Copyright

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and the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI)

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WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1970

Introduction

The Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, signed in 1967, entered into force on April 26, 1970. Its organs — the General Assembly, the Conference and the Coordination Committee — met for the first time in September 1970. The Assembly appointed the first Director General of the Organization in the person of Professor G. H. C. Bodenhausen, and the latter, with the approval of the Coordination Committee, appointed the first Deputy Directors General of the Organization: Dr. Arpad Bogsch as First Deputy and Mr. Joseph Voyame as Second Deputy.

With these events, the decisions of the Stockholm Conference of 1967 concerning a new organizational framework have become a living reality. The main differences between the old ("BIRPI") and the new structures are the following.

In the old structure, the supervision of the international secretariat was entrusted to one of the member States — namely, Switzerland. In the new structures, the tasks of establishing the program and budget of the international secretariat — called "the International Bureau" —, supervising that Bureau's activities and appointing its head, the Director General, are carried out by Assemblies of member States in which each State has the same rights as any other State.

The Unions — of which the Paris Union for the Protection of Industrial Property and the Berne Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works are the oldest (1883 and 1886, respectively) and have the largest number of members (78 or 79, and 59 or 60) respectively — are served by the same secretariat, namely, the International Bureau of the World Organization.

Thus, the cooperative efforts of States in the field of intellectual property have received an organizational structure which, in this second half of the 20th century, is the customary one, the one regarded as the most efficient and the one which best respects the sovereign independence and equality of member States. The new organizational structure is very similar to that of the Specialized Agencies associated with the United Nations. Although already maintaining close working relations with the United Nations and several of the Specialized Agencies, the Organization is not itself a Specialized Agency associated with the United Nations. At least, not yet. But the organizational prerequisites for becoming one are present. For translating this possibility into reality, converging decisions by the General Assemblies of the Organization and the United Nations are the conditions which remain to be fulfilled.

Initial Entry into Force of the Convention

On April 26, 1970, the conditions specified in Article 15(1) being fufilled, the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization entered into force.

Ratifications and Accessions

On January 1, 1971, the States listed below had deposited instruments of ratification or accession with the Director General of the Organization, thereby becoming members of the latter: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Germany (Federal Republic), Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Malawi, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukrainian SSR, United Kingdom, United States of America, making a total of 21 members. An instrument of accession has been deposited by the German Democratic Republic, but the possibility of the latter's accession to the Organization has been contested by a certain number of member States.

Declarations (Five-Year Privilege)

On January 1, 1971, the States listed below had deposited declarations in terms of Article 21(2)(a) of the Convention establishing the Organization, which enables them, for five years from the date of entry into force of that Convention (that is, until April 26, 1975), to exercise, if they so desire, the same rights as if they had become party to the Convention: Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Cuba, Dahomey, France, Gabon, Greece, Holy See, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, making a total of 29 States.

Official Texts of the Convention

In accordance with Article 20(2) of the Convention establishing the Organization, official texts have been prepared and published in the German, Italian and Portuguese languages, after consultation with the interested Governments. It should be noted that the Convention was signed in four languages: English, French, Russian and Spanish.

Administrative Bodies

The General Assembly, the Conference and the Coordination Committee of the Organization held their first ordinary sessions in Geneva from September 21 to 28, 1970. For the composition and results of those sessions, see the Notes published in the November 1970 issue (pages 359 et seq.) of this Review.

Appointment of the Director General and Deputy Directors General of WIPO

See the beginning of this Note.

Working Agreement with the United Nations

On the basis of authorization given to the Director General of the Organization by the Coordination Committee at its first session held in September 1970, a working agreement was concluded between the Organization and the United Nations by an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director General of the Organization. The texts of those letters were published in this Review (see Industrial Property, November 1970, page 368).

Headquarters Agreement

The Organization has concluded an agreement with the Government of the Swiss Confederation. The agreement was signed in Berne on December 9, 1970. It entered into force with retroactive effect from the date of entry into force of the Convention establishing the Organization, that is, April 26, 1970.

Headquarters Building

In 1969, the Interunion Coordination Committee set up a subcommittee to advise the Director of BIRPI on the assessment of the needs of the Organization in respect of premises, on the choice of the best means of satisfying those needs and on the financing of the construction of a new building. This subcommittee met on two occasions in 1970. At its session in September 1970, the Coordination Committee of the Organization — which had replaced the old Interunion Coordination Committee - approved the subcommittee's findings concerning the characteristics of the new building, the financing of its construction and the choice of project. It also authorized the Director General to proceed with the preparation of the necessary measures, on the understanding that the final plan for the financing of the construction would be submitted to the Coordination Committee for approval at a future meeting. The planned building would be located alongside the existing building of the Organization.

Member States of the World Intellectual Property Organization as on January 1, 1971

State 1	Deposit of instrument ²	Entry into force
Bulgaria P	R February 19, 1970	May 19, 1970
Byelorussian SSR	R March 19, 1969	April 26, 1970
Canada P-B	A March 26, 1970	June 26, 1970
$Chad \ . \ . \ . \ . \ . \ . \ . \ . \ . \ $	A June 26, 1970	September 26, 1970
Czechoslovakia P-B	A September 22, 1970	December 22, 1970
Denmark P-B . . .	R January 26, 1970	April 26, 1970
Finland P-B	R June 8, 1970	September 8, 1970
German Democratic Republic 3 P^3 - B^3	A ³ June 20, 1968	April 26, 1970
Germany (Federal Republic) P-B	R June 19, 1970	September 19, 1970
Hungary	R December 18, 1969	April 26, 1970
Ireland	S January 12, 1968	April 26, 1970
$lsrael \ . \ . \ . \ . \ . \ . \ . \ . \ . \ $	R July 30, 1969	April 26, 1970
Malawi	A March 11, 1970	June 11, 1970
Romania P-B	R February 28, 1969	April 26, 1970
Senegal P-B	R September 19, 1968	April 26, 1970
Soviet Union	R December 4, 1968	April 26, 1970
Spain	R June 6, 1969	April 26, 1970
Sweden P-B		April 26, 1970
Switzerland P-B	R January 26, 1970	April 26, 1970
Ukrainian SSR	R February 12, 1969	April 26, 1970
United Kingdom P-B	R February 26, 1969	April 26, 1970
United States of America P	R May 25, 1970	August 25, 1970

^{1 &}quot;P" means State having ratified or acceded to the administrative provisions of the Stockholm Act of the Paris Convention;

[&]quot;B" means State having ratified or acceded to the administrative provisions of the Stockholm Act of the Berne Convention.

^{2 &}quot;S" means signature without reservation as to ratification;

[&]quot;R" means ratification;

[&]quot;A" means accession;

⁽see Article 14(1) of the Convention establishing the Organization).

³ The validity of this accession is contested by a number of Memher States.

Declarations made under Article 21(2) of the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization

The States listed below had, by January 1, 1971, availed themselves of Article 21(2)(a) of the Convention, which enables them to exercise, until April 26, 1975, the same rights as if they had become party to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization:

Algeria Holy See Argentina Italy Belgium Ivory Coast Brazil Japan Cameroon Luxembourg Cuba Malta Dahomey Morocco Netherlands France Gabon Niger Greece Norway

Poland
Portugal
South Africa
Syria
Tunisia
Turkey

United Arab Republic Upper Volta Yugoslavia

Membership of the Administrative Bodies

On January 1, 1971, the membership of the administrative bodies of the World Intellectual Property Organization was as follows:

General Assembly: *Algeria, *Argentina, *Belgium, *Brazil, Bulgaria, *Cameroon, Canada, Chad, *Cuba, Czechoslovakia, *Dahomey, Denmark, Finland, *France, *Gabon, German Democratic Republic 1, Germany (Federal Republic), *Greece, *Holy See, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, *Italy, *Ivory Coast, *Japan, *Luxembourg, Malawi, *Malta, *Morocco, *Netherlands, *Niger, *Norway, *Poland, *Portugal, Romania, Sene-

gal, *South Africa, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, *Syria, *Tunisia, *Turkey, *United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, *Upper Volta, *Yugoslavia.

Conference: The same States as above, with Byelorussian SSR and Ukrainian SSR.

Coordination Committee: ORDINARY MEMBERS: Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hungary, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: Australia, Ceylon, Congo, India, Kenya, Mexico, Philippines, Poland.

^{*} Member of the relevant body until April 26, 1975.

¹ The validity of the instrument of accession deposited by the German Democratic Republic is contested by a number of Member States.

INTERNATIONAL UNION

State of the International Union on January 1, 1971

The texts of the Convention

The Charter of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works is the *Berne Convention* of September 9, 1886, which came into force on December 5, 1887.

This Convention was amended and supplemented in Paris on May 4, 1896, by an *Additional Act* and an *Interpretative Declaration* brought into operation on December 9, 1897.

A thorough overhaul took place in Berlin on November 13, 1908. The Berlin Act, which bears the title of the Revised Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, came into force on September 9, 1910. At the time of the revision effected in Berlin, countries were given the right to indicate, by means of reservations, those provisions of the original Convention of 1886, or of the Additional Act of 1896, which they wished to substitute for the corresponding provisions of the Convention of 1908.

On March 20, 1914, an Additional Protocol to the revised Berne Convention of 1908 was signed in Berne, in order to enable Union countries to restrict, should they deem fit, the protection given to authors who are nationals of a non-Union country. This Protocol came into force on April 20, 1915.

The Berlin Act, in its turn, underwent revision in Rome. The Rome Act, signed on June 2, 1928, has been in force since August 1, 1931. Countries joining the Union by direct accession to the latter Act could stipulate only one reservation, in respect of the right of translation into the language or languages of such countries. Countries already members of the Union could retain the benefit of the reservations they had previously formulated.

The Berne Convention was again revised in Brussels. The Brussels Act, signed on June 26, 1948, has been in force since August 1, 1951. As for the possibility of making reservations, the same rule as that mentioned in the preceding paragraph is applicable both to countries acceding directly to this Act and to those already members of the Union.

The last revision of the Berne Convention took place at Stockholm in 1967. The Stockholm Act, signed on July 14, 1967, has not yet entered into force in its entirety.

Field of application of the various revised texts of the Berne Convention

Countries of the Union, or Contracting States (59 in number 1), and the territories for the external relations of which they are responsible, apply at present either the Berlin Act, the Rome Act, or the Brussels Act.

(a) Berlin Act

Thailand which has acceded neither to the Rome Act nor to the Brussels Act, remains bound by the Berlin Act as regards the other countries of the Union and their dependent territories.

South West Africa, which is a trust territory of the Republic of South Africa, also remains bound by the Berlin Act.

The reservations made by Thailand are indicated in the table which follows, note ¹⁵.

(b) Rome Act

In accordance with the provisions of the Convention, the Rome Act is applicable in relations between the following 15 countries which have not yet acceded to the Brussels Act:

Bulgaria	Lebanon
Canada	Malta
Ceylon	Netherlands
Cyprus	New Zealand
Czechoslovakia	Pakistan
Hungary	Poland
Iceland	Romania
Japan	

The Rome Act is also applicable in relations between the above-mentioned 15 countries and the following 27 countries which, after having acceded to this Act, have ratified or acceded to the Brussels Act:

Australia Italy Liechtenstein Austria Luxembourg Belgium Monaco Brazil Denmark Morocco Norway Finland Portugal France South Africa German Democratic Republic² Spain Greece Sweden Switzerland Holy See India Tunisia United Kingdom Ireland Israel Yugoslavia

Lastly, the Rome Act is applicable in relations between the above-mentioned 15 countries and the 15 countries which have acceded to the Brussels Act only, or which have made declarations of continued adherence to the latter, i. e.:

¹ Or 60, if the German Democratic Republic is also considered a party to the Convention.

² See Le Droit d'Auteur, 1955, p. 149.

Argentina Mexico Cameroon Niger Congo People's Republic of the Congo Dahomey Gabon **Philippines Ivory Coast** Senegal Madagascar Turkey Mali Uruguay

The only reservations applicable in relations between the above-mentioned 15 countries of the Union, as well as in their relations with the countries which have acceded to the Brussels Act, are those formulated by Iceland and Japan in respect of the right of translation.

(c) Brussels Act

Forty-three contracting countries apply the Brussels Act in their mutual relations; they are:

Argentina Greece Australia Holy See India Austria Belgium Ireland Brazil Israel Cameroon Italy Chile **Ivory Coast** Congo Liechtenstein Dahomey Luxembourg Denmark Madagascar Finland Mali France Mexico Monaco Gabon Germany (Fed. Rep.) Morocco

Niger Spain Norway Sweden People's Republic Switzerland of the Congo Tunisia **Philippines** Turkey United Kingdom Portugal Senegal Uruguay South Africa Yugoslavia

Sixteen countries of the Union have not yet acceded to the Brussels Act (i. e., the 15 countries between which the Rome Act is applicable and Thailand).

The only reservations applicable in relations between the above-mentioned 43 countries of the Union are those formulated by Mexico, Turkey and Yugoslavia in respect of the right of translation.

(d) Stockholm Act

Articles 1 to 21 of this Act, and the Protocol Regarding Developing Countries which forms an integral part of it, have not yet entered into force. Accordingly, as far as the substantive clauses are concerned, the relations between the countries of the Union remain the same as mentioned above.

However, by virtue of the declarations made under Article 5 of the Protocol, the latter applies in the relations between the following countries: Bulgaria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sweden.

The other provisions of the Stockholm Act (administrative provisions and final clauses) eutered into force at the beginning of 1970. A certain number of countries is bound by these provisions³.

Membership of the Administrative Bodies

Assembly: Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic*, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

* See note 9 above.

Conference of Representatives: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Ceylon, Chile, Congo, Cyprus, Iceland, India, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, People's Republic of the Congo, Philippines, Poland, Uruguay. Executive Committee: ORDINARY MEMBERS: Canada, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Italy, Pakistan, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: Congo, India, Mexico, Philippines, Poland.

³ See the table below, and particularly footnotes ², ³, ⁷, ⁹, ¹¹ and ¹⁴ concerning the Stockholm Act.

Members of the Berne Union as on January 1, 1971

States	Class	Date on which membership in the Union took effect		Latest Act hy which the State is hound and date on which the ratification of or accession to such Act became effective
Argentina	IV	June 10, 1967		Brussels: June 10, 1967
Australia	III	April 14, 1928 ¹		Brussels: June 1, 1969
Austria	VI	October 1, 1920		Brussels: October 14, 1953
Belgium	III	December 5, 1887		Brussels: August 1, 1951 ²
Brazil	III	February 9, 1922		Brussels: June 9, 1952 ²
Bulgaria	\mathbf{VI}	December 5, 1921		Rome: August 1, 1931 2, 3
Cameroon	VI	September 21, 1964 1, 4 .		Brussels: September 21, 1964 2, 4, 5
Canada	Π	April 10, 1928 ¹		Rome: August 1, 1931 6
			Administration:	Stockholm: July 7, 19707
Ceylon	VI	July 20, 1959 1, 4		Rome: July 20, 1959 4, 8
Chile	$\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{I}}$	June 5, 1970		Brussels: June 5, 1970
Congo	$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{I}$	October 8, 1963 1, 4		Brussels: October 8, 1963 4, 5
Cyprus	VI	February 24, 1964 1, 4		Rome: February 24, 1964 4
Czechoslovakia	IV	February 22, 1921		Rome: November 30, 1936 ²
Dahomey	\mathbf{VI}	January 3, 1961 1, 4		Brussels: January 3, 1961 2, 4, 5
Denmark	IV	July 1, 1903	Substance:	Brussels: February 19, 1962 6
			Administration:	Stockholm: May 4, 1970 7
Finland	IV	April 1, 1928	Substance:	Brussels: January 28, 1963 6
		•	Administration:	Stockholm: September 15, 1970 7
France	I	December 5, 1887		Brussels: August 1, 1951 ²
Gabon	VI	March 26, 1962 ·		Brussels: March 26, 1962 2, 5
German Democratic Republic ⁹	I	December 5, 1887 10		Rome: October 21, 1933 6, 11, 12
			Administration:	Stockholm: January 29, 1970 11
Germany (Federal Republic)	I	December 5, 1887 10		Brussels: October 10, 1966 6
(a decimal and parameter)			Administration:	Stockholm: September 19, 1970 7
Greece	VI	November 9, 1920		-
Holy See	\mathbf{VI}	September 12, 1935		
Hungary	\mathbf{VI}	February 14, 1922		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Iceland 13	\mathbf{VI}			Rome: September 7, 1947
India	IV	April 1, 1928 1		Brussels: October 21, 1958
Ireland		October 5, 1927 1		
			Administration:	Stockholm: December 21, 1970 7
Israel	\mathbf{v}	March 24, 1950 1		Brussels: August 1, 19516
	,		Administration:	
Italy	I	December 5, 1887		Brussels: July 12, 1953 ²
lvory Coast	\mathbf{VI}			Brussels: January 1, 1962 ^{2, 5}
Japan 13	III	July 15, 1899		Rome: August 1, 1931 ²
Lebanon	VI	September 30, 1947 ¹		•
Liechtenstein	VΙ	July 30, 1931		- ·
Luxembourg	VI	June 20, 1888		Brussels: August 1, 1951 ²
Madagascar	VI	February 11, 1966 1, 4.		Brussels: February 11, 1966 4, 5
Mali	VI	Marcb 19, 1962 1, 4		Brussels: March 19, 1962 4, 5
Malta	VI	May 29, 1968 1, 4		Rome: May 29, 1968 2, 4, 8
Mexico ¹³	IV	June 11, 1967		Brussels: June 11, 1967
Monaco	VI	May 30, 1889		
Morocco	VI	June 16, 1917		
Netherlands	III	November 1, 1912		
New Zealand		April 24, 1928 1		
	V VI	May 2, 1962 1, 4		Brussels: May 2, 1962 2, 4, 5
Niger		• •		Brussels: January 28, 1963 ²
Norway	IV	April 13, 1896	• • • • •	Di usseis: January 20, 1909

States	Class	Date on which membership in the Union took effect	Latest Act by which the State is bound and date on which the ratification of or accession to such Act became effective
Pakistan	VI	July 5, 1948 1 Substance: Administration:	
People's Republic of the Congo	VI	May 8, 1962 1, 4	v ·
Philippines	VI	August 1, 1951	
Poland	${f V}$	January 28, 1920	
Portugal	\mathbf{V}	March 29, 1911	
Romania	\mathbf{V}	January 1, 1927 Substance:	Rome: August 6, 1936 6, 11
		Administration:	Stockholm: February 26, 1970 11, 14
Senegal	VI	August 25, 1962 1 Substance:	Brussels: August 25, 1962 3, 5, 6, 11
		Administration:	Stockholm: February 26, 1970 11, 14
South Africa	IV	October 3, 1928 1	Brussels: August 1, 1951 ²
Spain	II	December 5, 1887 Substance:	Brussels: August 1, 1951 6
		Administration:	Stockholm: February 26, 1970 7, 14
Sweden	III	August 1, 1904 Substance:	Brussels: July 1, 1961 3, 6
		Administration:	Stockholm: February 26, 1970 7, 14
Switzerland	III	December 5, 1887 Substance:	Brussels: January 2, 1956 6
—		Administration:	Stockholm: May 4, 1970 ⁷
Thailand 15	VI	July 17, 1931	Berlin: July 17, 1931
Tunisia	VI	December 5, 1887	Brussels: May 22, 1952 ²
Turkey 13	VI	January 1, 1952	Brussels: January 1, 1952 ²
United Kingdom	I	December 5, 1887 Substance:	Brussels: December 15, 1957 6
		Administration:	Stockholm: February 26, 1970 7, 14
Uruguay	VI	July 10, 1967	Brussels: July 10, 1967
Yugoslavia ¹³	VI	June 17, 1930	Brussels: August 1, 1951 ²
(Total: 59 States) 16			

1 The Convention had also been applied, by virtue of the provisions concerning dependent territories, to the territories of the States listed bereafter before their accession to independence as from the following dates: December 5, 1887 (Australia, Cameroon, Canada, Congo-Brazzaville, Dabomey, Gahon, India, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Niger, New Zealand, Pakistan, Senegal, South Africa); March 21, 1924 (Israel); August 1, 1924 (Lebanon); October 1, 1931 (Ceylon, Cyprus); December 20, 1948 (Congo-Kinshasa).

- 3 This country has made a declaration under Article 5(1) of the Protocol Regarding Developing Countries of the Stockbolm Act. The text of that paragraph reads as follows:
 - "(1) Any country of the Union may declare, as from the signature of this Convention, and at any time hefore becoming bound by Articles 1 to 21 of this Convention and by this Protocol,
- (a) in the case of a country referred to in Article 1 of this Protocol, that it intends to apply the provisions of this Protocol to works whose country of origin is a country of the Union which admits the application of the reservations under the Protocol, or
- (b) that it admits the application of the provisions of the Protocol to works of which it is the country of origin by countries which, on becoming bound by Articles 1 to 21 of this Convention and hy this Protocol, or on making a declaration of application of this Protocol by virtue of the provision of subparagraph (a), have made reservations permitted under this Protocol."

The declaration became effective on the day of its deposit, namely: on November 14, 1967, for Senegal (sub-paragraph (a)); on January 11, 1968, for Bulgaria (suh-paragraph (b)); on August 12, 1969, for Sweden (sub-paragraph (b)); on November 26, 1969, for Pakistan (sub-paragraph (a)).

- 4 Date on which the declaration of continued adherence was sent, after the accession of the country to independence.
- ⁵ The Brussels Act bad also heen applied, by virtue of its Article 26, to the territories of the following States before their accession to independence as from the dates indicated: February 14, 1952 (Congo-Kinshasa); May 22, 1952 (Cameroon, Congo-Brazzaville, Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Senegal).
- 6 With regard to the substantive provisions included in the different Acts (namely, Articles 1 to 20), this country is hound by the provisions of the said Act as well as by the provisions of any previous Act which it ratified or acceded to.
- ⁷ In ratifying (or acceding to) the Stockholm Act, this country made declaration to the effect that its ratification (or accession) did not apply to Articles 1 to 21 and to the Protocol Regarding Developing Countries (see Article 28(1)(b)(i) of the Stockholm Act). Accordingly, this country is bound by the Stockholm Act only as far as the administrative provisions (Articles 22 to 26) and the final clauses (Articles 27 to 38) are concerned.
- 8 The Rome Act had also been applied, by virtue of its Article 26, to the territories of the following States before their accession to independence as from the dates indicated: Ceylon (October 1, 1931), Lehanon (December 24, 1933), Malta (August 1, 1931) and Pakistan (August 1, 1931).
- 9 The States members of the Union disagree on the question of whether the German Democratic Republic is a member of the Union and on the question of the validity of the instrument of accession to the Stockholm Act deposited by that country.
- 10 Date on which the accession of the German Empire became effective.
- 11 These countries deposited their instruments of ratification of (or of accession to) the Stockholm Act in its entirety on the following dates: June 20, 1968 (German Democratic Republic), September 19, 1968 (Senegal), October 29, 1969 (Romania), November 26, 1969 (Pakistan); however, Articles 1 to 21 (substantive clauses) of the Stockholm Act have not yet entered into force.

² This country has deposited the declaration provided for in Articles 38(2) of the Stockholm Act. It may exercise the rights provided for in Articles 22 to 26 of the said Act as if it were bound by those Articles. It is deemed to be a member of the Assembly. These privileges shall expire on April 26, 1975.

- 12 Date on which the accession of the German Reich became effective. The Government of the German Democratic Republic declared, on May 11, 1955, that it considered the Berne Convention as again applicable to the territory of the German Democratic Republic in its version of June 2, 1928 (Rome Act).
- ¹³ Accession subject to the reservation concerning the right of translation.
- 14 Or January 29, 1970, if the validity of the instrument of accession deposited by the German Democratic Republic is accepted (see note 9).
- 15 Accession subject to reservations concerning works of applied art, conditions and formalities required for protection, the right of translation, the right of reproduction of articles published in newspapers or periodicals, the right of performance, and the application of the Convention to works not yet in the public domain at the date of its coming into force.
- 16 Or 60, if the German Democratic Republic is also considered as a party to the Convention (see note 9).

Explanation of type:

Heavy type: States hound by the Brussels Act (1948). Italics: States bound by the Rome Act (1928).

Thailand: State bound by the Berlin Act (1908).

The Berne Union and International Copyright in 1970

The most important events of 1970, as far as the Berne Union is concerned, were the entry into force of the new administrative structure on the basis of the 1967 Stockholm Act of the Berne Convention, and the continuation of the preparatory work for the revision of the special provisions of the said Act regarding developing countries.

The administrative provisions of the Stockholm Act of the Berne Convention entered into force on January 29, 1970, or February 26, 1970, depending on whether the accession of the German Democratic Republic is considered valid or not. They include the constitution of an Assembly of the member States invested with the power of determining the program and adopting the budget of the Berne Union and directing and supervising the activities of the International Bureau as far as that Union is concerned. Such power was formerly delegated to one of the member States, namely, Switzerland.

The preparatory work for the revision of the special provisions of the Stockholm Act regarding developing countries has sufficiently advanced in 1970 to allow a diplomatic conference to be held in 1971 for the effecting of such a revision. The essence of the recommended revision is this: the Protocol Regarding Developing Countries, attached to the Stockholm Act, should be replaced by new provisions. The latter should provide that developing countries will be allowed to introduce - in substitution for the exclusive rights of translation and reproduction (valid from the work's creation to the expiration of at least 50 years after the author's death) — a system under which these rights, under certain conditions, would be exclusive for only 1, 3, 5 or 7 years, whereafter the protected work could be translated or reproduced under a license granted by the developing country's competent public authorities.

I. Copyright

1. Berne Union

State of the Union

On January 1, 1971, the number of States members of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artis-

tic Works was 59 or 60, depending on whether the German Democratic Republic is considered a member 1.

The denunciation of the Berne Convention, notified by the Government of *Upper Volta*, took effect on September 20, 1970².

The Government of Mauritius notified the Swiss Government on August 12, 1970, that the Berne Convention, as revised at Brussels on June 26, 1948, would cease to apply to Mauritius. The declaration will take effect on August 18, 1971³.

Brussels Act

Chile deposited on April 9, 1970, an instrument of accession to the Brussels Act (1948) with effect from June 5, 1970 4.

Portugal changed its class with regard to its contribution towards the expenses of the International Bureau of the Berne Union and declared that it would henceforth be placed in Class V instead of Class III ⁵.

Stockholm Act

In 1970, one country acceded to and four countries ratified the Stockholm Act with the exception of Articles 1 to 21 and the Protocol Regarding Developing Countries: Denmark 6 and Switzerland 7 deposited their instruments of ratification on January 26, 1970. Canada 8 acceded on March 26, 1970. The instrument of ratification of Finland 9 was deposited on June 8, 1970, and that of Germany (Federal Republic) 10 on June 19, 1970.

Furthermore, in 1970, the Governments of 25 countries notified the Director General of the World Intellectual Prop-

¹ For more details see pp. 8 and 9 above.

² See Copyright, 1969, p. 235.

³ Ibid., 1970, p. 208.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 1970, p. 85.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 1970, p. 208.
6 *Ibid.*, 1970, p. 20.

⁷ Ibid., 1970, p. 20.

⁸ Ibid., 1970, p. 84.

⁹ Ibid., 1970, p. 118.
10 Ibid., 1970, p. 118.

erty Organization (hereinafter referred to as "the Organization") of their desire to avail themselves of the provisions of Article 38(2) (the so-called five-year privilege) of the Stockholm Act of the Berne Convention. They are the following: Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, France, Gabon, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia 11.

Permanent Committee

Extraordinary Session (Geneva, September 14 to 18, 1970). - The Permanent Committee met in extraordinary session at Geneva from September 14 to 18, 1970 12. It approved, after certain modifications, the draft texts for the revision of the Berne Convention prepared by the Ad Hoc Preparatory Committee (see below), established the draft Rules of Procedure of the Conference for the revision of the Berne Convention, fixed the date and place of that Conference, and called upon the Director General of the Organization to make the necessary arrangements, in consultation with the Director-General of Unesco, for the Revision Conference of the Berne Convention to be held at the same time and place as the Revision Conference of the Universal Copyright Convention.

It was decided later in the year that the Revision Conferences of the two Conventions would be held in Paris, in July 1971.

The Permanent Committee, in its September 1970 session, also expressed the wish that a meeting of governmental experts be convened jointly with Unesco for the purpose of studying proposals for a draft multilateral treaty to protect producers of phonograms against unauthorized reproduction of their phonograms. If the meeting of experts makes sufficient progress, the draft treaty will be considered by a diplomatic conference, also in July 1971 in Paris.

The Executive Committee of the Berne Union having replaced the Permanent Committee, as from its constitution on September 22, 1970, this was the last session of the Permanent Committee.

Assembly, Conference of Representatives and Executive Committee

These new bodies of the Berne Union held their first ordinary sessions at Geneva from September 21 to 28, 1970. Details on which countries participated and what results were obtained were published in this Review 13.

Other Meetings

Information Meeting of International Non-Governmental Organizations (Paris, March 16, 1970). — This meeting appointed those representatives of international organizations of authors, publishers and users of copyright works and of legal circles working for copyright protection which were to attend the meetings of the Ad Hoc Preparatory Committee.

Ad Hoc Preparatory Committee for the Revision of the Berne Convention (Geneva, May 19 to 21, 1970). — This meeting of the Ad Hoc Preparatory Committee was concerned with the preparation of the revision of certain parts of the Stockholm Act of the Berne Convention.

The composition and results of these meetings were published in this Review 14, 15.

2. National Legislation

A Copyright Order 1970 was promulgated in the United Kingdom 16 and new copyright laws in Japan and Morocco. The texts of these laws will be published in this Review during the year 1971. Among laws and decrees promulgated earlier, those of Australia (1968) 17, Brazil (1969) 18 and Malta (1967) 19 were published in this Review in 1970.

II. Neighboring Rights

1. Rome Convention

State of the Convention

The ratification by Paraguay of the Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations became effective on February 26, 1970 20.

The Government of the United Kingdom notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the application of the Rome Convention would extend to Bermuda, subject to certain reservations 21. The notification took effect on June 10, 1970.

2. National Legislation

The Performers' Protection Act, 1967, of South Africa was published in this Review in 1970 22.

Three of the copyright laws mentioned above include provisions on neighboring rights. They are the laws of Australia, Malta (producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations) and Japan (performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations).

3. European Agreements

On January 21, 1970, Cyprus deposited instruments of ratification of the European Agreement concerning Programme Exchanges by means of Television Films, with effect from February 20, 1970, and of the European Agreement on the Protection of Television Broadcasts and the Protocol to that Agreement, with effect from February 22, 1970 23.

¹¹ Ibid., 1970, pp. 84, 85, 119, 143, 209.

¹² Ibid., 1970, p. 209.

¹³ Ibid., 1970, p. 242.

¹⁴ Ibid., 1970, p. 66.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 1970, p. 144. 16 *Ibid.*, 1970, p. 87.

¹⁷ Ibid., 1970, pp. 178, 218, 247, 267.

¹⁸ Ibid., 1970, p. 86.

¹⁹ Ibid., 1970, p. 68.

²⁰ Ibid., 1970, p. 14.

²¹ Ibid., 1970, p. 108.

²² *Ibid.*, 1970, p. 157. ²³ *Ibid.*, 1970, p. 61.

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations

(Rome, October 26, 1961)

State of Ratifications and Accessions as on January 1, 1971

Contracting States	 Deposit of instrument	Entry into force	Ratification (R or accession (A
Brazil	 June 29, 1965	September 29, 1965	. R
Czechoslovakia*			
Denmark *			
Ecuador		-	
Germany (Federal Republic) *	_	•	
Mexico	 February 17, 1964	May 18, 1964	. R
Niger *	 April 5, 1963	May 18, 1964	. A
Paraguay	 November 26, 1969	February 26, 1970	. R
People's Republic of the Congo * .	 June 29, 1962	May 18, 1964	. A
Sweden *			
United Kingdom*	 October 30, 1963	May 18, 1964	. R

^{*}The instruments of ratification or accession deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations contain declarations made under the Articles mentioned bereafter: for Czechoslovakia, Article 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) [Le Droit d'Auteur (Copyright), 1964, p. 110]; for Denmark, Articles 6(2), 16(1)(a)(ii) and (iv), and 17 [Copyright, 1965, p. 214]; for Germany (Fed. Rep.), Articles 5(3) (concerning Articles 5(1)(b)) and 16(1)(a)(iv) [ibid., 1966, p. 237]; for Niger, Articles 5(3) (concerning Articles 5(1)(c)) and 16(1)(a)(i) [Le Droit d'Auteur (Copyright), 1963, p. 99]; for the People's Republic of the Congo, Articles 5(3) (concerning Articles 5(1)(c)) and 16(1)(a)(i) [ibid., 1964, p. 127]; for Sweden, Articles 6(2), 16(1)(a)(ii) and (iv), 16(1)(b) and 17 [ibid., 1962, p. 138]; for the United Kingdom, Articles 5(3) (concerning Articles 5(1)(b)), 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) [ibid., 1963, p. 244]; the same declarations were made for Gibraltar and Bermuda [Copyright, 1967, p. 36, and 1970, p. 108].

CONVENTIONS NOT ADMINISTERED BY WIPO

Universal Copyright Convention

(Geneva, September 6, 1952)

HUNGARY

Accession to the Universal Copyright Convention (with effect from January 23, 1971)

In a letter dated December 7, 1970, the Director-General of Unesco informed us that the instrument of accession of the Hungarian People's Republic to the Universal Copyright Convention and Protocol 2 was deposited with the Organization on October 23, 1970.

In accordance with Article IX, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Convention will come into force for Hungary on January 23, 1971, three months after deposit of the instrument of accession.

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2(b) of Protocol 2, Protocol 2 will enter into force for Hungary on the same day as the Convention.

MAURITIUS

Notification concerning the application of the Universal Copyright Convention as from March 12, 1968

In a letter dated October 15, 1970, the Director-General of Unesco informed us that he had received, on August 20, 1970, a communication from the Government of Mauritius notifying him that it considered itself bound, as from March 12, 1968, by the Universal Copyright Convention and Protocols 1, 2 and 3 annexed, the application of which had been extended to its territory before the attainment of independence.

State of Ratifications and Accessions as on January 1, 1971

Contracting States	Deposit of instrument	Entry into force	Ratifica- tion (R) or Acces- sion (A)	Protocol adopted
Andorra	31 XII 1952 ¹ 22 I 1953 ²	16 I X 19 55	R	2, 3 1, 2, 3
Argentina	13 XI 1957	13 II 1958	R	1, 2, 0
Australia	1 II 1969	1 V 1969	R	1.0.0
Austria	24 VII 1969 2 IV 1957	24 VII 1969 2 VII 1957	R R	1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3
Belgium ³	31 V 1960	31 VIII 1960	R	1, 2, 3
Brazil	13 X 1959	13 I 1960	R	1, 2, 3
Camhodia	3 VIII 1953	16 IX 1955	A	1, 2, 3
Canada	10 V 1962	10 VIII 1962	R	
Chile	18 I 1955 7 XII 1954	16 IX 1955 16 IX 1955	R	2 1, 2, 3
Cuha	18 III 1957	18 VI 1957	R	1, 2, 3
Czechoslovakia .	6 X 1959	6 I 1960	A	2, 3
Denmark	9 XI 1961	9 II 1962	R	1, 2, 3
Ecuador	5 III 1957	5 VI 1957	A	1, 2
Finland	16 I 1963	16 IV 1963	R	1, 2, 3
France 4	14 X 1955	14 f 1956	R	1, 2, 3
(Fed. Rep.) 5	3 VI 1955	16 IX 1955	R	1, 2, 3
Ghana Greece	22 V 1962 24 V 1963	22 VIII 1962	A	1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3
Greece	24 V 1963 28 VII 1964	24 VIII 1963 28 X 1964	R	1, 2, 3
Haiti	1 IX 1954	16 IX 1955	R	1, 2, 3
Holy See	5 VII 1955	5 X 1955	R	1, 2,
Iceland	18 fX 1956	18 XII 1956	A	
India	21 X 1957 21 X 1957	21 I 1958 21 I 1958	R A	1, 2
Ireland	20 X 1958	20 I 1959	R	1, 2,
Israel	6 IV 1955	16 IX 1955	R	1, 2, 3
Italy	24 X 1956	24 I 1957	R	2, 3
	19 XII 1966	19 XII 1966	R	1
Japan	28 I 1956 7 VI 1966	28 IV 1956 7 IX 1966	R A	1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3
Laos	19 VIII 1954	16 IX 1955	A	1, 2, 3
Lehanon	17 VII 1959	17 X 1959	A	1, 2, 3
Liheria	27 IV 1956	27 VII 1956	R	1, 2
Liechtenstein	22 X 1958	22 I 1959	A	1, 2
Luxemhourg	15 VII 1955	15 X 1955	R	1, 2, 3
Malawi Malta	26 VII 1965 19 VIII 1968	26 X 1965	A A	
Malta	19 VIII 1968 12 III 1963	19 XI 1968 12 III 1963	A	1, 2, 3
Mexico	12 III 1903 12 II 1957	12 V 1957	R	2
Monaco	16 VI 1955	16 IX 1955	R	1, 2
70.	22 III 1967	22 VI 1967	R	
Netherlands	22 III 1967 22 III 1967	22 III 1967 22 VI 1967	R A	1, 2
New Zealand 7	11 VI 1964	11 IX 1964	A	1, 2,
Nicaragua	16 V 1961	16 VIII 1961	R	1, 2, 3
Nigeria	14 XI 1961	14 II 1962	A	, ,
Norway	23 X 1962	23 I 1963	R	1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3
Pakistan Panama	28 IV 1954 17 VII 1962	16 IX 1955 17 X 1962	A	1, 2, 3
Panama	17 VII 1962 11 XII 1961	11 III 1962	A	1, 2,
Peru	16 VII 1963	16 X 1963	A	
Philippines 8	19 VIII 1955	19 XI 1955	A	1, 2,
Portugal	25 IX 1956	25 XII 1956	R	1, 2,
Spain 9	27 X 1954	16 IX 1955	R	2
Sweden	1 IV 1961 30 XII 1955	1 VII 1961 30 III 1956	R R	1, 2, 3
Switzerland	30 AH 1955 19 HI 1969	19 VI 1969	A	1, 2
Tunisia	19 III 1969	19 III 1969	A	1, 2
United Kingdom 10	27 VI 1957	27 IX 1957	R	1, 2,
United States of America 11.	6 XII 1954	16 IX 1955	R	1, 2, 3
Venezuela	30 VI 1966	30 IX 1966	A	1, 2, 3
Yugoslavia	11 II 1966	11 V 1966	R	1, 2,
Zamhia	1 III 1965	1 VI 1965	A	

- ¹ Date upon which an instrument of ratification of the Convention and of Protocols 2 and 3 was deposited on behalf of the Bishop of Urgel, co-Prince of Andorra.
- ² Date upon which an instrument of ratification of the Convention and of Protocols 1, 2 and 3 was deposited on hehalf of the President of the French Republic, co-Prince of Andorra.
- ³ The Director-General of Unesco received from the Belgian Government a notification of application of the Convention and Protocols 1, 2 and 3 to the Trust Territory of Rwanda-Urundi, effective from April 24, 1961.
- ⁴ On November 16, 1955, France notified the Director-General of Unesco that the Convention and the three Protocols apply, as from the date of their entry into force in respect of France, to Metropolitan France and to the Departments of Algeria, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guiana and Réunion.
- ⁵ Following the deposit of the instrument of ratification, a statement was made on June 3, 1955, on hehalf of the Federal Republic of Germany: "The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right, after complying with the preliminary formalities, to make a statement regarding the implementation of the Universal Copyright Convention and the additional Protocols 1, 2 and 3 so far as the *Land* of Berlin is concerned". On September 12, 1955, the Director-General of Unesco received the following declaration made on hehalf of the Federal Republic of Germany on September 8, 1955: "The Universal Copyright Convention and Protocols 1, 2 and 3 annexed shall likewise he applied in *Land* Berlin as soon as the Convention and the annexed Protocols come into force in respect of the Federal Republic of Germany".
- ⁶ On August 20, 1970, the Government of Mauritius notified the Director-General of Unesco that it considered itself bound, as from March 12, 1968, by the Universal Convention and Protocols 1, 2 and 3 annexed, the application of which had been extended to its territory before the attainment of independence.
- ⁷ On June 11, 1964, New Zealand notified the Director-General of Unesco that the Convention and its three Protocols shall apply, from their coming into force in New Zealand, to the Cook Islands (including Niue) and Tokelau Islands.
- 8 On November 14, 1955, the following communication was addressed to the Director-General of Unesco on hehalf of the Republic of the Philippines: "... His Excellency the President of the Republic of the Philippines has directed the withdrawal of the instrument of accession of the Republic of the Philippines to the Universal Copyright Convention prior to the date of November 19, 1955, at which the Convention would become effective in respect of the Philippines". This communication was received on November 16, 1955. By circular letter of January 11, 1956, the Director-General of Unesco transmitted it to the Contracting States of the Convention as well as to the Signatory States. Observations received from Governments were communicated to the Republic of the Philippines and to other States concerned by circular letter of April 16, 1957.
- ⁹ The instrument of ratification deposited on hehalf of Spain on October 27, 1954, related to the Convention and the three Protocols. Since Protocols 1 and 3 had not heen signed on behalf of Spain, the Director-General of Unesco, by letter of November 12, 1954, drew the attention of the Government of Spain to this fact. In reply, the following communication was addressed to the Director-General of Unesco on January 27, 1955: "I am ... instructed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to inform you that the Spanish ratification of the Universal Copyright Convention applies solely to the documents in fact signed, viz., the Convention and Protocol N° 2...". The States concerned were informed of this communication by circular letter of March 25, 1955.
- The Director-General of Unesco received notifications from the Government of the United Kingdom concerning the application of the Convention to the Isle of Man, Fiji Islands, Gihraltar and Sarawak (coming into force on March 1, 1962), to Zanzihar, to the Bermudas and North Borneo (coming into force on May 4, 1963), to the Bahamas and the Virgin Islands (coming into force on July 24, 1963), to the Falkland Islands, Kenya, St. Helena and Seychelles (coming into force on January 29, 1964), to Mauritius (coming into force on January 6, 1965), to Bechuanaland, Montserrat and Santa-Lucia (coming into force on May 8, 1966), to Grenada (coming into force on May 15, 1966), to the Cayman Islands (coming into force on June 11, 1966), to British Guiana (coming into force on June 15, 1966), to British Honduras (coming into force on October 19, 1966), to Saint Vincent (coming into force on November 10, 1967).
- 11 On December 6, 1954, the United States of America notified the Director-General of Unesco that the Convention shall apply, in addition to continental United States, to Alaska, Hawaii, the Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. On May 14, 1957, the United States of America further notified the Director-General of Unesco that the Convention shall apply to Guam. Notification was received on May 17, 1957. By letter of November 21, 1957, the Government of Panama contested the right of the Government of the United States of America to extend the application of the Convention to the Panama Canal Zone. By letter of Fehruary 28, 1958, the Government of the United States of America asserted that such extension of the Convention was proper under Article 3 of its 1903 treaty with Panama. Copies of the two letters have been communicated by the Director-General to all States concerned.

European Agreements

State of Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions as on January 1, 1971

European Agreement concerning Programme Exchanges by Means of Television Films

(Paris, December 15, 1958)

Contracting States	Deposit of iostrument	Entry into force	Signature without reservation in respect of ratification (S) or ratification (R) or accession (A)
Belgium	Marcb 9, 1962	April 8, 1962	R
Cyprus	January 21, 1970	February 20, 1970	\mathbf{R}
Denmark	October 26, 1961	November 25, 1961	R
France	December 15, 1958	July 1, 1961	S
Greece	January 10, 1962	February 9, 1962	R
Ireland	Marcb 5, 1965	April 4, 1965	S
Luxembourg	October 1, 1963	October 31, 1963	R
Netberlands	February 3, 1967	March 5, 1967	R
Norway	February 13, 1963	March 15, 1963	R
Sweden	May 31, 1961	July 1, 1961	R
Tunisia	January 23, 1969	February 22, 1969	A
Turkey	February 27, 1964	Marcb 28, 1964	R
United Kingdom	December 15, 1958	July 1, 1961	S

European Agreement for the Prevention of Broadcasts Transmitted from Stations Outside National Territories

(Strasbourg, January 22, 1965)

Contracting States	Deposit of instrument	Entry ioto force	Ratification (R)
Belginm	September 18, 1967	October 19, 1967	R
Denmark	September 22, 1965	October 19, 1967	\mathbf{R}
France	March 5, 1968	April 6, 1968	R
Irelaud	January 22, 1969	February 23, 1969	R
Sweden	June 15, 1966	October 19, 1967	R
United Kingdom	November 2, 1967	December 2, 1967	\mathbf{R}

European Agreement on the Protection of Television Broadcasts

(Strasbourg, June 22, 1960)

Contracting States	Deposit of iostrument	Entry into torce	Signature without reservation in respect of ratification (S) or ratification (R)
Belgium *	February 7, 1968	March 8, 1968	R
Cyprus	January 21, 1970	February 22, 1970	R
Denmark *	October 26, 1961	November 27, 1961	R
France	June 22, 1960	July 1, 1961	S
Germany (Fed. Rep.) *	September 8, 1967	October 9, 1967	R
Norway *	July 9, 1968	August 10, 1968	R
Sweden **	May 31, 1961	July 1, 1961	\mathbf{R}
United Kingdom*	March 9, 1961	July 1, 1961	R

^{*} The instruments of ratification were accompanied by "options" in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Agreement. As to Belgium, see Copyright, 1968, p. 147; as to Deumark, see Le Droit d'Auteur, 1961, p. 360; as to the United Kingdom, see ibid., 1961, p. 152; as to Germany (Fed. Rep.), see Copyright, 1967, p. 217; as to Norway, see ibid., 1968, p. 191.

1968, p. 191.

** Sweden availed itself of the reservations contained in subparagraphs (b), (c) and (f) of paragraph (1) of Article 3 of the Agreement.

Protocol to the said Agreement (Strasbourg, January 22, 1965)

Contracting States	Deposit of instrument	Entry lote force	Signature without reservation in respect of ratification (S) or ratification (R)
Belgium	February 7, 1968	March 8, 1968	R
Cyprus	January 21, 1970	February 22, 1970	R
Denmark	January 22, 1965	March 24, 1965	S
France	January 22, 1965	March 24, 1965	S
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	September 8, 1967	October 9, 1967	R
Norway	July 9, 1968	August 10, 1968	R
Swedeu	January 22, 1965	March 24, 1965	S
United Kingdom	February 23, 1965	March 24, 1965	S

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CALENDAR

WIPO Meetings

- February 8 to 11, 1971 (Geneva) Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Interim Committee for Technical Assistance, Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation and Interim Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions

 Members: Signatory States of the PCT
- February 11 and 12, 1971 (Geneva) Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Financing Working Group

 Members: Canada, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States
 of America
- February 8 to 12, 1971 (Moscow) Joint ad boc Committee on the International Classification of Patents Working Group I*
- February 15 to 19, 1971 (Munich) Joint ad hoc Committee on the International Classification of Patents Working Group II *
- February 15 and 16, 1971 (Geneva) Group of Consultants on International Registration of Marks Invitations: Representatives of Industry and Commerce
- February 17 and 18, 1971 (Geneva) Group of Consultants on International Registration of Marks

 Invitations: Algeria, Anstria, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Hnngary, Japan, Netherlands, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America
- Fehruary 19, 1971 (Geneva) Group of Consultants on International Registration of Marks Invitations: Representatives of Trademark Attorneys and Agents
- Fehruary 22 to 26, 1971 (Geneva) Committee of Experts on the Protection of Type Faces

 Object: Study of a preliminary draft Agreement Invitations: Member States of the Paris Union and organizations concerned
- March 1 to 5, 1971 (Paris) Committee of Experts on the Protection of Phonograms

 Object: Preparation of a draft international instrument Invitations: Member States of the Berne Union, Member States of the Paris Union.

 States party to the Universal Copyright Convention Observers: Other States, members of the United Nations or of a Specialized Agency; Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned Note: Meeting convened jointly with Unesco

^{*} Meeting convened jointly with the Council of Europe.

COPYRIGHT - JANUARY 1971 16 March 15 to 24, 1971 (Strasbourg) — Diplomatic Conference on the International Classification of Patents* Object: Adoption of a new Agreement - Invitations: Member States of the Paris Union and of the Council of Europe - Observers: Other States, memhers of the United Nations or of a Specialized Agency; Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned April 14 to 16, 1971 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Advisory Board for Cooperative Systems April 14 to 16, 1971 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Computerization April 19 to 23, 1971 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Shared Systems April 26 to 30, 1971 (Geneva) - ICIREPAT - Technical Committee for Standardization April 21 to 30, 1971 (Lausanne) — Committee of Governmental Experts on Problems in the Field of Copyright and of the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations Raised by Transmission Via Space Satellites Object: Study of the problems -- Invitations: Member States of the Berne Union, Member States of the Paris Union and Member States of the United Nations or of a Specialized Agency — Observers: Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned — Note: Meeting convened jointly with Unesco and in cooperation with the International Labour Office and the International Telecommunication Union May 3 to 7, 1971 (London) — Joint ad hoc Committee on the International Classification of Patents — Working Group V* May 24 to 28, 1971 (Strasbourg) — Joint ad hoc Committee on the International Classification of Patents — Meeting of the Bureau * June 14 to 16, 1971 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Coordination Committee June 22 to 25, 1971 (Montreux) — WIPO Lecture Series: "Current Trends in the Field of Intellectual Property" Participation open to all interested persons subject to payment of a registration fee July 5 to 9, 1971 (Munich) — Joint ad hoc Committee on the International Classification of Patents — Working Group III* July 5 to 24, 1971 (Paris) — Diplomatic Conference for the Revision of the Berne Convention Object: Revision of the Stockholm Act - Invitations: Member States of the Berne Union - Observers: Other States, members of the United Nations or of a Specialized Agency; Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned September 6 to 10, 1971 (Place to be fixed) — Joint ad hoc Committee on the International Classification of Patents — Working Group IV* September 13 to 17, 1971 (The Hague) — Joint ad hoc Committee on the International Classification of Patents — Working Group I* September 21 and 22, 1971 (Geneva) ** — WIPO Headquarters Building Subcommittee Members: Argentina, Cameroon, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Soviet Union, Switzerland, United States of America September 22 to 24, 1971 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Plenary Committee September 27 to October 1, 1971 (Berne) — Joint ad hoc Committee on the International Classification of Patents — Working Group II* September 27 to October 2, 1971 (Geneva) - WIPO Coordination Committee, Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions, Assembly and Committee of Directors of the National Property Offices of the Madrid Union, Council of the Lisbon Union October 4 to 8, 1971 (Geneva) — Committee of Experts on International Registration of Marks Object: Preparation of the Revision of the Madrid Agreement or of the Conclusion of a New Treaty — Invitations: Member States of the Paris Union and organizations concerned October 4 to 9, 1971 (Geneva) — Joint ad hoc Committee on the International Classification of Patents — Working Group V* October 11 to 15, 1971 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Computerization October 13 to 15, 1971 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Advisory Board for Cooperative Systems October 18 to 22, 1971 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Shared Systems October 25 to 29, 1971 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Standardization November 9 to 12, 1971 (Geneva) — Joint ad hoc Committee on the International Classification of Patents — Meeting of the Bureau *

November 15 to 18, 1971 (Geneva) — Joint ad hoc Committee on the International Classification of Patents — Plenary Committee *

November 15 and 16, 1971 (Geneva) - Intergovernmental Committee Established by the Rome Convention (Neighboring Rights)

Note: Meeting convened jointly with the International Labour Office and Unesco

November 17 to 20, 1971 (Geneva) — Executive Committee of the Berne Union

December 6 to 11, 1971 (Geneva) ** - Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) - Interim Committees

Members: Signatory States of the PCT

December 13 to 15, 1971 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Coordination Committee

Meetings of Other International Organizations Concerned with Intellectual Property

February 22 and 23, 1971 (London) — International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers — Legal Committee

April 17 to 24, 1971 (Vienna) — International Chamber of Commerce — Congress

May 18 to 21, 1971 (Caracas) — Inter-American Association of Industrial Property — 3rd Congress

May 18 to 22, 1971 (Stockholm) — International Federation of Patent Agents — General Assembly

May 25 to 29, 1971 (Leningrad) — International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property — Council of Presidents

June 21 to 28, 1971 (Toronto - Montreal) — International Writers Guild — 3rd Congress

July 5 to 24, 1971 (Paris) — Unesco — Diplomatic Conference for the Revision of the Universal Copyright Convention

International Conference for the Setting Up of a European System for the Grant of Patents (Luxembourg):

April 20 to 30, 1971 - Conference

September 13 to 17, 1971 — Working Party I

October 11 to 22, 1971 - Working Party I

November 15 to 19, 1971 — Working Party I

^{*} Meeting convened jointly with the Council of Europe.

^{**} Dates to be confirmed later.