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OVERVIEW OF WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the WIPO, the intellectual property evolution, and obvious data in the perspective of global revolution. By increasing intangible assets and patent applications, it demonstrates how the value of intellectual property has risen over time. The author emphasizes the significance of enhancing the knowledge infrastructure to facilitate these transitions in addition to the myriad problems that must be fixed in the region, from the least developed to the most developed nations. Highlights a number of WIPO strategic goals and recommendations in this area, along with their possible impacts on overcoming the difficulties of developing effective, coordinated, and accessible databanks for intellectual property, patent data, and non-patent scientific literature. Especially the rising role that social media and databases play in these sectors because to the internet.

Keywords: WIPO –world intellectual property organisation, intellectual property, united nations, general assembly and member's state

INTRODUCTION

One of the specialized agencies of the UN is WIPO, which has 193 member nations, WIPO's goals are to foster creative

activity and promote intellectual property protection around the world. WIPO encourages creativity, promotes innovation,

and aids economic development while protecting the public interest. From October 1, 2000, until September 2020, Francis Gurry served as director General, and now the director general of DG Daren Tang is in charge of the WIPO. Geneva, Switzerland is where the company's headquarters are located [1].

1883- Paris Convention

Industrial property is formally protected by the Paris Treaty. The first significant step toward assisting creators in ensuring that their intellectual property is protected in other nations has been taken with this global accord. Foreign exhibitors turned down invitations to the 1873 Vienna, Austria, international inventions show out of concern that their thoughts might be stolen and used for profit in other nations, highlighting the necessity for global intellectual property (IP) protection. Trademarks, inventions, and industrial designs are all covered by the Paris Convention.

1886- Berne Convention

The Berne convention will go into effect in order to safeguard creative works. Giving creators the international power to oversee and profit from their creative efforts is the goal.

Novels, short tales, poems, and plays are among the protected works.

Sonatas, operas, plays, and musicals

Masterpieces of architecture, sculpture, painting, and more.

1891- Madrid Agreements

The Madrid system for the worldwide registration of rights is established as the first international Intellectual property filing service. In the next decades, a full variety of international IP services will emerge under the leadership of what would eventually become WIPO.

1893-BIRPI established

For the protection of IP, the united international bureaux or BIRPI, as it is more often known in French, is made up of the two secretariats established to enforce the Berne and Paris treaties. Located in Berne, Switzerland, the business employs seven people.

1970-BIRPI becomes WIPO

The agreement that will turn BIRPI into the WIPO becomes effective. With its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, A freshly established international foundation, WIPO is run by its member countries.

1974-WIPO joins the UN

As a new member of the UN family, WIPO is now a special agency of the UN. All UN member nations have the option to join

the specialised agencies, but they are not required to do so.

1978 – PCT system launched

Enters into force the global PCT patent system. The WIPO's current top international IP filing system is the PCT, which has grown steadily over time.

1994 – AMC established

It was decided to create the WIPO Arbitrator and Mediator Centre. To assist in resolving international business conflicts between private parties, the centre provides services for alternative dispute resolution.

1998 – WIPO academy opens its door

Through the WIPO academy, general and specialized IP training are also offered. A wide range of IP professionals are targeted by the academy's transdisciplinary courses.

2007 – WIPO development agenda adopted

To ensure that development-related issues are taken into account throughout the organization's operations, WIPO formally approves its development agenda [1].

OVERVIEW

The WIPO is one of the specific organizations under the UN umbrella. In Stockholm in 1967, the WIPO convention was formally adopted in 1970. The Paris and Berne conventions, which were ratified in 1883 and 1886, respectively, served as the

foundation for WIPO. The Swiss federal government has placed both under close guard. Berne, Switzerland, housed the few authorities needed to administer the two conferences.

The two secretariats that initially supervised the two accords one for industrial property and the other for exclusive rights merged in 1893. The organization was formerly known as BIRPI before it existed renamed WIPO. In 1960, BIRPI migrated from Berne to Geneva. Most of the international organizations that are now referred to as specialised organisations didn't exist prior to World War II.

They existed made specifically to deal with a certain problem or range of endeavour proceeding a global scale. Some international organizations, like the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Universal Postal Union (UPU), and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), happened and had made themselves known as in authority international organizations in their separate fields of expertise lengthy before the UN was established. When the UN system existed recognized, these groups were changed into specialized agencies [1, 2].

VISION

The IP system can be used to create riches and reduce poverty. To create a global IP system that is both balanced and effective.

MISSION AND ACTIVITIES

Its mission is to drive the development of a worldwide intellectual property organization that promotes creativity and innovation for the advantage of all members of society. The WIPO treaty lays out our regulating bodies, procedures, and duties. The aim of WIPO, to increase the production, usage, and protection for the human works intellect through global collaboration in order to advance the economic, cultural, and social advancement of humanity.

It has the effect of assisting in the maintenance of a balance between encouraging innovation and ensuring global access to socioeconomic opportunities, as well as the social benefits of such inventiveness by providing access to economic and cultural benefits of these innovations on the one hand, and adequately safeguarding the moral and material interests of artists on the other.

Our goal is to advance the creation of an equitable and operative global intellectual property order that fosters invention and creativeness for the good of everyone. Since

it stayed established to act as secretariat for agreements negotiated among states, WIPO's position in the world has changed significantly. In addition to continuing to perform this task (WIPO presently oversees 23 such agreements), the organization has enlarged and increased its activities, one of which is promoting international collaboration in the management of intellectual property.

The increasing usage of international treaties that permit a single application process for patents, trademarks, and industrial designs, valid in all parties to those treaties, is one particularly notable example of how WIPO's earlier work has had an influence. In order to boost this area of WIPO endeavour, a new universal agreement known as the patent law convention was enacted in June 2000. It attempts to simplify submission processes and lower the charge of simultaneously obtaining obvious protection in some nations. The WIPO development cooperation program involves governmental and intergovernmental collaboration, most notably the organization's relationship with the WTO. According to this agreement, WIPO assists emerging countries in enforcing WTO agreements on intellectual property rights related to commerce.

One of WIPO's most significant present duties is to explain intellectual property so that everyone in civil society, Planters, public health professionals, specific innovators, or only involved members of the general public who work for non-governmental administrations or small businesses may recognise it as a part of daily life. The objective of WIPO's outreach program is to engage all members of society as stakeholders in both national and international intellectual property systems. WIPO encourages an empowerment policy to make sure that such participation benefits the parties concerned [6].

ACTIVITES BY UNIT

WIPO is divided into eight sectors, each of which is overseen by the director general. A deputy director general (DDG) or assistant director general oversees each. Each sector is divided into many sectors, which are commonly referred to as divisions or departments, and are managed by directors. These are in charge of carrying out the plans and activities that members states have agreed in the program of the work and budget [1].

These are WIPO organizational based eight sectors,



Figure 1: WIPO organization sectors

STRUCTURE The 1967 Stockholm instrument" of the WIPO, is made up of four convention is referred to as the "basic authorities:

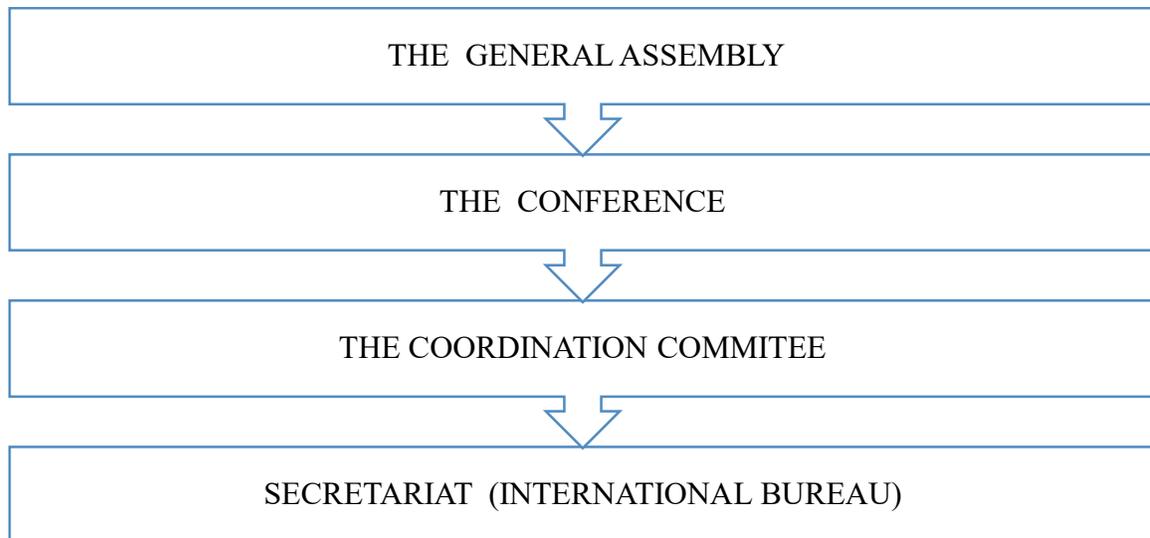


Figure 2: Organisation structure of the WIPO

In the general assembly, every state that belongs to WIPO as well as every union are represented [1, 7].

General Assembly

Each state that is a signatory to the WIPO agreement is represented in the general assembly, along with each union member. The most powerful of all the organs, it convenes every two years.

Conference

Regardless of whether they belong to one or more of the unions, the conference includes all states that have ratified the WIPO convention. It meets twice a year to debate issues of public interest pertaining to intellectual property, as well as to develop

the technical legal aid program of WIPO and its budget.

Coordination Committee

The coordinating committee holds yearly meetings. It is made up of associates of the Paris, Berne, otherwise both unions' executive committees.

International Bureau

The International Bureau in Geneva serves as the secretariat for WIPO and the unions' multiple governing bodies. It was run by a director general and employed 859 employees from 86 different countries in 2002. Since the 1974 foundation of WIPO, American Arpad Borsch has held the position of director general three times. In 1997, a Sudanese named Kamil Idris took over as

director general. The accords form the foundation of the WIPO-managed unions. All countries that have signed a treaty create a union. The union is generally named for the location where the treaty's language was originally adopted [1, 4].

WIPO TREATIES

The first type of treaty is one that establishes international protection, i.e., agreements between states to offer legal protection on a global scale. The Paris convention, the Madrid agreement for the suppression of false and misleading products source indications, and the Lisbon agreement for the protection of appellations of origin and their worldwide registry are a few examples of industrial property agreements.

Agreements that make international protection easier make up the second group. Six industrial property accords, for example, belong to this category.

The three accords in question are the PCT, the Madrid agreement, which permits international trademark applications to be filed, and the Lisbon agreement. The Hague agreement on the international deposit of industrial designs and the Budapest convention on the international recognition of the deposit of microorganisms for the purposes of patent process control the first and second classes.

The work of revising these treaties and establishing new ones necessitates ongoing effort. International cooperation and negotiation, with a professional secretariat to assist them. The foundation and services for this endeavour are provided by WIPO [5].

MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the United Nations, one of the UN's specialized organizations, the IAEA, a party to the law regulating the national court of justice, or any other state requested to do so by the WIPO General Assembly is also necessary. States that are without member of any among the Unions are included. As a result, nations are the sole members of WIPO.

To join, a country must present a ratification or accession instrument to the WIPO Director Gen in Geneva. States that haven't yet ratified or acceded to the Paris (1971) Act of the Berne Convention, the Stockholm (1967) Act of the Berne Convention, or both at the same time, are ineligible to join WIPO. The relevant document printed on the back flap of this version includes a list of the countries that signed the convention that founded WIPO [1].

ADMINISTRATION

The WIPO treaty established four organizations: the general assembly, the

conference, the coordination committee, and international secretariat. The general assembly is WIPO's main organization. After the coordination committee makes the nomination, the general assembly, among other things, appoints the director general.

The coordinating committee observations and operations, as well as the director general's reports on WIPO, are evaluated and authorized. It assesses WIPO's financial strategy, the biannual budget of union costs, and the director general's proposals for implementing international agreements aimed at promoting protection intellectual property. That establishes the secretariat's working languages while taking UN knowledge into respect.

The international bureau, also known as the secretariat, is the WIPO's fourth institution. It is led by the director general and is built up of regular staff members. Professional and higher-level employees are employed in accordance with a UN-established goal of equitable geographic distribution, while other employees come from a variety of foreign nations [1].

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

WIPO member states have accepted or considered a number of policies that must be implemented in recent years, including amendments to the WIPO agreement and

then at least some of the other agreements that WIPO maintains.

VARIOUS PROPOSALS ON CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

1) Alteration in contribution classes and a unitary contribution system

The 1989, 1991, and 1993 new contribution classes and the 1993 unitary contribution scheme should be codified in the appropriate WIPO-administered treaties as part of the first set of recommendations for constitutional revision.

2) Paris Union, Berne Union, and PCT Union executive committees

The impression that concerns needed to be addressed by a body with a smaller membership than the assembly originated from the belief that things were either urgent and couldn't wait until the assembly's next regular session, or were of lesser significance and didn't require the assembly's attention. The second set of constitutional reform suggestions requests the dissolution of the Paris, Berne executive committees, and PCT Unions in order to reform the WIPO, Paris, Berne, and PCT treaties.

3) WIPO Convention

Entire WIPO member states attend the WIPO conference. In reality, the convention and general assembly are never held separately. It meets concurrently with the

general assembly at the same location and hour. The intended functional separation of duties between general assembly and the assembly didn't occur. The last batch of constitutional reform recommendations includes amending the WIPO treaty in order to suspend the WIPO convention [1, 3].

ANOTHER REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCES

The treaties that were altered as a consequence of the amendments made at the Stockholm Diplomatic Conference in 1967

included the assembly of a union's member nations. As a result, only these Unions are permitted to attend Representatives' conferences.

- 1) Which have members who have not yet ratified the Stockholm Treaty Act (1967) or acceded to it
- 2) Which were founded by treaties whose acts were signed prior to 1967 and whose members do not yet have access to or have ratified the Treaty of Stockholm Act

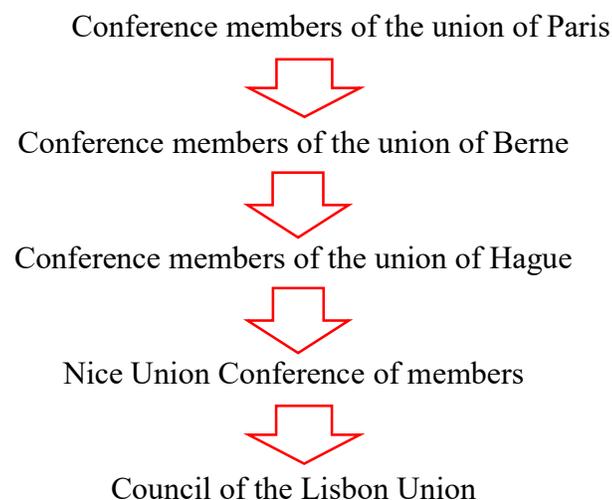


Figure 4: Other conference of representatives

The fourth set of constitutional reform recommendations calls for amending pertinent conventions and other instruments to terminate the representative conferences [1].

UNITARY ASSEMBLY

The WIPO United Nations would make decisions on all WIPO treaties. The

WIPO national conference would assume the functions of each treaty-based assembly, resulting in a single body with a single staff and a single member state contribution.

There would still be a profusion of separate treaties defining intellectual property duties and rights, each with its own

membership. However, all of them will be governed in line with the unified framework.

The sixth set is proposed constitutional amendments seeks for relevant conventions and treaties to be amended in order to form a single WIPO governing body.

THE ASSEMBLIES ASSUMED, THE WORKING UNION AUTHORIZATIONS IN 2002

In Sep 2002, the general assembly received the last 3 suggestions on which the working group on constitutional reform had reached agreement. Among these suggestions were:

- 1) The WIPO conference should be abolished.
- 2) The formalisation in treaties of what was already in practise in terms of unitary contribution systems and contribution class adjustments.
- 3) The general assembly of the WIPO and other union assemblies' regular meetings would only happen once a year instead of twice a year.

In September 2002, the WIPO member states' assemblies endorsed the working group's three suggestions on constitutional reform and established a timeline for amending numerous WIPO-administered treaties to fulfil the suggested recommendations. In September 2003, the

WIPO national conference and the various associated Union assemblies considered and approved the proposed amendments [1].

FUNCTIONS

- Signing international agreements relating to intellectual property protection.
- Gathering and sharing data, conducting research, and publicising the findings.
- Use the Paris and Berne unions' administrative duties.
- To provide legal and technical support in the sphere of intellectual property.
- Taking any other necessary steps.
- Assuring the services' work in supporting international IP protection [1, 2].

CONCLUSION

WIPO's missions include enhancing global intellectual property protection and sustaining organizational collaboration among the copyright unions created in line with the treaties that WIPO supervises. From the Paris convention's founding in 1883 to its current form and operation as it is known to the public today, WIPO demonstrates the evolution and crucial adjustments that were required to get to this point. It exemplifies how an organization can grow from a concept that would address intellectual property issues to becoming the world's leading advocate for gender equality. The organization's 1974 UN membership is

largely to blame for this expansion. In order to achieve its goals and fulfil its commitments, the organization enjoys the advantages and immunities provided to international organisations and their officials, and it has a headquarters agreement with the Swiss confederation to that effect [8].

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