



I ANNUAL REPORT 2004



WORLD
INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION



WIPO's Mission Statement

To promote through international cooperation the creation, dissemination, use and protection of works of the human spirit for the economic, cultural and social progress of all mankind.

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL



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The World Intellectual Property Organization made steady progress throughout 2004 in implementing its many programs aimed at promoting the use and protection of intellectual property. This report provides a broad overview of the year's work, focusing on our four main areas of activity: the promotion of intellectual property as a tool for economic growth; the progressive development of international laws and standards; the administration of global registration systems; and outreach.

Promoting an appropriately balanced use of the intellectual property system as a means to advance economic development remained high among the Organization's priorities in 2004. Responding to demand from Member States, our emphasis in this area was on working with countries to integrate intellectual property policies more fully into development strategies, to build human resource capacities, to strengthen related institutions, and to promote more effective use by enterprises and research institutions of the tools provided by the intellectual property system. To these ends, WIPO delivered extensive skills training, including distance learning programs, technical assistance and reference materials tailored to the differing needs of developing countries.

Demand for the international registration systems and legal services administered by WIPO continued to grow. The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), the Madrid system and the Arbitration and Mediation Center all logged record numbers of users. The year opened with a surge of new users to the Madrid system resulting from the accession of the United States of America in late 2003. It closed with the one millionth application to the PCT – one million new solutions and technological advances, each documented and disclosed to fuel yet more innovation. This is an achievement of which WIPO and its Member States can feel justly proud.

The decision-making bodies of WIPO charged with the development of international intellectual property laws and standards pursued their mandates throughout the year. The General Assembly approved the convening of a Diplomatic Conference to adopt a revised Trademark Law Treaty. Deliberations in the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights regarding a proposed new treaty to protect the rights of broadcasting organizations attracted widespread interest, as WIPO sought consensus among the range of views represented by members and stakeholders. The Standing Committee on Patents continued to discuss specific provisions of the draft Substantive Patent Law Treaty. The Intergovernmental Committee dealing with genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore began work on draft international legal provisions setting out the objectives and principles for possible protection of traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions.

Outreach – spreading a better understanding of the benefits of intellectual property – is an essential corollary to every aspect of WIPO's work. The Organization covered much new ground in 2004, delivering key messages to specific audiences, as well as working with member countries and partner organizations to communicate the IP story to the wider public. WIPO produced practical reference materials for small and medium-sized enterprises, helped universities in developing countries set up intellectual property information centers, hosted seminars to familiarize policymakers and users with the workings of the system, and expanded international press coverage of our activities in these areas. As these pages show, we are beginning to see the impact: from school children in China, to coffee-growers in Jamaica, to Maori craftsmen in New Zealand, awareness of the value of intellectual property is on the rise.

Our activities throughout the year were carried out within a global context of increasing interest – from all sectors of society – in the scope and application of the intellectual property system. This interest spurs increased debate, which is beneficial to the system. It helps bring intellectual property issues to the forefront of policymakers' attention. It stimulates reflection among the broader public on issues ranging from piracy to the public domain to patents and genetic resources. It helps us assess what works best and what can be improved. I welcome the fact that Member States, users of the system and civil society are increasingly looking to WIPO to provide a forum for debate, as well as expertise in examining the legal, technical and political complexities of intellectual property in the 21st century. Our role in this regard is crucial to fostering a broader understanding of how the intellectual property system can benefit all peoples and all nations.

The WIPO Secretariat conducted a sustained drive for efficiency savings throughout the year, to which staff responded with professionalism and determination. I commend warmly those dedicated individuals at every level and in every division of the Organization, whose daily efforts are critical to WIPO's success in fulfilling its mission.



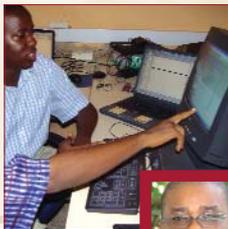
Kamil Idris

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



"Talent is equally distributed in all parts of the world. [We have to] increase the possibilities for talented people to produce solutions in those places where problems are endemic."

Dr. Manuel Patarroyo, founder of the Immunology Institute of Colombia, and a partner in a WIPO project to establish IP hubs for health R&D networks.



"The experience of industry in the West and in the emerging economies shows that the only way forward is to make our IP work for us."

Herman Chinery-Hesse, whose independent software company in Ghana is beating competition from well-known multinationals.



"If people copy your work for commercial reasons, they lessen your vital resources and deprive you of the means to keep creating."

Sadika Kamoun, Tunisian glass artist, who featured in WIPO's Creative Planet film series.

Supporting the use of IP by developing countries as a development tool remained a high priority in 2004, rooted in WIPO's commitment to the UN Millennium Declaration development goals. WIPO's activities in this area were initiated in response to numerous requests from member countries. Individual programs were designed to take account of changing environments, and of the widely differing needs, capacities and sensitivities of each country in order to ensure consistency with national development interests. Programs used local and regional expertise to the fullest extent possible, and were under constant evaluation. Technical assistance was delivered through a variety of means including training programs for practitioners and users; seminars and symposia; expert workshops; advisory missions; and provision of reference materials for policymakers and users. Much of the work was informed by IP audits and studies.

At the annual Assemblies in October, Member States agreed that in 2005 WIPO would convene intersessional intergovernmental meetings and host an international seminar in order to review the development dimension of WIPO's work.

Some 12,000 people from 124 developing and least developed countries participated in WIPO activities in 2004, which focused on four key areas:

- Human capacity building. This included training for IP administrators, enforcement officials and local patent agents, as well as skills training related to technology transfer for research institutes and small businesses. The WIPO Worldwide Academy (WWA), through its diversified distance learning programs, reached out to 10,000 people in 2004, 87 percent of whom came from developing and transition countries. IP officials from 83 developing countries and countries in transition to a market economy received WWA professional training on IP, and a policy development program offered ten sessions to a total of some 800 government officials, university professors and judges from over 40 countries.
- Institutional strengthening. This included improving the administrative efficiency of IP offices, assistance with updating national legislation, and advice on integrating IP policy, legislation and administration. WIPO developed an IP audit tool to assist governments in determining which components of their national IP infrastructure need strengthening. WIPO IT experts installed office automation software in the IP offices of 24 developing countries, and completed needs assessment or advisory visits to a further 21.
- Public policy issues. High on the agenda were IP issues relating to public health policies, access to information and knowledge, and to how to benefit from the flexibilities under the TRIPS Agreement and other international IP treaties. 44 developing and least developed countries requested legal advice from WIPO, mostly focused on TRIPS implementation. Close consultation to determine the needs of the countries in question led to the development of innovative legal solutions.
- Business opportunities. Work in this area focused on optimizing IP use among enterprises in order to create employment and generate revenue. Activities were targeted particularly at small and medium-sized businesses.

The following represents a cross section of WIPO's activities in developing countries.

In the **African** region, WIPO was engaged in evaluating the IP situation in 10 countries in order to assist those governments in formulating appropriate **national IP strategies**. This was carried out in close cooperation with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC). Assessments of the economic benefits of the IP system began in Ghana, Kenya, South African and Tanzania.

WIPO maintained a dialogue with policymakers in African countries, for example at the Conference of Health Ministers convened by the *Organisation africaine de la propriété intellectuelle* (OAPI) in Yaoundé, which examined **public policy** issues relating to **health** and IP. Separately, a group of francophone African countries sought WIPO assistance in developing structures to exploit **geographical indications** as a means of promoting local products and produce. WIPO worked in partnership with regional institutions, such as the African Commission and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), to ensure consistency with broader economic development goals.

Technology transfer: research networks with IP hubs

Targeting universities and research institutes as key generators of new technology, WIPO conducted outreach activities and skills training in developing countries focused on creating and licensing IP assets based on research results.



A new project began in September 2004 to explore how R&D networks with shared hubs of IP expertise can help research institutions in developing countries to increase the economic return from their research. WIPO coordinated the project, funded by Swiss academic institutions, with partner institutions in Switzerland, Central Africa and Colombia.

By September 2006 the project aims to have facilitated the establishment of two research networks in the health field, one in Central Africa and one in Colombia, operating with the support of IP Hubs; and to have equipped 90 developing country trainees with skills in three key IP fields to share with their local research community.

In the **Arab Region**, WIPO provided assistance to the governments of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia in realizing the economic potential of **cultural industries**. This drew on in-depth surveys of the copyright industries in these countries, and included practical recommendations for policymakers regarding IP support for the cultural industries and for the creators behind them. In Jordan and Oman, WIPO brought together senior officials with business leaders to examine how IP could be better used to create **business opportunities**.

Regional discussions in the United Arab Emirates explored how understanding of IP could be better spread through the educational systems. In the context of efforts to help universities to optimize the economic value of research results, a WIPO expert worked with the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) of Jordan (comprising 38 laboratories) to formulate an IP rights policy and to set up an IP management office. The RSS project could serve as a blueprint for a capacity building program for managing IP assets and **technology transfer** in publicly-funded research institutions in the Arab region.

“Cultural goods, by their nature, are accessible assets to developing countries and when appropriately exploited, can make significant contributions to economic development.”

*Director General Kamil Idris, in his foreword to **Performance of Copyright Industries in Selected Arab Countries**.*

In the **Asia and the Pacific** region, WIPO worked in partnership with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) to launch of a series of **economic studies**. WIPO ran a joint training course in Singapore for the Asia-Pacific region on creating value from copyright works and related rights in the **music industry**. Regional dialogues on the cultural industries in Indonesia, India and Hong Kong SAR explored how IP could serve the expression of local tradition and cultural diversity, as well as examining the effects of **digital developments** on traditional IP-based businesses. WIPO experts provided hands-on training in Pakistan and Thailand on how to exploit commercial IP assets, including **trademarks**. Specific projects throughout the region aimed to improve productive links between research institutions and national IP administrations, and to develop synergies between science, business and government support agencies.

Teaching IP in the world's biggest university

India's Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) is the largest distance learning university in the world, with a student body of some 1.2 million. WIPO's Worldwide Academy and IGNOU have developed a joint, postgraduate diploma program in IP, with the first 300 students enrolled in 2004. The eight-module course uses a variety of communication methods, including distance learning, face-to-face tuition and video-conferencing from the WIPO Academy in Geneva.



In the **Latin American and Caribbean** region, WIPO continued to work closely with **regional partners**, such as the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC). Representatives from IP offices, academia, consumer bodies and industry contributed to discussions held in Mexico on topical public policy issues, including proprietary and open source software. At a high-level policy forum in Argentina, WIPO provided advice on **negotiating techniques** to assist countries from the region in negotiating the IP-related aspects of free trade agreements. The industrial property offices of the five Andean countries adopted a common manual on the **processing of patent applications**, the result of four years of fruitful regional cooperation with the support of WIPO and other international partners. Columbia was one of several countries to undertake successful **audits** of their current IP use. Discussions in the regions were also held on the TRIPS Agreement and the flexibilities available in international treaties to determine how to best reflect principles of the Doha Declaration. Issues addressed included which **limitations and exceptions** were appropriate to promoting education, access to knowledge within the copyright framework, test data protection, competition and parallel importation.

Nation branding



Courtesy: Jamaica Tourist Board

A WIPO workshop in **Jamaica** in December 2004 demonstrated how “nation branding” integrated into a country’s export strategy can boost revenues from exports and tourism.

The Jamaica Coffee Board explained how a program of brand protection and enhancement – including use of certification marks – had made the coffee industry the greatest agricultural export earner for the island. Following the introduction of the Geographical Indications Act, Jamaica Blue Mountain coffee will soon be registered as a geographical indication. The Jamaica Promotion Agency, the Jamaica Cricket Association and the Jamaica Arts Holding Ltd. also described their experiences of promoting Jamaica’s image abroad.



Courtesy: Malta Tourism Authority

Malta also requested WIPO’s assistance in preparing a nation branding strategy. The working document produced by WIPO to examine the benefits of integrating the marketing of Maltese trade, goods, tourism and culture under a common brand provided the basis for Malta’s subsequent draft action plan.

Ministers from **Least Developed Countries** (LDCs) met in Seoul at a conference hosted by WIPO and the Government of South Korea in order to compare experiences and to consider the options available to LDCs to adopt appropriate uses of the IP system to further their particular developmental needs. Throughout the year WIPO provided advice on **legislation** to LDCs seeking accession to the WTO, or preparing to implement the TRIPS Agreement by January 1, 2006. Tailored training materials were also provided in response to LDC needs.

CLEA

The Collection of Laws for Electronic Access (CLEA) database grew to 3,348 bibliographic entries and 2,476 full text documents. These include the IP laws of 92 countries, the European Community and the Andean Community, as well as Treaties and Conventions administered by WIPO and other organizations. The structure and interface of the database were improved to make the document search and retrieval more user-friendly.

Chinese businesses leverage IP

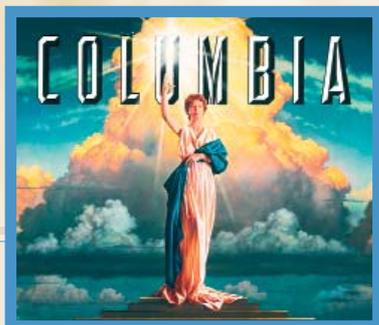
The Chinese economy is receiving a tremendous boost from the growing number of Chinese businesses adept at creating and exploiting IP assets. The following two examples were highlighted during a WIPO meeting with Chinese officials to examine successful practices.

The **Lenovo Group** Limited (formerly "Legend Group Limited") started out in 1984 as a small company distributing foreign-brand PCs. It employed 11 researchers and had an initial capital of RMB Yuan 200,000 (about US\$ 83,000). In 1990 it began the design, manufacture and distribution of its own line of PCs, the Legend brand. Combining technological innovation and effective trademark and brand building, Legend PCs had by 1997 become the best selling computer brand in China, with an estimated brand value of US\$ 3.2 billion in 2003. The company has obtained 787 Chinese and foreign patents for its technology. It employs some 9,700 staff.



The Hunan Sunchime Film Studio Development Corporation took a creative concept and, through extensive copyright and trademark licensing strategies, developed the **Blue Cat cartoon** company into a major cultural industry in record time. The company introduced its children's TV series, "Naughty Blue Cat's 3000 Questions" in 2000. Turning education into entertainment, Blue Cat explores questions of science and technology, and has built up a massive fan base among Chinese children. Copyright-based merchandizing has spawned over 6,000 derivative products – from text books and stationary to clothes and food – sold in a network of more than 2,400 Blue Cat stores. The company has also applied for 331 trademarks for cartoon characters and words, and for 25 process patents for making cartoons. Within four years of development, the market value of the company had increased 12-fold.

DEVELOPING INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS AND STANDARDS



Proposals for the revised Trademark Law Treaty include formalities concerning the representation of all types of marks, including visible signs and certain forms of visible signs, such as the Columbia Tristar Pictures' motion mark shown here.



The World Blind Union praised initiatives such as the new model provision for the visually impaired in the WIPO Draft Copyright Law.

One of WIPO's principal tasks is promoting and developing the harmonization of IP laws, standards, and practices among its Member States. Three WIPO Standing Committees deal with specific legal matters – one with patents, one with trademarks, designs, and geographical indications, and one with copyright – while other committees deal with issues such as enforcement of IP rights, and questions relating to genetic resources, traditional knowledge, and folklore. These are Member State-driven processes, and require extensive consultations with those states as well as other stakeholders in the IP system.

Membership of the committees comprises state representatives, with representatives from selected intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations participating as observers.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE LAW OF PATENTS (SCP)

Throughout 2004 the SCP continued to discuss the provisions of the draft **Substantive Patent Law Treaty** (SPLT) and considered how to proceed with the work of the Committee. Work was directed towards agreeing on provisions which would enable patent applicants to rely on common requirements in different countries, improve the quality of granted patents and facilitate the sharing of search and examination results between member countries interested in doing so. While there was broad agreement on the importance of such work, Member States expressed divergent views with respect to the SCP's future work program. During the 2004 WIPO General Assembly, Member States decided that the Director General should determine the dates of the next meeting of the SCP following informal consultations.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE LAW OF TRADEMARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS (SCT)

The SCT held two sessions in 2004, and made substantive progress towards revising the 1994 **Trademark Law Treaty** (TLT) in order to introduce:

- modern and flexible rules concerning communications, including electronic communications;
- relief measures in case of failure to comply with time limits;
- rules concerning the recording of trademark licenses; and
- provisions concerning the establishment of a TLT Assembly with powers to amend the TLT Regulations.

A flexible approach to the definition of formality standards in the revised TLT, in conjunction with the creation of a TLT Assembly, is designed to ensure that the Treaty can be updated regularly through Assembly decisions without holding diplomatic conferences. Consequently, this regulatory framework is capable of constant evolution to stay in tune with the needs and expectations of the trademark community – trademark offices and holders alike.

The General Assembly approved the convening of a Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of a Revised TLT from March 13 to 31, 2006.

SCT questionnaire: non-traditional marks

A provisional summary of the 22,000 responses received to the SCT Questionnaire on Trademark Law and Practice (sent to Member States in 2003) was circulated for comments in 2004. The summary highlights the lack of consistency in the ways that trademark offices in different countries handle applications, examinations, oppositions and appeal procedures.

One such area is the registration of “non-traditional” marks, such as sound, smell or hologram marks. Many trademark offices now recognize these, but requirements diverge as to how they should be represented graphically. For sound marks, most offices require representation in the form of musical notations, words, or frequency diagrams, while others accept or require sound recordings. A touch mark was accepted in embossed printing (Braille); and taste marks were specified through written descriptions. Another office specified requirements for registering light signs – to include characteristics of the light symbols or signals, their sequences, duration of luminescence and other features.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COPYRIGHT AND RELATED RIGHTS (SCCR)

The SCCR continued work towards development of a treaty on the **protection of broadcasting organizations**, which would take into account the emergence of digital and other new technology and the spread of the Internet. Growing signal piracy in many parts of the world, including piracy of digitized pre-broadcast signals, has created a need to update the protection of broadcasting organizations provided by the Rome Convention (1961).

The treaty was the primary item on the agenda of the SCCR’s twelfth session in November, after Member States at the WIPO Assemblies had directed the SCCR to accelerate progress in this area. A revised consolidated treaty text was prepared, based on proposals submitted by 16 WIPO Member States and the European Commission, in order to seek consensus and facilitate the SCCR’s deliberations. The Chairman’s conclusions provided that regional consultation meetings would be organized where requested by Member States. The SCCR also agreed to place on the agenda of its next session an item proposed by Chile concerning exceptions and limitations to rights with regard to education, libraries and disabled persons.

The Assemblies reviewed the status of consultations on outstanding issues relating to the protection of **audiovisual performances**. A number of countries urged an early resolution of the outstanding issues so that a new treaty could be concluded. Member States agreed to keep the subject under review at their annual meetings in 2005. Since 2000, WIPO has undertaken extensive fact-finding in order to obtain a comprehensive, informed analysis of the situation. Meetings have been held with public and private sector stakeholders; and studies by leading academics have helped to inform the Committee’s deliberations.

The SCCR also continued to consider international protection of **non-original databases**, which would recognize the investment in the creation and maintenance of such databases, while maintaining affordable access to scientific and technical journals and to other sources of information in the public domain. The Committee decided to revisit the matter in 2005.

Addressing the issues

WIPO worked closely in 2004 with the **visually impaired** community as **beneficiaries of copyright limitations and exceptions**. The copyright advisor of the World Blind Union (WBU), Mr. David Mann, commended WIPO initiatives including the new model provision for the visually impaired in the WIPO Draft Copyright Law; work on aspects of digital rights management which affect the needs of the visually impaired in the field of distance learning; and a study on national exceptions to copyright for the visually impaired.

The text of the new **model provision** for visually impaired persons states:

“... it shall be permitted without the authorization of the author or other owner of copyright to reproduce a published work for visually impaired persons in an alternative manner or form which enables their perception of the work, and to distribute the copies exclusively to those persons, provided that the work is not reasonably available in an identical or largely equivalent form enabling its perception by the visually impaired; and the reproduction and distribution are made on a non-profit basis.”



With debate growing over wider issues of copyright in the **digital environment**, WIPO also provided fora for informed discussion among a broad cross-section of stakeholders on issues, such as digital rights management (DRM) technologies and their effects on limitations and exceptions to copyright and related rights; as well as alternative licensing models such as open source software. WIPO expanded its dialogue with the private sector, consumers and civil society representatives, participating in many seminars of NGOs involved in these areas. The Organization sought to increase understanding

of the technological, legal and policy developments underlying DRM technologies, in order to assist stakeholders in assessing their implications and potential uses in copyright protection.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND GENETIC RESOURCES, TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND FOLKLORE (IGC)

Work on traditional knowledge (TK) and traditional cultural expressions (TCEs, or ‘expressions of folklore’) took a step forward in 2004, within the context of the IGC’s renewed mandate prioritizing the international dimension and opening up the possibility of international instruments in these areas. WIPO’s work continued to be based on community consultations, capacity-building, engagement with other international processes, and on an appropriate role for WIPO within broader international developments.

The IGC began work on international legal provisions setting out objectives and principles for protection of TK and TCEs. These **draft provisions** address protection on two inter-related levels: they aim to guide the formulation of national and regional laws and policies; and also serve as draft substantive norms that could form the content of international legal instruments. The provisions seek to determine the legal norms necessary to ensure effective and equitable protection of TK and TCEs against misappropriation and misuse. The IGC reviewed first drafts of these provisions and, at the close of 2004, initiated a review and commenting process to ensure widespread stakeholder involvement.

The provisions ensure consistency with other international instruments and processes that deal with complementary aspects of preservation, promotion and protection of TK and TCEs. These include indigenous rights, cultural heritage preservation, cultural diversity policies and conservation of biodiversity, as well as the customary laws, practices and protocols of the communities themselves. To this end, WIPO participated in related initiatives of other agencies, such as the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on a proposed convention on cultural diversity; UNESCO's ongoing promotion of its convention on intangible cultural heritage; continuing work under the auspices of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) on the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; and the work of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the protection of biodiversity-related TK and on access and benefit-sharing relating to the use of genetic resources.

Traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions

WIPO published a range of new materials in 2004 related to the work of the IGC, including case studies of indigenous communities' perspectives and concerns, national experiences, questionnaires, technical studies and databases, as well as general awareness-raising publications.

The following examples are featured in recent publications:

- ■ ■ a recent agreement that gives traditional healers in Samoa a share of the benefits from a new AIDS drug which draws on their knowledge of the properties of the *mamala* tree;



Photo by Leonardo Lucantoni

- ■ ■ representatives of TK holders who have opposed patents that draw on their knowledge of the use of extracts from the *neem* tree, and the use of turmeric as a wound-healing agent;

- ■ ■ New Zealand's recent amendment of its Trade Marks Act to prevent the registration of Māori words and imagery as trademarks, if doing so would be offensive to Māori;



Courtesy of Te Waka Toi

- ■ ■ the fusing of traditional music from Ghana, the Solomon Islands and African "Pygmy" communities with techno-house dance rhythms to create the successful Deep Forest album;

- ■ ■ the use by the Seri people of Mexico of the *Arte Seri* trademark to distinguish their own cultural products (baskets, necklaces, carvings and other handicrafts) from industrially-made copies, so contributing to their sustainable development.

Efforts continued to integrate the perspectives, experiences and expertise of indigenous peoples and other local communities into WIPO's work, including through cooperation with the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. WIPO remained an active member of the UN Interagency Support Group on Indigenous Issues. Over 100 observers were accredited to the IGC, the majority representing indigenous and local communities. The Committee agreed a range of procedural measures to increase the involvement of these communities and to give representatives a greater voice in the IGC. To facilitate their participation in sessions of the IGC, planning began for the creation of a voluntary fund.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ENFORCEMENT (ACE)



Customs officers in Saint Lucia receive training in IP enforcement.

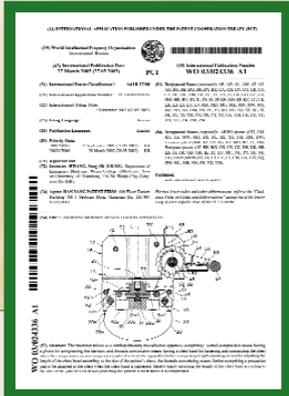
The second meeting of the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE) considered the role in enforcement activities of the judiciary, quasi-judicial authorities, and of the prosecution, as well as related issues such as the cost of IP litigation. The next meeting will address issues of common concern in the area of education and awareness-building, as reflected in requests for assistance from Member States.

In April, WIPO added new pages to its website dedicated to IP enforcement issues, including quarterly newsletters which summarize global developments in the area of enforcement.

“Counterfeiting is a growing, global activity. International cooperation is vital to achieve results in anti-counterfeiting efforts. Industry is willing to contribute to international public-private partnerships at the national, regional and global levels to address the problem.”

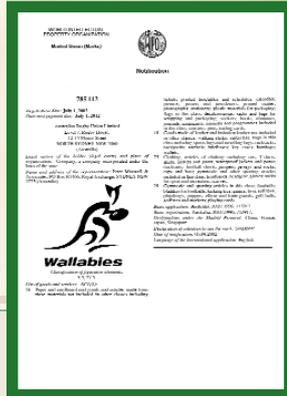
Paul Polman, Global Business Leaders Alliance Against Counterfeiting and President, Procter & Gamble, Western Europe, speaking at the First Global Congress on Combating Counterfeiting, May, 2004, Brussels, Belgium.

INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION AND LEGAL SERVICES



International application
no. PCT/KR02/01656

The PCT received its one-millionth application in 2004. Among the most prolific users in recent years was the Republic of Korea, where PCT users include companies, universities and individuals, such as the inventor from the Wonju College of Medicine who filed this application for a Cardio-pulmonary Resuscitation Apparatus.



International registration
no. 785112

During this record year for the Madrid system, applications more than doubled from users in China, the United States of America and Australia. This is the logo of the Australian Rugby Union Ltd.



International registration
no. DM/066193

Swiss watch manufacturer, The Swatch Group, again filed the greatest number of new design registrations under the Hague System in 2004.

Overall demand for the fee-paid international registration and legal services provided by WIPO continued to rise in 2004. Use of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), the Madrid system for international trademark registration and the Arbitration and Mediation Center was at an all-time high.

PCT (INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATIONS)

2004 was a landmark year for the PCT which received its **one-millionth** international patent application since the system began operating in 1978. WIPO used the occasion to spread the wider message that these patent applications represent a million new ideas and technological advances shared for the greater benefit of society. A PCT “web gallery” of notable inventors and inventions was launched on the WIPO website to illustrate the message. WIPO also hosted a roundtable discussion with major PCT users in order to gather customer feedback.

PCT Gallery: UV Waterworks



Featured in the new PCT Gallery of Notable Innovators is Indian-born physicist, Dr. Ashok Gadgil. His award-winning device, which uses UV light to produce drinking water cheaply from any source, was deployed for tsunami relief operations. Dr. Gadgil patented the technology in order to prevent the risk of badly manufactured copies doing more harm than good. He notes that use of the PCT route proved “an enormous help to [the start up company, which] licensed the invention.”

The last eight years cumulatively produced a 400 percent increase in filings. **Growth** in 2004 was a 4.3 percent increase over 2003, with this steadier trend looking set to continue. The total of over 120,000 applications filed during 2004 was an all-time record for the PCT. The top filers were well-established users, Philips Electronics N.V. (Netherlands), Siemens (Germany) and Matsushita (Japan), with the top filing countries being the United States of America, Japan and Germany.

Of the 126 contracting states in 2004, 71 were **developing countries**. PCT use by developing countries rose by 23 percent. The Republic of Korea was not only the most prolific developing/transition country user, but was also the seventh highest user worldwide. The rapid pace of technological development and IP use in China was reflected in a 37.8 percent increase in PCT applications, making China the 13th highest PCT user-country. Huawei Technologies was the top filing Chinese company. India, South Africa, Singapore, Brazil and Mexico followed. Six seminars in developing countries helped to spread understanding of the PCT.

The PCT Office pursued its twin **efficiency** objectives of improving the speed, quality and user-friendliness of its services, while reducing operational and staff costs. Focused staff training and better use of information technology tools resulted in a 5.4 percent reduction in staff despite the record number of filings.

Changes to the **PCT Regulations**, which entered into force in January 2004, implemented a series of measures to make the system more streamlined and cost-effective. In particular, these introduced an enhanced international search system and an automatic, all-inclusive designation system.

The PCT-SAFE software was rolled out to receiving offices in 2004, enabling the electronic filing of applications over a secure Internet link. Japanese applicants began filing electronically in April 2004, and by December 70 percent of filings from Japan were being made electronically. The E-Pdoc (electronic filing of priority documents) application system was also launched to allow WIPO to receive, process and communicate priority documents electronically. The "Communication on Request" system has made the PCT document communication process fundamentally more efficient and user-friendly.

“Companies are increasingly being judged on their success in strategically leveraging their intellectual assets – the PCT system lays down an excellent path for achieving this.”

Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw, Chair and Managing Director of Biocon Group, India.

International Patent Classification (IPC)

The reform of the International Patent Classification (IPC) neared completion, with publication of the new IPC expected in July 2005. Strategic goals of the reform include adaptation of the system to technological developments and the electronic environment; creation of a universal search tool for all industrial property offices; and the establishment of a global system for generating, processing and distributing classification information.

Successful implementation of WIPO's CLAIMS project provided IT support for IPC reform, including Natural Language Access to the IPC and the IPC Categorizer. The Categorizer, which allows automatic prediction of classification of patent documents at high classification levels, is operational in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish. It will assist small and medium-sized industrial property offices in the classification of their published patent documents.

MADRID SYSTEM (INTERNATIONAL TRADEMARK REGISTRATION)

The accessions of the United States of America (U.S.) and of the 25-member European Community bloc in November 2003 and October 2004 respectively, plus the introduction of Spanish as the third filing language under the Madrid Protocol (April 2004), resulted in a major increase in use of the Madrid system in 2004. International trademark **applications increased** by an unprecedented 23.5 percent, with a total of 29,482 filed in 2004. The momentum appears set to continue as widening membership combined with operational improvements makes the Madrid system an increasingly attractive option. The number of registrations, subsequent designations and renewals also increased.

“The Madrid system is good for the price and quick; simple to claim priority, very convenient.”

François Griesmar, Groupe Danone, France.

The impact of the U.S. accession was significant. Within 12 months of joining, U.S.-based companies had filed over 1,700 international applications, making the U.S. the 6th highest user country in 2004 after long-established members Germany, France, Italy, Benelux and Switzerland. Applications were also up by over 25 percent from more than a fifth of other member countries. Applications from Australia alone doubled.



International application no. 582187.

German multinational Henkel retained the greatest number of trademarks in force in the International Register in 2004. Henkel's Persil brand washing powder was first registered under the Madrid system in 1924.

While membership and use in **developing and transition countries** remained generally low, applications from China and the Republic of Korea shot up by 115 percent and 86 percent respectively, reflecting similar global trends to those recorded in the PCT. China became the eighth highest user.

Overall membership of the Madrid Union expanded from 74 to 77 countries, of which 45 members were bound by the Madrid Agreement and Protocol, 21 by the Protocol only, and 11 by the Agreement only. Geographical distribution remained weighted towards Europe, with work continuing to promote the system in under-represented regions, notably Latin America.

The push to expand the use of **electronic communications** between WIPO and members' trademark offices continued, producing time and cost savings. Approximately 20 percent of total applications in 2004 were communicated to the International Bureau electronically, and 32 Offices were receiving official notifications from the International Bureau by electronic means.

After canvassing subscribers' needs, WIPO launched a more powerful and cost-effective version of the **ROMARIN database**. Available both online and on DVD, the online version is updated daily. Significant cost savings were passed on to subscribers. The first trilingual *WIPO Gazette of International Marks* was published in May, and a weekly publication of the *Gazette* was introduced.

THE HAGUE SYSTEM (INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS)

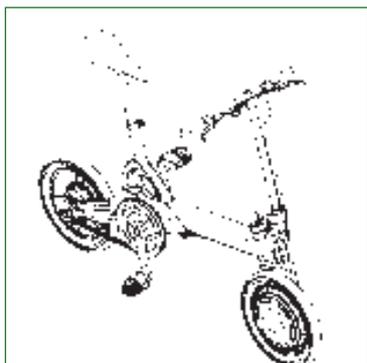
By 2004 year end, nearly 35,000 international registrations were in force under the Hague System. But although four more Contracting Parties joined the System, the number of new registrations filed fell by over 40 percent. Two thirds of the total registrations in 2004 were filed by companies in Switzerland and Germany, with users in France, Benelux and Italy making up the bulk of the remaining registrations.

Renewals rose slightly (3.7 percent), but the total number of designs contained in new registrations fell significantly, as did the number of recorded modifications of registrations. The decrease in operations in the Hague System mirrored decreases in the national trademark operations of most European countries over the past 18 months. This is largely attributable to the European Community Registered Design System, which came into operation in April 2003.

“Filing an international application enhances credibility and permits the creator to be more at peace.”

Jean-Paul Oyono, independent car designer, France/Cameroon.

The Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement came into operation in April 2004, marking a significant step forward. As well as increasing user-friendliness, the Geneva Act introduced improvements specifically designed to increase membership of the Hague System by making it more compatible with major, national registration systems, and by enabling the accession of intergovernmental organizations.



*International registration no. DM/056008
Sony's electric power assisted cycle design.*

Although Japan is not yet a member, Sony's European arm, Swiss-based Sony Overseas S.A., holds the third largest portfolio of industrial designs registered under the Hague system.

The total number of Contracting Parties in the Hague System rose from 36 to 40. Croatia, Egypt, Hungary and Namibia became party to the Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement; Turkey deposited its instrument of accession to this Act; Croatia and Niger joined the 1960 Act. European countries continue to make up over half of the membership of the Hague System.

WIPO staff engaged users and potential users at seminars and advisory missions in order to promote wider use of the Hague System and to encourage new accessions to the Geneva Act. Italy hosted an international conference in Venice in May 2004 on the importance of design protection for businesses competing in the global marketplace, and how to use the Hague System most effectively. In view of the implications for the Hague System of the European Community Design, WIPO participated actively in relevant events organized by the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM).

International Trademark and Industrial Design Classifications (Nice, Vienna and Locarno Agreements)

In respect of trademarks, two new Recommendations were published, relating to five new indications of goods and/or services not yet appearing in the alphabetical list of the Nice Classification. Work to revise the Nice Classification continued, with 141 of the proposed changes either approved or rejected by the Preparatory Working Group of the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union. The Working Group will consider the outstanding 240 proposals at their next session in 2005. In response to requests from industrial property offices, the International Bureau gave advice on the correct classification of indications of goods and/or services in some 145 reports.

The eighth edition of the Locarno Classification (industrial designs) entered into force on January 1, 2004. At the same time, the International Bureau published the new version of the NIVLO:CLASS CD-ROM, which incorporates this new edition together with the current editions of the Nice and Vienna Classifications.

LISBON SYSTEM (APPELLATIONS OF ORIGIN)

The Republic of Georgia became the 21st country to accede to the Lisbon Agreement, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea deposited its instrument of accession. Five international applications were received in 2004. The total number of internationally registered appellations of origin in force increased by two to 781. Work on the Lisbon Express database neared completion.

ARTICLE 6^{ter} (STATE EMBLEMS)

A new page on the WIPO website was published to provide information on WIPO's administration of the *Article 6^{ter}* arrangement. This includes a free online database, the *6^{ter} Express*, containing all the emblems which have been the subject of communications by the International Bureau under the terms of the Article. Nine new communications were requested in 2004, bringing the total number of notifications to 242 (half from states and half from Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs)), covering 1,260 individual signs.

The Article 6^{ter} database includes protected emblems from:



*The Austrian
Federal Province
of Tirol*

*Malta, Vertute
and Constantia*

*The Pacific
Community*

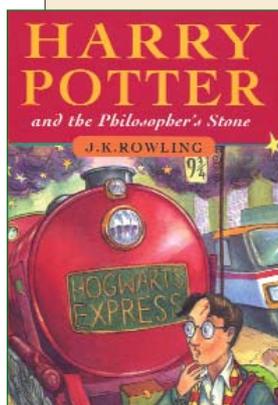
Singapore

ARBITRATION AND MEDIATION CENTER

The WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center is the only international institution specializing in the resolution of technology, entertainment and intellectual property disputes through mediation and arbitration. The Center's dispute resolution procedures and workshops are provided as a mostly fee-based public service, with related information material available free of charge.

A major growth area is the Center's Internet domain name dispute resolution service, administered primarily under the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP), which provides trademark owners with remedies against **cybersquatting**. In 2004, the number of UDRP cases filed increased by 6.6 percent to a total of 1,178 new cases from 50 countries.

Cybersquatting: celebrity cases



Courtesy: Bloomsbury Children's Books

Famous brands are the most obvious target of cybersquatters. Recent cases included *airfrancereservations.com*, *bancodebogota.net*, *caracastv.net*, *formula-1.net*, *microsoftcorporation.com*, *samsung.biz*, *tatainfo.com*, and *yahoomail.com*.

Celebrities continued to use the UDRP to defend their names, often based on unregistered common law trademark rights. In 2004 the Center received cases filed by famous authors (J.K. Rowling, Mario Vargas Llosa), singers (Eminem, Harry Belafonte, Pat Benatar, and Lloyd Banks), filmmakers and movie stars (Spike Lee, Robert Downey Jr.) and football players (Freddy Adu, Ronaldhino). The positive media attention generated by such celebrity cases contributed to raising public awareness of cybersquatting and to promoting the protection of intellectual property rights on the Internet.

The Center continued to assist administrators of **country code Top Level Domains** in establishing efficient procedures for the protection of intellectual property rights against abusive domain name registrations. In 2004 this included the administrators of *.ch* (Switzerland), *.fr* (France) and *.ir* (Islamic Republic of Iran). The Center has been appointed by 43 country code Top Level Domains as dispute resolution provider, and processed 66 such cases in 2004.

Mediation cases administered by the Center in 2004 included a patent infringement dispute between two international electronics manufacturers. (The identities of parties involved are kept confidential under the WIPO Rules.) A WIPO-appointed mediator with relevant legal and technical expertise helped the parties reach an understanding at a two-day meeting. Other cases related to disputes over patent, trademark and copyright licenses; an employment dispute involving patent attorneys; and, a financing contract relating to a cultural event.

The Center published practical Guides and ran workshops based on material developed by its staff. These workshops attracted IP specialists from 35 countries, including Argentina, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and the United Arab Emirates.

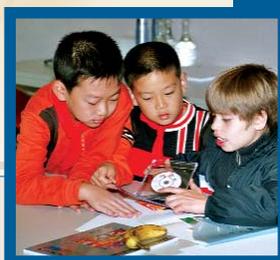
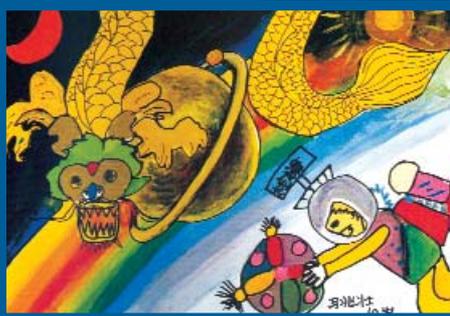
OUTREACH



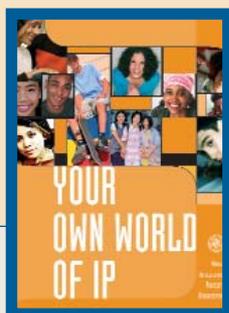
Dragons Dancing in Space

*Brother wears a spacesuit,
With a video camera in his hand.
Flying into space with a dancing dragon,
He celebrates the day of IP rights.*

by Ma ZhaoZhuang
10 years old



An exuberant display of paintings by children from Heilongjiang, China, brightened WIPO's walls in October, treating viewers to a child's-eye view of intellectual property and innovation. A group of the young artists met children from schools around Geneva, before putting in a guest appearance at the WIPO Assemblies.



Young people were also the target of a new WIPO publication. In a few short pages, "Your Own World of IP" brings to life copyright, patents, trademarks and designs to show young readers how IP is all around them and enriches their lives every day. The booklet has been translated and distributed to universities, national IP offices and various non-governmental organizations promoting IP awareness worldwide.

The growing importance of knowledge, innovation and creativity in today's world calls for extensive efforts to inform the public and stakeholders about the nature and value of intellectual property and the IP system. The Organization works closely with Member States and other organizations to spread a global message about the importance of intellectual property in achieving economic and cultural development. Throughout its activities, WIPO also serves as an international forum for inclusive discussion and debate of current issues relating to IP.

Developing countries continued to be a main focus of WIPO's activities to promote public understanding of IP. IP offices in many countries face the challenge of building IP awareness, respect and use with limited resources. Many relied on outreach and information materials produced by WIPO, whether to encourage SMEs in the use of trademark strategies to boost their market share, or to raise awareness in universities of the scope for commercializing patent-protected research results, or to teach young people about how copyright encourages creators to continue creating music, films, and books. WIPO responded to this demand in 2004 with a variety of new products in different media, targeted particularly at young people and businesses. A number of developing and least developed countries were able to obtain funding via WIPO's cooperation programs for the translation and printing of these materials in their local language. Contacts with the media throughout the world was expanded, as were discussions with an increasing number of groups and organizations interested in intellectual property and the work of WIPO.

WIPO briefed 73 visiting groups, including government officials, business people and students, on the history and function of the Organization. Eighteen art exhibitions at WIPO featured artists from Geneva and beyond and drew some 9,500 visitors.

World Intellectual Property Day



“Human creativity drives advances in science, business, technology, and the arts – in all human endeavor. Recognizing and developing this limitless resource, and exploiting it as an economic asset, is key to achieving prosperity in today’s world.”

Director General Kamil Idris, in his World Intellectual Property Day message.

Some 60 Member States organized awareness-ranging activities to mark the fourth World IP Day on April 26, 2004. Three 30-second television spots created for the event were aired on CNN, BBC, and numerous national television networks throughout the year.

REACHING OUT TO BUSINESS

WIPO's work in assisting users – and potential users – of the IP system to reap the fullest benefit from their IP assets continued to advance in a sector that contributes significantly to the growth of national economies – that of small and medium size enterprises (SMEs).



Sinai Hakki Bey (Mr. IP) featured in a public awareness campaign by the Turkish Patent Institute. Public outreach is a priority for WIPO and Member States.

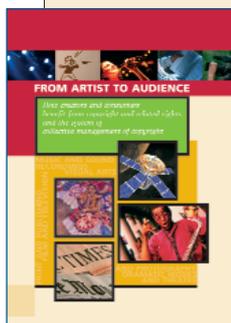
This key part of the business sector was able to take advantage of extensive new information material produced by WIPO for SMEs. In addition to the *IP and Business* articles, published in the bi-monthly WIPO Magazine since 2002, a wide variety of reference materials and case studies explaining practical IP issues from a business perspective were posted on WIPO's webpages geared specifically for SMEs (www.wipo.int/sme).

Cooperation with a wide range of external partners was significantly strengthened during the year to support translations and/or national customizations of the first two short guides in the "Intellectual Property for Business" series, "Making a Mark" on trademarks and "Looking Good" on industrial designs. The European Commission funded projects to enable nine Eastern European countries to translate or customize the two SME guides, while the Republic of Korea's Funds-In-Trust program at WIPO financed the customization of the two guides in Kenya, Tanzania, Egypt, Malaysia and Argentina. In addition, in partnership with a range of national partners worldwide, the translation or national customization of the short guides has been taken up by some 50 countries worldwide.

WORKING WITH PARTNERS

A key part of outreach involves working with partners in Member States, in other organizations, and in civil society. WIPO carried out extensive activities with contacts ranging from other UN and intergovernmental organizations to non-governmental organizations to business groups. The increasing role of IP in rapidly evolving areas – such as the Internet, e-commerce, genetic resources, and the life sciences – required close cooperation with numerous partners and stakeholder groups.

From Artist to Audience



WIPO expanded its cooperation with stakeholder organizations in promoting a broader understanding of how the IP system works. "From Artist to Audience", created in cooperation with the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC) and the International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations (IFRRO) explains, in simple language, how both creators and consumers benefit from copyright and related rights and the system of collective management of copyright. The booklet uses specific examples from the world of music, film and television, publishing, the visual arts, and theater to show how the IP system helps disseminate works, compensate creators, and enrich the lives of audiences everywhere.

In its work with the World Health Organization (WHO), WIPO provided extensive advice on IP issues to the WHO Commission on Intellectual Property Innovation and Public Health (CIPIH), established to explore the links between IP rights, innovation and public health. WIPO provided information to the Commission on how IP rights can provide incentives for the development of new products for diseases that disproportionately affect poor regions.

WIPO worked with the World Trade Organization (WTO) to host national seminars on trade-related aspects of IP in Djibouti, Chad and Niger, as well as a regional seminar in the Republic of Moldova. The two organizations co-sponsored a successful Colloquium for Teachers of Intellectual Property Law, which was to be repeated in 2005.

WIPO continued its cooperation with the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) in preparatory work for the Tunis phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), to be held in November 2005.

WIPO's coordination offices in New York, Washington and Brussels provided close contact with relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as a broad variety of stakeholder groups vital to WIPO's work. In addition to providing a WIPO presence at key meetings of these organizations, the offices carried out a broad range of activities aimed at raising awareness and promoting a broader understanding of the IP system and WIPO's services and activities.

Cooperation on key issues: genetic resources and food security



In partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), WIPO launched a study on the role of IP rights in the sharing of benefits arising from the use of biological resources and associated traditional knowledge. The study was prepared by Professor Anil Gupta, founder of the Honeybee Network which groups more than 1,500 grassroots organizations concerned with traditional knowledge in India. The study weighs positive and negative lessons from case studies in Mali, Nigeria and India. This study contributed to the wider dialogue between WIPO and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 2004.

In the area of food security, WIPO collaborated with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to study the role of the IP system in improving crops crucial to developing countries. At the invitation of the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA), WIPO prepared a report on the assessment of patent data relevant to the availability and use of certain plant genetic material in crop development.

INNOVATION PROMOTION

WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Swiss government, two specialized workshops during 2004 on the management of IP rights and innovation support services. The first addressed representatives of the academic and R&D communities from 15 African countries. The second attracted participants from Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America. The EU CARDS program, implemented by the European Patent Organization (EPO), financed participants from southern European countries.

The WIPO University Initiative continued to promote IP awareness among students and academic staff worldwide. By year-end, 37 universities in 34 developing countries had established IP information offices.

WIPO Awards for Outstanding Inventors were bestowed in national and international competitions or fairs to 56 inventors from 31 countries – of which 17 were developing. Eight WIPO Trophies for Innovative Enterprises were awarded to enterprises in six countries of which half were developing. Authors and creators from ten countries were presented with 14 WIPO Creativity Awards, in recognition of their achievements in various categories of art such as music, literature, poetry, cinema and industrial design.



Mazam Sabooni Asre Hazer from Iran won a WIPO invention award for her cotton-based, fire-resistant insulating material.

BUDGET, RESOURCES AND EXPENDITURES

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN 2004

WIPO's financial results for 2004 consisted of the following main items (these provisional figures, have not yet been audited).

INCOME	(thousands of Swiss francs)
Contributions from Member States	17,209
Fees from the global protection services:	
PCT	193,956
Madrid	27,172
Hague	2,593
Subtotal	223,721
Publications	2,240
Interest	4,278
Other revenues	3,125
Subtotal	9,643
Total	250,573
EXPENDITURE	
Staff	178,523
Other	72,744
Total	251,267

Early in 2004, it became apparent that the Organization's income was unlikely to grow to the extent projected and budgeted for in the 2004-2005 Program and Budget. The Secretariat took action aimed at bringing expenditures in line with revised levels of income and at containing any potential deficit to the greatest extent possible. Expenditures were cut by 18 percent. This was achieved by a major review in a number of areas, among them rental, travel and communication costs, as well as by the postponement of a construction project and the identification of alternative technical and financial solutions in that project.

After four biennia of deficit budgets, the resulting Proposed Program and Budget for 2006-2007 achieves budgetary balance – no deficit, no surplus – without the need to increase fees. This has also been achieved through greater efficiency and improved cost-effectiveness in program delivery.

Reducing Personnel Costs

Since the end of 2002, the level of recruitment has been reduced sharply: 24 people were recruited in 2004, compared with 180 in 2002. The overall WIPO headcount, which peaked in June 2003 at 1,417, decreased to 1,317 by the end of 2004. In view of the greatly reduced recruitment, the emphasis has been on the redeployment of human resources to meet internal demand.

The slowdown in recruitment was also reflected in the overall number of Competitions, which numbered 14 in 2004 as compared with 110 in 2002. In 2004, eight Professional staff members were recruited under the direct recruitment scheme and four Junior Professional Officers were appointed. Recruitment of temporary personnel was reduced to a minimum.

RESOURCES AND EXPENDITURES

About 89 percent of WIPO's total income in 2004 came from fees paid by private sector users of the Organization's global protection services and arbitration and mediation services. Some 7 percent came from contributions paid by Member States' governments. The remaining 4 percent came mainly from the sale of WIPO publications, rental income and interest earnings.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions by Member States are based on a system of contribution classes. There are 14 such classes, each with a set amount of contribution for the biennium concerned. A state freely chooses the class (and therefore the amount of contributions it pays) for itself, with three classes reserved for some developing countries. The rights and obligations of each state are the same, irrespective of its contribution class. The yearly contributions in 2004 for each class ranged from the lowest amount of about 1,400 Swiss francs to the highest amount of some 1.1 million Swiss francs.

MEMBERS AND NEW ACCESSIONS

The number of countries acceding to WIPO-administered treaties in 2004 reflected the growing recognition of the importance of IP rights in an era in which economic growth is driven by intellectual resources. 56 instruments of accession to – or ratification of – WIPO-administered treaties were deposited with WIPO Director General Kamil Idris, in 2004, compared to 52 in 2003.

Last year also marked a significant development in the membership of the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (“Madrid Protocol”) with the deposit by the Council of the European Union, on July 1, of the instrument of accession of the European Community to that treaty.

The following figures show the new accessions to the treaties. (The second figure in brackets being the total number of states party to the corresponding treaty by the end of 2004).

- III Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property: **2** (168)
- III Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works: **5** (157)
- III Patent Cooperation Treaty: **1** (124)
- III Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks: **2** (56)
- III Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks: **4** (66)
- III Trademark Law Treaty: **3** (33)
- III Patent Law Treaty: **2** (9)
- III Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks: **2** (74)
- III Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs: **1** (44)
- III Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification: **1** (55)
- III Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks: **1** (20)
- III WIPO Copyright Treaty: **6** (50)
- III WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty: **6** (48)
- III Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure: **2** (60)
- III Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration: **2** (22)
- III Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of source on Goods: **1** (34)
- III Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol: **2** (43)
- III Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations: **3** (79)
- III Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms: **1** (73)
- III Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (Hague Act 1960): **2** (31)
- III Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement: **5** (16)

MEMBER STATES

One hundred and eighty-two States were party to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization on March 31, 2005.

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan

Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi

Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comores, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic

Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia

Fiji, Finland, France

Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana

Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary

Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy

Jamaica, Japan, Jordan

Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan

Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg

Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar

Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway

Oman

Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal

Qatar

Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda

Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic

Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan

Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan

Venezuela, Viet Nam

Yemen

Zambia, Zimbabwe (182)



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