# Copyright

## Review of the WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (WIPO)

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### WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION



(United Nations / T. Chen photograph)

After the signature of the Protocol concerning the Agreement between the United Nations and WIPO at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York on January 21, 1975

Dr. Arpad Bogsch, Director General of WIPO (left), and Mr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations (right). (In the center: Mr. Martin Hill, Permanent Representative of WIPO to the United Nations in New York.)

#### Protocol

### Concerning the Entry Into Force of the Agreement Between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization

Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that specialized agencies established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities as defined in their basic instruments in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Article 63 of the Charter provides that the Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations, and specifies that such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

Article 13, paragraph (1), of the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization provides that the Organization shall, where appropriate, establish working relations and co-operate with other intergovernmental organizations. Article 6, paragraph (3)(f), of the Convention provides for the conclusion of an agreement with the United Nations under Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations.

On 4 May 1973, the Coordination Committee of the World Intellectual Property Organization adopted a resolution stating that the objectives of the Organization would be advanced and, in particular, the contribution which the Organization can make to international co-operation for economic and social progress would be enhanced if the Organization is brought into relationship with the United Nations as a specialized agency in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations.

On 24 July 1973, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, at its fifty-fifth session, having considered the afore-mentioned resolution of the Coordination Committee of the World Intellectual Property Organization, decided that it was desirable that the World Intellectual Property Organization be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations. The Economic and Social Council requested its Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies to enter into negotiations with the World Intellectual Property Organization and report on the negotiations to the Council, submitting with its report a draft relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization.

On 28 and 29 May 1974, at a joint session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, the Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and the Negotiations Committee established by the World Intellectual Property Organization completed preparation of a draft relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization.

On 31 July 1974, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations at its fifty-seventh session approved the draft Agreement and recommended the draft Agreement to the General Assembly of the United Nations for approval.

On 27 September 1974, the General Assembly of the World Intellectual Property Organization, at an extraordinary session, approved the draft Agreement. The General Assembly of the World Intellectual Property Organization also authorized the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization to incorporate, in agreement with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, any necessary changes in the text of the Agreement to ensure that the different language versions of the text are brought into line and conform to the customary terminology and editorial standards.

On 17 December 1974, the General Assembly of the United Nations at its twenty-ninth session approved the draft Agreement. The text of the draft Agreement as approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations incorporates certain changes of an editorial nature made on the basis of recommendations by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization, as authorized by the General Assembly of the World Intellectual Property Organization, concurs in the editorial changes.

Article 20 of the Agreement provides that the Agreement shall enter into force on its approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the General Assembly of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

The Agreement accordingly came into force on 17 December 1974.

A copy of the authentic text of the Agreement is attached hereto 1.

IN FAITH WHEREOF we have appended our signatures this twenty-first day of January one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five to two original copies of the present Protocol in the English language. One of the original copies will be deposited with the Secretariat of the United Nations and the other will be deposited with the Secretariat of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

Kurt WALDHEIM
Secretary-General of the United Nations

Arpad BOGSCH
Director General of the World Intellectual
Property Organization

<sup>1</sup> See Copyright, 1975, pp. 3 et seq.

### Ratifications of the WIPO Convention

### **ALGERIA**

The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has notified the Governments of the countries invited to the Stockholm Conference that the Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria deposited, on January 16, 1975, its instrument of ratification of the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria has fulfilled the condition set forth in Article 14(2) of the Convention by concurrently ratifying the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention in its entirety.

Pursuant to Article 15(2), the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization will enter into force, with respect to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, three months after the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification, that is, on April 16, 1975.

WIPO Notification No. 69, of January 20, 1975.

### HOLY SEE

The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has notified the Governments of the countries invited to the Stockholm Conference that the Holy See deposited, on January 20, 1975, its instrument of ratification of the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

The Holy See has fulfilled the condition set forth in Article 14(2) of the Convention hy concurrently ratifying the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention in its entirety

and the Paris Act (1971) of the Berne Convention, as provided for in Article 29<sup>bis</sup> of that Act.

Pursuant to Article 15(2), the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization will enter into force, with respect to the Holy See, three months after the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification, that is, on April 20, 1975.

WIPO Notification No. 70, of January 24, 1975.

### **JAPAN**

The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has notified the Governments of the countries invited to the Stockholm Conference that the Government of Japan deposited, on January 20, 1975, its instrument of ratification of the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

Japan has fulfilled the condition set forth in Article 14(2) of the Convention by concurrently ratifying the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention, with the limitation provided for in Article 20(1)(b)(i) of the said Act to the effect

that the ratification shall not apply to Articles 1 to 12, and the Paris Act (1971) of the Berne Convention, as provided for in Article 29<sup>bis</sup> of that Act.

Pursuant to Article 15(2), the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) will enter into force, with respect to Japan, three months after the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification, that is, on April 20, 1975.

WIPO Notification No. 71, of January 24, 1975.

### **PORTUGAL**

The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has notified the Governments of the countries invited to the Stockholm Conference that the Government of the Portuguese Republic deposited, on January 27, 1975, its instrument of ratification of the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

The Portuguese Republic has fulfilled the condition set forth in Article 14(2) of the Convention by concurrently ratifying the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention in its entirety.

Pursuant to Article 15(2), the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) will enter into force, with respect to the Portuguese Republic, three months after the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification, that is, on April 27, 1975.

WIPO Notification No. 73, of January 30, 1975.

### Accessions to the WIPO Convention

### **CUBA**

The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has notified the Governments of the countries invited to the Stockholm Conference that the Government of the Republic of Cuba deposited, on December 27, 1974, its instrument of accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

Furthermore, the said instrument of accession contains the following declaration:

"The Government of the Republic of Cuba declares that the provisions of Article 5 of the Convention are of a discriminatory nature and contrary to the principle of the equality of States." (Translation) The Republic of Cuba has fulfilled the condition set forth in Article 14(2) of the Convention by concurrently ratifying the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention in its entirety.

Pursuant to Article 15(2), the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) will enter into force, with respect to the Republic of Cuba, three months after the date of deposit of the instrument of accession, that is, on March 27, 1975.

WIPO Notification No. 68, of January 8, 1975.

### **EGYPT**

The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has notified the Governments of the countries invited to the Stockholm Conference that the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt deposited, on January 21, 1975, its instrument of accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

The Arab Republic of Egypt has fulfilled the condition set forth in Article 14(2) of the Convention, having previously acceded to the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention in its entirety.

Pursuant to Article 15(2), the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization will enter into force, with respect to the Arab Republic of Egypt, three months after the date of deposit of the instrument of accession, that is, on April 21, 1975.

WIPO Notification No. 72, of January 24, 1975.

### **INDIA**

The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has notified the Governments of the countries invited to the Stockholm Conference that the Government of the Republic of India deposited, on January 31, 1975, its instrument of accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization.

By virtue of Article 29<sup>bis</sup> of the Paris Act (1971) of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, the Republic of India, which was not bound by Articles 22 to 38 of the Stockholm Act (1967) of the said Conven-

tion, having previously ratified the Paris Act (1971) with the limitation provided for in Article 28(1)(b) of this Act, fulfils the condition set forth in Article 14(2) of the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization.

Pursuant to Article 15(2), the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) will enter into force, with respect to the Republic of India, three months after the date of deposit of the instrument of accession, that is, on May 1, 1975.

WIPO Notification No. 76, of February 4, 1975.

### REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has notified the Governments of the countries invited to the Stockholm Conference that the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam deposited, on January 30, 1975, its instrument of accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

The Republic of Viet-Nam has fulfilled the condition set forth in Article 14(2) of the Convention by concurrently acceding to the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention in its entirety.

Pursuant to Article 15(2), the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) will enter into force, with respect to the Republic of Viet-Nam, three months after the date of deposit of the instrument of accession, that is, on April 30, 1975.

WIPO Notification No. 75, of January 30, 1975.

### **TOGO**

The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has notified the Governments of the countries invited to the Stockholm Conference that the Government of the Togolese Republic deposited, on January 28, 1975, its instrument of accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

The Togolese Republic has fulfilled the condition set forth in Article 14(2) of the Convention by concurrently acceding to the Stockhom Act (1967) of the Paris Convention and to the Paris Act (1971) of the Berne Convention as provided for in Article 29<sup>bis</sup> of that Act.

Pursuant to Article 15(2), the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) will enter into force, with respect to the Togolese Republic, three months after the date of deposit of the instrument of accession, that is, on April 28, 1975.

WIPO Notification No. 74, of January 30, 1975.

### BERNE UNION

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

### **BRAZIL**

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 Federative Republic of Brazil deposited, on January 14, 1975, its instrument of ratification 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(2)(c) and (3), the Paris Act (1971) of the Convention will enter into force, with respect to the Federative Republic of Brazil, three months after the date of this notification, that is, on April 20, 1975.

Berne Notification No. 65, of January 20, 1975.

### HOLY SEE

The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has notified the Governments of member countries of the Berne Union that the Holy See deposited, on January 20, 1975, its instrument of ratification 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(2)(c) and (3), the Paris Act (1971) of the Convention will enter into force, with respect to the Holy See, three months after the date of this notification, that is, on April 24, 1975.

Berne Notification No. 67, of January 24, 1975.

### **JAPAN**

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 Japan deposited, on January 20, 1975, its instrument of ratification of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of September 9, 1886, as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971.

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

"The Government of Japan declares, in accordance with Article 30(2)(a) of the said Convention, that it intends to retain until December 31, 1980, the benefit of the reservation which it previously formulated, namely, that it

intends to remain bound by the provisions of Article 5 of the Berne Convention of September 9, 1886, as amended by Section III of Article 1 of the Additional Act signed at Paris on May 4, 1896, in respect of the authors' exclusive right, referred to in Article 8 of the said Convention, of making or of authorizing the translation of their works". (Translation)

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 28(2)(c) and (3), the Paris Act (1971) of the Convention will enter into force, with respect to Japan, three months after the date of this notification, that is, on April 24, 1975.

Berne Notification No. 68, of January 24, 1975.

### **LUXEMBOURG**

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 Grand Duchy of Luxembourg deposited, on January 15, 1975, its instrument of ratification 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(2)(c) and (3), the Paris Act (1971) of the Convention will enter into force, with respect to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, three months after the date of this notification, that is, on April 20, 1975.

Berne Notification No. 66, of January 20, 1975.

### Accession to the Paris Act (1971) of the Berne Convention

### **TOGO**

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 Togolese Republic deposited, on January 28, 1975, its instrument of accession to 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 29(2)(a), the Paris Act (1971) of the Convention will enter into force, with respect to the Togolese Republic, three months after the date of this notification, that is, on April 30, 1975.

Berne Notification No. 69, of January 30, 1975.

### CONVENTIONS ADMINISTERED BY WIPO

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

### **ITALY**

### Ratification of the Convention

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, by a letter dated January 27, 1975, informed the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization that the instrument of ratification by the Government of Italy of the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations, done at Rome on October 26, 1961, was deposited on January 8, 1975, in accordance with Article 24(3).

The instrument of ratification was accompanied by a note containing the following declarations:

- (1) With regard to Article 6, paragraph 1, and in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Convention: Italy will protect broadcasts only if the headquarters of the hroadcasting organization is situated in another Contracting State and the hroadcast was transmitted from a transmitter situated in the same Contracting State;
- (2) With regard to Article 12 and in accordance with Article 16, paragraph 1(a), of the Convention:
  - (a) Italy will apply the provisions of Article 12 to use for hroadcasting or for any other communication to the public for commercial purposes, with the exception of cinematography;

- (b) it will apply the provisions of Article 12 only to phonograms fixed in another Contracting State;
- (c) with regard to phonograms fixed in another Contracting State, it will limit the protection provided for by Article 12 to the extent to which, and to the term for which, that Contracting State grants protection to phonograms first fixed in Italy; however, if that State does not grant the protection to the same heneficiary or beneficiaries as Italy, that fact will not be considered as a difference in the extent of the protection;
- (3) With regard to Article 13 and in accordance with Article 16, paragraph 1(b), of the Convention: Italy will not apply the provisions of Article 13(d);
- (4) With regard to Article 5 and in accordance with Article 17 of the Convention, Italy will apply only the criterion of fixation for the purposes of Article 5; the same criterion, instead of the criterion of nationality, will he applied for the purposes of the declarations provided for in Article 16, paragraph 1(a)(iii) and (iv), of the Convention. (Translation)

Pursuant to Article 25(2), the Convention will enter into force for Italy three months after the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification, that is, on April 8, 1975.

### BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

### HUNGARY-U.S.S.R.

### Decree-Law No. 15 of 1974 of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic

on the promulgation of the amendment of the Convention on the Reciprocal Protection of Copyright concluded between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on November 17, 1967, in Budapest and promulgated by Decree-Law No. 6 of 1968\*

#### Article 1

In conformity with the agreement made by exchange of notes between the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the following provisions shall be substituted for Articles 2 and 3 of the Convention concluded on November 17, 1967, in Budapest and promulgated by Decree-Law No. 6 of 1968, the term of validity of which was prolonged by Decree-Law No. 15 of 1971:

"Article 2. — Each Contracting Party shall recognize the copyrights of the citizens of the other Contracting Party in scientific, literary and artistic works first made available to the public (published or publicly performed) in the territory of the other Contracting Party and shall safeguard the protection of the said rights in the same conditions as

those which their laws provide in respect of their own citizens.

An unpublished work may be made available to the public simultaneously in both countries, or first in the territory of the other Contracting Party, only with the consent of the competent organs of the Contracting Parties.

Article 3. — The term of protection enjoyed by the successors in title of the Hungarian and Soviet authors of works falling within the scope of the present Convention shall be twenty-five years, to be reckoned from the first of January of the year following the author's death."

#### Article 2

This Decree-Law shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation; however, its provisions shall be applicable only as of May 27, 1973. The Minister for Culture shall be responsible for its application.

<sup>\*</sup> WIPO translation. See also Copyright, 1968, p. 63, and 1971, p. 123.

### NATIONAL LEGISLATION

### **IRAN**

#### Law

on Translation, Duplication of Books, Publications and Phonograms \*

Article 1. — The right of duplicating, reprinting, gaining advantage of, publishing and distributing any translation shall be reserved to the translator or his successors. The duration of the enjoyment of such rights devolved to the successors will be thirty calendar years beginning from the date of the death of the relevant translator.

The rights provided by this Article are transferable, and the holder is, from the aspect of enjoying such right, the legal representative of the assignor, to enjoy the unexpired period of such right. The name of the translator in all cases must be mentioned.

Article 2. — It is forbidden without the authorization of the holder of the right, to proceed with duplication of books and publications in the same language and form, which have already been printed for the purpose of sale or to gain material advantage, by means of offset printing, photocopying or by any other similar means.

Article 3. — It is forbidden to copy, record or duplicate: phonograms, records, magnetic tapes or any other similar recording means, for the object of sale, without consent of the holder of the right, the exclusive distributors or their legal representatives.

The provisions of this Article will apply as well to copying, recording or duplicating of radio-television programs or any other broadcastings.

Article 4. — Phonograms, musical records and magnetic tapes will be protected, only when on the copy or on the cover, the international symbol P, date of release or publication, the name and address of the producer, the exclusive distributor, and the trade mark shall be represented.

Article 5. — Duplicating or copying books, publications and phonograms as foreseen in Articles 2 and 3, will be allowed only for the purpose of teaching and scientific research, under the following conditions: the copying should not be for a lucrative purpose and an authorization should first be obtained from the Ministry of Culture and Arts.

Remark: Copying books, publications and phonograms, the object of Articles 2 and 3 hereof, will be allowed for private and personal use.

Article 6. — Protection will be extended to citizens of other countries, for the duplication and publication of books and phonograms, only if an agreement or a treaty of reciprocity exists in that respect.

Article 7. — Whosoever willfully and deliberately transgresses this law, in addition to indemnification of the claim of the complainant, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a misdemeanour for a period of from three months to one year. Sanction shall be taken for the following actions:

- 1. those who transgress the provisions made in Articles 1, 2 and 3;
- 2. those who import or export illegally, to foreign countries, such items as mentioned in Article 3.

Article 8. — If the contravening party is a corporate body, in addition to prosecution of the individual who is the author of the offence, indemnities of the claim of the complainant will be deducted from the properties of the corporate body. If the properties of the corporate body would not totally meet the losses, the balance thereof will be compensated from the private properties of the incumbent legal person.

Article 9. — The judicial authorities, dealing with the affair, will be bound, upon receiving a claim, to take due decisions in connection with preventing the publication, distribution and offering of books and phonograms for sale as well as for their forfeiture.

Article 10. — The provisions of this Act will be applicable if the effects arising from this Act are not covered by the protections provided for in the Act on Protection of the Rights of the Authors, Compilers and Composers. Otherwise, the provisions of the said Act shall be the criterion governing the works, as subjected to this Act.

Article 11. — The provisions of this Act by no means will repudiate or restrict the rights of persons provided for by the Act on Protection of the Rights of the Authors, Compilers and Composers.

Article 12. — Prosecution of offences provided for by this Act will be subject to the deposition of the claim, and by the withdrawal of the suit, the prosecution or implementation of the sentence will be abrogated accordingly.

<sup>\*</sup> In accordance with the Imperial Firman dated January 22, 1974, this Law came into force on January 6, 1974. — Official translation of the Ministry of Justice of Iran.

### GENERAL STUDIES

The Netherlands Solution to the Problem of Reprography
S. GERBRANDY \*

### CORRESPONDENCE

### Letter from the United States

Walter J. DERENBERG \*

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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From July 1 to December 31, 1974, the WIPO Library has entered in its catalogue a number of works or other publications on copyright, among which the following are mentioned which are most important or most relevant to recent developments:

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- BRUTSCHKE (Paul-Gerhard). Urheberrecht und EDV [Elektronische Datenverarbeitung]. München, W. Goldmann, 1972. 136 p. (Das wissenschaftliche Taschenbuch: Abteilung Rechts- und Staatswissenschaften, 31).
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- DITTRICH (Robert). Österreichisches und internationales Urheberrecht. Wien, Manz, 1974. - XVI-732 p. (Manzche Gesetzausgaben: Sonderausgabe, Nr. 33).
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### **CALENDAR**

### WIPO Meetings

March 10 to 14, 1975 (Geneva) - Mechanization of Trademark Searches - Committee of Experts

March 17 to 21, 1975 (Geneva) — WIPO Permanent Legal-Technical Program for the Acquisition hy Developing Countries of Technology Related to Industrial Property — Permanent Committee (2nd Session)

April 7 to 11, 1975 (Geneva) — International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks — Temporary Working Gronp

April 7 to 11, 1975 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Search Systems (TCSS)

April 14 to 18, 1975 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Standardization (TCST)

April 14 to 25, 1975 (Rijswijk) - International Patent Classification (IPC) - Working Group III of the Joint ad hoc Committee

April 22 to 29, 1975 (Geneva) — Inventions relating to Microorganisms — Committee of Experts

May 5 to 9, 1975 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Training Course for Developing Countries

May 12 to 23, 1975 (Washington) - International Patent Classification (IPC) - Working Group I of the Joint ad hoc Committee

May 26 to 30, 1975 (Geneva) — Revision of the Model Law on Inventions — Working Group (2nd session)

June 4 to 6, 1975 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Coordination Committee (TCC)

June 9 to 13, 1975 (Geneva) - International Patent Classification (IPC) - Working Group V of the Joint ad hoc Committee

June 16 to 21, 1975 (Washington) — Sub-Committee on Reprographic Reproduction of the Executive Committee of the Berne Union (Meeting held jointly with the Sub-Committee of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee established by the Universal Copyright Convention)

June 16 to 27, 1975 (Rijswijk) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group IV of the Joint ad hoc Committee

June 23 to 27, 1975 (Geneva) — Protection of Computer Programs — Advisory Group

September 8 to 12, 1975 (Geneva) — International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks — Preparatory Committee and Committee of Experts

September 17 to 19, 1975 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Plenary Committee (PLC)

September 22 and 23, 1975 (Geneva) - Trademark Registration Treaty (TRT) - Interim Advisory Committee

September 23 to 30, 1975 (Geneva) — WIPO Coordination Committee and Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions — Ordinary Sessions

October 1 to 3, 1975 (Geneva) - Scientific Discoveries - Committee of Experts

October 1 to 3, 1975 (Geneva) - International Patent Classification (IPC) - Bureau

October 6, 1975 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Joint ad hoc Committee

October 7 to 9, 1975 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Assembly and Committee of Experts

October 13 to 17, 1975 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Search Systems (TCSS)

October 20 to 24, 1975 (Washington) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Standardization (TCST)

October 27 to 31, 1975 (Mexico City) — Latin American and Caribhean Seminar on the Rights of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations

(Meeting organized jointly with ILO and Unesco)

October 27 to November 3, 1975 (Geneva) — Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) — Interim Committees

November 3 to 14, 1975 (Berne) - International Patent Classification (IPC) - Working Group II

November 10 to 14, 1975 (Geneva) - Revision of the Model Law on Inventions - Working Group (3rd session)

December 1 to 4, 1975 (Geneva) — International Protection of Appellations of Origin and Other Indications of Source — Committee of Experts

December 1 to 12, 1975 (Munich) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group III

December 8, 9 and 16, 1975 (Geneva) — International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations — Intergovernmental Committee — Ordinary Session (jointly organized with the International Labour Organization and Unesco)

December 10 to 12, 1975 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Coordination Committee (TCC)

December 10 to 16, 1975 (Geneva) — Executive Committee of the Berne Union (Extraordinary Session)

December 15 to 19, 1975 (Geneva) — International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks — Provisional Committee of Experts

### **UPOV Meetings in 1975**

Council: October 7 to 10 — Consultative Committee: March 5 and 6; October 6 and 10 — Technical Steering Committee: April 17 and 18; November 6 and 7 — Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Examination: April 14 to 16; November 3 to 5 — Committee of Experts on the Interpretation and Revision of the Convention: February 25 to 28; December 2 to 5.

Note: All these meetings will take place in Geneva at the headquarters of UPOV

Technical Working Parties: (i) for Vegetables: May 28 to 30 (Lund - Sweden); (ii) for Agricultural Crops: June 4 to 6 (Cambridge - United Kingdom); (iii) for Fruit Crops: June 17 to 19 (Bordeaux - France); (iv) for Forest Trees: August 19 and 20 (Hannover - Federal Republic of Germany); (v) for Ornamental Plants: September 9 to 11 (Hornum - Denmark)

### Meetings of Other International Organizations concerned with Intellectual Property

March 10 to 12, 1975 (Rijswijk) - International Patent Institute - Administrative Board

April 21 to 25, 1975 (Hamburg) - International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers - Congress

May 3 to 10, 1975 (San Francisco) - International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property - Congress

June 12 and 13, 1975 (Stockholm) — Union of European Professional Patent Representatives — Executive Committee

June 15 to 22, 1975 (Madrid) — International Chamber of Commerce — Congress

June 18 to 20, 1975 (Rijswijk) - International Patent Institute - Administrative Board

September 16 to 19, 1975 (Budapest) — International Federation of Musicians — Executive Committee

September 17 to 20, 1975 (London) - Union of European Professional Patent Representatives - General Assembly

May 25 to June 1, 1976 (Tokyo) — International Publishers Association — Congress