

Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO

Sixty-Second Series of Meetings Geneva, October 4 to 8, 2021

ADMISSION OF OBSERVERS

Document prepared by the Secretariat

1. The observers admitted to attend the Sixty-Second series of meetings of the Assemblies of the Member States of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and of the Unions administered by WIPO (the Assemblies) are listed in document A/62/INF/1 Rev.
2. Once an observer is admitted to attend the meetings of the Assemblies, it is also invited to attend, in the same capacity, meetings of committees, working groups, or other bodies subsidiary to the Assemblies, if their subject matter seems to be of direct interest to that observer.
3. Decisions concerning the admission of observers to the meetings of the Assemblies were last taken at the Sixty-First series of meetings of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO, from September 21 to September 25, 2020 (document A/61/10, paragraph 33).
4. Since then, the Director General has received requests, with the requisite information, from each of the following entities for admission to attend the meetings of the Assemblies as an observer:

INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS)

- (i) Cumulus, The International Association of Universities and Colleges of Art, Design and Media (CUMULUS);
- (ii) Latin American Audiovisual Authors Societies Federation (FESAAL);
- (iii) *Union des Fabricants pour la Protection Internationale de la Propriété Intellectuelle* (UNIFAB);
- (iv) Wikimedia Foundation (WMF); and
- (v) World Federation of the Sporting Goods Industry (WFSGI).

NATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS¹ (NGOS)

- (i) Brazilian Intellectual Property Association (ABPI);
- (ii) Denver Museum of Nature & Science (DMNS);
- (iii) Korea Intellectual Property Association (KINPA);
- (iv) Korea Intellectual Property Strategy Agency (KISTA);
- (v) *Ordre Suprême des Ancêtres* (OSA); and
- (vi) *Société des Auteurs dans les Arts Graphiques et Plastiques* (ADAGP).

5. A brief description of each of the entities mentioned above – its objectives, structure and membership – appears in the Annexes to this document.

6. The Assemblies of WIPO, each as far as it is concerned, are invited to take a decision on the requests for admission, as observers, from the entities appearing in paragraph 4 of document A/62/3 Rev.

[Annexes follow]

¹ For the principles applicable in extending invitations to national NGOs, as observers, adopted by the Assemblies at their Thirty-Seventh series of meetings, from September 23 to October 1, 2002, see document A/37/14, paragraph 316.

PARTICULARS CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
(NGOS) (ON THE BASIS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE ORGANIZATIONS)

Cumulus, The International Association of Universities and Colleges of Art, Design and Media
(CUMULUS)

Headquarters: CUMULUS was established in 2001 and has its headquarters in Helsinki, Finland.

Objectives: CUMULUS represents institutions of higher education in the fields of art, design, as well as media, and is an academic forum for partnership regarding education and research. It assists universities and colleges in meeting new and rapidly changing challenges and supports the transfer of knowledge and best practices as well as policy making concerning higher education in art and design at a regional, national and international level. CUMULUS sees intellectual property as a crucial factor in its working area and supports securing of intellectual property rights of its members' academics and students.

Structure: The bodies of CUMULUS are the General Assembly, which is the highest authority of the organization, the Executive Board, the Presidency, the Secretariat, and the International Advisors. The Executive Board appoints two Vice-Presidents and a Treasurer from among its members, who form, together with the President, the Presidency of CUMULUS.

Membership: The total membership of CUMULUS consists of 340 juridical persons.

Latin American Audiovisual Authors Societies Federation (FESAAL)

Headquarters: FESAAL was established in 2018 and has its headquarters in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Objectives: FESAAL advocates the recognition of authors' rights to an equitable remuneration in proportion to the use of their work. In that context, FESAAL supports the creation of collective management societies for authors of audiovisual works from the Latin American region and assists these societies in enforcement matters. FESAAL also encourages authors to enforce their own rights through laws and regulations that protect them, and provides the local collective management organizations with the necessary technical and economic support for their activities.

Structure: The main governing body of FESAAL is the General Assembly, which appoints the Executive Committee, consisting of a General Secretary, a Screenwriters' representative and a Directors' representative. FESAAL's Technical and Legal Committee consists of 12 members.

Membership: FESAAL's membership is composed of 13 juridical persons.

Union des Fabricants pour la Protection Internationale de la Propriété Intellectuelle (UNIFAB)

Headquarters: UNIFAB was established in 1872 and has its headquarters in Paris, France.

Objectives: UNIFAB promotes intellectual property, as well as the fight against counterfeits, and aims at the improvement of corresponding protection systems. To that end, UNIFAB engages with relevant stakeholders on a national, regional and international level, publishes general information on intellectual property and raises the public awareness for the problem of counterfeiting, particularly through the “Museum of Counterfeiting” founded by the organization in 1951. UNIFAB also cooperates widely with the public sector, for example, by organizing trainings in the field of anti-counterfeiting, and is a founding member of the “Global Anti-Counterfeiting Group”.

Structure: The governing bodies of UNIFAB are the General Assembly and the Board of Directors, which consists of up to 12 Administrators, as well as a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary General, a Secretary and a Treasurer. The Advisory Committee, created by the Board of Directors and approved by the General Assembly, currently consists of 26 members.

Membership: UNIFAB’s membership is composed of more than 200 juridical persons.

Wikimedia Foundation (WMF)

Headquarters: WMF was established in 2003 and has its headquarters in San Francisco, California, United States of America.

Objectives: The mission of WMF is to empower and engage people around the world to collect and develop educational content under a free license or in the public domain, and to disseminate it effectively and globally. WMF provides the infrastructure and an organizational framework for the support and development of multilingual websites (“projects”) that host user-generated knowledge in coordination with a network of individual volunteers and independent movement organizations. WMF will make and keep useful information from its projects available on the Internet free of charge, in perpetuity.

Structure: WMF’s governing body, the Board of Trustees, consists, currently, of 10 persons. It elects, from among the Trustees, the following officers: Chair, Vice-Chair, and any Board Committee Chairs. It also appoints the following non-Trustee officer positions: an Executive Director, Secretary, Treasurer, and such other officers as the Board may appoint.

Membership: WMF does not have member organizations but 124 user groups, 39 geographic chapters, and two thematic organizations with which it is affiliated. Chapters are independent organizations founded by Wikimedia community members to support and promote the Wikimedia projects in a particular region, whereas thematic organizations are organized based on a particular subject matter. User groups are open-membership groups with less formal formation requirements that can be either geographic or subject-matter based. All affiliates are eligible to receive grants from WMF, apply to use WMF’s trademarks, and to take part in conferences, strategy discussions, and community-building activities. However, these affiliates operate wholly independently of the WMF and each group is able to choose their own affiliate name.

World Federation of the Sporting Goods Industry (WFSGI)

Headquarters: WFSGI was established in 1978 and has its headquarters in Bern, Switzerland.

Objectives: WFSGI represents the interest of the sporting goods industry globally. One of WFSGI's prime objectives is to promote and facilitate free and fair worldwide trade and the exchange of sporting goods manufactured and/or sold by its members. WFSGI also fosters and encourages the development, compilation and enforcement of international industry best practice and other standards, principles and methods with the objective of improving the quality of sporting goods products, and of manufacturing, marketing and distribution processes, including issues relating to the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights.

Structure: The bodies of WFSGI are the General Assembly, as the organization's principle authority, the Assembly of the National and Regional Organizations, the Board, consisting of a maximum of 31 Directors, the Executive Committee, the President/CEO and the Auditors.

Membership: WFSGI's membership is composed of more than 300 juridical persons.

[Annex II follows]

PARTICULARS CONCERNING NATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs) (ON THE BASIS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE SAID ORGANIZATIONS)

Brazilian Intellectual Property Association (ABPI)

Headquarters: ABPI was established in 1963 and has its headquarters in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Objectives: The objective of ABPI is to study all areas of intellectual property and to promote its use in various sectors of society. ABPI aims at improving the legislation and jurisprudence in intellectual property law by, *inter alia*, organizing conferences, seminars and exhibitions on intellectual property to discuss its further development. To support this cause, ABPI also publishes journals on intellectual property matters and is actively involved in providing technical studies for the Brazilian authorities, e.g., with regard to the adoption of intellectual property legislation.

Structure: The main body of ABPI is the General Assembly. It elects the members of the Board of Directors and of the Council. The Board of Directors is composed of the President, the immediate Former President, two Vice-Presidents, a Reporter General, a Secretary Director, a Treasurer, an Editor, a General Counsel and one representative of each Sectional Representation. The Council consists of the former presidents of the Board of Directors, of honorary members appointed by the General Assembly, and of up to 30 elected members. A permanent Nominating Committee comprises all the past presidents of ABPI as well as five members of the Council, elected for two years.

Membership: ABPI's membership is composed of approximately 800 juridical and natural persons.

Denver Museum of Nature & Science (DMNS)

Headquarters: DMNS was established in 1900 and has its headquarters in Denver, Colorado, United States of America.

Objectives: DMNS's mission is to act as a catalyst and ignite the community's passion for nature and science by maintaining a museum of natural history and science, as well as conducting related activities. DMNS's collection consists of over 4.2 million items and represents various fields, such as Anthropology, Space Science and Films. In the context of its anthropology department, DMNS is interested, *inter alia*, in alternative dispute resolution as well as traditional knowledge, cultural expression and genetic resources. A robust framework of permissions and licenses has been put in place to allow for the access to the collections by researchers from around the world.

Structure: DMNS is governed by a Board of Trustees, consisting of 29 persons, elected from among those nominated by a Nominating Committee at an annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees appoints the officers of the organization, including DMNS's President, as well as one or more Vice Presidents, and has final responsibility in all matters of policy for DMNS.

Membership: DMNS is not a membership-based organization.

Korea Intellectual Property Association (KINPA)

Headquarters: KINPA was established in 2008 and has its headquarters in Seoul, Republic of Korea.

Objectives: KINPA's purpose is to promote utilization and improvement of intellectual property institutions, thereby contributing to the progress of the management activities of its members and the Korean industry as such. KINPA engages, *inter alia*, in research and studies on latest IP issues, proposes intellectual property policies to Korean government institutions and strengthens the management of intellectual property assets through information sharing among its members.

Structure: The supreme governing body of KINPA is its General Assembly, comprised of the corporate members of the organization. KINPA's Board of Directors supervises the activities of KINPA and consists of a President, three Vice-Presidents, 13 additional Directors and one Auditor. KINPA maintains several Committees working in various intellectual property-related fields, such as patents, trademarks, software, or licensing.

Membership: KINPA's total membership consists of 217 juridical persons.

Korea Intellectual Property Strategy Agency (KISTA)

Headquarters: KISTA was established in 2013 and has its headquarters in Seoul, Republic of Korea.

Objectives: KISTA's purpose is to contribute to the enhancement of Korea's competitiveness in terms of national intellectual property and development. It provides systematic support regarding advanced knowledge economy strategies for research and development (R&D) in both the public and private sectors and aims at maximizing R&D outcomes through intellectual property-linked projects. KISTA engages, *inter alia*, in the following activities: providing intellectual property-based R&D, conducting intellectual property consulting services for the government, and using big data analysis with regards to patents to explore possibilities for future growth.

Structure: KISTA is governed by a Board of Directors, consisting of up to 15 Directors, including one President. The President is the executive director of KISTA, selected from among the candidates nominated by the Officer Recommendation Committee, and appointed by the Korean Intellectual Property Office Commissioner.

Membership: KISTA is not a membership-based organization.

Ordre Suprême des Ancêtres (OSA)

Headquarters: OSA was established in 2000 and has its headquarters at Ouidah, Benin.

Objectives: OSA is a fraternal organization promoting and defending the interests of the members of the worldwide community of Vodun. Its objective is, *inter alia*, to contribute to the reconstruction, census, fixation, documentation, preservation, promotion and dissemination of ancestral African wisdom. In doing so, it relies on oral traditions and customs, as well as cultural and religious events of traditional chiefdoms, but also of ministries of worship of different obediences to endogenous religions. OSA considers the following to be constituent elements of ancestral African wisdom: certain specific elements that include the history of peoples, chiefdoms and tribes; literary, musical and artistic culture; folklore, customs and popular arts;

traditional local products; ostentatious signs, objects and products; pharmacopoeia; traditional naturopathy and herbalism.

Structure: OSA is governed by an Executive Bureau, composed of seven members, who manage the organization. They are elected by the General Assembly, which serves as OSA's decision-making body. OSA's Chancellor and Secretary General deal with everyday organizational matters. The *Chef Suprême* is the spiritual leader of OSA and has a ceremonial function only.

Membership: OSA has a total of 35,192 members, who either belong to one of the eight OSA lodges (202 members), or one of two Chiefdoms (34,010 members), or to the Ministry of Traditional Worship, Houxwé (980 members).

Société des Auteurs dans les Arts Graphiques et Plastiques (ADAGP)

Headquarters: ADAGP was established in 1953 and has its headquarters in Paris, France.

Objectives: ADAGP is the French royalty collecting and distribution society in the field of graphics and visual arts. It represents authors from diverse fields such as painting, photography, architecture or street art. The organization manages all relevant intellectual property rights held by its members, for example the resale right, reproduction right, or right of public communication, for all modes of use. In that context, ADAGP also defends the rights of its members against all third parties and financially supports projects to promote artists and their works.

Structure: The main governing body of ADAGP is the General Assembly, which appoints the members of the Board of Directors. The latter consists of four to 16 members from one of the three categories of partners (artists, beneficiaries, assignees), with the artists being in the majority. The Board of Directors elects from its members a Chair and two Vice-Chairs, who constitute ADAP's Bureau. A Supervisory Committee oversees the activity of the Board of Directors and the General Manager.

Membership: ADAGP's membership consists of approximately 14,500 direct members.

[End of Annex II and of document]