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**Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO**

**Sixty‑Third Series of Meetings**

**Geneva, July 14 to 22, 2022**

ACCESSIONS TO TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO AND CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM STATUS

*Information document prepared by the Secretariat*

1. The present document sets out the membership of treaties administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) that have been updated, either through the adoption of a new act or instrument[[1]](#footnote-2) (which requires accession), or through an amendment[[2]](#footnote-3) (which requires acceptance), as described in Parts I and II of this document, respectively*.*
2. The Contracting Parties concerned are respectfully invited to consider updating their membership, as applicable.

## I. Membership of certain TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO

### *A. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (1883)*

1. The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (the Paris Convention) was revised several times since its conclusion in 1883. It was revised at Brussels (1900),

Washington (1911), The Hague (1925), London (1934), Lisbon (1958) and Stockholm (1967), and amended in 1979.

1. For historical reasons, the Stockholm revision gave Contracting Parties the opportunity either to accept only one part of the revision (Articles 1 to 12, which constitute the substantive provisions, or Articles 13 to 30, which constitute the final and administrative provisions), or to accept one part earlier than the other.
2. Some Member States that have excluded the substantive provisions from their acceptance of the Stockholm Act, are still, to date, bound by the substantive provisions of an earlier Act, which do not reflect the most up-to-date thinking on matters covered by the Convention. The Member States concerned are Argentina, Bahamas, Lebanon, Malta, Philippines, Sri Lanka, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.
3. Some other Member States, namely the Dominican Republic and Nigeria, have never acceded to the Stockholm Act, but remain parties to an earlier Act. They are therefore not members of the Assembly of the Paris Union, and thus are not able to participate in the decision-making organ of the Union.
4. The Member States concerned are respectfully invited to consider accession to the latest Act of the Paris Convention or to accept all provisions thereof, as applicable. The Secretariat has on previous occasions, including by *note verbale* addressed to the concerned Member States, confirmed its availability to provide information and assistance in relation thereto.

### *B. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (1886)*

1. The Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (the Berne Convention) was revised several times since its conclusion in 1886. It was completed at Paris (1896), revised at Berlin (1908), completed at Berne (1914), revised at Rome (1928), at Brussels (1948), at Stockholm (1967) and at Paris (1971), and amended in 1979.
2. For historical reasons, the Stockholm and Paris revisions of the Convention also gave Contracting Parties the opportunity to accept only one part of the revision, namely to accept only the final and administrative provisions (Articles 22 to 38). There are still, to date, some States bound by the administrative provisions of the Paris Act only (and in some cases of the Stockholm Act) and not the substantive provisions thereof. The States concerned are Bahamas, Chad, Fiji, Malta, Pakistan, South Africa and Zimbabwe.
3. Some Member States on the other hand, not being members of either the Stockholm or Paris Acts, are not members of the Assembly of the Berne Union and therefore are not able to participate in the decision-making organ of the Union. Lebanon and Madagascar fall under this category. The same offer for information and assistance, as mentioned above, has been provided to the concerned Member States.
4. The countries concerned are respectfully invited to accede to, or ratify the latest Act of the Berne Convention or to accept all provisions thereof, as applicable.

### *C. Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for thePurposes of the Registration of Marks (1957)*

1. The Nice Agreement was revised twice after its adoption in 1957, namely at Stockholm (1967) and at Geneva (1977). Some Member States remain bound by the Stockholm Act, namely Algeria and Morocco, and two States by the original Nice Agreement, namely Lebanon and Tunisia (which are therefore not members of the Assembly). These States are respectfully invited to consider acceding to, or ratifying the Geneva Act of the Nice Agreement, and the Secretariat is available for any assistance that may be necessary.

### *D*. *Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their InternationalRegistration (1958)*

1. The Lisbon Agreement, adopted in 1958, was revised in Stockholm in 1967, and amended

in 1979. The same invitation as applies to the other treaties is extended to Haiti, which is not bound by the Stockholm Act of the Lisbon Agreement and, therefore, is not a member of the Lisbon Assembly.

## II. Constitutional Reform

1. At the request of the Program and Budget Committee (PBC) in the framework of the discussion on governance issues, the Secretariat made a presentation on the constitutional reform process at the twenty-sixth session of the PBC, held from July 10 to 14, 2017 (see document WO/PBC/26/8).
2. Following that presentation and at the request of the PBC, the Secretariat reported back to the twenty-eighth and thirtieth sessions of the PBC on the status of the implementation of the 1999 and 2003 amendments (see documents WO/PBC/28/12 and WO/PBC/30/13 Rev., respectively).
3. It is recalled that the 1999 amendment to the WIPO Convention would limit the number of mandates of the Director General to two fixed terms of six-years each. The 2003 amendments to the WIPO Convention and to other WIPO-administered treaties would: (i)  abolish the WIPO Conference; (ii)  formalize the unitary contribution system and the changes in contribution classes that have been practiced since 1994; and (iii)  establish annual (rather than biennial) ordinary sessions of the WIPO General Assembly and of the other Assemblies of the Unions administered by WIPO.
4. None of these amendments has entered into force because the Director General has not yet received the requisite number of notifications of acceptance of the amendments from WIPO Member States. As a result, there is a gap between WIPO’s operations and its constitutional framework.
5. To date, the Director General has received 56 notifications of acceptance out of the 129 needed for the 1999 amendment, and 23 out of the 135 required notifications for the 2003 amendments. See WIPO Publication 423, attached as an Annex to this document.
6. Member States are respectfully invited to transmit their instruments of acceptance of the amendments to the relevant WIPO-administered treaties. By doing so, Member States would close the gap and complete a process of rationalizing the Organization’s governance structure.

[Annex follows]

1. The relevant treaties are the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, and the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration as concerns its Stockholm Act of 1967. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. See Part II on constitutional reform. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)