



WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

UNITED INTERNATIONAL BUREAUX FOR THE PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

GENEVA

BIRPI

ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES OF WIPO AND OF THE UNIONS ADMINISTERED BY WIPO AND BIRPI

First Series of Meetings Geneva, September 21 to 29, 1970

CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER THE PARIS CONVENTION

Report by the Director of BIRPI

SUMMARY

This document shows each member country of the Paris Union the approximate amount of its yearly contribution for the years 1971 and beyond, on the basis of the proposed draft program and budget (see document AB/I/7).

1. It results from the document containing the draft program and budget for the years 1971 to 1973 that the proposed amounts of the contributions of the countries of the Paris Union are as follows:

for 1971: 2,000,000 Swiss francs for 1972: 2,200,000 Swiss francs for 1973: 2,400,000 Swiss francs

- 2. The share of each member country depends on the class it has chosen, as well as on the number and class of each of the other member countries. Since the latter factors are subject to variation, it may be that the share of each member country will, in fact, be different from the amounts indicated below. However, the variations, if any, will in all probability be small, since the number of member countries and the class chosen by each is not expected to change considerably.
- 3. According to the present situation, the contribution per country and per year would thus be as follows (in thousands of Swiss francs):

1971	1972	1973
2,000	2,200	2,400
77	85	93
62	68	75
46	51	55
31	34	38
15	16	18
9	10	11
3	3	4
	2,000 77 62 46 31 15 9	2,000 2,200 77 85 62 68 46 51 31 34 15 16 9 10

- 4. The amounts concerning Classes I to VI were communicated through diplomatic channels by the Swiss Government, as Supervisory Authority of BIRPI, to each of the member countries of the Berne Union in November 1969. At the time of writing this report, no country belongs to Class VII.
- 5. It is recalled that, at the date of this report, the member countries of the Paris Union belong to the following classes:
- Class I: France, Germany (Federal Republic), Italy, Soviet Union, United Kingdom, United States of America (6 countries, each contributing approximately 3.8% of the total contributions).
- Class II: Canada, Japan (2 countries, each contributing approximately 3.1% of the total contributions).
- Class III: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda (10 countries, each contributing approximately 2.3% of the total contributions).

Class IV: Algeria, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Rumania, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia (16 countries, each contributing approximately 1.5% of the total contributions).

Class V: Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Israel, New Zealand (5 countries, each contributing approximately 0.8% of the total contributions).

Class VI: Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Haiti, Holy See, Iceland, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Mauritania, Monaco, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Rhodesia, San Marino, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Viet-Nam, Zambia (39 countries, each contributing approximately 0.45% or, rounded up, 0.5% of the total contributions).

Class VII: As already indicated, this class, established by the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention, has so far not been chosen by any member country.

- 6. As far as countries members of the Assembly of the Paris Union are concerned, the decision on the amount of the total contributions is part of the decision on the budget (see Stockholm Act, Articles 13(2)(a)(vi) and 16). As far as the other member countries of the Paris Union are concerned, a unanimous decision by them on the ceiling of the contributions is required (see Lisbon Act, Article 14(5)(b)).
 - of the Paris Union, meeting as a Conference of Plenipotentiaries, and consisting of countries of the Paris Union which are not members of the Assembly of the Paris Union, is invited to make a decision endorsing the suggested amounts on the understanding that—as in the case of countries which are members of the Assembly (see Stockholm Act, Article 16(4)(b))—the 1973 ceiling will apply also for the years after 1973 until a new decision is made.

