

Copyright

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ORGANIZATION (WIPO)

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

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BERNE UNION

Ratifications of the Paris Act (1971) of the Berne Convention
FRANCE

The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has notified the Governments of member countries of the Berne Union that the Government of the French Republic deposited on September 11, 1972, its instrument of ratification dated August 23, 1972, of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of September 9, 1886, as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 28(3) of the Paris Act (1971) of the said Convention, Articles 22 to 38 will

enter into force, with respect to the French Republic, three months after the date of this notification, that is, on December 15, 1972.

A separate notification will be made on the entry into force of Articles 1 to 21 and the Appendix, when the conditions provided for in Article 28(2)(a) are fulfilled.

Berne Notification No. 37, of September 15, 1972.

HUNGARY

The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has notified the Governments of member countries of the Berne Union that the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic deposited on September 11, 1972, its instrument of ratification dated August 8, 1972, of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of September 9, 1886, as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971, with the following reservation:

“Pursuant to the provisions of Article 33(2) of the Convention, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 33(1).”

Furthermore, the said instrument of ratification was accompanied by the following declaration:

“The Hungarian People's Republic declares that the provisions in Article 31(1) of the Berne Convention for the

Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of September 9, 1886, as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971, are contrary to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of December 14, 1960.”

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 28(3) of the said Convention, Articles 22 to 38 will enter into force, with respect to the Hungarian People's Republic, three months after the date of this notification, that is, on December 15, 1972.

A separate notification will be made on the entry into force of Articles 1 to 21 and the Appendix, when the conditions provided for in Article 28(2)(a) are fulfilled.

Berne Notification No. 38, of September 15, 1972.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

HUNGARY

Decree No. 9, of December 29, 1969,¹

concerning the implementation of the Copyright Act No. III of 1969²

[Article 56(3)]

Article 1

[Article 1 of the Copyright Act]

(1) The works protected under the Copyright Act, whether or not they are specified in the same Copyright Act, shall include all literary, scientific and artistic works, and in particular:

literary works (scientific texts, works of literature, professional writings, publicity material, etc.);

speeches delivered in public;

dramatic works, dramatico-musical works, choreographic works or entertainments in dumb show;

musical compositions with or without words;

radio and television plays;

cinematographic works;

drawings, paintings, works reproduced by lithography, etc., sculptures, engravings, as well as drawings therefor;

works of architecture, building complexes and town planning projects;

projects for technical structures;

works of decorative art and projects therefor;

costume designs and designs for stage sets;

projects for works of applied art;

artistic photographs.

(2) Copyright protection shall be independent of any protection existing on another ground and arising from specific provisions concerning the various creations (e. g. innovations, inventions, trademarks, industrial designs, etc.), and shall not affect the validity of the specific provisions relating thereto.

(3) Copyright protection shall not extend to measures laid down in any form and taken in the course of the activity of departments of the administrative, economic and social authorities, as well as that of associations and cooperatives, within the limits of their functions performed in accordance with the duties incumbent on them, neither shall it include projects for such measures.

Article 2

[Article 3 of the Copyright Act]

Disputes in matters of copyright shall be referred to the court, even in cases where the dispute relates to works created in connection with an employment relationship.

Article 3

[Article 4(2) of the Copyright Act]

(1) Alterations, adaptations or translations of a work shall also bear a mention of the name of the author of the work.

(2) Slavish literal translation of the text of a work may not be protected under the Copyright Act.

Article 4

[Article 6 of the Copyright Act]

(1) An author wishing to remain anonymous may file a declaration with the Bureau for the Protection of Copyright indicating the pseudonym under which he publishes his works, or that he publishes certain works without specifying his name. The Bureau for the Protection of Copyright shall maintain a register for such declarations, and shall only disclose their contents at the request of the author or his heir, the court or other authorities. The court and the other authorities making such a request shall be obliged to respect the secrecy of the information supplied.

(2) The Bureau for the Protection of Copyright shall have the right to take action on behalf of the anonymous author of the work not made available to the public by means of publication.

Article 5

[Article 8 of the Copyright Act]

(1) The conclusion of a contract for use shall, in the absence of a provision to the contrary, imply also the consent, on the part of the author, to the user's giving information to the public concerning the contents of the work.

(2) Where a work is found after the death of the author, and the author or his successor in title has not made a statement to the contrary, the intention of the author to make his work available to the public must be presumed.

Article 6

[Article 9 of the Copyright Act]

(1) Communications relating to the work (posters, newspapers, programs, films, radio, television, etc.) shall be deemed equivalent to publication; the author of the work must also be named in such communications, depending on the volume and nature of the communication.

¹ Published in *Magyar Közlöny* of December 29, 1969, the Decree came into force on January 1, 1970. WIPO translation.

² See *Copyright, 1969*, pp. 236 *et seq.*

(2) The author shall have the right, where the published work is lawfully re-used under his name, to request that the work be subsequently used without his name being indicated.

Article 7

[Article 10 of the Copyright Act]

(1) Use of the work shall be unlawful in particular if it is not authorized by the law or by the person entitled to give the authorization deriving from the right to use the work, or if the user goes beyond the limits of his authorization (use on a wider scale, production of a greater number of copies, etc.). Alteration means any alteration of a work of architecture or of a project for a technical structure which is made without the consent of the author and in which the outward appearance, the use according to the purpose or the operation of the work or project are affected.

(2) The user shall be obliged to inform the author or his successor in title, at their request, on the manner and extent of use.

Article 8

[Article 11 of the Copyright Act]

The withdrawal of permission and the prohibition of further use of the work which has been made available to the public shall be made in writing, by means of a statement giving a valid reason. This rule shall apply also to the prohibition of use without the consent of the author within the meaning of Articles 22 and 23 of the Copyright Act.

Article 9

[Article 12 of the Copyright Act]

(1) The provisions of the Copyright Act on the moral rights of the author shall not preclude application of the general rules of the Civil Code governing moral rights.

(2) After the expiration of the term of protection, action may be taken to protect the moral rights of the deceased author by the Bureau for the Protection of Copyright, the Art Fund of the Hungarian People's Republic and the unions and associations concerned.

Article 10

[Article 13 of the Copyright Act]

(1) In the application of the Copyright Act, the term "use" shall be taken to mean the process in the course of which the work or a part thereof is communicated to the public. This shall apply also to alterations, adaptations and translations.

(2) The user shall be bound to pay the royalties accruing to the unknown author or the author residing in an unknown place (or his successor in title), in general to the Bureau for the Protection of Copyright, and in the case of works of decorative arts and photographs, as well as projects for works of applied art, to the Art Fund of the Hungarian People's Republic. The amount paid shall be handed over to the copyright owner who presents himself within the period of negative prescription laid down in the Civil Code; royalties which have not been so received shall be used for the purposes of the promotion of culture and the welfare of authors.

Article 11

[Article 14(1) of the Copyright Act]

(1) In the event of disagreement in determining whether the creation of the work was the author's duty arising from his employment, the deciding factor shall be the employment contract and the service instructions received in connection with the author's duties. The employer shall have the task of laying down in writing, in the employment contract or in any other manner, the duties of the employed author, and the extent of the right of use belonging to the employer.

(2) The employer may refuse his consent to the use of the work outside his sphere of activity for a well-founded reason, where such use would affect or prejudice the interests protected by the law.

(3) If the right to use the work belongs to the employer and the author states that he wishes to withdraw his work from circulation, the employer shall be bound to omit the author's name. The name of the author shall also be omitted at the latter's request if the employer makes alterations to the work, by virtue of the right of use and direction accruing to him under the employment relationship, and such alterations do not meet with the approval of the author.

(4) The termination of the employment relationship shall not affect such rights of the employer as may be exercised under Article 14 of the Copyright Act.

Article 12

[Article 14 of the Copyright Act]

(1) If the employer enters into a contract for use of the work with a third party during the validity of his right of use under Article 14 of the Copyright Act, 60 to 80 percent of the amount of royalties — according to the decision of the employer — shall accrue to the author, the employer being bound to pay the respective sum within eight days following the receipt by him of the royalties. If the conclusion of the contract with a third party for the use of the work lies within the sphere of the activities of the employer, the latter may also set the share of the author, in view of the costs incurred in the creation of the work, at a level lower than 60 percent of the amount of royalties.

(2) If the right to use the work created under an employment obligation is exercised by the author, with the consent of the employer or as a result of the termination of the latter's right of use, the total amount of royalties shall accrue to the author.

Article 13

[Article 15(3) and (4) of the Copyright Act]

(1) With respect to a work published in several parts, the year of first publication of each part shall be taken into consideration except where the close relationship existing between the contents of the individual parts of the work justifies calculation on the basis of the year of publication of the last part.

(2) The first showing of a film shall be taken to mean the first public showing, irrespective of whether that showing takes place in the country or abroad.

Article 14

[Article 17(2) of the Copyright Act]

(1) Works for educational purposes in schools shall be schoolbooks, textbooks, notes or other educational aids (such as audio-visual apparatus) used in the teaching programs of primary, secondary and higher education establishments, as well as in the training of specialized apprentices, the after-school specialized and political education of workers, and the professional and political training of the armed forces.

(2) Reproduction shall be taken to mean the use of a published work in another work to an extent which goes beyond quotation [Article 17(1) of the Copyright Act].

Article 15

[Article 19(3) of the Copyright Act]

The right of free use accorded to television shall not extend to works created for the purposes of stage sets and costumes.

Article 16

[Article 20 of the Copyright Act]

Communications on current events shall include all broadcasts which inform or enlarge on specific events having occurred on a fixed date and which make incidental use, for that purpose, of details of minor importance taken from various works.

Article 17

[Article 21(1) of the Copyright Act]

School celebrations shall be taken to mean performances with a program which are organized with the participation of pupils receiving education as defined in Article 14(1), such events being connected with any particular occasion. School purposes shall be attributed to performances with a program organized by the education establishment, even if an entrance fee is charged, where the proceeds from the performance are used to serve educational purposes. This provision shall not apply to school dances.

Article 18

[Article 21(2) and (3) of the Copyright Act]

(1) Use shall be regarded as increasing receipts if it is likely to enlarge the clientele or result in more frequent visits to the user (shop, place of entertainment), or if it serves to entertain customers visiting the shop. Proceeds from entrance fees shall also be regarded as producing receipts if they are given a different identity (price of invitation or program, cloakroom fee exceeding the usual amount, etc.). Any payment exceeding the actual documented costs connected with the performance shall also be regarded as remuneration.

(2) Any meeting organized by State bodies, enterprises and cooperatives or social organizations for their own workers shall be regarded as a private gathering.

(3) Any performance of works by way of radio, disc or tape while productive work is in progress, such performance being made for reasons of work psychology and in the interests of increased efficiency, shall be regarded as performance for private uses.

Article 19

[Articles 22 and 23 of the Copyright Act]

(1) The radio and television organization shall be obliged, where lawful use is made of the work of an author, without the latter's consent but subject to payment of appropriate remuneration, to inform the author accordingly in writing within fifteen days from the time of use, indicating also the amount of the royalties due. If royalties are to be paid through the intermediary of the Bureau for the Protection of Copyright, notification shall also be made to that Bureau.

(2) The provisions governing the broadcasting of public performances of dramatic works shall apply also to the broadcasting of Hungarian films made for showing in cinemas.

(3) The consent given for the use, recording or putting into circulation of programs of radio and television organizations shall not affect the rights of the authors guaranteed under the Copyright Act.

Article 20

[Article 25 of the Copyright Act]

(1) Any Hungarian author or user may enter into a contract for the use of a work with a foreign person, subject to observance of currency regulations, through the intermediary of the Bureau for the Protection of Copyright, with the exception of the cases mentioned in paragraph (2) below.

(2) The contracts referred to in paragraph (1) may be concluded through the intermediary of

- (i) the Art Fund of the Hungarian People's Republic in the case of artistic works, works of decorative art and artistic photographs, as well as projects for works of applied art, with the exception of illustrations for use in various works pursuant to publishing contracts concluded in respect of the said works through the intermediary of the Bureau for the Protection of Copyright;
- (ii) the Government Information Bureau in the case of articles and photographs on topical economic and political subjects intended for publication in periodicals;
- (iii) the « Hungarofilm » enterprise for the use of films;
- (iv) construction bureaux for works of architecture.

(3) The Minister of Culture may waive the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) with the agreement of the President of the National Bank of Hungary.

Article 21

[Article 27 of the Copyright Act]

In the case of the conclusion of a contract for publication in newspapers or periodicals, it shall not be compulsory to make the contract in writing.

Article 22

[Article 28(2) of the Copyright Act]

The rights of the user shall pass on to his successor in title in the case of an assignment of rights effected in accordance with a legal provision or a ruling by the authorities.

Article 23

[Article 29(1) of the Copyright Act]

(1) The time allowed for the acceptance of the work shall be two months from the date on which the work was handed over, unless a legal rule provides otherwise with respect to certain categories. If the user fails to make a declaration within the time fixed for acceptance, the work shall be deemed to have been accepted.

(2) If the user has returned the work to the author for correction, the time shall be counted from the handing over of the corrected work.

Article 24

[Article 31(2) of the Copyright Act]

By virtue of a decision taken by the authorities, the rights of the publisher shall pass, during the period of validity of the contract, to another publisher without the consent of the author if this is warranted by a change in the competence of the publisher (change in the activities of the enterprise). The author shall be notified thereof.

Article 25

[Article 32 of the Copyright Act]

Any Hungarian author or user may also make a contract for publication of unlimited duration with a foreign person in accordance with the provisions of Article 20.

Article 26

[Article 36 of the Copyright Act]

For the application of the provisions of Article 36 of the Copyright Act, an already published work means any work published in a lawful manner; in the case of public performance, the Bureau for the Protection of Copyright shall have the right to collect on behalf of the author, in its own name, the remuneration due for such performance.

Article 27

[Article 37 of the Copyright Act]

If the author has consented to the publication of his work with the addition of illustrations, he may not revoke his consent to the use (publication) of the various illustrations, unless for a well-founded reason.

Article 28

[Article 38 of the Copyright Act]

The manuscript shall be deemed to be used lawfully if the author has transmitted it to the Bureau for the Protection of Copyright, or to another body designated for the purpose by the Minister of Culture in order that the dramatic work may be performed also by amateur groups, and if the manuscript has been placed at the disposal of the group by that body.

Article 29

[Article 40(1) of the Copyright Act]

The Bureau for the Protection of Copyright shall have the right to collect on behalf of authors, in its own name, the fees mentioned in Article 40(1) of the Copyright Act.

Article 30

[Article 42(1) and (3) of the Copyright Act]

(1) The rights referred to in Article 42(1) of the Copyright Act shall accrue exclusively, unless otherwise provided, to the film studio with respect to completed films.

(2) A film shall be regarded as completed on the day of issue of the license authorizing distribution or, failing issue of such a license, the day on which the user receives the standard copy.

Article 31

[Article 43 of the Copyright Act]

Television plays, cartoons and documentaries shall also be regarded as films, irrespective of the manner in which they are recorded.

Article 32

[Article 44(1) of the Copyright Act]

(1) The Copyright Act shall protect, as being creations of the authors, projects for architectural works or technical structures, including standard architectural projects, if they may be described as artistic or scientific creations; other projects shall be protected in accordance with Article 51 of the Copyright Act.

(2) The Copyright Act shall protect, as being a technical creation, any project for a technical structure being the project for an original and independent technical work which does not correspond to the conception of a building (e. g. a road bridge, hydroelectric power plant, etc.), or an original unitary project for the installation of machinery in a factory (or factory workshop). In addition, the provisions of the Law on Architectural Works shall apply also to technical structures.

(3) The consent of the employer shall be required for a third party to make use of a project created in compliance with an employment obligation in any way related to the sphere of the activities of the employer (e. g. realization, later construction, reproduction) [Article 14(1) of the Copyright Act]; the employer may not authorize alteration of the project until the author has been heard.

Article 33

[Article 44(2) of the Copyright Act]

(1) The author of the projects shall have the right to determine the place and the manner in which his name and the date (the year) of the project are indicated on the building (structure). However, this right may not prejudice the just interests of the owner (operator, user).

(2) With respect to projects made in compliance with employment obligations, the employer shall determine the persons whose names are to be indicated on the project or structure. Disputes shall be referred to the court.

(3) The name of the employer shall also be indicated, at his request, on the project made in compliance with employment obligations and on the building (structure) carried out on the basis of the said project.

(4) If the author no longer requires that his name be indicated, the inscription bearing his name shall be removed at his request within the sixty days following such request. This shall not affect the indication of the name of the employer's enterprise.

Article 34

[Article 45 of the Copyright Act]

(1) The name of the author shall be indicated on the photograph if it bears a representation of a definite artistic, architectural or technical work or a work of applied art. Where such works are used for the purposes of scientific lectures or lectures for the dissemination of knowledge, or for educational purposes, the name of the author shall also be mentioned.

(2) Where the project for an architectural work or technical creation is used repeatedly without change, and in the case of renewed use of the standard project, the name of the author of the project shall be indicated.

Article 35

[Article 46(2) of the Copyright Act]

(1) The consent of the author shall also be required where the project for an architectural work or technical creation, or a part thereof, is exhibited.

(2) Museums and public museum collections, libraries and archives shall be considered public collections in which works are kept.

(3) When the work is exhibited, the name of the author shall be indicated.

Article 36

[Article 51 of the Copyright Act]

(1) The following shall also be protected as illustrations and visual aids, in so far as they are not already protected as artistic or scientific works:

- illustrations;
- maps, topographical drawings, sketch maps;
- architectural, engineering, technical or structural drawing plans and sketches;
- plastic demonstration aids (models, relief models of land areas);
- professional photographs and films.

(2) With respect to the use of photographs, drawings and other demonstration aids made in compliance with employment obligations, the provisions of Article 14 of the Copyright Act shall be applied.

Article 37

[Article 53(2) of the Copyright Act]

The fine adjudged by the court shall be paid into Account No. 232-90173-9578 of the Ministry of Culture bearing the designation "Central Account for Payments into the Cultural Fund". The Minister of Culture shall use amounts thus paid for the promotion of culture and the welfare of authors.

Article 38

[Article 55(2) of the Copyright Act]

(1) The Minister of Culture shall designate the members of the Committee of Experts on Copyright from among members of scientific institutions, artistic associations and other organizations concerned and, on the proposal of the inspection authorities, from among experts in the theory and practice of copyright. The Minister of Culture shall also appoint the chairman and officers of the Committee of Experts on Copyright.

(2) The administration of the Committee of Experts on Copyright shall be assumed by the Bureau for the Protection of Copyright.

(3) The Committee of Experts on Copyright shall adopt its reports in a Council of three or five members by a majority of the votes cast. The court may summon the chairman of the Council to supply information to supplement the written report, and where necessary also the members of the Council who took part in the drawing up of the report.

(4) The Committee of Experts on Copyright may, at the request of the parties, express its views (expert opinion) on matters not relating to the dispute concerning the exercise of the right of use.

(5) Other questions relating to the organization and procedure of the Committee of Experts on Copyright shall be governed by rules issued by the Minister of Culture.

Article 39

[Article 56(3) of the Copyright Act]

The amount of royalties shall be determined by the contracting parties, unless otherwise stated in a legal provision. The Bureau for the Protection of Copyright, in its capacity as representative of composers and librettists (authors of dialogues), shall conclude contracts determining the amount of royalties due in respect of musical compositions if the radio or television organization is entitled to use a musical work without the consent of the author but subject to payment of remuneration [Articles 22 and 23 of the Copyright Act].

Article 40

(1) This Decree shall enter into force on January 1, 1970; it shall not be permissible to derogate, in a manner prejudicial to the author's interests, from the provisions of Article 7(2), Article 11(1) and (3), Article 12, Article 23, Article 30(2), Article 33(1), and Article 35(1) and (3).

(2) At the time of entry into force of this Decree, Decree No. 58230/1922 (III. 7) K. M. on the procedure for registration as provided in Law LIV of 1921, and Decree No. 44348/1933 (VII. 27) K. M., amending the aforementioned Decree, shall cease to be effective.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letter from the United States

by Walter J. DERENBERG *

International Publishers Association (IPA)

(19th Congress, Paris, May 15 to 20, 1972)

The 19th Congress of the International Publishers Association was held at the Unesco House, in Paris, from May 15 to 20, 1972. Representatives of national member associations of the following thirty-three countries took part: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. The Congress was attended in addition by observers representing national associations of publishers from Colombia, Indonesia, Hungary, Poland and Turkey.

Several international organizations also sent observers, including Unesco, CISAC, the International Community of Booksellers Associations (ICBA) and the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA). WIPO was represented by Mr. M. Stojanović, Counsellor, Copyright Division.

The opening session of the Congress was addressed by Mr. Maurice Schumann, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, and Mr. René Maheu, Director-General of Unesco. Other speakers at that session were Professor René Huyghe, of the French Academy, Mr. Ernest Lefebvre, President of IPA, and Mr. Etienne Gillon, President of the Congress.

The agenda included several important questions, among which should be mentioned the following: the relations between authors and publishers, the publisher and the computer, the publishing and the audio-visual means, the book industry in developing countries, and the possibilities of copyright protection in the field of reprography.

The Music Publishers Group held separate meetings at which some copyright problems of current interest were also discussed.

The Congress proposed the adoption of a number of resolutions and recommendations, which have subsequently been approved by the member associations of the IPA. Two of them are quoted below.

At the end of its session the Congress was informed that Mr. John T. Boon (United Kingdom) had been elected new President of the IPA.

The next Congress is to be held at Tokyo and Kyoto (Japan) in 1976.

Resolutions

Protection in the matter of reprography

The 19th Congress of the IPA assembled in Paris in May 1972, having considered

1. the resolution adopted by the IPA Working Conference in London on October 2, 1970, asking for an IPA Committee to work out proposals for legislative rules for photocopying;
2. the resolution adopted by the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee of Unesco and the Executive Committee of the Berne Union in their joint session of November 1971, considering that the photographic reproduction of copyright works should be regulated at the international level by a recommendation, which could serve

as a guideline for national legislations, and not by an international convention;

3. that the IPA Committee on Copying preferred to make recommendations for general practices to be followed in the field of copying rather than to formulate strictly legislative rules and that this IPA Congress endorses this preference;
4. that the Secretary General of the IPA brought to the attention of the WIPO and Unesco working session in November 1971 that the IPA expected to be able to present these Organizations the opinions and recommendations of the publishers and their professional associations,

Expresses the opinion that the principles contained in the Copying Committee's report provide a basis for standards of acceptable practice in matters of copying,

Requests the International Committee of the IPA to convey to WIPO and Unesco this resolution and the said report, adopted by this Congress as a guideline in compliance with the Secretary General's undertaking at the WIPO/Unesco working session of November 1971,

Expresses the wish that the IPA Committee on Copying continue its studies and advise the IPA on all new developments concerning copying problems.

Recommendations on videograms

The Working Party which was set up in January 1971, having met on several occasions to discuss the problems arising from the development of videograms, considers that the producers of software are not faced with any difficulties with regard to copyrights, neighboring or service rights which have not already been met and solved by the producers of cinematograph films or phonograms.

It is the view of the Working Party that there are certain factors which should be regarded as matters of priority and importance, and it is recommended:

1. That copyright owners and their representative organizations should cooperate in establishing a universal policy to deal with videogram use of copyright material.
2. That copyright owners and their representative organizations should, when granting license for videogram use, clearly define the use for which license is granted and particularly where programs are sold to or hired out to members of the general public to ensure that such license restricts where applicable the use thereof for purely private and domestic entertainment.
3. That where possible licensing procedure adopted should not be so complicated as to discourage development of this new market.
4. That copyright owners through their representative organizations press their respective governments to introduce new legislation which makes illegal the unauthorized copying of videogram programs where such legislation does not already exist.
5. That, having regard to the facility provided by several manufacturers of videogram equipment for the user to make recordings "off air" of television programs, copyright owners, through their representative organizations, submit to their respective governments that there is necessity to prevent such recordings by individuals for private use in the absence of license and reasonable payment to the copyright owners concerned.
6. That, as the major form of videogram program distribution is likely to be through commercial rental libraries or "free" libraries maintained by civic authorities, copyright owners and their representative organizations submit to their respective governments the need to provide for adequate control by the introduction of a public lending right to ensure against any loss of copyright revenue.
7. That, although not under the control of copyright owners, where and if possible every encouragement be given to producers of videogram equipment and programs to develop standardization or compatibility between the varied and competing systems now existing.

- February 12 to 16, 1973 (London) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group V of the Joint ad hoc Committee
- March 20 to 30, 1973 (*) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Bureau of the Joint ad hoc Committee
- April 2 to 6, 1973 (*) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Joint ad hoc Committee
- April 9 to 13, 1973 (Geneva) — Committee of Experts on a Model Law for Developing Countries on Appellations of Origin
Object: To study a Draft Model Law — *Invitations:* Developing countries members of the United Nations — *Observers:* Intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations concerned
- May 17 to June 12, 1973 (Vienna) — Diplomatic Conference on: (a) the International Registration of Marks, (b) the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks, (c) the Protection of Type Faces
- June 4 to 8, 1973 (*) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group I of the Joint ad hoc Committee
- June 18 to 22, 1973 (*) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group II of the Joint ad hoc Committee
- July 2 to 6, 1973 (*) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group III of the Joint ad hoc Committee
- July 9 to 13, 1973 (*) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group IV of the Joint ad hoc Committee
- September 10 to 14, 1973 (*) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group V of the Joint ad hoc Committee
- October 29 to November 2, 1973 (*) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Bureau of the Joint ad hoc Committee
- November 5 to 9, 1973 (*) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Joint ad hoc Committee
- November 19 to 27, 1973 (Geneva) — Administrative Bodies of WIPO (General Assembly, Conference, Coordination Committee) and of the Paris, Berne, Madrid, Nice, Lisbon and Locarno Unions (Assemblies, Conferences of Representatives, Executive Committees)
- December 3 to 11, 1973 (Paris) — Sessions of the Executive Committee of the Berne Union and of the Intergovernmental Committees established by the Rome Convention (Neighboring Rights) and the Universal Copyright Convention

* Place to be notified later.

UPOV Meetings

- November 7 to 10, 1972 (Geneva) — Diplomatic Conference
Object: Amendment of the Convention
- November 8 and 9, 1972 (Geneva) — Council
- December 5 to 7, 1972 (Geneva) — Working Group on Variety Denominations
- March 13 and 14, 1973 (Geneva) — Technical Steering Committee
- July 2 to 6, 1973 (London/Cambridge) — Symposium on Plant Breeders' Rights

Meetings of Other International Organizations concerned with Intellectual Property

- October 13 to 21, 1972 (Mexico) — International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers — Congress
- October 16 to 27, 1972 (Brussels) — European Economic Community — "Community Patent" Working Party
- November 12 to 18, 1972 (Mexico) — International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property — Congress
- December 11 to 15, 1972 (The Hague) — International Patent Institute — Administrative Council
- February 13 to 23, 1973 (Brussels) — European Economic Community — "Community Patent" Working Party
- May 20 to 26, 1973 (Rio de Janeiro) — International Chamber of Commerce — Congress
- September 10 to October 6, 1973 (Munich) — Diplomatic Conference on a European Patent Convention
- October 28 to November 3, 1973 (Jerusalem) — International Writers Guild — Congress

VACANCY IN WIPO

Applications are invited for the following post:

Competition No. 190

External Relations Officer

(External and Public Relations Division)

Category and grade: P. 3

Principal duties:

The incumbent will, in general, assist the Head of the Division in the matter of WIPO's relations with Member States and inter-governmental organizations as well as in the accomplishment of other tasks devolving upon the Division.

In this connection his duties will include in particular:

- (a) contacts with Government authorities, concerning matters within the competence of the Division;
- (b) participation in preparation and organization of meetings held by WIPO and drafting of documents, particularly when they concern the field of intellectual property rights in developing countries;
- (c) contacts with intergovernmental organizations, especially those of the United Nations system;
- (d) participation in meetings of such organizations;
- (e) drawing up of reports and other working documents dealing with the activities of those organizations, to the extent that such activities are of interest to WIPO.

Qualifications required:

- (a) University degree in law or other university qualification in a relevant field (in particular, political science or public administration).
- (b) Familiarity with the activities and procedures of the United Nations, its bodies and specialized agencies. Some knowledge of intellectual property, especially its international aspects, would be an advantage.
- (c) Excellent knowledge of English and at least a good knowledge of French.

Nationality:

Candidates must be nationals of one of the Member States of WIPO or of the Paris or Berne Unions. Qualifications being equal, preference will be given to candidates who are nationals of States of which no national is on the staff of WIPO.

Date of entry on duty:

To be agreed.

Applications:

Application forms and full information regarding the conditions of employment may be obtained from the Head of the Administrative Division, WIPO, 32 chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland. Please refer to the number of the competition.

Closing date: November 30, 1972.