

WIPO



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WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
GENEVA

GOVERNING BODIES OF WIPO AND THE UNIONS ADMINISTERED BY WIPO

Twentieth Series of Meetings
Geneva, September 25 to October 4, 1989

DRAFT GENERAL REPORT

prepared by the International Bureau

INTRODUCTION

1. This Draft General Report records the deliberations and decisions of the following 22 Governing Bodies:

- (1) WIPO General Assembly, eleventh session (9th ordinary)
- (2) WIPO Conference, ninth session (9th ordinary)
- (3) WIPO Coordination Committee, twenty-sixth session (20th ordinary)
- (4) Paris Union Assembly, fourteenth session (9th ordinary)
- (5) Paris Union Conference of Representatives, sixteenth session (9th ordinary)
- (6) Paris Union Executive Committee, twenty-fifth session (25th ordinary)
- (7) Berne Union Assembly, tenth session (9th ordinary)
- (8) Berne Union Conference of Representatives, tenth session (9th ordinary)
- (9) Berne Union Executive Committee, thirty-first session (20th ordinary)
- (10) Madrid Union Assembly, twenty-first session (8th ordinary)
- (11) Hague Union Assembly, tenth session (7th ordinary)
- (12) Hague Union Conference of Representatives, tenth session (7th ordinary)

- (13) Nice Union Assembly, tenth session (9th ordinary)
- (14) Nice Union Conference of Representatives, ninth session (9th ordinary)
- (15) Lisbon Union Assembly, eighth session (8th ordinary)
- (16) Lisbon Union Council, fifteenth session (15th ordinary)
- (17) Locarno Union Assembly, tenth session (8th ordinary)
- (18) IPC [International Patent Classification] Union Assembly, ninth session (7th ordinary)
- (19) PCT [Patent Cooperation Treaty] Union Assembly, sixteenth session (7th ordinary)
- (20) TRT [Trademark Registration Treaty] Union Assembly, sixth session (5th ordinary)
- (21) Budapest Union Assembly, seventh session (5th ordinary)
- (22) Vienna Union Assembly, third session (3rd ordinary)

meeting in Geneva from September 25 to October 4, 1989, where the deliberations took place and the decisions were made in joint meetings of two or more of the said Governing Bodies (hereinafter referred to as "the joint meeting(s)" and "the Governing Bodies," respectively), except the joint meetings of the Assembly and the Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union, and of the Assembly and the Conference of Representatives of the Hague Union. The deliberations and decisions of those joint meetings are covered in the separate reports on the sessions of the Assembly of the Paris Union and the Assembly of the Hague Union, respectively.

2. In addition to this General Report, separate reports have been drawn up on the sessions of each of the Governing Bodies (see documents WO/GA/XI/4 Prov., WO/CF/IX/1 Prov., WO/CC/XXVI/3 Prov., P/A/XIV/4 Prov., P/CR/XVI/2 Prov., P/EC/XXV/1 Prov., B/A/X/1 Prov., B/CR/X/1 Prov., B/EC/XXXI/1 Prov., MM/A/XXI/3 Prov., H/A/X/2 Prov., H/CR/X/2 Prov., N/A/X/1 Prov., N/CR/IX/1 Prov., LI/A/VIII/1 Prov., LI/C/XV/1 Prov., LO/A/X/1 Prov., IPC/A/IX/1 Prov., PCT/A/XVI/3 Prov., TRT/A/VI/1 Prov., BP/A/VII/1 Prov. and VA/A/III/1 Prov.).

3. The list of the States members of the Governing Bodies and the observers admitted to their sessions as of September 22, 1989, is set forth in document AB/XX/INF/1 Rev.

4. Meetings dealing with items 1, 2 and 3 of the Consolidated Agenda (see document AB/XX/1 Rev.) were presided over by the outgoing Chairman of the WIPO General Assembly, Mr. Juan de Villafranca (Mexico), whereas those dealing with items 4, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 22 and 24 were presided over by the new Chairman of the WIPO General Assembly, Mr. Martti Enäjärvi (Finland). The meetings dealing with the following items of the Consolidated Agenda were presided over by the following officers: items 5 and 6, the Chairman of the Paris Union Assembly, Mr. Hadi Ahmad Wayarabi (Indonesia); item 8, the Chairman of the PCT Union Assembly, Mr. Max A.J. Engels (Netherlands); item 9, the Chairman of the Madrid Union Assembly, Mr. Julio Delicado Montero-Ríos (Spain); item 10, the Chairman of the Hague Union Assembly, Mr. Roland Grossenbacher (Switzerland); items 12 and 21, the Chairman of the WIPO Conference, Mr. Andrei Ozadovski (Ukrainian SSR); items 14 and 20, the Chairman of the WIPO Coordination Committee, Mrs. Lakshmi Puri (India); item 18, the Vice-Chairman of the Paris Union Conference of Representatives, Mr. Ahmad Hachemi (Islamic Republic of Iran).

5. The list of participants will appear in document AB/XX/INF/4.

ITEM 1 OF THE CONSOLIDATED AGENDA:

OPENING OF THE SESSIONS

6. The twentieth series of meetings of the Governing Bodies of WIPO and of the Unions administered by WIPO was convened by the Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogisch (hereinafter referred to as "the Director General").

7. The sessions of the Governing Bodies were opened in a joint meeting of all the 22 Governing Bodies by the outgoing Chairman of the WIPO General Assembly, Mr. Juan de Villafranca (Mexico).

ITEM 2 OF THE CONSOLIDATED AGENDA:

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDAS

8. Each of the Governing Bodies adopted its agenda as proposed in document AB/XX/1 Rev. (hereinafter referred to in this document and in the documents listed in paragraph 2, above, as the "Consolidated Agenda"). In connection with the observations appearing under agenda item 2 in document AB/XX/1 Rev., it was agreed that the rule according to which certain countries having arrears in contributions do not have the right to vote would not be applied during the twentieth series of meetings of the Governing Bodies, should a vote have to take place during any of the said meetings.

ITEM 3 OF THE CONSOLIDATED AGENDA:

ELECTION OF THE OFFICERS

9. The Governing Bodies constituted a nominations committee--consisting of Mr. Juan de Villafranca, Mexico, as Chairman and of the representatives of China (Mr. Gao Lulin), Ghana (Mr. Muhammad Abdullah, designated by the States members of the Group of Developing Countries), the Soviet Union (Mr. Youri A. Bepalov, designated by the States members of Group D), and the United Kingdom (Mr. Victor Tarnofsky, designated by the States members of Group B). On the proposal of that Committee, each of the 22 Governing Bodies elected its officers.

10. The list of the officers appears in document AB/XX/INF/5.

ITEM 4 OF THE CONSOLIDATED AGENDA:

ACTIVITIES FROM JULY 1, 1987, TO JUNE 30, 1989;
ACCOUNTS FOR THE 1986-87 BIENNIUM;
INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1988;
ARREARS IN CONTRIBUTIONS; CHANGES IN CONTRIBUTION CLASS

11. Discussions were based on documents WO/INF/7/1987, AB/XX/12, 12 Corr., 13 and 15. The Director General said that the second footnote relating to paragraph 486 in the English and French versions of document AB/XX/13 should be deleted.

12. The Director General drew the attention of the delegations to the special exhibition of WIPO publications and documents printed or published in the last 12 months, since the sessions of the Governing Bodies in 1988, in the lobby of the WIPO building. During that period, WIPO published 220 publications and periodicals in one or more of ten languages. In addition, 12,032 PCT pamphlets were published in five languages. Two hundred and four series of documents, in one or the other of six languages, were issued for meetings organized by WIPO in Geneva and elsewhere. Of those 204 series of documents, 95 of them were issued for meetings for developing countries.

13. The Director General gave an overview of the activities in the current biennium and highlighted some of the results. The development cooperation activities showed an enormous volume of work. During 1988, about 300 trainees from about 100 countries had received training. Advice on legislation and on the administration of legislation had been given to about 30 developing countries. The period had also been marked by increased cooperation with regional intergovernmental organizations such as SELA and ISESCO. The development cooperation activities had been financed partly from the regular budget of WIPO, partly by UNDP and partly by the funds-in-trust arrangements with Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan and Sweden.

14. As regards information concerning intellectual property, the Director General drew attention to the fact that in 1989 the Spanish version of WIPO's copyright review, entitled "Derecho de Autor," started being published.

15. In April 1989, a diplomatic conference, the first of three to be held in three consecutive months, successfully concluded the Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works.

16. As far as intellectual property matters of topical interest was concerned, WIPO had assisted the GATT negotiations relating to the trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights, including trade in counterfeit goods, by preparing several information documents and organizing information meetings primarily for the benefit of developing countries. The Director General also referred to the ongoing work on harmonization of certain provisions in laws for the protection of inventions and the preparation of model provisions for legislation in the field of copyright which took account of traditional issues as well as new issues caused by technological developments. A diplomatic conference in Washington in May 1989 resulted in the Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits.

17. In respect of industrial property information, the Director General drew attention to two outstanding events, a new start under a reorganized Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) and the publication of the fifth edition of the International Patent Classification, in ten volumes.

18. As far as the promotion of the worldwide recognition of and respect for intellectual property was concerned, the main objective was to gain new accessions to treaties administered by WIPO. The Director General announced that since the last sessions of the Governing Bodies in 1988, the following accessions had taken place: to the WIPO Convention, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, People's Democratic Yemen and Thailand, which brought the total number of member States to 126; to the Paris Convention, Lesotho, which brought the total number of member States to 100; to the Berne Convention, Lesotho, Liberia, Mauritius and the United States of America, which brought the total number of member States to 83; to the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia, which brought the total number of member States to 24; to the Patent Cooperation Treaty, Spain (and in the near future, Canada), which brought the total number of member States to 42; to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, China and Cuba, which brought the total number of member States to 29.

19. Insofar as intergovernmental organizations were concerned, the Director General said that much more intensive participation in the activities of WIPO was started by the European Community. The European Community played a new and key role in two of the three diplomatic conferences held earlier in 1989, namely that on the protection of intellectual property in respect of integrated circuits and that on a Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks. Contacts had intensified also with the European Patent Organisation (EPO) in the field of harmonization of patent laws and on several PCT issues.

20. In respect of registration activities, the Director General said that the number of registrations continued to grow at an increasing rate in each of the three registration systems. The growth from 1988 to 1989 was expected to be about 28% in the PCT, 15% in the Madrid (Trademark) Agreement and 13% in the registration of industrial designs under the Hague Agreement. This growth started several new or improved computerization measures, some of which were already operational.

21. Finally, the Director General drew attention to the third diplomatic conference held earlier in 1989 which adopted a Protocol to the Madrid (Trademark) Agreement which should make the international system of registration of marks attractive to countries not yet party to that Agreement.

22. Forty-seven delegations of States and representatives of five intergovernmental organizations and one international non-governmental organization made statements: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia; ASPIP, CMEA, ISESCO, SELA, Unesco; BIEM.

23. All the delegations that spoke expressed their full satisfaction with the comprehensiveness, clarity and transparency of the reports submitted by the Director General and with the quantity, range and quality of the activities undertaken during the period under review. In their view, those activities were successfully implemented as laid down under the program for the biennium and amply fulfilled their respective objectives. In this regard, the delegations paid tribute to the effective and professional work accomplished by the staff of the International Bureau under the leadership of the Director General. Many delegations expressed confidence in and good wishes for WIPO's work in the next biennium.

24. All the delegations which spoke made special mention of the activities of WIPO in the field of development cooperation for the benefit of developing countries. The delegations of developing countries which spoke expressed satisfaction with the assistance that their countries had received from WIPO under its development cooperation program, which assistance had enabled them to develop and fortify their intellectual property systems appropriately. Several of those delegations described the actual kinds of assistance that they had received. They emphasized, in particular, the benefits obtained from the training or development of human resources, participation in symposia and workshops, advice on legislation, institution-building, computerization of administrative procedures and data collections, the promotion of inventive activities, and the encouragement of regional and subregional cooperation. They expressed the wish that the International Bureau would continue its development cooperation activities and devote even more resources to it. They offered their thanks for the support received from donor countries and organizations, especially from UNDP, and called for the continuation and expansion of such support.

25. The delegations of industrialized countries which spoke underlined the importance they attributed to WIPO's development cooperation program. They described the assistance which they provided to developing countries in cooperation and coordination with WIPO and pledged the continuation and, where feasible, the expansion of such assistance. Included in the assistance given were training through study visits or special courses, the despatch of experts as WIPO advisers or speakers and the provision of patent documentation.

26. Many delegations commended the International Bureau on the initiatives and activities carried out in relation to intellectual property matters of topical interest and in the setting of norms as well as in the field of industrial property information. They referred, in particular, to the conclusion of three international treaties in the first half of 1989, namely the Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works, the Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits and the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks. Those treaties were considered by some delegations as indicative of the capacity of WIPO in devising internationally acceptable standards and solutions to current problems. Reference was also made to the activities concerning the protection of intellectual property rights in respect of emerging technologies such as biotechnological inventions, the harmonization of patent laws and the establishment of model provisions for legislation in the field of copyright as well as the work undertaken in the framework of the PCIPI. On the question of the revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, several delegations voiced the hope that further progress in this connection would be achieved in the future. A number of delegations also noted the good results of the international patent, trademark and industrial design registration work of the International Bureau.

27. The Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany pledged its continuing strong support for the activities of WIPO and its willingness to deploy every effort to cooperate in their implementation. It noted with pleasure the references made in the documents under discussion to the contributions which its country had already made in this respect, particularly in the field of cooperation with developing countries.
28. The Delegation of Yemen drew attention to WIPO's work in its country and stressed the cooperation that had taken place in Arab countries during the period under review, particularly through the meetings organized in those countries, and expressed the hope that this cooperation would continue. The Delegation also urged the International Bureau to increase the use of documents in the Arabic language and of interpretation into that language, as this would promote greater participation of Arab countries in WIPO's work.
29. The Delegation of the German Democratic Republic informed the meeting that its Government had made available to the International Bureau a study on the experience of its country in the promotion of inventive activities. Furthermore, the Delegation pledged the readiness of its country to continue its cooperation with developing countries as regards both the state-of-the-art searches and training in the fields of industrial property and copyright.
30. The Delegation of Finland listed a number of achievements of WIPO in the period under review and described its contributions to WIPO's development cooperation program. It referred to the WIPO-IFIA Conference on Creativity which would be organized in its country in May 1990.
31. The Delegation of Mexico said that in development cooperation activities greater financial assistance should be given so that more experts from developing countries would be able to attend various WIPO expert meetings. The Delegation also expressed its appreciation of, and thanks for, WIPO's contribution to the automatization of the Mexican patent office in the framework of the UNDP-financed country project. Also, the Delegation expressed its appreciation of the initiative of WIPO in convening in its country, in October 1989, a meeting of Latin American experts to study the model provisions for legislation in the field of copyright.
32. The Delegation of the United Kingdom said that it would continue to give strong support to WIPO's activities, including its development cooperation program. Following the entry into force on August 1, 1989, of its Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, the United Kingdom would deposit its instrument of accession to the Paris Act of the Berne Convention in the course of the week; it had already admitted the application of the special provisions regarding developing countries contained in the Appendix of that Act.
33. The Delegation of the Soviet Union stressed in particular the efficiency of international cooperation within WIPO; it mentioned in this respect the reorganization of the PCIPI, the three diplomatic conferences in 1989 and the important work being done on the harmonization of patent laws and the studies in the field of biotechnology. Greater efforts should be deployed to ensure a successful revision of the Paris Convention. The Delegation expressed the hope that WIPO would call on more Soviet experts as lecturers in its various training programs in third countries.

34. The Delegation of the Republic of Korea commended WIPO on the large number of trainees under its general training program. It referred to the successful meetings organized by WIPO and held in its country's International Intellectual Property Training Institute. The Delegation expressed, in particular, its appreciation of the Regional Forum on the Impact of Emerging Technologies on the Law of Intellectual Property, held in Seoul in August 1989 and urged WIPO to diversify the subjects and venues of future meetings. It also recognized as very valuable the work carried out within the PCIPI.

35. The Delegation of Israel said that WIPO's work on model provisions for legislation in the field of copyright was very helpful in its country's review of its copyright law. While underlining the significance of WIPO's cooperation with GATT, the Delegation emphasized that the major role of WIPO in the field of intellectual property matters should be maintained.

36. The Delegation of Japan referred to the increasing importance of intellectual property since the establishment of WIPO in 1970. Intellectual property should be more effectively protected in the future. All countries should support WIPO in its work and should cooperate in promoting intellectual property protection. In particular, WIPO's work in the field of harmonization was of great importance.

37. The Delegation of China stressed its Government's firm intention to continue its policy of opening to the outside world. Also its policy of strengthening the country's intellectual property system remained unchanged and it would welcome multilateral as well as bilateral cooperation with other countries. Its country had recently joined the Madrid (Trademark) Agreement. The Chinese Patent Office would organize jointly with WIPO, in Beijing, on November 1 and 2, 1989, the Worldwide Symposium on the International Patent System in the 21st Century. All countries were welcomed to participate. The Delegation also gave information on the number of patents, trademarks and industrial designs protected in its country in the last few years. A draft copyright law was expected to be submitted to the National People's Congress before the end of 1989 or at the latest in 1990.

38. The Delegation of Czechoslovakia referred to the growing international cooperation in the field of intellectual property as reflected in the increasing number of accessions to the treaties administered by WIPO. It also mentioned the revisions of the patent and trademark laws of its country which were under consideration and which would allow the country to accede soon to the PCT and possibly other treaties. The revision of the patent law was in conformity with the work on the harmonization of patent laws in WIPO.

39. The Delegation of the Netherlands expressed its satisfaction with the cooperation between WIPO and GATT. The Delegation underlined, however, the special role that WIPO should have in establishing norms for protection in the field of intellectual property. Its country had not yet taken a final position in regard to the Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits. WIPO's work on harmonization of intellectual property laws was, in the view of the Delegation, a core part of its activities.

40. The Delegation of Chile referred to the importance and positive impact of its cooperation with WIPO both directly and through SELA and the UNDP. A new industrial property bill was under consideration as was the question of the setting up of an independent office in that field, for which WIPO's assistance

would be required. It was expected that its country would soon accede to the Paris Convention. In the view of that Delegation, WIPO should be institutionally strengthened as the trustee of intellectual property treaties. It, therefore, welcomed the new proposals of the Director General on dispute settlement, the harmonization of industrial property laws and the revision of the Paris Convention. Also, WIPO should, in its norm-setting activities, take into account the need for special and preferential treatment for developing countries, and its participation in the GATT negotiations on trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights should be intensified.

41. The Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea said that the work of WIPO provided a base for further international cooperation. Intellectual property protection should be further strengthened given the new developments in technology. Cooperation between WIPO and its member States, on the one hand, and among its member States, on the other, should be consolidated. The Delegation informed the meeting that its Government regarded the stimulation of inventiveness, particularly among young people, as a matter of priority.

42. The Delegation of Portugal undertook to increase its country's cooperation with WIPO, particularly as regards assistance to the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa, an assistance that the Government of its country considered important. The Delegation also referred to its bilateral cooperation with those countries. The Delegation urged WIPO on its part to further increase cooperation, and pledged its support for such cooperation, especially in the light of its country's objective to help establish a regional industrial property organization for the said countries. Also, the Delegation urged WIPO to adopt Portuguese as one of the working languages since Portuguese is the official language of five African countries.

43. The Delegation of Spain expressed its particular satisfaction with WIPO's development cooperation activities in Latin America and gave a number of examples of the contribution which Spain had provided to those activities and to countries in that region. It particularly referred to the cooperation in strengthening the International Center of Patent Documentation in the Spanish Language, where it was the aim of its Government to provide Spanish-speaking countries in Latin America with technological information contained in all the patent documents of Spain from 1968 to date. The Delegation provided details of its contribution in this context and said that several decentralized units of the Center were expected to be set up in a number of Latin American countries. WIPO's further assistance to the countries in question would be desirable, especially in the form of training and equipment.

44. The Delegation of Austria stressed the importance of WIPO's activities and said that the new accessions to treaties signified the success of WIPO's work in the period under review and, in this context, mentioned especially the work in the PCIPI, the three new treaties and the discussions relating to biotechnology. The increase of PCT activities was creating problems not only for WIPO but also for the International Searching and Preliminary Examination Authorities, and the necessary resources had to be provided to cope with this development. The Delegation added that its Government was presently making preparations for the signature of the Protocol to the Madrid (Trademark) Agreement.

45. The Delegation of Mongolia said that its country intended to increase its cooperation with WIPO in several stages, including advice on the modernization of the national laws on trademarks and industrial designs, assistance in the automation and computerization of patent information and the organization of study tours for Mongolian officials. The Delegation also said that its country was planning to organize a regional patent meeting in 1990.

46. The Delegation of Egypt expressed its country's interest in WIPO's work on harmonization of laws and biotechnology and expressed the hope, on behalf of the Group of Developing Countries, that the diplomatic conference on the revision of the Paris Convention would be resumed, and that a diplomatic conference on the harmonization of patent laws would be held. The Delegation also said that Arabic should be introduced as a working language in WIPO and that documents should be translated into that language as widely as possible, and the Director General was invited to do the utmost to further increase the use of the Arabic language both for interpretation and documentation. The Delegation described the Agency for Development of Innovation and Inventions set up in Egypt in 1976 to assist inventors in making the best use of their inventions as well as the country's patent information services.

47. The Delegation of Hungary made references to the deep economic and political changes in its country which would necessitate more reliance on international cooperation, particularly with industrial property offices and copyright administrations in WIPO's member States. The Delegation underlined, in particular, the usefulness of WIPO's activities relating to biotechnology and the harmonization of patent laws and expressed the hope that WIPO would be able to hold diplomatic conferences on both issues in the next biennium. The Delegation thanked the International Bureau for its participation in intellectual property meetings recently held in Hungary.

48. The Delegation of Cuba referred to the record increase in patent and industrial designs applications in its country in 1988. It said that its industrial property office would soon have new premises where it hoped to provide better services. As a new member of the Madrid (Trademark) Union, it called on WIPO to provide assistance and training. The Delegation underlined the importance of increasing cooperation between WIPO and SELA and in the establishment of decentralized units of the International Center of Patent Documentation in the Spanish Language in various countries, including Cuba.

49. The Delegation of India expressed its appreciation of the efforts which WIPO had made in the context of the GATT (TRIPS) negotiations on the trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights, including the holding of information meetings and the preparation of documents for the said negotiations. The Delegation affirmed its full confidence in and support for WIPO's central role in regard to international deliberations, action and norm setting in the field of intellectual property for promoting human creativity and catalyzing the transfer and diffusion of technology to developing countries. A wide range of activities undertaken in cooperation between India and WIPO were identified. Presently, WIPO also had a special and major responsibility in the context of the TRIPS negotiations both in terms of preserving its established global mandate and preventing its institutional diversion or dilution. WIPO should have the responsibility of ensuring that there was an equitable flow of scientific information and that intellectual

property rights did not in themselves hinder the transfer of technology to developing countries. In respect of the Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits, the Delegation expressed the view that that Treaty symbolized the renewal of WIPO's mandate and the reaffirmation of the Organization's ability to meet the requirements of standard-setting. In addition, the Delegation expressed the hope that more countries would sign the Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works.

50. The Delegation of Uruguay stressed the important contribution which WIPO had provided in the context of the GATT negotiations on the trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights and said that WIPO should become even more active. The suspension of the negotiations on the revision of the Paris Convention was to be regretted, and every effort should be undertaken to ensure a successful outcome of those negotiations. The Delegation was in favor of the Director General's proposals on dispute settlement and supported initiatives to provide special and differential treatment to developing countries. The Regional Forum on the Impact of Emerging Technologies on the Law of Intellectual Property, to be held in Montevideo in December 1989, was, in the view of that Delegation, of major importance for the development of intellectual property in the region. The Government of Uruguay would be very pleased to host such a meeting and to receive the visit, on that occasion, of the Director General.

51. The Delegation of Kenya said that its country was in the process of revising its patent law and transforming its patent system into an independent national system. In this context, it requested WIPO's legal advice and assistance in training and the establishment of an appropriate industrial property infrastructure.

52. The Delegation of the United States of America was in favor of an ambitious international training program in the interest of effective protection of intellectual property. Recently, the United States Congress set up, in its country, the International Copyright Institute, which was funded by an annual appropriation of US\$ 100,000. In the past year, the Institute had, following close consultations with WIPO, trained 35 officials from developing countries. The Delegation stated that future training activities would be carried out in even closer integration with the training activities of WIPO.

53. The Delegation of Italy referred to the cooperation between WIPO and GATT in the last two years and urged the continuation of such cooperation. Also, the Delegation referred to the holding of the three diplomatic conferences in 1989, particularly the one which led to the Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits which, even if some countries, like Italy, presently were not ready to accept that treaty, was a sign of the willingness of all concerned to accept a multilateral system for such protection. Also the ongoing work on harmonization of patent laws was carried out in an exemplary way and was one more sign of international cohesion. With regard to the Worldwide Symposium on the International Patent System in the 21st Century to be held in Beijing in November 1989, the Delegation expressed regret that, among others, financial constraints prevented its country's participation. However, the Delegation wished the Symposium all success.

54. The Delegation of Australia expressed its strong support for WIPO's development cooperation program, particularly with the UNDP in the Asian and Pacific region, and referred to the active part that both the public and the private sectors in Australia had taken and would carry on taking in that program.
55. The Delegation of Morocco mentioned the active participation of its country in various WIPO activities, particularly the hosting, in Rabat, in August 1989, of a meeting jointly organized by WIPO and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) for officials from selected member States of ISESCO to discuss various copyright matters of interest to the member States of that organization. The Delegation appealed to WIPO to expand the training facilities accorded to its country.
56. The Delegation of Viet Nam expressed its appreciation for the training received by officials from its country, especially training on the spot which allowed training of more staff at less cost than training abroad. The Delegation hoped that this activity would be encouraged and continued in the future. The Delegation mentioned also the modernization of its Patent Office carried out with the assistance of WIPO and UNDP as well as the cooperation with WIPO in the updating of the copyright law and system of its country.
57. The Delegation of Bulgaria commended WIPO on its work concerning intellectual property matters of topical interest and industrial property information and made reference to its contributions to WIPO's development cooperation program.
58. The Delegation of Yugoslavia referred to WIPO's successful assistance in the strengthening of the Patent Office of its country and said that the improvement of the infrastructures and updating of the national laws in the field of intellectual property would lead its country to consider accession next year to various treaties administered by WIPO.
59. The Delegation of Colombia expressed its particular appreciation of the efforts undertaken in cooperation with WIPO, especially after its country acceded to the Berne Convention, and with the participation of the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA), in the setting up of a national copyright infrastructure. The work undertaken in the last two years by WIPO illustrated, in the view of that Delegation, progress towards international harmonization in the field of industrial property. Due account should, however, be taken of the need to establish proper procedures for the transfer of know-how to developing countries. WIPO's important future work included the revision of the Paris Convention and the setting of new norms.
60. The Delegation of Sweden confirmed the strong support of its country for the development cooperation activities of WIPO. It also expressed the hope that future reports of the activities of WIPO could, wherever feasible, give some indications about the results achieved under the various activities.
61. The Delegation of Pakistan referred to the active participation of its country in various WIPO activities from which it had benefitted greatly. It expressed the hope that in the future more seminars on copyright and neighboring rights would be held in developing countries and also that fellowships of longer duration could be awarded to university teachers in the field of intellectual property.

62. The Delegation of Argentina referred to WIPO's work in its country, particularly in patent office automation where Argentina was in a position now of being able to share its experience with other countries in the region. The Delegation expressed its satisfaction with the publication of the WIPO copyright review in Spanish; it hoped that the WIPO industrial property review would soon also be published in Spanish. Also, the Delegation referred to WIPO's treaty-making work and requested that account be taken of the wish of developing countries for special and preferential treatment in that context.

63. The Delegation of Malawi referred to the fruitful cooperation between its Government and WIPO in the development of human resources and the revision of the industrial property law of its country. It also expressed the hope that further assistance would be given for the setting up of appropriate infrastructures both in the fields of industrial property and copyright.

64. The Delegation of Zambia referred to the development cooperation assistance given by WIPO and the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) to its country in the fields of industrial property and copyright. It also referred to the training course organized by WIPO in Lusaka in June 1989 for English-speaking African countries.

65. The Delegation of Nigeria expressed its appreciation particularly for the advice given by WIPO in the drafting of the new copyright law of Nigeria and stressed the need for assistance from WIPO in the establishment of mechanisms for the implementation of that law.

66. The Delegation of Nicaragua made reference to WIPO's assistance to its country as well as its country's participation in various activities in Central America which had been carried out in the framework of the joint WIPO/SIECA program for harmonizing the national patent laws and for reviewing the Central American Treaty on Trademarks. It referred to activities undertaken in its country with a view to modernizing the intellectual property laws and the setting up and equipping of the industrial property office; in this context it referred to the assistance received from the Government of Sweden; it also mentioned that the copyright law was under revision and that the revised law could be expected to be enacted in 1990.

67. The Delegation of Senegal said that WIPO had cooperated with the Copyright Office and the Patent Office of its country and mentioned also a number of other development cooperation activities in Africa from which its country had benefitted. In particular, it underlined the close cooperation within the framework of the quadripartite agreement among WIPO, OAPI, ARIPO and ARCT. The Delegation also said that its country followed with keen interest WIPO's participation in the GATT negotiations on the trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights. It commended the United States of America for the setting up of the International Copyright Institute in that country. It referred also to the National Seminar on Industrial Property and the Promotion of Innovation which was held early this year in Saly Portudal and expressed its thanks to WIPO, the French Industrial Property Office (INPI) and to the UNDP.

68. The Delegation of Algeria said that the industrial property laws of its country were being revised and that WIPO's assistance would be needed in their implementation. It expressed the hope that the Paris Convention would be revised satisfactorily and that the future treaty on harmonization of patent

law would reach a successful conclusion. The Delegation also stated that it was ready and in a position to make the necessary efforts to contribute, as required, to the strengthening of WIPO's role as the international organization responsible for cooperation in the field of intellectual property.

69. The Delegation of Canada confirmed the willingness of its country to continue to participate in WIPO's training program in the field of industrial property. WIPO's activities relating to patent documentation were, in the view of that Delegation, essential, and it expressed its support for the development of new automated non-paper systems. On October 2, 1989, the Delegation announced that the instrument of ratification of its country to the Patent Cooperation Treaty had been deposited that day with the Director General.

70. The Delegation of New Zealand expressed its strong support for multilateral rules in the field of intellectual property and effective enforcement of those rules. As the industrial property and copyright laws of its country were presently under review, New Zealand intended to play a more active role in WIPO. In that context, consideration was being given to New Zealand's accession to various treaties administered by WIPO, particularly the PCT, and appropriate assistance from the International Bureau would be welcome.

71. The Delegation of Ghana said that a new draft patent law had been submitted to the Government of its country. There was now greater awareness of industrial property in the country. Assistance from WIPO was needed to automate the patent office. Furthermore, as a result of the awareness of industrial property, there was a plan to establish a course on industrial property at the University of Ghana and the visit of the Vice-Chancellor of that University to WIPO in September 1989 was a manifestation of this intention.

72. The Delegation of Angola referred to various WIPO development cooperation activities for the benefit of Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa, from which activities Angola had benefitted greatly. It said that its country was now prepared to host, in 1990, a seminar on industrial property to be organized for Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa, and looked to WIPO for assistance.

73. The Delegation of Sudan referred to the situation of the Patent Office in its country and underlined the need for further assistance from WIPO in the modernization of that Office.

74. The Delegation of ASPIP stressed the importance of promoting better intellectual property protection in the Arab countries and expressed the wish of its Organization to expand further its cooperation with WIPO.

75. The Delegation of Unesco referred to the constructive cooperation of WIPO with Unesco in the field of copyright which cooperation would continue, particularly in fields where the programs of the two organizations were complementary to each other.

76. The Delegation of CMEA gave information about the number of applications for patent and trademark protection in the CMEA member States and said that many of WIPO's activities, such as those relating to biotechnology, harmonization of laws and the protection of computer software, were of interest to the member States of CMEA. The results of the cooperation between CMEA and WIPO had proved to be very positive.

77. The Delegation of ISESCO referred to the cooperation between WIPO and ISESCO, particularly in the field of copyright, and mentioned especially the meeting organized by WIPO and ISESCO in August 1989, in Rabat, for discussion of copyright topics of interest to ISESCO member States.

78. The Delegation of SELA stressed the importance which its Organization attached to the cooperation with WIPO and hoped for a successful continuation of that cooperation.

79. The Delegation of BIEM expressed its great satisfaction with the work of WIPO in the copyright field but said that BIEM could not agree to the inclusion of phonograms as subject matter protected under copyright, which was to be considered in the context of certain activities in the draft program and budget for the 1990-1991 biennium.

80. At the end of the discussions, the Director General responded to the interventions of the delegations. He thanked all those delegations which had promised to continue, and in some cases even increase, the contribution of their countries to WIPO's development cooperation program or which had promised to take an even more active part in the program activities of the Organization. He welcomed the news from those delegations which had indicated the intention of their countries to revise intellectual property laws or to adhere to treaties administered by WIPO. To those delegations of developing countries which requested WIPO's assistance in the future, he assured them that WIPO would endeavor to fulfil those needs within the financial resources available. The International Bureau would, within its budgetary resources, try to increase the use of the Arabic language. WIPO's industrial property review would be published in Spanish but initially only as a quarterly, as was the case with the copyright review in Spanish. To the extent possible, more nationals of the Soviet Union would be used as speakers in WIPO meetings in third countries.

81. Noting that several delegations had expressed satisfaction with the high rate of growth of the services of the Registration Unions, the Director General stated that the estimates contained in the budget for the current (1988-89) biennium were lower than what had occurred and was continuing to occur in terms of the numbers of applications. Consequently, the income and expenditure of those Unions, and their expected surpluses, would be higher than in the 1988-89 program and budget. The delegations took note of those good results and their budgetary consequences.

82. In introducing the matters of the accounts for the 1986-87 biennium, the interim financial statement for 1988, arrears in contributions and changes in contribution class, the Director General stated that a communication had just been received from the Permanent Mission of Chile announcing that Chile would change from Class VI to Class VII in the Berne Union effective January 1, 1990. The Director General pointed out that for a number of other developing countries Class VI was still applicable for contribution purposes and that a change to Class VII would enable them in the future to pay one-third of the amounts of contributions as compared to what would be payable if they were to remain in Class VI. The Director General said that there was no reason for those countries not to change to Class VII since such change did not require any change in the substantive law obligations and merely required the acceptance of the non-substantive provisions of the 1967 Act of the Paris Convention and the 1971 Act of the Berne Convention; he had recently written to those countries, inviting them to undertake the necessary steps to that end, and he urged them again to do so.

82bis. The Delegation of the German Democratic Republic announced that its country would change from Class III to Class IV in the Paris Union effective January 1, 1990. That change would also apply in respect of the IPC, Nice and Locarno Unions.

83. The Delegation of India stated that it supported the creation of the "façade fund." Noting that the guarantees concerning the present defective glass panes apparently could not be resorted to, that Delegation hoped that the International Bureau would ensure that the guarantee conditions for the new glass panes to be installed would be fully applicable should any problems arise in the future.

84. The 22 Governing Bodies, each as far as it was concerned,

(i) noted with approval the reports and activities contained or referred to in documents WO/INF/7/1987, AB/XX/12, AB/XX/12 Corr. and AB/XX/13,

(ii) noted with approval the report of the Auditor on the accounts for the 1986-87 biennium, approved the accounts for the 1986-87 biennium and the proposals concerning the "façade fund" as contained in document AB/XX/13, paragraphs 561 and 564,

(iii) noted the interim financial statement for 1988 contained in document AB/XX/13, paragraph 565,

(iv) noted the status of arrears in contributions and in payments towards the working capital funds as appearing in document AB/XX/15,

(v) noted the changes in contribution class reported in document AB/XX/13, paragraph 588, and in paragraph 82, above,

(vi) noted the report contained in Annex D of document AB/XX/13 concerning the activities of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) and endorsed the decisions of that Committee (see document PCIPI/II/4 Prov., paragraph 55).

ITEM 5 OF THE CONSOLIDATED AGENDA:

QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE REVISION OF THE PARIS CONVENTION
FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

85. See the draft report on the session of the Paris Union Assembly (document P/A/XIV/4 Prov.).

ITEM 6 OF THE CONSOLIDATED AGENDA:

DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE FOR THE CONCLUSION
OF A TREATY SUPPLEMENTING THE PARIS CONVENTION
AS FAR AS PATENTS ARE CONCERNED
("PATENT LAW HARMONIZATION TREATY")

86. See the draft report on the session of the Paris Union Assembly (document P/A/XIV/4 Prov.).

ITEM 7 OF THE CONSOLIDATED AGENDA:

APPROVAL OF MEASURES CONCERNING THE ADMINISTRATION
OF CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

87. See the draft report on the session of the General Assembly (document WO/GA/XI/4 Prov.).

ITEM 8 OF THE CONSOLIDATED AGENDA:

MATTERS CONCERNING THE PCT UNION

88. See the draft report on the session of the PCT Union Assembly (document PCT/A/XVI/3 Prov.).

ITEM 9 OF THE CONSOLIDATED AGENDA:

MATTERS CONCERNING THE MADRID UNION

89. See the draft report on the session of the Madrid Union Assembly (document MM/A/XXI/3 Prov.).

ITEM 10 OF THE CONSOLIDATED AGENDA:

MATTERS CONCERNING THE HAGUE UNION

90. See the draft report on the session of the Hague Union Assembly (document H/A/X/2 Prov.).

ITEM 11 OF THE CONSOLIDATED AGENDA:

PLANNING FOR NEW PREMISES

91. Discussions were based on document AB/XX/11.
92. The Delegations of Egypt, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States of America, France, Hungary, Brazil, the Soviet Union, Italy, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Czechoslovakia and Sudan said that it was clear that additional premises would be needed. The Delegations of the United States of America and France noted that additional premises were required especially because of the increase in applications under the Registration Unions. The Delegation of Hungary also stressed the need to proceed rapidly. The Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany also said that sufficient space and other resources were indispensable since the International Bureau had to carry out tasks--namely the tasks of the Registration Unions--in which backlogs could not be accepted as the corresponding treaties provided for immediate processing or for mandatory deadlines.
93. The Delegations of Egypt, Hungary, the Soviet Union, China and Czechoslovakia fully supported the proposals contained in document AB/XX/11. The Delegation of Egypt added that as the WIPO Building was a landmark of Geneva, any future annex should be in harmony with that Building.
94. All delegations that took the floor supported the setting up of a committee to advise the Governing Bodies and the Director General concerning new premises. The Delegations of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States of America, France, Brazil, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Australia, Japan and Cameroon said that the committee should have a broad mandate extending in particular to the examination of the needs of the Organization, the consideration of whether those needs could best be met through building or renting, and the consideration of the location of new premises; the committee should be able to seek the advice of outside consultants. The name of such a committee should reflect its broad mandate.
95. As concerns the competition of architects to plan new premises, the Delegations of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, France, Belgium and Australia considered it premature to have such a competition. The Delegations of the United Kingdom and the United States of America asked whether any competition should be international rather than open to Geneva architects only. The Delegations of France, Brazil, Belgium, Bulgaria, Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Sudan said that the competition for the design of new premises should be open to architects all over the world.
96. The Delegations of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, France, Switzerland, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan said that it would be premature to undertake steps concerning the funding of the costs before the committee had started its work.

97. The Delegation of Switzerland said that it hoped that whatever solution would be adopted would be functional and have a good price-quality relationship. Speaking as the representative of the host country, that Delegation assured WIPO and its Member States that, just as for the construction of the WIPO building, the Swiss authorities intended to respond adequately to the needs of the intergovernmental organizations installed in Geneva and to the desires of the international community. The Government of Switzerland was therefore ready to examine favorably, jointly with the Geneva authorities and according to the applicable procedures, any demand by WIPO for a loan at the particularly advantageous conditions offered by the FIPOI.

98. Following the discussion, and on the basis of a proposal of the Director General for a "WIPO Premises Committee" with a broader mandate, the following decision was made:

99. The WIPO General Assembly, Conference and Coordination Committee, the Paris Union Assembly and Conference of Representatives, the Berne Union Assembly and Conference of Representatives, the Madrid Union Assembly, the Hague Union Assembly and Conference of Representatives, the Nice Union Assembly and Conference of Representatives, the Lisbon Union Assembly and Council, as well as the Assemblies of the Locarno, IPC, PCT, TRT, Budapest and Vienna Unions

(i) set up a committee of representatives of member States under the name "WIPO Premises Committee" with the task to give advice to the interested Governing Bodies and the Director General concerning the needs of WIPO for premises until the year 2000 and meeting those needs through building additional premises, or through renting premises, or in any other way, in or outside Geneva; the WIPO Premises Committee may, if it so desires, instruct the Director General to hire outside consultants; if the WIPO Premises Committee is of the opinion that the solution consisting in the construction of a new building should be explored in detail, it will authorize the Director General to organize, under its supervision and in conformity with the conditions fixed by it, a competition of architects for planning the construction;

(ii) without prejudice to its future decisions, express their appreciation for the readiness of Switzerland to consider favorably a possible request for a site in Geneva and for a loan by FIPOI, and authorize the Director General to enter into preparatory discussions with the federal, cantonal and city authorities and FIPOI concerning the location and financing of new premises;

(iii) instruct the Director General to convene the interested Governing Bodies in September 1990, if the planning has sufficiently progressed by then, in order to decide whether construction should be ordered and, if so, give all the necessary instructions to the Director General.

ITEM 12 OF THE CONSOLIDATED AGENDA:

CONTRIBUTION SYSTEM; ARREARS OF CONTRIBUTIONS
OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

100. See document AB/XX/20 Prov. Add. 1.

ITEM 13 OF THE CONSOLIDATED AGENDA:

PROGRAM AND BUDGET FOR 1990 AND 1991;
MEDIUM TERM PLAN FOR 1992 TO 1995

101. Discussions were based on documents AB/XX/2, 3 and 4.

I. Program and Budget for the 1990-91 Biennium

A. Program Unions

102. The Director General, in introducing the discussion concerning the draft program and budget for the Program Unions, drew attention to the growth in, and the level of, resources devoted to development cooperation activities. For the 1990-91 biennium, in addition to the 5.4 million francs for item PRG.01--12.9% higher than its level for the 1988-89 biennium--there would also be around 24 million francs made available by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and various national trust funds. With the share of some 10.5 million francs for the staff that work on development cooperation projects and the associated share in common expenses, there would be a total level of resources of about 40 million francs dedicated to development cooperation for the 1990-91 biennium.

103. The Director General further stated that under item PRG.01(8) the International Bureau would continue to furnish, free of charge, upon official request, to users in developing countries, copies of patent documents. Recently, requests had been received for numerous documents dealing with arms, particularly chemical warfare. Since such documents were public, they could be obtained from sources other than WIPO. However, it seemed strange that WIPO should furnish such documents. The Director General said that, unless the Governing Bodies instructed otherwise, the International Bureau would not furnish such copies.

104. As concerns the two program items dealing with norms in the field of intellectual property, the Director General emphasized the significance, because of their newness and/or intrinsic importance, of the following items: revision of the Paris Convention, treaty on the settlement of intellectual property disputes between States, arbitration for settling intellectual property disputes between private parties, the proposed treaties on patent law and trademark law, and the possible protocol to the Berne Convention.

105. Many delegations stressed the importance of the maintenance and further development of the respect for intellectual property throughout the world, and stated that they appreciated the great value of WIPO's work in that connection.

106. The Delegations of India, Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania, Ghana, Chile and Senegal recalled that WIPO was the specialized agency of the United Nations system responsible for dealing with all matters relating to intellectual property, noted the considerable knowledge and expertise accumulated by WIPO in that area over the years, and stated that WIPO should continue to be the forum for establishing and administering norms in the field of intellectual property. In particular, WIPO was the appropriate body to prepare and administer a treaty on the settlement of intellectual property disputes between States.

107. The Delegations of India, Egypt (speaking on behalf of the Group of Developing Countries), Brazil, Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania, Ghana, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Algeria, Chile and Senegal stated that they fully supported the proposed program and budget for the 1990-91 biennium. They commended the excellent work of WIPO's program of development cooperation with developing countries and expressed their satisfaction that developmental concerns were fully recognized in WIPO's activities. The Delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania also stated that the draft program for the 1990-91 biennium boldly faced the new challenges and would enable WIPO, under the leadership of the Director General, to meet those challenges, especially as concerns the setting of norms for the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights (item PRG.02).

108. The Delegations of India, Nigeria and Algeria stated that the protection of intellectual property rights should be adequately balanced by developmental, technological and public interest needs, especially in the case of developing countries. Thus, development of norms concerning intellectual property should strike a rational balance between protection of rights, on the one hand, and national developmental needs and priorities, on the other.

109. The Delegations of the United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Italy, the United States of America, Austria, Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Canada, Sweden, Switzerland and Portugal said that they were generally fully satisfied with the proposed program and budget for the 1990-91 biennium. The Delegations of the United Kingdom, France, the United States of America and Canada congratulated the Director General on the development of a broad range of new programs within a budget having zero program growth. The Delegations of France, Italy, Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and Canada underlined the importance they attached to the program of development cooperation with developing countries which they would continue to support fully. The Delegations of the United Kingdom, France, the United States of America, Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden stated that the program of work was ambitious and would enable the Organization to keep up to date with developments.

110. The Delegations of Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia said that they fully supported the draft program and budget for the 1990-91 biennium which, in their view, was realistic and balanced, and corresponded to the wishes of the Member States. While they would have opposed any unwarranted increase in contributions, those Delegations noted that they would accept the slight increase in contributions that was called for. The Delegation of the German Democratic Republic added that efficient use of financial resources and the setting of priorities were

important to offset increases in costs. The Delegations of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union noted that the increase, which they fully supported, in resources allocated to development cooperation activities confirmed the importance that WIPO attributed to those activities. The Delegation of Hungary stated that it appreciated the expansion of the proposed program to tackle problems of efficient enforcement of intellectual property rights.

111. The Delegation of China said that it supported the draft program and budget for the 1990-91 biennium. It expressed its satisfaction that new issues concerning intellectual property would be studied in a more intensive manner.

112. The Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany suggested that consideration be given in the future to changing the shares of the Unions in program items PRG.01, PRG.02, PRG.03, PRG.04 and PRG.05, and to having other Unions participate in the funding of those activities; in particular, the PCT and Madrid Unions should perhaps contribute to covering the costs of development cooperation activities provided for in item PRG.01. That Delegation also noted that WIPO received "support costs" of 12% or 13% in respect of trust funds provided by governments and of 22% in respect of funds provided by the UNDP, whereas the actual cost of arranging and administering the implementation of extrabudgetary projects amounted to some 32%. That Delegation asked whether an increasing level of activity funded by extrabudgetary resources would not therefore adversely affect the regular budget.

113. The Director General said that the International Bureau would be unable to act as an executing agency in certain activities where the level of support costs was too small and it would be welcome if countries, like the Federal Republic of Germany, which provided trust funds, would provide for support costs at a level closer to the actual cost of project implementation.

114. The Delegation of the United States of America asked for the reasons for which the increases for "third party travel," "consultants" and "acquisition of furniture and equipment" would be substantially higher than the overall budget growth. The Director General replied that higher figures for third party travel were caused by the fact that more representatives of developing countries were expected to travel at WIPO's expense to meetings, that the higher figures for consultants were caused by the requirement for outside assistance for computerization projects, and that the higher figures for equipment were mainly caused by the fact that more data processing equipment would have to be bought.

115. The comments given in paragraphs 116 to 159, below, were made with particular reference to specific program items in Annex A of document AB/XX/2.

PRG.01 Development Cooperation with Developing Countries

116. The Delegation of India stated that it would welcome WIPO's further assistance in modernizing its patent information system.

117. The Delegation of the Republic of Korea referred to the seminars held in its International Intellectual Property Training Institute (IIPTI) during the previous two years; it expressed the hope that a regional seminar could be held there in 1990 in cooperation with WIPO and the UNDP.

118. The Delegation of China said that international cooperation would be needed to determine how best to automate, whether through computerization or optical disc systems, the operations of patent offices in developing countries. It hoped that WIPO and the more advanced countries could provide increased help and assistance to developing countries in that area.

119. The Director General said that the International Bureau would do everything, within its budgetary possibilities, to satisfy the wishes referred to in the preceding three paragraphs.

PRG.02 Setting of Norms for the Protection and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights

120. In respect of this item, a number of delegations indicated which activities they considered to be particularly important, as set out in the following paragraphs.

121. PRG.02(1) Revision of the Paris Convention. Reference is made to the discussions and decisions under item 5 of the Consolidated Agenda (see document P/A/XIV/4, paragraphs 5 to 12.). The program and budget would be adjusted accordingly which, however, does not affect the amount of contributions.

122. The Delegations of India, Egypt, Poland, Brazil, Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Algeria and China expressed their full support for this item. The Delegations of India, Brazil and the United Republic of Tanzania stressed the importance of keeping to the planned time-table.

123. The Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany asked whether the reference in this item to the use of the reserve fund of the Paris Union would be deleted. The Director General replied that he considered that use of the said reserve fund might be necessary even more because the Assembly of the Paris Union had decided to increase the number of meetings under this item.

124. PRG.02(2) Protocol to the Berne Convention and PRG.02(7) Model Law on Copyright. The Delegations of India, Hungary, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, the United States of America, Australia, Brazil, Nigeria and Senegal expressly supported the proposed activity concerning a protocol to the Berne Convention.

125. The Delegations of Hungary, France, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Bulgaria, Morocco, Sweden, Brazil, Switzerland and the observer representing CISAC, speaking also on behalf of BIEM, proposed that the Model Law should not deal with phonograms (since they were not works and since their producers were not authors) and the Delegations of Hungary, Italy, Bulgaria, Morocco and Sweden proposed that the proposed Protocol should (for the same reason) not deal with phonograms.

126. The Delegations of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Austria and Australia were in favor of maintaining the said references to phonograms (since in many countries phonograms enjoyed copyright protection and, without providing for protection of phonograms, the Model Law and the Protocol would be incomplete).

127. After a long discussion, it was agreed to keep the word "phonograms" in PRG.02(2) and to replace the last sentence in PRG.02(7) with the following sentence: "The committee will continue the discussions on the important question of how the producers of phonograms can be protected in the most appropriate and efficient way."

128. PRG.02(3) Treaty on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes between States. The Delegations of India, Hungary, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, the United States of America, Egypt, Austria, Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Poland, Brazil, Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania, Ghana and Chile stressed the particular importance and/or urgency of the activity proposed. The Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany said that the committee of governmental experts of this subject should have a very broad mandate.

129. The Delegation of the United States of America expressed the hope that this activity would focus on the treaties administered by WIPO as these were the areas where WIPO and the panels envisaged had particular experience.

130. The Delegation of Hungary announced that its country would shortly withdraw its reservation concerning the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice with respect to the Berne Convention.

131. The Director General said that the International Bureau would, early in 1990, embark on executing the proposed activity.

132. PRG.02(4) Patent Law Harmonization Treaty. Reference is made to the discussions and decisions under item 6 of the Consolidated Agenda (see document P/A/XIV/4, paragraphs 13 to 38). The program and budget would be adjusted accordingly which, however, does not affect the amount of contributions.

133. The Delegations of India, the United Kingdom, Australia, Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Canada, Poland, Brazil, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and China stressed the importance of the activity proposed. The Delegation of Poland expressed the hope that the diplomatic conference would be held at an early date as the results would be very useful in the preparation of its own legislation.

134. PRG.02(5) Trademark Law Harmonization Treaty. The Delegations of India, the United Kingdom, France, Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada, Poland and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expressly supported the proposed activity.

135. The Delegation of France, speaking on behalf of the twelve member countries of the European Communities, raised the question of the European Communities' participation in the work of the committee of experts in view of the competence which those Communities had acquired in the field of trademark law through the adoption, in December 1988, of a directive of the Council of the European Communities to harmonize the laws of the member countries and as the work toward the establishment of the community trademark was going on. That Delegation requested that the European Communities be admitted to the committee of experts; their representatives should be able to contribute fully in the work, in particular with the same right to speak as government experts and with the right to propose amendments.

136. The Delegation of Brazil said that it would have no objection to such a participation of the European Communities.

137. The Director General said that he supported that request.

138. It was agreed that the European Communities would be a full member of the committee of experts dealing with the harmonization of trademark law.

139. PRG.02(6) International Protection of Indication of Source and Appellations of Origin. The Delegations of India, the United Kingdom, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Senegal said that they welcomed the proposed activity.

140. PRG.02(8) Model Law on Integrated Circuits. The Delegations of the United States of America and Japan said that they did not support the idea of a model law based on the Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits which, in their view, did not reflect the present consensus on the level of protection, as emerging from the existing laws on the protection of integrated circuits. Those Delegations therefore considered it premature to draft a model law.

141. The Delegations of India, Brazil, Poland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Ghana and China supported the preparation of a model law during the 1990-91 biennium. The Delegations of Brazil, the United Republic of Tanzania and Ghana stated that, as only two countries had voted against the above-mentioned Treaty, whereas 49 countries had voted for it, that Treaty did, in fact, represent a considerable degree of international consensus.

142. The Director General said the Treaty contained mostly provisions with minimum standards and left many options open for national legislators. These features of the Treaty would be taken into consideration in the model law, whose provisions would therefore contain various alternatives.

143. PRG.02(9) Model Law on Counterfeiting and Piracy. The Delegations of the Netherlands and Nigeria stressed the importance of this activity.

PRG.03 Exploration of Intellectual Property Questions in Possible Need of Norm Setting

144. In respect of this item, a number of delegations indicated which activities they considered to be particularly important, as set out in the following paragraphs.

145. PRG.03(1) Biotechnological Inventions. The Delegations of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Austria, Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada, Sweden, Brazil, the United Republic of Tanzania, Ghana, China and Senegal endorsed the continuation of work on this important subject. The Delegations of the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and Brazil welcomed the holding of a meeting to be organized jointly with UPOV. The Delegation of Ghana said that rapid progress in agricultural development was creating many problems in this field.

146. The Delegation of India stated that it would be happy to be associated with the activities under that program item and said that WIPO should proceed with caution in the difficult field of biotechnology.

147. PRG.03(2) Intellectual Property Disputes between Private Parties. The Delegations of France, Italy, Australia and Senegal welcomed the inclusion of this item in the program. The Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany agreed to its inclusion but considered that it was less urgent than other items.

148. PRG.03 (3) Artificial Intelligence. The Delegations of Australia and China underlined the importance of this item. The Delegation of India was willing to be associated with activities under this item.

149. PRG.03(5) Individual Contracts Assigning or Licensing Rights in the Field of Copyright. The Delegation of Hungary welcomed the proposed analysis of legislations on individual authors' contracts, since authors were generally in relatively weak negotiation positions, and supported the development of a draft model law. The Delegations of Australia and Senegal also supported this activity.

150. PRG.03(6) Unfair Competition, PRG.03(7) Franchising and PRG.03(8) Character Merchandising. The Delegations of the United Kingdom and Australia supported the activities proposed in these areas.

151. PRG.03(9) Insurance Against the Risks of Litigation Concerning the Validity of Patents. The Delegation of Canada expressed its interest in this item.

PRG.05 Documentation and Information Activities of Industrial Property Offices

152. The Director General reported that the recent meeting of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) had approved a recommendation identifying the most important task of that Committee, as set out below, and proposed that that recommendation be endorsed by the Assemblies of the Paris, IPC and PCT Unions:

"The Permanent Committee

convinced that

(a) the most important matter for international cooperation in the field of patent information, at least in the next decade, concerned:

(i) the storage of full texts, including drawings, of at least all new patent documents on optical disks or other devices capable of storing such texts in an extremely compact and easily accessible form;

(ii) the further development of highly automated and computerized retrieval systems in which retrieval is based not only on classification but also on words, combination of words, chemical formulae and other elements;

(b) the task of storing should be distributed among certain offices and that the hardware and software used by any of them should be compatible with the hardware and software used by the others;

(c) the searching methods of all offices and commercial data bases should be so harmonized that each of them could, with permission and subject to payment (when required), search the data bases of the others;

decides that the Permanent Committee and all its working groups concerned should give the highest priority to promoting the adoption, by patent offices, other public institutions and private enterprises, of such electronic systems, for the storage of full texts (including drawings) of patent documents, and such systems for the searching of the stored material which, even if not the same, allow mutual access and mutual searchability among all the said systems."

153. The Delegation of Canada expressed full support of the activities proposed for the PCIPI, especially as concerns developments to facilitate the transfer of electronic data.

PRG.10 Promotion of the Worldwide Recognition of and Respect for Intellectual Property; Cooperation with States and International Organizations

154. The Delegation of Austria stated that its Government was preparing steps to adhere to the Locarno Agreement during the 1990-91 biennium.

155. The Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany said that its Government was preparing its accession to the Locarno Agreement.

156. The Delegation of Poland said that its country had decided to accede to the administrative provisions and final clauses of the 1971 Paris Act of the Berne Convention, and also intended to accede to the Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits.

157. The Delegation of the German Democratic Republic, referring to paragraph (c) of program item PRG.10(2), said that its Government intended, in collaboration with WIPO, to hold a symposium on "Copyright and Cultural Development" in Berlin in 1991, which it hoped would be a worthy contribution to the World Decade for Cultural Development.

158. The Delegation of Bulgaria, referring to paragraph (d) of program item PRG.10(2), stated that its Government was planning to hold the Second World Exhibition of the Achievements of Young Inventors in Plovdiv in 1991.

159. The Director General said that WIPO would give support to, and cooperate with the Governments of the German Democratic Republic and Bulgaria, respectively, in the carrying out of said symposium and exhibition.

B. Registration Unions

160. Reference is made to the discussions and decisions under items 8 and 10 of the Consolidated Agenda (see documents PCT/A/XVI/3, paragraphs 6 to 18, and H/A/X/2, paragraphs 6 to 14). The budget would be modified accordingly.

161. The comments given in paragraphs 162 to 172, below, were made with particular reference to specific program items in Annex A of document AB/XX/2.

REG.01 Patent Cooperation Treaty

162. The Director General, in introducing the discussion concerning the draft program and budget for the Registration Unions, proposed that sub-item REG.01(3) be amended by the deletion of the second and third sentences, which would remove references to a possible Chapter III of the PCT. He said that this amendment was made in view of strong opposition from the European Patent Organisation, but it would not prevent the working group from discussing, if it so desired, the matters that would have underlied the Chapter III possibility.

163. The Delegations of the United Kingdom and Australia said that they supported the original proposal to look into a possible Chapter III of the PCT, recognizing that this would have been without any obligation. The Delegation of Australia added that the introduction of such a chapter would be a useful development which would cut down the work of patent offices.

164. The Delegations of the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States of America, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Japan considered that it would be premature to take steps towards a Chapter III of the PCT, until work on patent law harmonization had led to concrete results.

165. The Delegation of Austria supported the Director General's proposal to delete references to a possible Chapter III of the PCT.

166. The Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany said that as its country's Patent Office was one of the largest in the world that carried out substantive examination, but was not an International Preliminary Examining Authority, its country would wish to be a member of the working group that would consider the development as to legal effects.

167. The Director General proposed to leave the membership of the working group open to all member States of the PCT which would indicate their desire to participate, and the European Patent Organisation, and it was so decided.

168. The Delegation of Australia said it was pleased with the growth of the PCT and the way the International Bureau provides services under the PCT. It fully supported the development of a PCT optical disc system.

REG.03 Hague (International Deposit of Industrial Designs) Agreement

169. The Delegations of Switzerland and the Federal Republic of Germany stated that they supported having a working group to study means of improving the Hague Agreement. They suggested that rather than just considering the advisability of a revision, the working group should consider concrete possibilities for changing the Hague Agreement.

170. The Director General said that the words "advisability of" in item PRG.03(3) would be replaced by the words "concrete possibilities for."

171. Furthermore, the Director General said that it was necessary to change the Hague Agreement because although the publication of designs suited certain types of users, others preferred to keep their designs secret until proof of deposit was required. A possible compromise solution could be for applicants to be able to choose between publication of the design or secrecy, it being understood that the latter would preclude protection in countries which required publication.

REG.05 Promotion of Accession to the Treaties Providing for International Registration Systems in the Field of Intellectual Property and Promotion of the Use of Such Treaties; Cooperation with States and International Organizations

172. The Delegation of Poland stated that its country had taken the decision on its accession to the Madrid Agreement and was considering accession to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

173. The Governing Bodies, each as far as it was concerned:

(i) adopted the program and budget for the 1990-91 biennium as proposed in document AB/XX/2 and with the adjustments or changes referred to in paragraphs 121, 127, 132, 138, 160, 162, 167 and 170, above, and made the other decisions referred to in document AB/XX/2, paragraph 117;

(ii) endorsed the recommendation of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) set out in paragraph 152, above;

(iii) invited the Director General to present his proposals on the revision of the financial regulations at the next ordinary sessions of the WIPO General Assembly and other interested Governing Bodies.

174. Annexes A to G contain information on the amounts of the contributions expected to be payable by each Member State according to membership and choice of class of contribution in force on January 1, 1990.

II. Plan for the Medium Term of 1992 to 1995

175. The Director General stated that, during the period following the next biennium, development cooperation activities should be further increased and perfected. In the field of norm-setting, five diplomatic conferences are foreseen, namely: a protocol to the Berne Convention, a treaty on the settlement of disputes on intellectual property matters among States, a possible treaty supplementing the Paris Convention as far as trademarks are concerned, a revision of the Hague Agreement, and a revision of the Lisbon Agreement or a new treaty on indications of source and appellations of origin. The Director General added that developments were also foreseen in other norm-setting activities, including biotechnological inventions, in the information and classification activities, and in the registration activities, especially the PCT. Finally, the medium term should see the provision of new premises, whether rented or built.

176. The Governing Bodies, each as far as it was concerned, noted the plan for the medium term of 1992 to 1995.

ITEM 14 OF THE CONSOLIDATED AGENDA:

WORKING CAPITAL FUND OF THE PARIS UNION

177. Discussions were based on documents AB/XX/3, 7 and 8.

178. The Director General, in introducing the documents, said that it was proposed to reconstitute the working capital fund of the Paris Union up to the amount of 2,000,000 francs originally decided in 1976, in view of the expenditures approved by the Assembly of the Paris Union, amounting to 407,000 francs, related to the revision of the Paris Convention. Such a reconstitution was particularly important in view of the constant shortfall of eight to ten million francs in the Paris Union because of late payment of contributions by Member States.

179. The Delegations of France, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, Australia, the United Kingdom, Japan, the Netherlands, Belgium, Canada and Switzerland supported the recommendation of the Budget Committee that the working capital fund not be reconstituted and that there be a review of WIPO's financial regulations, including working capital funds. The Delegation of France said that the level of the working capital fund was a treasury question, rather than a matter related to arrears in contributions, and added that, in its view, a working capital fund representing about one month's expenditure for the Paris Union should be sufficient. The Delegation of the United States of America said that the financial regulations should be changed to reflect specific guidelines as to the level and use of the working capital funds.

180. The Delegation of Czechoslovakia said that its country would be prepared to pay its share of the reconstitution of the working capital fund of the Paris Union.

181. On the advice of the WIPO Coordination Committee, the Assembly and the Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union decided not to reconstitute the working capital fund of the Paris Union.

ITEM 15 OF THE CONSOLIDATED AGENDA:

CONSIDERATION OF THE QUESTION WHETHER WIPO
SHOULD BECOME A PARTY TO THE CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF TREATIES
BETWEEN STATES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OR
BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

182. See the draft report on the session of the General Assembly (document WO/GA/XI/4 Prov.).

ITEM 16 OF THE CONSOLIDATED AGENDA:

UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS

183. See the draft report on the session of the General Assembly (document WO/GA/XI/4 Prov.).

ITEM 17 OF THE CONSOLIDATED AGENDA:

ADMISSION OF OBSERVERS AND APPROVAL OF A WORKING AGREEMENT

184. Discussions were based on document AB/XX/14.

Admission of Intergovernmental Organizations as Observers; Approval of a Working Agreement

185. The Governing bodies, each as far as it is concerned, approved the proposals appearing in document AB/XX/14, paragraph 6, that is, observer status was accorded to the Conference of Latin American Authorities on Informatics (CALAI) and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) and the agreement between WIPO and ISESCO was approved.

Admission of Non-Governmental Organizations as Observers

186. The Governing Bodies, each as far as it is concerned, approved the proposals appearing in document AB/XX/14, paragraphs 14, 15, and 16, that is, observer status was accorded to the following 13 international non-governmental organizations: the Association for the International Collective Management of Audiovisual Works (AGICOA), the Association for the Protection of Industrial Property in the Middle East and North Africa (APPIMAF), the Association of European Trademark Proprietors (Marques), the European Association of Manufacturers of Business Machines and Data Processing Equipment (EUROBIT), the European Federation of Audiovisual Filmmakers (FERA), the Industrial Biotechnology Association (IBA), the International Advertising Association (IAA), the International Association of Audio-Visual Writers and Directors (AIDAA), the International Association of Entertainment Lawyers (IAEL), the International Dance Council (IDC), the International Federation of Computer Law Associations (IFCLA), the International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations (IFRRO) and the Latin American Institute for Advanced Technology, Computer Science and Law (ILATID).

ITEM 18 OF THE CONSOLIDATED AGENDA:

CERTAIN FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SWISS CONFEDERATION

187. Discussions were based on document AB/XX/16.

188. In introducing the document, the Director General stated that the question before the interested Governing Bodies was a matter which was of interest only to certain countries, namely: as concerns those in the Paris Union, the Dominican Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nigeria, San Marino and Syria; as concerns the Berne Union, Lebanon, Madagascar, New Zealand, Poland and Turkey; as concerns the Hague Union, Egypt, Holy See, Indonesia, Morocco, Spain and Tunisia; as concerns the Nice Union, Lebanon and Tunisia; as concerns the Lisbon Union, Haiti, Mexico and Portugal. The said countries were members of bodies other than the Assemblies, since those countries had not yet adhered to the latest texts, either the Stockholm Act or the Paris Act, of the relevant treaties under which the Assemblies of those Unions had been established, a situation which can be referred to as the "old regime." Under that regime, the Swiss Government exercised the functions of supervisory authority. In its letter reproduced in the Annex to document AB/XX/16, the Swiss Government had stated that its role regarding general and financial supervision had gradually become obsolete and expressed the wish that this fact should be noted by the competent bodies of the Unions concerned, that is, the five Unions previously mentioned. The Swiss Government further declared that once the Governing Bodies had done so, the way would be clear for a revision of the WIPO Financial Regulations and Financial Rules, which should include the removal of all references to the specific role of the Swiss Government.

189. The Director General stated that he was in complete agreement with the wishes expressed by the Swiss Government, but that he would like to emphasize that this would only resolve the problem which had been raised by the Swiss Government and, unfortunately, would not resolve two other problems which he would like to draw attention to. The first of these was that the Conferences of Representatives of the Paris, Berne, The Hague and Nice Unions, as well as the Lisbon Council, containing five, five, six, two and three members, respectively, would continue to exist; they would, however, as had already been decided in 1987, no longer be convened once their membership was reduced to one (see documents AB/XVIII/2, Annex A, item GSS.01(2) and AB/XVIII/14, paragraph 140). In addition, another problem was that those countries which were members of the old regime of the Paris and Berne Unions paid three times more in contributions than they would have to pay if they could choose a lower class than class VI, namely, class VII, but that latter class did not exist in that regime.

190. The Conference of Representatives of the Paris, Berne, Hague and Nice Union and the Council of the Lisbon Union expressed their agreement with the conclusions referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of document AB/XX/16.

ITEM 19 OF THE CONSOLIDATED AGENDA:

DESIGNATION OF AUDITOR

191. Discussions were based on document AB/XX/17.

192. The Director General stated that, after discussion with the Swiss Government and with its agreement, he proposed that the designation of Switzerland as auditor of the accounts of WIPO, of the Unions administered by WIPO, and of the accounts of technical assistance projects executed by WIPO and financed, in particular, by UNDP, be renewed up to and including the year 1993.

193. The Delegations of Egypt and Indonesia said that they fully supported that proposal. The Delegation of Indonesia also suggested that special appreciation be expressed to the individual auditors who carried out this important work.

194. On the advice of the WIPO Coordination Committee, the WIPO General Assembly and the Assemblies of the Paris, Berne, Madrid, Hague, Nice, Lisbon, Locarno, IPC, PCT, TRT and Vienna Unions renewed the designation of the Swiss Government as auditor of the accounts referred to in paragraph 192 up to and including the year 1993.

195. The said Governing Bodies expressed their great appreciation of the readiness of the Government of Switzerland to accept the mandate of auditor, and asked the Director General to convey their thanks to the individuals who carried out the auditing in the past.

ITEM 20 OF THE CONSOLIDATED AGENDA:

STAFF MATTERS

196. See the draft report on the session of the WIPO Coordination Committee (document WO/CC/XXVI/3 Prov.).

ITEM 21 OF THE CONSOLIDATED AGENDA:

ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES
OF THE PARIS AND BERNE UNIONS AND DESIGNATION OF
THE AD HOC MEMBERS OF THE WIPO COORDINATION COMMITTEE

197. See document AB/XX/20 Prov. Add. 2.

ITEM 22 OF THE CONSOLIDATED AGENDA:

ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE WIPO BUDGET COMMITTEE

198. See document AB/XX/20 Prov. Add. 2.

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