

**International  
Labour  
Organization**

**ILO – Geneva**

**United Nations  
Educational, Scientific  
and Cultural Organization**

**UNESCO – Paris**

**World Intellectual  
Property  
Organization**

**WIPO – Geneva**

**ILO/UNESCO/WIPO/ICR.18/7**  
**ORIGINAL:** English  
**Date:** 28 June 2001

**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF  
PERFORMERS, PRODUCERS OF PHONOGRAMS AND  
BROADCASTING ORGANIZATIONS  
(ROME CONVENTION, 1961)**

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE**

**EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY SESSION**

**(Geneva, 27-28 June 2001)**

**REPORT ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE**

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## Report

### I. Introduction

1. The Intergovernmental Committee of the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (Rome Convention), hereinafter referred to as “the Committee”, convened in accordance with Article 32(6) of the Convention and Rule 10 of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee, held its 18th Ordinary Session at the International Labour Office (ILO) in Geneva from 27 to 28 June 2001.
2. The following ten Member States of the Committee were represented: Burkina Faso, Colombia, France, Germany, Greece, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Eight States party to the Convention, but not members of the Committee, namely Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Finland, Hungary, Latvia and Slovakia, and 14 States not party to the Convention, Côte d’Ivoire, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Madagascar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey and the United States were represented as observers.
3. A representative of one intergovernmental organization, the European Commission, and representatives of the following five international non-governmental organizations attended in an observer capacity: the Association of European Performers’ Organizations (AEPO), the International Federation of Actors (FIA), the International Federation of Musicians (FIM), the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI) and the International Federation of Film Producers’ Associations (FIAPF).
4. The *list of participants* is attached as an annex to this report.

### II. Opening of the session

5. The Chairperson of the Committee chaired the opening session. On behalf of Mr. Juan Somavia, Director-General of the International Labour Office, the Executive Director of the Social Dialogue Sector, Ms. Sally P. Paxton, welcomed the participants.

### III. Election of the Chairperson and two Vice-Chairpersons

6. Following a proposal made by the delegation of *Japan*, Ms. Assetou Touré (Burkina Faso) was elected unanimously as Chairperson, and Mr. Henry Olsson (Sweden) and Mr. Wojciech Dziomdziora (Poland) were unanimously elected as Vice-Chairpersons of the Committee by acclamation.

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#### **IV. Adoption of the agenda**

7. The provisional agenda (document ILO/UNESCO/WIPO/ICR.18/1 Prov.) was unanimously adopted by the Committee.

#### **V. Information on the state of adherence to the Rome Convention**

(document ILO/UNESCO/WIPO/ICR.18/2)

8. The Secretariat informed the Committee that since the 17th Session, the following States had adhered to the *Rome Convention*: Albania, Belgium, Croatia, Dominica, Estonia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania and Nicaragua. Yugoslavia had also succeeded to the former Yugoslavia's adherence to the Convention, thus the total number of States party to the Convention was 68.
9. The Committee took note of this information.

#### **VI. Information on States not party to the Rome Convention but party to the international copyright conventions referred to in Article 24 of the Rome Convention**

(document ILO/UNESCO/WIPO/ICR.18/3)

10. The Secretariat informed the Committee that since the 17th Session, the following States had ratified or adhered to the *Berne Convention*: Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belize, Nicaragua, Qatar, Sudan, Tajikistan and Tonga. The total number of States party to the Convention was 148.
11. As regards the *Universal Copyright Convention* (1952), the total number of States party remained at 98, while the *Universal Copyright Convention* (1971) had obtained a further ratification from Liechtenstein, bringing the number of States party to 62.
12. The Committee took note of this information.

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**VII. Information on membership of the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms (Phonograms Convention), of the Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (Satellites Convention) and of the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT)**

(document ILO/UNESCO/WIPO/ICR.18/4)

13. The Secretariat informed the Committee that, since the 17th Session, Croatia, Estonia, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, Nicaragua, Saint Lucia and Ukraine had ratified or adhered to the *Phonograms Convention* (Kazakhstan had done so since document ICR.18/4 was prepared). The total number of States party to the Convention was therefore 66.
14. As regards the *Satellites Convention*, Jamaica had adhered to the Convention, bringing the total number of States to 24.
15. As regards the *WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty* (WPPT), the following States had ratified or adhered to it since the 17th Session: Albania, Argentina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Ecuador, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico and Paraguay (Bulgaria and Chile had done so since document ICR.18/4 had been prepared). The total number of ratifications or accessions to the WPPT had reached 23, and it would enter into force after 30 instruments of ratification or accession had been deposited with the Director-General of WIPO.
16. The delegation of *Albania* informed the Committee that his country had lodged its instrument of accession to the Phonograms Convention with the United Nations on 26 March 2001, and it had just come into force.
17. The Committee took note of this information.

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**VIII. Report on the activities of the three organizations, to provide assistance and training for developing countries with a view to promoting the protection of performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations**

(document ILO/UNESCO/WIPO/ICR.18/5)

18. A representative of the *International Labour Office* stated that the ILO's activities in providing assistance and training related to its four strategic objectives – standards and fundamental principles and rights at work, employment, social protection and social dialogue – within the framework of its Decent Work Agenda. Such activities were aimed at general and specific areas of the world of work, but they were rarely directed solely towards performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations. The relevant activities of the ILO since the 17th Session of the Intergovernmental Committee were summarized in Annex I of document ILO/UNESCO/WIPO/ICR.18/5. The ILO planned to continue work in this area, including participation in meetings and activities related to the possible adoption of WIPO instruments on the protection of audiovisual performances and of broadcasting organizations.
  
19. The representative of the *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization* (UNESCO), referring to the activities carried out by his Organization, stated that they mainly focused along five lines: introduction and teaching of copyright and neighbouring rights at university level; promotion of the collective management of rights; legal assistance and consultation services to Member States; promotion of the protection of traditional or popular culture (folklore); and information of specialists and sensitizing governments and the general public on copyright and neighbouring rights matters. Special emphasis was placed on the teaching of this subject at university level. Therefore in 1987 UNESCO had commenced development of a special teaching programme on copyright and neighbouring rights. Aware of the great lack of legal literature in the developing countries, the Organization commissioned a special manual on copyright and neighbouring rights which was first published in Spanish, then translated into French and English. At present the Russian version was being printed and negotiations were being held for publication of the Arabic version. UNESCO was currently involved in the creation of UNESCO Chairs on copyright and neighbouring rights. A network of such Chairs (consisting of eight Chairs) – RAMLEDA – was created in Latin America. In the Arab region, Chairs had been created in Tunisia (1998), Jordan (2000) and Algeria (2000), and two other Chairs – in Morocco and Egypt – were being set in place. Such Chairs would be created in Cameroon and Senegal in Africa, and for Asia in China. One Chair had been established in Moscow and preparations for their creation were under way in Georgia and Kazakhstan. The final goal was the creation of networks of Chairs to encourage inter-university cooperation in this field. The speaker added that as for collective administration, UNESCO had in 2001 published a special *Guide to the Collective Administration of Authors' Rights*, and a similar guide might be published in future with regard to performers' rights. The speaker also advised the Committee that the English, French and Spanish versions of UNESCO's *Copyright*

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*Bulletin* were now available only via the Internet, either on [www.unesco.org/culture/copyright](http://www.unesco.org/culture/copyright) or [upo.unesco.org](http://upo.unesco.org).

20. The representative of the *World Intellectual Property Organization* (WIPO) underlined that training in copyright and related matters constituted an important part of WIPO's activities. WIPO responded to requests from governments for comments on draft laws. In addition, the organization organized meetings and provided considerable training for their constituents from developing countries. Such meetings had an impact at a wider level. The WIPO Academy contributed to the education and training process. Distance learning activities were undertaken and scholarships were granted for graduate studies. In general, WIPO placed emphasis on the building up of infrastructure, including the collective management of rights.
21. The delegation of *Sweden* congratulated the three organizations on the magnitude and quality of their operations. The speaker declared that the ILO Symposium on Information Technologies in the Media and Entertainment Industries: Their Impact on Employment, Working Conditions and Labour-Management Relations had been an important event, particularly in terms of addressing the question of labour-management relations. All efforts needed to be made to fight piracy and protect copyright and related rights. A special event had been held in Stockholm on counterfeiting and piracy during his country's presidency of the European Union. Although the WIPO Diplomatic Conference in 2000 had not led to the desired outcome, the same goal which had been set would be pursued in the future. As for UNESCO's educational efforts, they were particularly welcome since there was a scarcity of knowledge and know-how in the developing countries. Sweden had supported the proposal to set up the WIPO Academy and was gratified that the outcome was so positive. WIPO also needed to be congratulated on its efforts to target special groups such as diplomats, judges and women. The overall achievement was a complementary balance of legislation, labour relations and education.
22. The delegation of *Mexico* congratulated the three organizations on their vast training programmes directed to the developing countries. The speaker considered copyright protection and neighbouring rights of utmost importance given their role in national economic development. His country took active interest in WIPO activities and had frequently and enthusiastically participated in such activities and their financing. WIPO had also supported modernization of Mexico's infrastructure following the change in government, and he hoped his country could continue to count on the Organization. The delegation also thanked the ILO and UNESCO for their support.
23. The delegation of *Japan* expressed appreciation for the organizations' efforts to increase the number of parties to the Conventions relating to copyright and neighbouring rights, including the WCT and the WPPT, which it considered to be key instruments for the recent development of the digital and network environment. Japan had ratified the WCT in 2000 and had developed an enhanced training programme with a view to contributing to the development of copyright and neighbouring rights in Asian and Pacific countries.

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24. The delegation of *Colombia* expressed appreciation to the three organizations for providing assistance and training to Colombia as a developing country. Courses for diplomats were also particularly useful.
  25. The delegation of the *Islamic Republic of Iran* expressed the opinion that there were problems with the lack of knowledge in the developing countries on how to implement those treaties.
  26. The delegation of *Greece* recognized that general education on copyright matters was extremely important, especially since students showed more interest in copyright issues as a result of new technology. The speaker proposed that a list of universities which offered copyright training should be drawn up with the assistance of UNESCO and WIPO.
  27. The representative of the European Commission, referring to the mention by the representative of UNESCO of the latest *Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 on the harmonization of certain aspects of copyright and related rights in the information society (2001/29/EC)*, informed the Committee that this new Directive had been adopted and published five days ago and had appeared in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* on 22 June 2001. Since 18 months were required for the Directive to come into force, it was to be expected that towards the end of 2002 the Member States of the European Union would adhere to the WIPO Internet Treaties, namely the WPPT and the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT).
  28. The Committee took note of this information.

**IX. Continuation of examination of the study (Walter Report) on the relationship of, and comparison between, the Rome Convention, the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT) and the TRIPS Agreement**

(document ILO/UNESCO/WIPO/ICR.17/6);

**views and comments on the study from governments**

(document ILO/UNESCO/WIPO/ICR.18/6)

29. The Secretariat recalled that the study on this subject had been prepared by Mr. Walter, and had been presented at the 17th Ordinary Session of the Intergovernmental Committee in 1999, but only a limited discussion on the topic had been possible at that time, as the document had only been available immediately before the session. As had been made clear at that session, the views expressed in the study were those of the author and did not necessarily reflect those of the Secretariat. There had been general consensus then to express appreciation for the comprehensiveness of the study, to point to a number of controversial issues which had been raised in it and to invite States and intergovernmental organizations to submit their views and comments on the study to the Secretariat. Several important points, contained in document ILO/UNESCO/WIPO/ICR.18/6,

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had been raised in submissions by Australia, Barbados and Norway, particularly on the issues of audiovisual performances and their fixation, broadcasting and dissemination via the Internet, and specific legal interpretations of the Rome Convention. Those written contributions could serve as a starting point for discussion. The Walter Study (document ILO/UNESCO/WIPO/ICR.17/6) points to a number of areas for the possible revision or updating of the Rome Convention on the models of the TRIPS Agreement and the WPPT. It identifies the inter-linkages between the various instruments, noting many complementarities, some overlap and divergences. Following the WIPO Diplomatic Conference on the Protection of Audiovisual Performances held in December 2000, and given the plans for future WIPO instruments on the protection of broadcasting organizations and of audiovisual performances, careful consideration was required on the question of the linkage of the Rome Convention with whatever legal instrument was developed. The Secretariat would welcome any comments on the subject.

30. The representative of the *ILO* considered the subject matter of the Rome Convention to have increased in importance with the major developments linked to the new media and Internet access, and more so given another distinction not reflected in the Walter Study: the oversight mechanism in the Rome Convention, that was not contained in the same manner in the other instruments examined.
31. The representative of *UNESCO* stated that in order to contribute to a better understanding of the legal instruments studied by Mr. Walter and to clarify certain aspects, UNESCO planned to publish a short article in its *Copyright Bulletin* later in 2001, although the study was in the main considered by him to be very comprehensive and exhaustive.
32. The representative of *WIPO* reported that the WIPO Diplomatic Conference held in December 2000 had recommended the reconvening of the Diplomatic Conference at a time and place to be decided. The WIPO Assembly would take the decision in September 2001 as to how the work might proceed. The Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights, which had done the preparatory work for the Diplomatic Conference, had started considering a new issue of high relevance to the Rome Convention, namely the protection of broadcasting organizations, on the basis of proposals from Member States. Reports and other documents related to this item could be accessed on the WIPO website.
33. The delegation of *Sweden* considered the study to be both comprehensive and very valuable in dealing mainly with factual information in the field of neighbouring rights. It also contained some controversial policy considerations. His delegation wished to make three points. First, differing views, as Australia's observations indicated, were possible even on the factual aspects of the study, more so of course since the legal framework changed all the time. Sweden would not comment on those factual and legal aspects. Secondly, the value of the study perhaps lay more in the factual information regarding the complex relationships in the field of related rights and, perhaps to a lesser extent, on the policy considerations. The policy considerations were important because they could guide the thinking, and the possibility that they could form part of future policy discussions, although it was difficult to draw a distinction between what might be policy and what was legal thinking. The equal importance of the Rome Convention, the WPPT and the TRIPS Agreement were underlined. But the Rome Convention was a cornerstone of the

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system. Thirdly, as regards the legal analysis of the relationship between these three instruments, the study was of very high and lasting value, although some points might be controversial. Mr. Walter should be congratulated very warmly and his study should be kept in mind in future deliberations on the progress and development of copyright and neighbouring rights.

34. The delegation of *Japan* considered the study very informative and helpful in understanding the relationships among the various Conventions. The Rome Convention was the basic instrument for neighbouring rights and so further ratifications could be expected. It was, however, necessary to modernize and improve the protection of neighbouring rights in order to respond to the changes in the environment and the development of digital technologies. The TRIPS Agreement and the WPPT were the first steps in that direction. It might be very useful for the Committee to closely monitor the future discussions in WIPO concerning the protection of audiovisual performances and broadcasting organizations, as these had implications for its own future work.
35. An observer from the *International Federation of Actors* (FIA) considered the Walter Study improvable, but a good basis for debate. For actors, the priority was a positive conclusion of negotiations on the protection of audiovisual performers, which should restart soon. He suggested that NGOs could also submit written comments on the text.
36. The Committee had no objection to that request.
37. The representative of *UNESCO* suggested that there had been little comment on the Walter Study since its publication. The Secretariat could simply distribute any comments received to all delegations.
38. An observer from the *International Federation of Musicians* (FIM) stated that the Walter Study was not a good basis for an in-depth discussion of the issue.

## **X. Other business**

39. The Chairperson invited delegations' views on whether the current two-year cycle of the Committee's sessions should be maintained, or whether consideration should be given to postponing the 19th Session.
40. The delegation of *Sweden* considered the Committee's Rules of Procedure to have been designed for a different era. They needed to be adapted to the times, linking the periodicity of sessions to developments affecting the Rome Convention's legal framework. The Secretariat should be mandated to decide changes to the periodicity of the Committee's sessions.
41. The delegation of *Mexico* shared the views of the delegation of Sweden. Since matters discussed in the Committee were closely related to those reviewed in other forums, the Secretariat should be mandated to convene sessions of the Committee on the basis of progress in those forums.
42. The delegation of *Germany* agreed with the previous speakers as their proposal would give time for the other Conventions to come into force. Her delegation

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would therefore support a looser programming of the Committee's sessions. Rule 35 allowed the Committee to amend the Rules of Procedure, and the issue should be put on the agenda of the next session.

43. The representative of *UNESCO* believed that without appropriate amendments to the Committee's Rules of Procedure and a fixed date, the Secretariat would be in the dark as to the timing of future sessions. The Committee's instructions on this matter needed to be clearer.
44. The Chairperson suggested to the Committee the suspension of Rule 11 which provides that "the Committee shall meet in ordinary session once in each odd-numbered calendar year".
45. The Committee decided to suspend Rule 11.
46. The Committee decided to convene the 19th Session in 2005. The Committee also proposed that the agenda of the 2005 session could, in addition to the traditional items, include an item on the future of the Rome Convention, taking account of developments that would have taken place in the interim. An item on the amendment of Rule 11 would also be included in the agenda. With regard to the concern expressed that there should be possibilities for the Committee to convene if Member States thought it necessary, she noted that Rule 12 already provided for a meeting in extraordinary session at the request of the majority of the members of the Committee.
47. The representative of the *ILO* suggested, in the context of the agenda item on the future of the Rome Convention, additional comments received on the Walter Study, including those from the international NGOs, could be taken into consideration, for a new factual study for the 19th Session. It would also distribute such comments to all delegations.
48. The proposals for the agenda of the 19th Session, as suggested by the Chairperson, were accepted by the Committee.

## **XI. Adoption of the report**

49. The Chairperson proposed that the Committee examine the report, and that any amendments be submitted in writing to the Secretariat.
50. The following delegations suggested changes to their paragraphs of the report: *Sweden, Japan and Mexico*.
51. The representative of *UNESCO* observed that no decision had been reported in Section IX, and, following interventions by the representative of the *ILO* and the delegation of *Poland*, it was agreed to insert a paragraph at the appropriate place.
52. The representative of *WIPO* proposed an amendment to the paragraph on ratifications of WPPT, to update the number of ratifications and the list of countries.
53. The Committee unanimously adopted this Report, with the proposed amendments.

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## **XII. Closing of the session**

54. The Chairperson declared the session closed and invited the Contracting States to the Rome Convention to proceed to the election of the Members of the Committee.

Geneva, 28 June 2001.

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## **Annexe/Annex/Anexo**

**List of participants**  
**Liste des participants**  
**Lista de participantes**

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**I. États membres du comité  
Member States of the Committee  
Estados miembros del Comité**

**ALLEMAGNE GERMANY ALEMANIA**

Ms. Andrea Schulz, Legal Adviser on Copyright, Head of Delegation, Federal Ministry of Justice, Berlin

Mr. Valentin Klotz, Social Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany in Geneva

Mr. Karl Flittner, First Counsellor, Consul General, Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany in Geneva

**BURKINA FASO**

M<sup>me</sup> Assetou Touré, directrice du Bureau Burkinabé du droit d'auteur, ministère des Arts et de la Culture, Ouagadougou

**COLOMBIE COLOMBIA**

Sr. Luis Gerardo Guzmán Valencia, Ministro Consejero, Misión Permanente de Colombia en Ginebra

**FRANCE FRANCIA**

M<sup>me</sup> Anne Le Morvan, chargée de la mission au Bureau de la propriété littéraire et artistique, ministère de la Culture et de la Communication, Paris

M<sup>me</sup> Michèle Weil-Guthmann, conseiller (affaires juridiques), Mission permanente de la France à Genève

**GRÈCE GREECE GRECIA**

Ms. Dionyssia Kallinikou, Director General of the Hellenic Intellectual Property Organization, Ministry of Culture, Athens

**JAPON JAPAN JAPÓN**

Mr. Toru Sato, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Japan in Geneva

**MEXIQUE MEXICO MÉXICO**

Sr. Adolfo Eduardo Montoya Jarkin, Director General, Instituto Nacional del Derecho de Autor, México

Sr. Gilberto Garduño Fernández, Secretario Particular del Director General, Instituto Nacional del Derecho de Autor, México

Sra. Karla Ornelas Loera, Agregada Diplomática, Misión Permanente de México en Ginebra

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**POLOGNE POLAND POLONIA**

Mr. Wojciech Dziomdziora, Deputy Director of the Legal Department, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, Warsaw

Mr. Marek Staszewski, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, Warsaw

Mr. Jaroslaw Strejczek, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Poland in Geneva

**ROYAUME-UNI UNITED KINGDOM REINO UNIDO**

Mr. Joe Bradley, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom in Geneva

Ms. Susan Cotton, Attaché, Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom in Geneva

**SUÈDE SWEDEN SUECIA**

Mr. Henry Olsson, Special Government Adviser, Ministry for Justice, Stockholm

**II. Observateurs/Observers/Observadores**

- (a) *États parties à la Convention qui ne sont pas membres du comité/States party to the Convention who are not members of the Committee/Estados Partes en la Convención que no son miembros del Comité***

**ALBANIE ALBANIA**

Mr. Agron Agalliu, Specialist on Intellectual Property, Intellectual Property Division, Permanent Albanian Secretariat for WTO Relations, Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Trade, Tirana

**BELGIQUE BELGIUM BÉLGICA**

M. David Baervoets, conseiller adjoint, ministère de la Justice, Bruxelles

**BULGARIE BULGARIA**

Mr. Dimiter Gantchev, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Mission of Bulgaria in Geneva

**FINLANDE FINLAND FINLANDIA**

Mr. Jorma Waldén, Senior Adviser (Legal Affairs), Ministry of Education and Culture, Helsinki

**HONGRIE HUNGARY HUNGRÍA**

Mr. Péter Munkácsi, Legal Officer, Hungarian Patent Office, Budapest

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**LETONIE LATVIA LETONIA**

Ms. Ieva Platpere, Head of Copyright and Neighbouring Rights Division, Ministry of Culture, Riga  
Mr. Martin Panelsons, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Latvia in Geneva

**RÉPUBLIQUE TCHÈQUE CZECH REPUBLIC REPÚBLICA CHECA**

Ms. Lenka Jirsová, Lawyer, Copyright Department, Ministry of Culture, Prague

**SLOVAQUIE SLOVAKIA ESLOVAQUIA**

Mr. Slavomír Olšovský, Adviser, Legislation and Legal Services Section, Ministry of Culture, Bratislava

**(b) *Autres États/Other States/Otros Estados***

**ARABIE SAOUDITE SAUDI ARABIA ARABIA SAUDITA**

Mr. Abdullah Al-Messan, Director Manager, Ministry of Information, Riyadh

**RÉPUBLIQUE DE CORÉE REPUBLIC OF KOREA REPÚBLICA DE COREA**

Mr. Jae-Hyun Ahn, Intellectual Property Attache, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea in Geneva

**CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

M. Désiré Bosson Assamoi, conseiller, Mission permanente de la Côte d'Ivoire à Genève

**ÉTATS-UNIS UNITED STATES ESTADOS UNIDOS**

Mr. Michael Meigs, Economic Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the United States of America in Geneva  
Mr. Jean-Paul Ebe, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the United States of America in Geneva

**INDONÉSIE INDONESIA**

Ms. Dewi M. Kusumaastuti, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Indonesia in Geneva

**RÉPUBLIQUE ISLAMIQUE D'IRAN ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN REPÚBLICA ISLÁMICA DEL IRÁN**

Mr. Ali H. Nobari, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Geneva

**KOWEÏT KUWAIT**

Ms. Rasha Naief Jaber Al-Sabah, Head, International Property Rights Administration,  
Ministry of Information, Al-Safat  
Ms. Manal M.M.M.A. Al-Baghdadi, Adviser, Legal Affairs, International Property Rights Administration,  
Ministry of Information, Al-Safat

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**MADAGASCAR**

SEM. Maxime Zafera, ambassadeur, Représentant permanent, Mission permanente de la République de Madagascar à Genève

M<sup>me</sup> Yolande Pasea, conseiller, Mission permanente de la République de Madagascar à Genève

M<sup>me</sup> Olgatte Abdou, premier secrétaire, Mission permanente de la République de Madagascar à Genève

**FÉDÉRATION DE RUSSIE RUSSIAN FEDERATION FEDERACIÓN DE RUSIA**

Mr. Leonid Podshibikhin, Deputy-Head of Department of Theory and Practice of Intellectual Property Protection, Federal Institute of Industrial Property, Russian Agency for Patents and Trademarks (ROSPATENT), Moscow

**RÉPUBLIQUE ARABE SYRIENNE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC REPÚBLICA ARABE SIRIA**

M. Ibrahim Ibrahim, ministre conseiller, Mission permanente de la République arabe syrienne à Genève

**THAÏLANDE THAILAND TAILANDIA**

Mr. Supark Prongthura, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Thailand in Geneva

**TUNISIE TUNISIA TÚNEZ**

M<sup>me</sup> Samia Ilhem Ammar, conseiller des affaires étrangères, Mission permanente de Tunisie à Genève

**TURQUIE TURKEY TURQUÍA**

Mr. Yüksel Yücekal, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Turkey in Geneva

**(c) *Organisations intergouvernementales*  
*Intergovernmental organizations*  
*Organizaciones intergubernamentales***

**Commission européenne European Commission Comisión Europea**

Mr. Rogier Wezenbeek, Administrator, Directorate General Internal Market, Copyright Unit (E3), European Commission, Brussels

**(d) *Organisations internationales non gouvernementales*  
*Non-governmental international organizations*  
*Organizaciones internacionales no gubernamentales***

**Association des organisations européennes d'artistes interprètes  
Association of European Performers' Organizations  
Asociación de Organizaciones Europeas de los Artistas Intérpretes (AEPO)**

Ms. Cecilia De Moor, Brussels

**Fédération internationale des acteurs  
International Federation of Actors  
Federación Internacional de Actores (FIA)**

Mr. Dominick Luquer, General Secretary, London

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**Fédération internationale des associations de producteurs de films  
International Federation of Film Producers Associations  
Federación Internacional de Asociaciones de Productores de Películas (FIAPF)**

Ms. Laurence Djolakian, Deputy Legal Counsel, Brussels

**Fédération internationale de l'industrie phonographique  
International Federation of the Phonographic Industry  
Federación Internacional de la Industria Fonográfica (IFPI)**

Ms. Ute Decker, Legal Adviser, Legal Policy Department, London

**Fédération internationale des musiciens  
International Federation of Musicians  
Federación Internacional de los Músicos (FIM)**

Mr. Jean Vincent, Secretary General, Paris

### **III. Secrétariat/Secretariat/Secretaría**

**Organisation internationale du Travail (OIT)  
International Labour Organization (ILO)  
Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT)**

Ms. Sally P. Paxton, Executive Director, Social Dialogue Sector

Mr. Oscar de Vries Reilingh, Director, Sectoral Activities Department

Ms. Cleopatra Doumbia-Henry, Deputy-Director, Sectoral Activities Department

Mr. John Myers, Senior Industry Specialist, Sectoral Activities Department

Mr. Tilmann Geckeler, Legal Officer, Office of the Legal Adviser

**Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (UNESCO)**

Mr. Evgueni Guerassimov, Senior Legal Officer, Section of Arts and Copyright, Division of Arts and Cultural Enterprise, Paris

**Organisation mondiale de la propriété intellectuelle (OMPI)  
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)  
Organización Mundial de la Propiedad Intelectual (OMPI)**

Mr. Jorgen Blomqvist, Director, Copyright Law Division, Geneva

Mr. Larry Allman, Senior Legal Counsellor, Copyright Law Division, Geneva

Ms. Geidy Lung, Legal Officer, Copyright Law Division, Geneva