectual property, were instrumental in the policy-making process of their countries. The aim of the program was to inform the participants of the main elements and current issues relating to intellectual property, present those elements and issues in such a way as to highlight the policy considerations behind them and thereby enable the participants, after their return to their respective countries, to strengthen their role in the formulation of government policies on intellectual property questions, particularly the impact of those questions on cultural, social, technological and economic development.

The 15 government officials who attended the first session of the Academy came from Bangladesh, China, Ghana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Syria and the United Republic of Tanzania. Lectures were given by 13 WIPO consultants from France, Germany, Malaysia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the

International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA) as well as by WIPO officials. The session coordinator came from the United States of America. Visits were organized to the research center of a Swiss multinational firm in Lausanne, the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA) in Zurich and to the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office in Berne.

The 12 government officials who attended the second session of the Academy on Intellectual Property came from Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco and Viet Nam. Lectures were given by 12 WIPO consultants from France, Germany, Switzerland and IFIA as well as by WIPO officials. The session coordinator came from France. The same field visits were made as for the first session.

The Director General opened and closed the sessions and participated in the evaluation of the program which took place at the end of each session.

*WIPO Seminar on the Examination of Patent Applications in the Field of Biotechnology: European Experience (The Hague, Munich and Geneva)*. In October and November 1993, WIPO organized the Seminar jointly with the EPO in The Hague, Munich and Geneva. Seventeen government officials from Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam participated in the Seminar. The travel and subsistence costs of 13 of the participants were funded by the EPO. Presentations were made by officials of the EPO and WIPO.

## Activities of WIPO in the Field of Industrial Property Specially Designed for Countries in Transition to Market Economy

### Regional Activities

*Interstate Council for the Protection of Industrial Property*. In October 1993, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the Interstate Council, at their request, comments on the draft Eurasian Patent Convention.

### National Activities

*Estonia*. In October 1993, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft patent and utility model laws.

*Kyrgyz Republic.* In October 1993, Mr. Kubanichbek M. Jumaliev, Head of the State Committee on Science and New Technologies, and another official of the same Committee had discus-

sions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the protection of industrial property in the Kyrgyz Republic and the country's possible accession to WIPO-administered treaties.

## Other Contacts of the International Bureau of WIPO with Governments and International Organizations in the Field of Industrial Property

### National Contacts

*Finland.* In October 1993, eight members of the Board of Directors of the National Board of Patents and Registration, headed by Mr. Martti J.J. Enäjärvi, Chairman and Director General of the Board, were received by the Director General and briefed by other WIPO officials on WIPO's current activities.

*Japan.* In October 1993, Mr. Wataru Asou, Commissioner, Japanese Patent Office (JPO), and another official of the same Office had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the draft Patent Law Treaty.

*Turkey.* In October 1993, the International Bureau organized a study visit to the Benelux Trademark Office (BBM) in The Hague and WIPO in Geneva for two officials from the Industrial Property Department. At WIPO, the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs and Turkey's possible accession to those treaties were discussed.

### United Nations

In October 1993, a WIPO official attended a briefing organized in New York by the United Nations on the preparations for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations in 1995.

*United Nations Administrative Committee on Coordination (Organizational Committee) (ACC(OC)).* From October 18 to 21, 1993, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the ACC(OC) in New York to prepare the second regular session of the ACC for

1993 scheduled to take place on October 28 and 29, 1993. On October 30, the same WIPO official participated in the post-ACC meeting of members of the ACC(OC).

*United Nations Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC).* In October 1993, two WIPO officials represented WIPO at the second regular session of the ACC for 1993 held in New York.

*United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).* In October 1993, two WIPO officials attended the 12th session of UNCTAD's Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices held in Geneva.

*United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).* In October 1993, a WIPO official held discussions in New York with UNDP officials on various on-going and proposed UNDP-financed projects on industrial property matters, both at regional and country levels.

*"Luxembourg Group" of Sales Officers Within the United Nations System and 17th Informal Inter-Agency Meeting of Sales, Marketing and Publications Officers.* In October 1993, a WIPO official attended those events in Frankfurt (Main), Germany.

### Intergovernmental Organizations

*European Patent Office (EPO).* In October 1993, the Director General attended the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the signature of the European Patent Convention, organized by the EPO in Munich.

Also in October 1993, a WIPO official attended, in Munich, a session of the Administrative Council of the EPO.



Also in October 1993, a WIPO official attended, in Brussels, the European Patent Information and Documentation System (EPIDOS) User Meeting.

Also in October 1993, the Director General took part in Munich in the celebration marking the 10th anniversary of the "Trilateral Cooperation" between the Japanese Patent Office (JPO), the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and the EPO. On that occasion, the Director General made a speech which is reproduced below.

*Speech by Dr. Arpad Bogsch,  
Director General of the  
World Intellectual Property Organization*

"What has Trilateral Cooperation Brought to the International Community' is the question which the organizers of this celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Trilateral Cooperation asked me to deal with.

In order to appreciate the importance of the Trilateral Cooperation, one has, I believe, first of all to recall the position of the three partners, the European, Japanese and United States Offices in the world context. Please note that I mention their names in alphabetical order.

The world context can be described, among others, by the number of the States involved and the volume of the patent business.

The number of the States involved, in a direct or indirect way, in the Trilateral Cooperation is 19: the 17 European countries presently members of the European Patent Organisation, Japan and the United States of America. The number of countries that have patent laws in the world is about 150; out of these, 114 are members of the Paris Union for the Protection of Industrial Property. Most of the rest are members of the World Intellectual Property Organization but are not party to the Paris Convention. Among the latter are India and Pakistan in Asia, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela in Latin America and Namibia in Africa, to mention only the largest among them.

But the situation is very different as far as the volume of the patents applied for and granted is concerned. The 19 countries covered by the Trilateral Cooperation have issued about 84% of the patents that are in force worldwide. I take this figure from the Trilateral Statistical Report, 1992 edition, issued a few weeks ago. It is a very intelligently conceived arrangement of the statistical data in the patent field. It is concise (it consists of 34 pages) and addresses practically all the questions that one can imagine asking when one thinks of statistics in the patent field. Its preface states that 'The joint report'-joint meaning the cooperation of the three Offices-'is one of the fruits of Trilateral Cooperation.'

The fact that some 84% of the world's patent activity happens in the 19 countries that make up 13% of the world's countries having patent systems illustrates well the importance of the 19 countries-17 European, Japan and the United States of America-whose will brought about and stands behind the Trilateral Cooperation.

The status of the three Offices engaged in the Trilateral Cooperation is also impressive in the world situation. The volume of the patent documentation, the number of the patent examiners and the number of the patent applications examined and of the patents granted in and by each of these three Offices are probably higher than of any other Office, although those numbers in the Patent Offices of China, Germany, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom are not so very much lower.

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It follows from these facts that the cooperation among the three Offices in the field of documentation and methods of searching are of tremendous importance and have a great influence for the rest of the world or, more precisely, for the more than 130 other Patent Offices, not to mention the International Bureau of WIPO. The International Bureau is not a patent office, but some of its tasks are similar to those of patent offices. This is true particularly in the development of the International Patent Classification, in the development of patent information standards, in the further rationalization of publications (whether on paper, magnetic tape, CD-ROM or via on-line access) and in the processing and transmittal of documents and data in machine-readable form, and, of course, it is true also in respect of various functions of the International Bureau under the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

Many of the innovations in these fields have been conceived, tested and applied for the first time by one, two or all three of the three Patent Offices that are members of the Trilateral Cooperation.

The delegates of the three Offices in WIPO meetings dealing with the questions just mentioned are always highly qualified and experienced specialists, always ready to share their experience and constructively discuss the ways and means in which international cooperation in the field of patent information and documentation could be further perfected.

I shall mention only four recent examples.

The three Offices have taken and continue to take a leading role in the preparation of WIPO standards of a highly technical nature. Among these are Standard ST.22 dealing with the presen-

tation of patent applications in a form that permits optical character recognition or 'OCR format'; Standard ST.23 concerning the presentation, in published patent documents, of nucleotide and amino acid sequence listings; Standard ST.24 concerning the same sequence listings in computer-readable form and Standard ST.40 concerning the making of facsimile images of patent documents available on CD-ROMs.

The second example is the establishment of the complete PCT minimum documentation in machine-readable form. This documentation is the very basis for all future developments for electronic searching.

The third example is the development of the electronic application system called 'EASY.' I am grateful to the three Offices that the International Bureau is invited to the technical meetings dealing with EASY, and will be allowed to contribute also with cash to the costs of developing EASY. EASY is of the utmost importance to the PCT since, when international PCT applications are filed in electronic form and transmitted to the International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authorities under the PCT and when they are communicated to the designated and elected Offices for the purposes of the national or regional phase, they should be in a form that those Authorities and Offices can understand and process without substantial additional capturing effort. Needless to say that each of the three Offices of the Trilateral Cooperation has the status of International Authority under the PCT.

The fourth and last example of trilateral initiative and work useful not only to the three Offices but worldwide is the development of new coordinated search tools based on existing search tools that are developed by each of the three Offices.

The rest of the world does not interfere with the cooperative efforts of the three Offices of the Trilateral Cooperation but it also, indirectly, benefits from them since the results are not kept secret but are rendered accessible by the three Offices mainly in the framework of WIPO's Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information and its subcommittees and working groups.

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The sharing of much of the knowledge of the three Offices takes place also in the framework of development cooperation with developing countries. Some of the assistance is direct, for example, the assistance given by the European Patent Office to China, by the Japanese Patent Office to South-East Asian countries and by the United States Patent and Trademark Office to Latin American countries. Other assistance is indirect, in the sense that assistance goes through

WIPO. Each of the three Offices puts experts, as short-term advisers or lecturers, at the disposal of developing countries in connection with WIPO-organized courses and seminars or individual missions. Japan has established a special fund, renewed each year, with WIPO for this purpose. The European Patent Office shares some of the responsibilities it assumed with WIPO under projects financed by the European Communities. The experts and the lecturers coming from the three Offices naturally use in their work the plans and achievements of the Trilateral Cooperation. Consequently, the fruits of that cooperation are, in the said ways, also enjoyed by many developing countries. This, then, too, is something that Trilateral Cooperation—to use the wording of the title of my lecture—'has brought' to the international community.

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But there is still at least one more field that should be mentioned as one in which the Trilateral Cooperation has made useful contributions to the international community.

That is the field of the development and harmonization of substantive patent law. The three Offices, constituent of the Trilateral Cooperation, are among the most important power houses of contemporary thinking in this field. They have excellent specialists, both lawyers and engineers, whose task is to apply their respective laws. Their experience, imagination and sense of realism are indispensable for furthering the cause of the international harmonization of patent law. They see the needs and can measure the possibilities. I do not mean, of course, that other government authorities and the private sector do not also have that capacity and those ideas. But it is a fact that much of the thinking is done in the three Offices and there is much exchange of information (that always facilitates understanding) and much discussion (that at least helps to clarify the issues) among the three Offices. I do not say that they can solve all the problems that exist, for example, in connection with the Patent Law Treaty (PLT). The most difficult problems—and, among them, in particular the question of first to file *versus* first to invent—definitely cannot be solved on the basis of technical considerations in which the Offices are specialists. That and some of the other questions are reserved for other instances that are taking into consideration not only, and not mainly, technical problems but the views they have about the social and economic interests of their countries and their peoples.

Nevertheless, as I have already said, the consultation, formal or informal, between the heads or the senior staff of the three Offices have

so far constructively contributed to the efforts of the international patent community also in the field of norm-making.

Thus, it is obvious that the international patent community should be grateful to the three Offices for their contribution not only to the technical but also to the normative aspects of international cooperation in the field of patents.

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In any case, the International Bureau of WIPO fully recognizes and appreciates the achievements of the first 10 years of the Tripartite Cooperation, expresses its admiration for the founders, as well as the past and present spiritual leaders of that Cooperation, warmly congratulates them and wishes much success in their future activity.

Last, but not least, let me say what could have been also said at the very beginning.

I am grateful, WIPO is grateful, and much honored that it has been invited to this anniversary celebration. I thank, for this invitation, the Japanese Patent Office, the United States Patent and Trademark Office and, in particular, the European Patent Office and its President, Paul Braendli, because he is the host of this celebration.”

*General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).*

In October 1993, 25 government officials from developing countries who were attending the 76th GATT Training Program on Commercial Policy visited WIPO and were briefed by WIPO officials on WIPO's activities, particularly on its norm-setting and development cooperation work.

*International Organization for Standardization (ISO).* In October 1993, two ISO officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on intellectual property protection with respect to developments in the field of communication technology.

## Other Organizations

*American Chamber of Commerce in Belgium.* In October 1993, a WIPO official attended in Brussels a round table on intellectual property, technology and economics organized by the EC Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce in Belgium.

*Brazilian Arbitration Center (CBA).* In October 1993, Mr. Carlos Henrique de C. Froès, Director of CBA, had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on arbitration issues.

*European Association of Industries of Branded Products (AIM).* In October 1993, a WIPO official attended a meeting of AIM's Trademark Committee in Brussels, which discussed WIPO's draft Trademark Law Treaty.

*Global Alliance of Information Industry Associations (GAIIA).* In October 1993, a WIPO official attended a Public Policy Global Forum, organized by GAIIA, in Washington, D.C.

*Inter-American Association of Industrial Property (ASIPI).* In October 1993, the Director General and a WIPO official participated in the Meeting and Working Sessions of the Board of Directors of ASIPI, held in Oaxaca, Mexico. Some 150 industrial property lawyers from various countries in the region attended the meetings whose opening was addressed by Mr. Fernando Sanchez Ugarte, Under-Secretary for Industrial Development and Foreign Investment, and by the Director General.

*Japan Patent Association (JPA).* In October 1993, a group of 14 members of the JPA visited WIPO and were briefed by WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's activities and current industrial property issues.

## Miscellaneous News

### National News

*Armenia.* The Law on Inventions, Utility Models and Industrial Designs, of August 21, 1993, entered into force on August 25, 1993.

*Ghana.* The Patents Law, 1992, of December 30, 1992, entered into force on June 18, 1993.

*Lithuania.* The Decree on the Registration of Firm Names (No. 449 of October 31, 1991) entered into force on December 1, 1991.

The Law on Competition of September 15, 1992, entered into force on November 1, 1992.

*United Kingdom.* The Patent (Amendment) Rules 1993 (No. 2423) of October 4, 1993, entered into force on November 1, 1993.

## Calendar of Meetings

### WIPO Meetings

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

#### 1994

January 31 to February 4 (Geneva)

#### Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement (Fourth Session)

The Committee will continue to consider possibilities for revising the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, or adding to it a protocol, in order to introduce in the Hague system provisions intended to encourage States to adhere to the system and to facilitate the use of the system by applicants.

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

February 21 to 25 (Geneva)

#### Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States (Sixth Session) and Preparatory Meeting (Second Part) for the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States

The Committee of Experts will continue the preparations for a possible multilateral treaty on the settlement of intellectual property disputes between States. The Preparatory Meeting will decide what substantive documents should be submitted to the Diplomatic Conference and which States and organizations should be invited to the Diplomatic Conference. The Preparatory Meeting will also establish the proposed Rules of Procedure of the Diplomatic Conference.

*Invitations:* States members of the Paris Union, the Berne Union or WIPO or party to the Nairobi Treaty and, as observers, certain organizations.

- March 3 and 4 (Geneva)**      **Worldwide Forum on the Arbitration of Intellectual Property Disputes** (jointly organized with the American Arbitration Association (AAA))
- The Forum will, with particular reference to intellectual property disputes, give an overview of the various extra-judicial procedures for dispute resolution, examine the main elements of the arbitration process, and consider the nature and use of mediation as a form of dispute resolution.
- Invitations:* Governments, selected non-governmental organizations and any member of the public (against payment of a registration fee).
- May 2 to 6 (Geneva)**      **Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol of 1989 (Sixth Session)**
- The Working Group will continue to review joint Regulations for the implementation of the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and of the Madrid Protocol, as well as draft forms to be established under those Regulations.
- Invitations:* States members of the Madrid Union, States having signed or acceded to the Protocol, the European Communities and, as observers, other States members of the Paris Union expressing their interest in participating in the Working Group in such capacity and certain non-governmental organizations.
- May 23 to 27 (Geneva)**      **WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Eleventh Session)**
- The Committee will review and evaluate the activities carried out under the WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights since the Committee's last session (November 1992) and make recommendations on the future orientation of the said Program.
- Invitations:* States members of the Committee and, as observers, States members of the United Nations not members of the Committee and certain organizations.
- June 6 to 10 (Geneva)**      **Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention (Fourth Session)**
- The Committee will continue to examine the question of the preparation of a possible protocol to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.
- Invitations:* States members of the Berne Union, the Commission of the European Communities and, as observers, States members of WIPO not members of the Berne Union and certain organizations.
- June 13 to 17 (Geneva)**      **Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms (Third Session)**
- The Committee will continue to examine the question of the preparation of a possible new instrument (treaty) on the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms.
- Invitations:* States members of WIPO, the Commission of the European Communities and, as observers, certain organizations.
- June 20 to 23 (Geneva)**      **WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property (Sixteenth Session)**
- The Committee will review and evaluate the activities carried out under the WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property since the Committee's last session (November 1992) and make recommendations on the future orientation of the said Program.
- Invitations:* States members of the Committee and, as observers, States members of the United Nations not members of the Committee and certain organizations.
- September 26 to October 4 (Geneva)**      **Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO (Twenty-Fifth Series of Meetings)**
- Some of the Governing Bodies will meet in ordinary session, others in extraordinary session.
- Invitations:* As members or observers (depending on the body), States members of WIPO or the Unions and, as observers, other States and certain organizations.
- October 10 to 28 (Geneva)**      **Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of the Trademark Law Treaty**
- The Diplomatic Conference is expected to adopt a treaty which will harmonize certain procedural and other aspects of national and regional trademark laws.
- Invitations:* States members of the Paris Union and, as observers or with a special status, States members of WIPO not members of the Paris Union and certain organizations.

## UPOV Meetings

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

### 1994

<b>November 2 to 4 (Geneva)</b>	<b>Technical Committee</b> <i>Invitations:</i> Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.
<b>November 7 and 8 (Geneva)</b>	<b>Administrative and Legal Committee</b> <i>Invitations:</i> Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and inter-governmental organizations.
<b>November 9 (a.m.) (Geneva)</b>	<b>Consultative Committee (Forty-Eighth Session)</b> <i>Invitations:</i> Member States of UPOV.
<b>November 9 (p.m.) (Geneva)</b>	<b>Council (Twenty-Eighth Ordinary Session)</b> <i>Invitations:</i> Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

## Other Meetings

### 1994

February 2 to 8 (Queenstown)	International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI): Executive Committee
May 4 to 9 (Beijing)	Licensing Executives Society International (LESI): International Conference
May 8 to 11 (Seattle)	International Trademark Association (INTA): 116th Annual Meeting
May 23 to 25 (Turin)	International Publishers Association (IPA): Symposium on the theme "Publishers and New Technology"
May 25 to 28 (Luxembourg)	European Communities Trade Mark Association (ECTA): Annual General Meeting and Conference
May 28 to June 5 (Ostend)	International Federation of the Seed Trade (FIS)/International Association of Plant Breeders for the Protection of Plant Varieties (ASSINSEL): World Congress
June 12 to 18 (Copenhagen)	International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI): Executive Committee
June 19 to 24 (Vienna)	International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI): Congress



