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Copyright

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COPYRIGHT AND NEIGHBORING RIGHTS LAWS AND TREATIES

(INSERT)

Editor's Note

SINGAPORE

The Copyright (Records Royalty System) Regulations 1987 (No. S 112 of 1987)	Text 2-01
The Copyright Regulations 1987 (No. S 117 of 1987)	Text 3-01
The Copyright (Import Restrictions) Regulations 1987 (No. S 118 of 1987)	Text 4-01

UNITED KINGDOM

The Copyright (Singapore) Order 1987 (No. 940, of May 18, 1987)	Text 2-01
The Copyright (Singapore) (Amendment) Order 1987 (No. 1030, of June 10, 1987)	Text 2-02

Notifications Concerning Treaties

WIPO Convention

Ratification

ECUADOR

The Government of Ecuador has deposited, on February 22, 1988, its instrument of ratification of the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

Ecuador will belong to Class C for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budget of

the WIPO Conference.

The said Convention will enter into force, with respect to Ecuador, on May 22, 1988.

WIPO Notification No. 140, of February 22, 1988.

Rome Convention

Accession

BURKINA FASO

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, in a letter dated December 14, 1987, informed the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization that the Government of Burkina Faso deposited, on October 14, 1987, its instrument of accession to the International Convention for the

Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (Rome Convention) done at Rome on October 26, 1961.

The said Convention entered into force, with respect to Burkina Faso, on January 14, 1988.

WIPO Meetings

WIPO/Australia Copyright Program for Asia and the Pacific

(Canberra and Sydney, November 2 to 13, 1987)

NOTE

At the invitation of the Government of Australia and in cooperation with the Attorney-General's Department and various Australian copyright and industry organizations, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) convened a WIPO/Australia Copyright Program for Asia and the Pacific, in Canberra and Sydney, from November 2 to 13, 1987.

It was the first time, as suggested at the meeting of its Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights in 1985, that WIPO had invited, from each country, to such a copyright meeting not only senior officials of the government but also representatives of interested private organizations (authors' societies, publishing, record or broadcast industries), to discuss and exchange views on questions of copyright and neighboring rights relevant to the development of developing countries of the area.

This training program on copyright and neighboring rights consisted of:

- (i) workshop sessions in Canberra, from November 2 to 5;
- (ii) participation at the Australian Copyright Council's Biennial Copyright Symposium in Sydney on November 6;
- (iii) work experience placements for the participants with organizations dealing with copyright and neighboring rights in Sydney up to November 13.

Twenty-five participants from 13 countries of Asia and the Pacific (Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga) attended the Program. Ten of the 13 government officials were registrars of copyright or directors or deputies, in charge of copyright matters in their respective countries, while the private sector in these countries was represented by senior executives.

WIPO was represented by Mr. Henry Olsson, Director, Copyright and Public Information Department and Mr. Shahid Alikhan, Director, Developing Countries Division (Copyright).

The list of participants follows this note.

At the opening, after a statement by Mr. Ian Govey, Senior Assistant Secretary, International Trade Law and Intellectual Property Branch, the Program was inaugurated by the Honorable Mr. Lionel Bowen, Attorney-General and Deputy Prime Minister. Mr. Henry Olsson also spoke on behalf of the Director General of WIPO.

The Attorney-General and Deputy Prime Minister, in his inaugural address, welcomed the participants, thanked WIPO for co-sponsoring this Program in cooperation with the Australian authorities, and said that it was particularly timely, having regard to recent developments in the copyright laws of a number of countries in the Asian-Pacific region. He felt that programs of this kind could act as a stimulus for further promotion of copyright and welcomed the move by an increasing number of countries in the region to become members of the international copyright community.

The representative of the Director General of WIPO welcomed the participants and thanked the Attorney-General and his Department, as well as the interested copyright and industry organizations for the extremely efficient organization and for the facilities provided for the conduct of the Program.

Also present at the opening were the invited guest speakers, Mr. Goh Phai Cheng, Deputy Parliamentary Counsel, Attorney-General's Chambers, Singapore, Mr. Vishwa Nath, Chairman, Vision Books Private Ltd., New Delhi, India, and Mr. John Sturman, Managing Director, Australasian Performing Right Association (APRA), as well as a number of senior representatives of interested Australian organizations.

Discussions at the Program were based on a number of papers presented on selected topics in the fields of copyright and neighboring rights.

Papers were presented by officials from the Attorney-General's Department, by professors from the Universities of Canberra and Melbourne, by officials from the Australasian Performing Right Association (APRA), Australasian Mechanical Copyright Owners Society (AMCOS), Australian Film Commission (AFC) and Australian Copyright Council (ACC), as well as by the guest speakers

invited by WIPO from Australia, India and Singapore, and by the two WIPO officials.

Each participant also presented a country report giving the status of copyright law and its implementation in his or her country.

From these country reports, it was gathered that, while new copyright laws had recently been promulgated in some of the regional countries, steps were under way in others to update and modernize their laws to keep in step with new technologies or to establish new laws where these did not exist, and generally there was a very much awakened consciousness of the need to fight piracy in all countries concerned.

The Program was closed in respect of its first part in Canberra, by Mr. Pat Brazil, Secretary, Attorney-General's Department.

The second part of the Program was held in Sydney, and included attending the Third Copyright Law and Practice Symposium of the Australian Copyright Council, as well as placements with interested private copyright organizations—APRA, Australian Book Publishers' Association (ABPA), ACC, AMCOS, ARIA, AFC, and the Video Industry Distributors (VIDA) (for the abbreviations, see the list of participants).

List of Participants

I. Specialists Invited

Bangladesh

Mr. Mohammad Maniruddin, Registrar of Copyrights, Ministry of Education, Dhaka

China

Mr. Liu Bolin, Copyright Officer, National Copyright Administration of China (NCAC), Beijing

Mr. Ze Wei, Copyright Manager, Beijing Sanlian Bookstore, Beijing

India

Miss Mina Ahuja, Deputy Secretary and Registrar of Copyrights, Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi

Mr. S. Shidore, Secretary and General Manager, The Gramophone Company of India, Bombay

Indonesia

Mr. Walter Simandjuntak, Head of Sub-Directorate of Copyright, General Directorate of Law and Legislation, Jakarta

Mr. A. Riyanto, Chairman, Musicians' Organization, Member of the Copyright Board, Jakarta

Malaysia

Mrs. Khatijah Abdul Samad, Principal Assistant Director, Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs Division, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Kuala Lumpur

Mr. Tuan Haji Daud Hamzah, Secretary General, Malaysian Authors, Composers and Publishers Society (CIPTA/MASRAC), Kuala Lumpur

Pakistan

Miss Shireen Ghory, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs, Islamabad

Mr. Syed Mahmoodul Hasan, Chairman, Copyright Board, Ministry of Education, Islamabad

Papua New Guinea

Mr. Cyprian F. Warokra, Principal Legal Officer, Ministry of Justice, Port Moresby

Mr. Jack Lahui, Editor, Institute of PNG Studies, Port Moresby

Philippines

Mrs. Narcissa V. Muñasque, Director, The National Library, Manila

Mr. Danilo Olivares, President, Philippine Association of Record Industry (PART), Manila

Republic of Korea

Mr. Hee-Chang Yoon, Director, Legal Affairs Division, Ministry of Culture and Information, Seoul

Mr. Seok-Wan Gim, Senior Researcher, Copyright Deliberation and Conciliation Committee, Seoul

Singapore

Miss Joyce S. Huen, State Counsel, Attorney-General's Chambers, Singapore

Miss Yvonne Low Soon Neo, Legal Officer, Singapore Broadcasting Corporation (SBC), Singapore

Sri Lanka

Mr. Kirthisiri A. Jayasinghe, Registrar of Patents and Trade Marks, Colombo

Mr. M.S.B. Ralapanawe, Chairman, Sri Lanka Performing Right Society, Colombo

Thailand

Mrs. Prakob Larpkesorn, Director, Literature and History Division, Fine Arts Department, Ministry of Education, Bangkok

Miss Subha Devakul, Manager, Advisor and ex-President, Writers' Association of Thailand, Bangkok

Tonga

Mr. Siosaia Aleamotu'a, Assistant Secretary, Prime Minister's Office, Nuku'Alofa

Mr. Tavake Fusimalohi, General Manager, Tonga Broadcasting Commission, Nuku'Alofa

II. Guest Speakers

Mr. Peter Banki, Chairman, Australian Copyright Council (ACC), Solicitor Phillips Fox, Sydney

Ms. Susan Bridge, Executive Officer, Australian Copyright Council (ACC), Sydney

- Mr. Brett Cottle, Managing Director, Australasian Mechanical Copyright Owners Society (AMCOS), Sydney
- Mr. Goh Phai Cheng, Deputy Parliamentary Counsel, Attorney-General's Chambers, Singapore
- Ms. Lauren Honcope, Principal Legal Officer, Attorney-General's Department, Canberra
- Ms. Catriona Hughes, Policy Adviser, Australian Film Commission (AFC), Sydney
- Mr. Dennis Pearce, Professor, Faculty of Law, Australian National University, Canberra
- Mr. Staniforth Rickelson, Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Law, University of Melbourne
- Mr. John Sturman, Managing Director, Australasian Performing Right Association (APRA), Sydney
- Mr. Vishwa Nath, Chairman, Vision Books Private Ltd., New Delhi
- Mr. David Watts, Executive Director, Australian Record Industry Association (ARIA), Sydney

III. Secretariat

Attorney-General's Office (Canberra)

- Mr. Ian Govey, Senior Assistant Secretary, International Trade Law and Intellectual Property Branch
- Mr. Ross Burns, Principal Legal Adviser, Business Affairs Division
- Ms. Helen Daniels, Senior Legal Officer, Business Affairs Division

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

- Mr. Henry Olsson, Director, Copyright and Public Information Department
- Mr. Shahid Alikhan, Director, Developing Countries Division (Copyright)

African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights

(Dakar, November 25 to 28, 1987)

Report and Conclusions

1. At the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Senegal and in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) convened an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights which was held in Dakar from November 25 to 28, 1987.
2. The theme of the Seminar was the impact of new technologies on copyright and neighboring rights and development, and the need for strengthening collective administration for the protection of those rights.
3. The purpose of the Seminar was to discuss and exchange views on questions of copyright and rights neighboring on copyright relevant to the development of countries of the region.
4. The topics discussed were the role of copyright and neighboring rights in development of intellectual creativity; copyright problems of book publishing and measures to counter piracy of the printed word; measures to counter piracy of sound and audiovisual recordings; economic impact of copyright and neighboring rights; effective protection of expressions of folklore; problems of effective im-

plementation of copyright and neighboring rights and promotion of copyright awareness in Africa; collective administration of copyright and structure and activities of authors' societies.

5. Thirty-two specialists from 29 countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia) participated, in addition to seven guest speakers invited by WIPO, one each from Cameroon, Germany (Federal Republic of), Nigeria, Senegal, Switzerland, CISAC and IFPI. Seven international non-governmental, one national governmental organization and five national non-governmental organizations were also represented by observers.

6. The list of participants follows this report.

7. The Seminar was opened by the Director of the Cabinet of the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Senegal. At the opening ceremony, a statement was also made by the representative of the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

8. The participants unanimously elected Mr. Babacar Ndoye (Senegal) as Chairman and Messrs. John Abraham Larkai (Ghana) and R.B. Mngulwi (United Republic of Tanzania) as Vice-Chairmen.

9. Papers were presented on each of the subjects, as provided for in the Program, by the invited guest speakers and by WIPO officials. In addition, very brief reports were presented by the participating specialists on the copyright and neighboring rights situation in their respective countries.

10. After considerable and useful discussion upon presentation of each paper, in which discussion most participants and observers took part, the Seminar adopted the following conclusions.

11. The participants at this Regional Seminar:

(i) expressed their gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Senegal for having hosted the Seminar:

(ii) expressed considerable appreciation to WIPO for having organized this Seminar and for the useful statements made by its representatives and its guest speakers which were followed by a lively exchange of views:

(iii) noted the status of copyright and neighboring rights protection in the countries reported in the course of the Seminar:

(iv) concluded that in view of the growing impact of new technologies and the problems faced by authors, performers, phonogram producers and broadcasters and the need to protect national cultural heritage as well as to engender and enhance national creativity:

(a) since the last decade of development cooperation, at the inter-regional and intra-regional levels, much has been done to promulgate new laws and steps have been or are being taken to update legislation, as also to train specialists; due emphasis should be laid on and priority should be given during the next decade to the establishment and/or strengthening of infrastructures for the protection of the rights of authors, performers, phonogram producers, and broadcasters:

(b) in the context of the need to enhance the economic impact of copyright, legislations should provide for adequate protection of authors, performers, phonogram producers and broadcasters; this will encourage and stimulate the cultural industry in the tertiary sector:

(c) efforts should be concentrated also during the next decade on building up or strengthening the necessary publishing infrastructure:

(d) in some countries where it does not exist, suitable copyright legislation should be promulgated:

(e) legislations should, where required, be amended to provide for deterrent penal sanctions against infringement of copyright and neighboring rights to ensure protection of authors, publishers and other rights owners: the onus of proof should be on the wrongdoer to ensure that the law is adequately enforceable in practice:

(f) due consideration may be given in such legislations to a possible provision of a levy on blank tapes and videocassettes:

(g) antipiracy measures should be initiated and reinforced since commercial piracy inhibits development of local talent, damages national culture, prevents investments and causes loss to governments through evasion of taxes, excise duties, and general revenue:

(h) countries in the region should consider, where they have not yet joined, early accession, by the regional countries, to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and to relevant international conventions in the field of neighboring rights:

(v) asked WIPO to intensify its cooperation and assistance to developing countries of the region through training of specialists; establishing or updating of national legislation; creation or strengthening of institutions for the administration of national legislation and the exercise of rights granted by such legislation; and in this matter of institution building of authors' organizations, to continue to cooperate and draw on the expertise of specialist international non-governmental organizations like CISAC and eminent national societies, as well as in the field of neighboring rights, with other concerned organizations in this field:

(vi) hoped that the urgent and effective implementation of these conclusions would serve as an incentive to the promotion of national creativity, would encourage investment in the cultural industry sector leading to economic and social development:

(vii) and finally, wished to keep in touch with WIPO in respect of action taken and results achieved in these directions and to seek further assistance as may be needed in the direction of legislative measures and infrastructural strengthening in their respective countries.

List of Participants

I. Specialists Designated by Governments

Benin: B.-Y. Saibou. **Burkina Faso:** D. Kabore. **Burundi:** G. Ntagabo. **Cameroon:** R. Sanding Beng. **Cape Verde:** J.M.P. Monteiro. **Central African Republic:** J. Tubind. **Chad:** M. Bello. **Congo:** D. Ganga Bidie. **Côte d'Ivoire:** B.G. Kadja. **Equatorial Guinea:** A. Nkulu Oye. **Ethiopia:** B. Abebaw. **Ghana:** J.A. Larkai. **Guinea:** O. Kaba. **Guinea-Bissau:** J.W. Barbosa de Oliveira. **B. Queta.** **Kenya:** J.K. Muchae. **Lesotho:** U. Kumar. **Liberia:** R. Morris. **Madagascar:** A.V. Rakotoniaina. **Malawi:** C.E. Namondwe. **Mali:** M. Coulibaly. **Mauritius:** E. Riviere. **Mozambique:** J.N. de Almeida. **Niger:** H. Abdou. **Rwanda:** A. Sebudanga. **Senegal:** B. Ndoye. **M.M. Sagna.** **A.M. Dieng.** **Togo:** G. Sueto. **Uganda:** Y.J. Wakabi. **United Republic of Tanzania:** R.B. Mngulwi. **Zambia:** D.P. Kapaya.

II. Guest Speakers

P. Crockford (*Anti-Piracy Coordinator, International Federation of Phonogram and Videogram Producers (IFPI), London, United Kingdom*); A. Dietz (*Max Planck Institute, Munich, Federal Republic of Germany*); Y.D. Epacka (*Director General, Société camerounaise du droit d'auteur (SOCADRA), Douala, Cameroon*); N. Ndiaye (*Conseiller pour les affaires africaines, International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC), Paris, France*); B. Ndoye (*Director General, Bureau sénégalais du droit d'auteur, Dakar, Senegal*); A. Thomas (*Managing Director, Heinemann Educational Books Ltd., Ibadan, Nigeria*); U. Uchtenhagen (*Director General, Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA), Zurich, Switzerland*).

III. Observers

(a) International Non-Governmental Organizations

International Bureau of Societies Administering the Rights of Mechanical Recording and Reproduction (BIEM): J.-A. Ziegler. **International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC):** J.-A. Ziegler. **International Federation of Actors (FIA):** R. Rembe; H.K. Adjapong. **International Federation of Journalists (IFJ):** S.O. Grönsund; J.-W. Rudolph. **International Federation of Phonogram and Videogram Producers (IFPI):** I. Haffey. **International Copyright Society (INTERGU):** J.-A. Ziegler. **Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (URTNA):** F. Itoua.

(b) National Governmental Organization

Office de radiodiffusion du Sénégal: O. Sonko.

(c) National Non-Governmental Organizations

Association des écrivains du Sénégal: M. Fall; O. Willanc. **Nouvelles éditions africaines:** A. Sy. **Nouvelles éditions Fulgore:** M. Bourgeot. **Société civile professionnelle d'avocats de Côte d'Ivoire:** A. Konc'de Messe Zinsou. **Union des magistrats sénégalais:** C.A.T. Coulibaly; M. Dia; El H.M. Sow.

IV. International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

S. Alikhan (*Director, Developing Countries Division (Copyright)*); I. Thiam (*Director, Development Cooperation and External Relations Bureau for Africa*); H. Nguyen Quang (*Program Officer, Developing Countries Division (Copyright)*).

Joint Unesco–WIPO Consultative Committee on the Access by Developing Countries to Works Protected by Copyright

Third Ordinary Session

(Geneva, December 2 to 4, 1987)

REPORT

prepared by the Secretariat and
presented by the Rapporteur

Introduction

1. In accordance with Article V of the Statutes of the Unesco–WIPO Joint Consultative Committee (hereinafter referred to as “the Committee”) as modified in 1987, the third session of the Committee was held at WIPO headquarters in Geneva from December 2 to 4, 1987.

2. The objective of the meeting was to make recommendations to the Directors General of Unesco and WIPO on the preparation and implementation of the activities of the Joint International Unesco–WIPO Service for Access by Developing Countries to Works Protected by Copyright, hereinafter called “the Joint Service.”

3. Five of the seven members of the Committee were present. Their names and titles are shown in the list of participants.

4. The following States members of Unesco and WIPO were represented by observers: Brazil, France, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Eastern Caribbean States), Turkey (19).

5. The following organizations were represented by observers:

(i) Intergovernmental organization: African Intellectual Property Organization (AIPO).

(ii) International non–governmental organizations: International Catholic Organization for Cinema and Audiovisual (OCIC), International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC), International Federation of Phonogram and Videogram Producers (IFPI), International

Group of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers (STM), International Publishers Association (IPA) (5).

6. The list of participants follows this report.

Opening of the Session

7. The session was opened on behalf of the Director General of WIPO by Mr. Henry Olsson, Director, Public Information and Copyright Department, who welcomed the members of the Committee and the observers: Mr. Alvaro Garzon, Program Specialist, Copyright Division, Unesco, also welcomed the participants on behalf of the Director–General of Unesco and thanked WIPO for hosting the session of the Committee.

Election of Officers

8. The Committee unanimously elected the following officers: Professor Yves Epacka (Cameroon), Chairman; Mrs. Natalia I. Razina (Soviet Union), Vice–Chairman; Mr. Charles Clark (United Kingdom), Rapporteur.

9. In accepting the chairmanship, Prof. Epacka expressed the hope that the Joint Service, with the Committee’s assistance, would achieve concrete results and take practical measures to enable developing countries to obtain easier and quicker access to works protected by copyright through the necessary transfers of rights.

10. The Committee then discussed the various items on its Agenda (document UNESCO/WIPO/CCC/III/I).

Information on Amendment of Rule 1 of the Rules of Procedure Concerning the Change in the Composition of the Joint Consultative Committee

11. The Committee noted the information contained in document UNESCO/WIPO/CCC/III/2 and that the Rules of Procedure as amended provided for seven members being appointed by the Director-General of Unesco and by the Director General of WIPO, and sitting in a personal capacity.

Intellectual, Technical and Financial Assistance to Developing Countries:

(a) Aide-mémoire on the Use of Works Protected by Copyright

12. Discussions were based on document UNESCO/WIPO/CCC/III/3.

13. The members of the Committee and the observers who spoke on the item unanimously underlined the high quality and usefulness of the document. One member suggested that it should be given a wide distribution in different languages, especially in developing countries, while another member said that it could, in a carefully edited form, be used for two separate purposes, namely for the creation of awareness of copyright law and its rationale and as information for the persons working within the cultural industries.

14. The observer from CISAC drew attention to certain problems concerning licenses for translation of dramatic works in drama schools in developing countries and raised a question as to mechanisms available for obtaining such licenses.

15. The observer from Italy remarked in this respect that it should be possible to obtain such licenses since the use intended was solely for purposes of teaching, scholarship or research, and not for public use. He also wondered as to the real reasons why more developing countries had not declared at the time of depositing their instruments of ratification or accession to the Paris (1971) Act of the Berne Convention or the revised (1971) text of the Universal Copyright Convention that they would avail themselves of the special provisions for the benefit of such countries as provided in these revised texts of the copyright conventions.

16. One member of the Committee stated that rights were either granted to publishers in developing countries at prices which were unacceptable for them or were not at all made available when a request was sent. This encouraged piracy.

17. Another member drew attention to the passive attitude towards the need for licenses encountered in his country from publishers in certain industrialized countries. He reckoned that sales would increase ten-fold in his country if such licenses were more readily granted to developing countries.

18. The observer from AIPO stressed the importance of regional information centers. It was in his view important that access to works were facilitated for developing countries and that sufficient information and documentation should exist in this respect; he welcomed the document under discussion.

19. The observer from IPA stressed that the number of contracts concluded between publishers in industrialized countries and those in developing countries for both reproduction and translation was very high, which proved that voluntary licensing worked well and that the possibility of compulsory licensing had therefore had a beneficial effect. He outlined some of the difficulties which publishers faced in industrialized as well as in developing countries. In the former, publishers were hesitant in granting licenses to a publisher in a developing country due to their loss of market for the original edition in the country concerned, and due to such circumstances as the amount of royalties and the taxation of those royalties, late payment, lack of information about the financial standing, capacity and experience of some publishers concerned in the developing country. He also said that a distinction needed to be made between "aid" and commercial considerations. As for the publishers in developing countries, they were facing problems, for instance, in having the resources to import the quantum of books for which there was educational need, in locating, for licensing purposes, the owners of rights and in getting a response from them, as well as in meeting their financial demands for the acquisition of the rights. The solution, in his opinion, would be to encourage publishers in industrialized countries to grant rights to their counterparts in developing countries on preferential terms. The publishers would be helped by not having to grapple with late payment and with exporting from the developing country concerned to other developing countries outside the terms of the license. Publishers in industrialized countries can, apart from licensing (including its licensing of groups of countries), assist also by themselves in providing cheap international student editions in paperback, and by sending sheets for binding up.

20. A member of the Committee underlined that a balance had to be found between the commercial

aspects of publishing in a developing country and that country's public interest. He reviewed the history of the Paris revisions of the international copyright conventions, and stressed that an application for a compulsory license should be a last and not a first resort. He saw no harm in fairly elaborate conditions being attached to such last resort measures. He considered that the more positive solution of voluntary licensing was, indeed, the way forward, and that the work of the Unesco-WIPO Joint Service should continue with the support of the national associations of publishers. He also stressed the need for ending taxation of royalties going abroad as part of licensing agreements.

21. Another member of the Committee stressed his support for voluntary licensing agreements. Such agreements, in his opinion, greatly benefited publishers in developing countries and helped them in their support for indigenous authorship.

22. The observer from Hungary stated that his government was aware of and acknowledged the genuine problems of the developing countries in gaining greater and easier access to works protected by copyright particularly for their technological and educational needs; his government intended to contribute to the international efforts to help in this access to works; however, the use of the Hungarian language is rather limited and the Hungarian books—known to the international community in English or French—are usually published by foreign publishers. This, of course, influences the practical scope of providing licenses for the developing countries. He mentioned that the Hungarian authorities were willing to communicate requests for licenses from developing countries to the concerned Hungarian authors and publishers and that the latter were also ready to cooperate in the negotiations in order to arrive at preferential terms. He mentioned, as an indirect contribution, the technical assistance provided by his country in training of copyright experts and thereby disseminating copyright awareness; he indicated that his country would continue to hold general introductory training courses and individual training programs for officials dealing with publishing and copyright matters in developing countries.

23. The observer from France stated that the access by developing countries to works protected by copyright being conditioned by an in-depth knowledge of copyright, his country's government considered that training in this field is very important and in this context was ready to cooperate with WIPO, with a renewed contribution in 1988 in order to train specialists from developing countries in copyright matters. The exact amount, as well as the methods of payment of this contribution, would

be specified in the ensuing months, in consultation with the International Bureau; for example, a regional seminar, more particularly oriented towards experts from the African region, could be organized.

24. One of the members of the Committee stated that the Copyright Agency (VAAP) of her country takes part in the conclusion of almost all agreements for acquisition or transfer of rights signed by authors or publishers and takes measures to see that the agreements licensing copyright to the publishers of developing countries should have terms favorable to those publishers; this attitude is based on the policy of her country to grant help to the developing countries in order to assist them in the promotion of their culture and education. She further remarked that some members of the Committee had stated that, in their opinion, the document UNESCO/WIPO/CCC/III/3 "Aide-mémoire on the Use of Works Protected by Copyright" had been prepared by the Secretariat in such a way that it would be very useful for the publishers and authors in developing countries; in her view also this document was very clear and precise; she said that taking into consideration the lack of knowledge of copyright problems in some of these countries, this document would help whenever a request for acquisition or transfer of rights was received.

(b) Assistance to Developing Countries in Obtaining the Necessary Authorizations

25. Discussions were based on document UNESCO/WIPO/CCC/III/4.

26. Members of the Committee noted with satisfaction that in response to their circular letters of 1982 and 1984 sent to States members of the United Nations and of its specialized agencies as well as to publishers' associations and selected publishers in developing countries, the Secretariat had received indications of interest from certain States, offers of assistance from certain others, as well as requests for assistance from some States.

27. The Committee expressed its considerable appreciation of the action taken by the Secretariat to intervene upon requests received from interested parties in developing countries with the interested parties in the producer countries so as to make the necessary contacts with copyright owners and to conduct the required negotiations.

28. A member stated that the Committee should support good relationships between the publishers in industrialized, socialist and developing countries and as an example stated that books in English at

low prices had been made available in his country, namely Egypt, from another developing country, namely India.

29. The observer from Italy suggested that lists (with appropriate details such as classification of categories of works for establishment of contacts between authors and publishers and year of publication, International Standard Book Number, etc.) that had been compiled of works which were (a) published in certain industrialized countries for educational needs at all levels, and also (b) were being made available by the publishers in these countries for transfer of rights, should be circulated through the Joint Service to national associations of publishers, as well as to regional and national information centers.

30. The observer from AIPO said that the suggestion from the observer from Italy was entirely consistent with the work of his organization.

31. The observer from STM offered the help of STM in the general work of the Joint Service, and in particular said that STM should be included in the circulation of the lists proposed by the observer from Italy.

32. One member pointed out that wide circulation of the information in the lists proposed would encourage publishers in developing countries to seek quickly licenses to publish the works listed and thus help to diminish the danger of pirated versions being made.

(c) Machinery for Financing Royalties to be Paid by Users in Developing Countries to Owners in Foreign Countries: Information on the Activities of the Committee for International Copyright Funds (COFIDA)

33. Discussions were based on document UNESCO/WIPO/CCC/III/5 which was introduced by the representative of Unesco. He reviewed the activities previously undertaken in the framework of Unesco's program in order to reduce the price of the importation of educational, scientific and cultural materials; that program led to the adoption of the Beirut Accord in 1948 and the Florence Agreement in 1950 as well as to the setting up of the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture.

34. He then stated that, as part of that funding, the Committee for International Copyright Funds (COFIDA) (an exclusively Unesco activity without the participation of WIPO) was created. The objectives and activities of COFIDA were to assist developing countries having difficulties in paying copyright royalties in the reproduction, adaptation or

translation of works related to education, science and culture.

35. The representative of Unesco commented, *inter alia*, on the mission of a consultant in 1986 who visited about 30 institutions in five European countries (Belgium, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Sweden), to ask for contributions to finance the COFIDA activities, in conformity with the recommendation made to the Director-General of Unesco at the second ordinary session of the Executive Committee in 1983.

36. Many members of the Committee intervened to regret that the amount of money shown in the annex to the document concerning the financial situation of COFIDA is so low as to be of minimal help (US\$ 19,748 at December 31, 1986). There were dangers, some observers said, of seeming to ask the creative community to contribute twice—once through granting licenses on preferential terms, and then through contributing to COFIDA—and that the fund-raising by COFIDA should be concentrated on governments or private enterprises from developed or developing countries.

37. It was pointed out by one member that governments of industrialized as well as of developing countries should be persuaded to see the benefits of COFIDA, for example, in ensuring payment to their own authors and publishers in respect of royalties earned through licensing agreements.

38. The need for professional fund-raising, with proper budgeting, was stressed by some members and observers; questions were also raised concerning the criteria for membership of the Board of COFIDA.

39. In replying to the discussion, the representative of Unesco stated that he had noted the views expressed by members and observers and that these would be duly taken into account in Unesco's overall concern with the work of COFIDA as part of the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture. He also replied to questions asked by the participants on other aspects of the Fund including the program of its activities and certain points relating to the objectives and the management of COFIDA.

Plans for the Activities for 1988-1989 of the Joint International Unesco-WIPO Service for Access by Developing Countries to Works Protected by Copyright

40. The Secretariat, in introducing this item, mentioned that during the ensuing biennium, it was proposed that the Joint Service would remain at the

disposal of governments and publishers in developing countries, wishing to reproduce, translate or otherwise use works the copyright in which is owned by foreigners, and experiencing difficulties in identifying such owners or in obtaining reasonable terms from them for permission to reproduce, translate or otherwise use such works. In this task, the Secretariat would attempt to make the Joint Service widely effective in helping those who wish to acquire or to grant voluntary licenses. The Committee would meet next in 1989 in Paris, but in the meantime the "good offices" service would continue, with the very important help in the screening of problems, made available by the relevant national publishers' associations.

41. Some members and observers suggested a possible brochure or pamphlet that could help bring home to developing countries' publishers the existence of the good offices facility available under the Joint Service. Another suggestion was that the Secretariat should publicize the Joint Service in a letter to States and publishers' associations or selected individual publishers where such associations did not exist, and to circulate with it the documents, including the report of this meeting, which members had already asked to be widely circulated.

42. The observer from Italy pointed out that book fairs offered an excellent opportunity, since publishers from both industrialized and developing countries met each other in the normal course of their business at such fairs, for the promotion of the objectives of the Joint Service. The national and regional copyright information centers, where these exist, should locally participate and promote all activities for information and possible assistance in allowing for contacts between publishers particularly as regards legal matters.

43. This proposal was widely welcomed by the members and it was agreed that individual members should also take the lead in supporting promotion of the Joint Service objectives and in arranging seminars/lectures at the relevant fairs, for example at the forthcoming New Delhi World Book Fair in February 1988, followed by similar action at other Book Fairs held for instance in Bogotá, Bologna, Cairo, London, Moscow, São Paulo, Singapore, etc. The observer from IPA offered to make available the IPA Calendar of Fairs, published annually, for circulation to the members.

44. The Secretariat agreed to the suggestion made by some members that the members of the Committee should be enabled to keep in touch between the biennial sessions of the Committee, through circulation of information concerning requests for assistance received during the interim period and action taken on such requests.

List of Participants

I. Members of the Committee

- Mr. Charles Clark, Copyright Adviser, The Publishers Association, London, United Kingdom
 Mr. Yves Epacka, Director General, Société camerounaise du droit d'auteur (SOCADRA), Douala, Cameroon
 Mr. Ahmad Kabesh, Adviser to the Academy of Science and Technology, Cairo, Egypt
 Mr. Jean-Claude Lattes, Director General, Editions Hachette, Paris, France (absent)
 Mr. Adolfo Loredó Hill, Director General, Dirección General del Derecho de Autor, Secretaría de Educación Pública, Mexico D.F., Mexico (absent)
 Mr. D.N. Malhotra, Managing Director, Hind Pocket Books Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, India
 Mrs. Natalia Razina, Head, Legal Department, the Copyright Agency of the USSR (VAAP), Moscow, Soviet Union

II. Observer States

Brazil: P.R. de Almeida. **France:** H. Ladsous. **Guatemala:** A. Pallares Buonalina; R.M. Merida de Bonilla. **Hungary:** P. Gyertyányi. **India:** A. Malhotra. **Israel:** M. Gabay. **Italy:** G. Aversa. **Japan:** S. Kamogawa. **Madagascar:** P. Verdoux. **Mexico:** A. Fuchs. **Morocco:** A. Bendaoud. **Panama:** M. Saavedra Polo. **Peru:** G. León y León Durán. **Portugal:** A. Gomes. **Republic of Korea:** Y.-K. Cho; T.-C. Choi. **Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Eastern Caribbean States):** C.F. Lewis. **Turkey:** A. Algan.

III. Intergovernmental Organizations

African Intellectual Property Organization (AIPO): I. Salia.

IV. International Non-Governmental Organizations

International Catholic Organization for Cinema and Audiovisual (OCIC): D.-R. Van Espen. International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC): N. Ndiaye. International Federation of Phonogram and Videogram Producers (IFPI): E. Thompson. International Group of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers (STM): P. Nijhoff Asser. International Publishers Association (IPA): J.-A. Koutchoumow.

V. Secretariat

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

A. Garzon (*Program Specialist, Copyright Division*),

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

H. Olsson (*Director, Copyright and Public Information Department*); S. Alikhan (*Director, Developing Countries Division (Copyright)*); H. Nguyen Quang (*Program Officer, Developing Countries Division (Copyright)*).

Activities of the International Bureau

The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1987*

WIPO and Development Cooperation Activities in the Fields of Copyright and Neighboring Rights

Highlights of the Activities of WIPO in 1987

In 1987, there was a further expansion in the activities of WIPO, both in the Organization's regular program and international registration work.

The increase in activities was particularly marked in the area of WIPO's development cooperation program for the benefit of developing countries. A record number of training fellowships—379—was granted to nationals of 94 developing countries and officials of eight regional intergovernmental organizations of developing countries. WIPO officials and consultants visited 68 developing countries, in some cases several times in the course of the year, to advise government officials on legislative and administrative matters, plan projects, organize meetings, provide training to government officials, businessmen, lawyers, researchers and teachers, speak at seminars and generally to promote greater respect for, as well as more effective protection and use of, intellectual property.

In implementing the development cooperation program, the International Bureau of WIPO was generously and often enthusiastically supported by the governments of many countries, both developing and industrialized. A record number of countries and intergovernmental organizations—32 and five,

respectively—contributed in full or in part to the payment of the travel and living expenses of the training fellows. Significant advance was made in the area of cooperation among developing countries, with over 30 developing countries contributing to WIPO's development cooperation program either by hosting meetings or in receiving trainees. Each of these activities often entailed a considerable outlay of financial resources and manpower for those developing countries. The International Bureau identified and made available to developing countries the services, as WIPO consultants or speakers, of some 40 experts from developing countries.

In carrying out the development cooperation program, particular emphasis was placed on responding to the immediate preoccupations and current interests of individual or groups of developing countries. Without neglecting, therefore, WIPO's advice and assistance in the three traditional development cooperation areas of revision or drafting of legislation, overhauling of governmental administrative structures and training, a stronger emphasis was put on such relatively newer areas as the computerization of patent and trademark operations, the training of judges, university teachers of intellectual property law and industrial property agents or lawyers, greater discrimination in storage and access to patent documents, higher sophistication in the use of those documents, protection of emerging technologies, establishment of authors' and composers' societies, advancing intercountry and regional cooperation through establishing new or strengthening existing cooperative mechanisms and the promotion of closer links between the government and private sectors.

Apart from WIPO's regular budget, the following five industrialized countries gave cash contributions for development cooperation activities in the intellectual property field: Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan and Sweden.

Many of the development cooperation activities carried out by WIPO were carried out as "projects" planned by the interested governments of developing

* This article is the first part of a report on the main activities of WIPO in general and in the fields of copyright and neighboring rights. Activities in the field of industrial property are covered in a corresponding article in the review *Industrial Property*.

The first part deals with the activities of WIPO as such and with development cooperation activities in respect of copyright and neighboring rights. The second part (to be published in the April issue of this review) will deal with other activities in those fields.

In general, the report follows the order in which activities are set out in the program for the 86-87 biennium, approved by the Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO in 1985. It recalls, from the said program, the objectives of the activities described.

countries, the International Bureau of WIPO and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and financed by the latter. Four regional (one each for Africa, the Arab countries, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean), and a score of national projects were implemented during the year.

There was significant progress in regard to work relating to general intellectual property questions of topical interest: the harmonization of certain provisions in laws for the protection of inventions, intellectual property in respect of integrated circuits, protection against counterfeiting, industrial property in respect of biotechnological inventions, the creation of links between the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the proposed European Community Trade Mark as well as the development of principles in the copyright protection of various categories of works. On the basis of work which had been completed, the Governing Bodies decided, in September, that a Diplomatic Conference to consider the draft treaty on the protection of intellectual property in respect of integrated circuits would be held, subject to certain steps being first taken, in the 1988–89 biennium. Furthermore, the Governing Bodies decided that a diplomatic conference on the Madrid Agreement would be convened, in the first half of 1989, to consider the adoption of two protocols, one of which would make accession to the Treaty by non-contracting States easier and the other would establish a link between the Madrid system and the future European Community trademark system, enabling the simultaneous use of the two systems.

On the revision of the Paris Convention, new proposals were made in the three consultative meetings which took place during the year.

In September 1987, the Governing Bodies decided to transform and expand the mandate of the Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) and renamed it the Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCPII). The new Permanent Committee will deal with, in addition to patent documentation and information, documentation and information relating to marks and industrial designs.

Pursuant to another decision of the Governing Bodies, WIPO officials attended two meetings, in October and November, of the GATT Negotiating Group on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, Including Trade in Counterfeit Goods. In the first half of the year, WIPO had organized four informal information meetings for the Permanent Missions of countries represented in Geneva on the intellectual property aspects of the Uruguay Round of GATT.

Lastly, among the highlights of the year were two other decisions of the Governing Bodies taken during

their September sessions, first, the approval of the program and budget of the 1988–89 biennium, with an approved expenditure of 107.1 million Swiss francs, and second, that efforts to establish an international register of audiovisual works should continue.

I. Intellectual Property Activities: Promotion of the Worldwide Recognition of and Respect for Intellectual Property

Objectives

The general objective is to promote the realization of the benefits of intellectual property—both industrial property and copyright—for the cultural and economic progress of any country. As a natural avenue leading to such benefits, the objective is also to promote accession to the treaties administered by WIPO by countries not yet party to them.

Activities

During the period covered by this report, WIPO continued to promote acceptance by States of the WIPO Convention and of the other treaties administered by WIPO. In addition to the activities referred to below in relation to specific treaties, discussions on such acceptance took place during WIPO missions to States, particularly developing countries, in meetings with Permanent Missions of States in Geneva and in contacts with delegations of States at intergovernmental meetings. Notes concerning the advantages of acceptance of particular treaties for particular countries were prepared and sent to the competent authorities of the countries concerned.

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization. On March 20, 1987, Paraguay deposited its instrument of accession to the WIPO Convention. The WIPO Convention came into force in respect of Paraguay on June 20, 1987. On December 31, 1987, the number of members of WIPO was 117. They were the following: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica,

Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Treaties Providing for the Substantive Protection of Intellectual Property

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. In February, Morocco deposited its instrument of ratification of the Berne Convention as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971. The Paris Act (1971) of the Convention entered into force in respect of Morocco on May 17, 1987.

In December, Colombia deposited its instrument of accession to the Berne Convention as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971. When the accession of Colombia took effect on March 7, 1988, the number of States party to the Berne Convention reached 77.

Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations. In April, France deposited its instrument of ratification of the Rome Convention and made certain declarations in respect of Articles 5, 12 and 16 thereof. The said Convention entered into force in respect of France on July 3, 1987.

In October, Burkina Faso deposited its instrument of accession to the Rome Convention. The said Convention entered into force in respect of Burkina Faso on January 14, 1988. On that date, the number of States party to the Rome Convention reached 32.

Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms. In July, the Republic of

Korea deposited its instrument of accession to the Phonograms Convention. The said Convention entered into force in respect of the Republic of Korea on October 10, 1987.

In October, Burkina Faso deposited its instrument of accession to the Phonograms Convention. The said Convention entered into force in respect of Burkina Faso on January 30, 1988. On that date, the number of States party to the Phonograms Convention reached 41.

Treaties Providing for Simplified Possibilities for the International Protection of Inventions, Marks and Industrial Designs

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). In April, the United States of America withdrew, with effect from July 1, 1987, its declaration made at the time of the deposit of its instrument of ratification of the Patent Cooperation Treaty to the effect that the United States of America would not be bound by the provisions of Chapter II of the said Treaty.

In September, Japan withdrew the declaration made pursuant to Article 64(2)(a) of the Patent Cooperation Treaty concerning, in particular, the time limit applicable under Chapter II of the said Treaty for the furnishing of a translation of the international application. The withdrawal of the said declaration took effect on December 8, 1987.

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs. In May, Italy deposited its instrument of ratification of the Hague Agreement as revised at The Hague on November 28, 1960, and its instrument of accession to the Complementary Act of Stockholm (1967) of the said Agreement. The Hague Act (1960) of the Hague Agreement entered into force in respect of Italy on June 13, 1987, whereas the Stockholm (Complementary) Act (1967) entered into force in respect of Italy on August 13, 1987. On June 13, 1987, the number of States party to the Hague Agreement reached 21.

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure. In April, the Netherlands deposited its instrument of ratification, for the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba, of the Budapest Treaty, as amended on September 26, 1980. The Budapest Treaty entered into force in respect of the Netherlands, insofar as concerns the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba, on July 2, 1987.

Also in April, Australia deposited its instrument of accession to the Budapest Treaty, as amended on September 26, 1980. The Budapest Treaty entered into force in respect of Australia on July 7, 1987.

In December, the Republic of Korea deposited its instrument of accession to the Budapest Treaty. The Budapest Treaty entered into force in respect of the Republic of Korea on March 28, 1988. On that date, the number of States party to the Budapest Treaty reached 22.

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks. In September, the Soviet Union deposited its instrument of ratification of the Geneva Act (1977) of the Nice Agreement. The said Act entered into force in respect of the Soviet Union on December 30, 1987.

II. Development Cooperation with Developing Countries in the Fields of Copyright and Neighboring Rights

Objective

The objective is to assist developing countries in the establishment or modernization of their copyright and neighboring rights systems in the following ways:

- (i) training specialists;
- (ii) creating or improving domestic legislation;
- (iii) creating or improving governmental institutions;
- (iv) stimulating domestic inventive and creative activity;
- (v) facilitating access to foreign works protected by copyright owned by foreigners.

Activities

Development of Human Resources in Global, Regional and National Training Courses and Seminars

GLOBAL

In 1987, WIPO received 175 applications for training in the fields of copyright and neighboring rights from 63 developing countries and from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). Eighty-three of these applications, from the following 46 developing countries, were accepted: Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Ma-

lawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Zimbabwe.

The following 13 countries and one organization contributed in full or in part to the payment of travel expenses and subsistence allowances, or otherwise, for training in the fields of copyright and neighboring rights: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Sweden, United Kingdom, Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA).

The remainder of the cost was borne by the budget of WIPO.

The following training courses took place in 1987 (in chronological order):

(a) in January and February, 31 trainees attended a Training Course (in English) on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO, with the cooperation of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in *Colombo*, with the financial support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); the participants came from Bangladesh, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Palau, Samoa, Thailand, Tonga, Vanuatu and Viet Nam; four nationals of Sri Lanka also participated; lectures were given by WIPO consultants from Germany (Federal Republic of), the Philippines, Sweden and the United Kingdom, as well as by a WIPO official;

(b) in March, 10 trainees attended a Specialized Training Course (in Spanish) on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Colombia and SUISA, in *Bogotá*; the participants came from Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay; 10 nationals of Colombia also participated; the course was opened by the Minister of the Interior of the Government of Colombia; WIPO was represented by two officials; lectures were given by WIPO consultants from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela, and by two officials from SUISA; the participation of the lecturers from Latin America and SUISA was financed by SUISA;

(c) in May and June, 13 trainees attended a Specialized Training Course (in French) on the Administration of Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with SUISA in *Zurich*; the participants came from Argentina, Benin, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Guinea, Haiti and Mali;

(d) in August and September, 10 trainees attended a Training Course (in English) on the Administration of Copyright, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sweden and the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) in *Stockholm*; the participants came from Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe; two WIPO officials participated in the Course;

(e) in October, 17 trainees attended a General Introductory Course (in English) on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of the United Kingdom and the British Copyright Council (BCC), in *London*; the participants came from Bangladesh, Chile, China, Egypt, Ghana, India, Kenya, Jamaica, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Republic of Tanzania; a WIPO official participated in the Course;

(f) in November, 25 trainees attended a WIPO/Australia Copyright Program (in English) for Asia and the Pacific, in *Canberra* and *Sydney*, organized by WIPO and the Government of Australia in cooperation with Australian copyright and industry organizations; the participants came from Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Tonga; lectures were given by Australian experts, by two WIPO consultants from India and Singapore, and by WIPO officials.

In addition to the above courses, special training programs were organized for eight officials from Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Togo and Uruguay; the above programs included visits to one of the following countries: Algeria, Argentina, Mexico.

In most cases, the arrangements for training in 1987 included visits to WIPO headquarters.

REGIONAL AND NATIONAL

Africa

Benin. In November, a government official attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

Burkina Faso. In November, a government official attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, or-

ganized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

Burundi. In November, a government official attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

Cameroon. In November, a government official attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar. Another official participated in the Seminar as a lecturer.

Cape Verde. In November, a government official attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

Central African Republic. In July, a National Seminar on Copyright was organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of the Central African Republic. There were 114 participants from government and non-government sectors. Lectures were given by two WIPO consultants from Cameroon and Switzerland, and also by a WIPO official. The Seminar was aimed at familiarizing users of protected works and the public with the legal and practical questions related to copyright law. The Seminar adopted a set of recommendations and conclusions, including measures to be taken for strengthening the national copyright administration and for effective implementation of the copyright law.

In November, a government official attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

Chad. In November, a government official attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

Congo. In November, a government official attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

Côte d'Ivoire. In November, a government official attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, or-

ganized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

Equatorial Guinea. In November, a government official attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

Ethiopia. In November, a government official attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

Ghana. In November, a government official attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

Guinea. In November, a government official attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

Guinea-Bissau. In November, two government officials attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

Kenya. In November, a government official attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

Lesotho. In November, a government official attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

Liberia. In November, a specialist attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

Madagascar. In November, a government official attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

Malawi. In November, a government official attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

Mali. In November, a government official attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

Mauritius. In November, a government official attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

Mozambique. In November, a government official attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

Niger. In November, a government official attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

Nigeria. In November, a specialist participated as a lecturer in an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

Rwanda. In November, a government official attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

Senegal. In November, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture of Senegal, an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Dakar. The objective of the Seminar was to discuss the impact of new technologies on copyright and neighboring rights and development, and the need for strengthening collective administration for the protection of those rights.

Thirty-two officials from 29 countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozam-

bique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia) participated, in addition to seven guest speakers invited by WIPO, one each from Cameroon, Germany (Federal Republic of), Nigeria, Senegal, Switzerland, the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC) and the International Federation of Phonogram and Videogram Producers (IFPI). Senegal was represented by three officials and 12 observers. WIPO was represented by three officials. In addition, observers from seven international non-governmental organizations (International Bureau of Societies Administering the Rights of Mechanical Recording and Reproduction (BIEM), CISAC, International Federation of Actors (FIA), International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), IFPI, International Copyright Society (INTERGU), Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (URTNA)), one national governmental organization (Office de radiodiffusion du Sénégal) and five national non-governmental organizations (Association des écrivains du Sénégal, Nouvelles éditions africaines, Nouvelles éditions Fulgore, Société civile professionnelle d'avocats de Côte d'Ivoire, Union des magistrats sénégalais), attended the Seminar.

In their conclusions, the participating specialists stressed, *inter alia*, that, in the context of the need to enhance the economic impact of copyright, legislations should provide for adequate protection of authors, performers, phonogram producers and broadcasters; efforts should be concentrated during the next decade on establishing and strengthening infrastructures for the protection of their rights; the need to take efficient measures to combat commercial piracy and that countries in the region should consider early accession to the Berne Convention and to the relevant international conventions in the field of neighboring rights.

Togo. In November, a government official attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

Uganda. In November, a government official attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

United Republic of Tanzania. In November, a government official attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

Zambia. In November, a government official attended an African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, in Dakar.

Arab Countries

Syria. In April, WIPO officials discussed with government officials in Damascus the possible organization of a regional seminar on copyright for Arab countries which might be held in Damascus later in 1987.

Asia and the Pacific

Australia. In November, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Attorney-General's Department of Australia and various Australian copyright and industry organizations, a WIPO/Australia Copyright Program for Asia and the Pacific, in Canberra and Sydney. It was the first time that, as suggested at the 1985 meeting of the Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights, WIPO had invited from each country of the region one government official and one official from interested private organizations (authors' societies, publishing, record or broadcast industries), to discuss and exchange views on questions of copyright and neighboring rights relevant to the development of developing countries of the region.

Twenty-five officials from 13 countries of Asia and the Pacific (Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga) participated. Lectures were given by officials from the Attorney-General's Department, professors from the Universities of Canberra and Melbourne, officials from the Australasian Performing Right Association (APRA), Australasian Mechanical Copyright Owners Society (AMCOS), Australian Film Commission (AFC) and Australian Copyright Council (ACC), two WIPO consultants from India and Singapore, and two WIPO officials.

Bangladesh. In January and February, a government official attended the Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP-financed regional project.

China. In January and February, three government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP-financed regional project.

Fiji. In January and February, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP-financed regional project.

India. In January and February, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In April, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in a copyright training course conducted by the Federation of Indian Publishers and the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, in cooperation with WIPO, in New Delhi. It was attended by some 40 participants from various publishing houses as well as other interested circles.

Indonesia. In January and February, three government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In February, a Seminar on Intellectual Property and Computer Technology was organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Indonesia, in Jakarta.

Malaysia. In January and February, three government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP-financed regional project.

Maldives. In January and February, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP-financed regional project.

Mongolia. In January and February, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP-financed regional project.

Nepal. In January and February, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP-financed regional project.

Pakistan. In January and February, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP-financed regional project.

Papua New Guinea. In January and February, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP-financed regional project.

Philippines. In January and February, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP-financed regional project. Another government official participated in the course as a lecturer.

Republic of Korea. In January and February, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP-financed regional project.

Republic of Palau. In January and February, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP-financed regional project.

Samoa. In January and February, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP-financed regional project.

Sri Lanka. In January and February, a Training Course (in English) on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific was organized in Colombo by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In December, the Director General and three WIPO officials participated as speakers in a Seminar, in Colombo, on the Use of Computers and its Legal Consequences and on Unfair Competition, organized by the Bar Association of Sri Lanka, in cooperation with WIPO under the UNDP-financed regional project.

Thailand. In January and February, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation in Colombo, under the UNDP-financed regional project.

Tonga. In January and February, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP-financed regional project.

Vanuatu. In January and February, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP-financed regional project.

Viet Nam. In January and February, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP-financed regional project.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina. In March, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright

and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Colombia and SUISA, in Bogotá. Two other officials participated in the course as lecturers.

Brazil. In March, two officials participated as lecturers in a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Colombia and SUISA, in Bogotá.

Chile. In March, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Colombia and SUISA, in Bogotá.

Colombia. In March, 10 trainees attended a Specialized Training Course (in Spanish) on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Colombia and SUISA, in Bogotá.

In April, the *Second International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Property (of Authors, Artists and Producers)* was organized by the Government of Colombia, in cooperation with WIPO and the Pontificia Javeriana University, and with the financial assistance of SUISA, in Bogotá.

About 600 participants, among whom were almost 200 judges, attended the Congress. Lectures were given by invited speakers from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela. The lectures and discussions dealt in particular with the practical management and application of copyright and neighboring rights in Latin American countries.

Costa Rica. In March, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Colombia and SUISA, in Bogotá. Another government official participated in the course as a lecturer.

Cuba. In March, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Colombia and SUISA, in Bogotá.

El Salvador. In March, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Colombia and SUISA, in Bogotá.

Honduras. In March, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright

and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Colombia and SUISA, in Bogotá.

Mexico. In March, two government officials attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Colombia and SUISA, in Bogotá. Another government official participated in the course as a lecturer.

Peru. In March, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Colombia and SUISA, in Bogotá.

Uruguay. In March, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Colombia and SUISA, in Bogotá. Another government official participated in the course as a lecturer.

Venezuela. In March, a government official participated as lecturer in a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Colombia and SUISA, in Bogotá.

Development of National and Regional Legislation and Institution Building in Developing Countries

Individual Countries in Africa

Botswana. In July, at the request of the government authorities, a draft copyright law was submitted to them by WIPO.

Burkina Faso. In March, the Director of the Copyright Bureau discussed in Geneva with WIPO officials a proposed national seminar on copyright to be held in Ouagadougou in 1987.

Central African Republic. In March, a government official from the Copyright Bureau had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on the possibility of organizing a national copyright seminar in Bangui in July (see above).

Gambia. In March, the Registrar General, Ministry of Justice, discussed in Geneva with WIPO officials assistance in the preparation of a draft copyright law as well as accession to international treaties.

In July, at the request of the government authorities, a draft copyright law was submitted to them by WIPO.

Guinea. In September, a government copyright official had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on suitable training facilities for copyright officials of Guinea.

Lesotho. In March, at the request of the government authorities, a draft copyright law was submitted to them by WIPO.

In October, a government official from the Registrar General's Office had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on the proposed new copyright law.

Malawi. In February, at the request of the government authorities, comments on the draft copyright law were submitted to them by WIPO.

Mauritius. In August, a government official visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on certain aspects of the implementation of the new copyright law.

Senegal. In March, the Director General of the Copyright Bureau discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the details of the African (Sub-Saharan) Regional Seminar, proposed to be organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal in Dakar in November (see above).

Togo. In March, the Director of the Copyright Bureau discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the assistance of WIPO in the drafting of a national copyright law.

United Republic of Tanzania. In October, a government official visited WIPO and discussed questions relating to copyright protection in Tanzania with WIPO officials.

Zambia. In November, a government official had discussions in Geneva with a WIPO official on a proposed national seminar on copyright, and the revision of the Zambian copyright law.

Arab Countries: Intercountry

Arab League, Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO). In April, two WIPO officials attended the sixth session of ALECSO's Congress of Arab Ministers of Culture held in Damascus.

In November, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in a copyright training course organized by ALECSO in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture of Algeria and the *Office national du droit d'auteur* (ONDA) in Algiers. Participants came from countries members of the Arab League.

Individual Arab Countries

Kuwait. In December, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the copyright situation in Kuwait.

Saudi Arabia. In September, on the occasion of the sessions of the Governing Bodies, the Director of the Copyright Department had discussions with WIPO officials on the copyright situation in Saudi Arabia.

Syria. In April, on the occasion of ALECSO's Congress (see above), two WIPO officials discussed with Syrian government officials the modalities for organizing a regional seminar on copyright in Arab countries which might be held in Damascus later in 1987.

Individual Countries in Asia and the Pacific

China. In May and June, three officials from the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) undertook a study tour to various copyright institutions in Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. They also visited the German Patent Office in Munich and had discussions with the Director General of WIPO and other WIPO officials in Geneva. They were accompanied in each country by a WIPO official.

In June, two officials from the National Copyright Administration of China (NCAC) visited WIPO headquarters to discuss with the Director General the main elements of a draft copyright law.

Also in June, three officials from the CCPIT visited WIPO headquarters and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on, among others, copyright questions.

In July, the Director General of the Economic Laws and Regulations Research Center of the State Council of China, accompanied by three officials, visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on intellectual property matters. WIPO also arranged for the Chinese officials to visit the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office in Berne, and the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA) in Zurich.

Indonesia. In February, the Director General of WIPO, accompanied by a Deputy Director General and two other WIPO officials visited Jakarta. They were received by, and had discussions with, the President of the Republic of Indonesia, the Cabinet Secretary (Minister), the Minister for Industry, the

Minister for Commerce, and other senior government officials. The discussions covered cooperation between Indonesia and WIPO in the field of intellectual property.

In May, an official from the Bureau for Legal Affairs and Organization, Ministry of Industry, visited WIPO headquarters to discuss, *inter alia*, some aspects of the proposed revision of the copyright legislation of 1982.

Pakistan. In April, a WIPO official discussed with government and UNDP officials, in Islamabad and Karachi, matters relating to the development of cooperation between the Government of Pakistan and WIPO in the field of intellectual property. The discussions included, *inter alia*, revision of the present legislation on copyright and organization of a roundtable on intellectual property teaching, in Islamabad, later in 1987, and a copyright seminar, in Lahore, in early 1988.

Republic of Korea. In July, an official visited WIPO to discuss accession to international conventions on copyright and neighboring rights.

Thailand. In March, a government official visited WIPO headquarters to discuss certain questions relating to copyright protection in Thailand.

Individual Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean

Colombia. In March, on the occasion of the Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, held in Bogotá, two WIPO officials had discussions with government officials on copyright matters, particularly on assistance for setting up an appropriate copyright administration in Colombia.

In May, the Director of the National Copyright Office of Colombia visited WIPO headquarters to discuss a draft project for the strengthening and modernization of the Colombian Copyright Office and certain questions relating to copyright protection in Colombia.

In December, the Director General, accompanied by two WIPO officials, visited Bogotá at the invitation of the Government of Colombia to receive the instrument of accession to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. On that occasion, the Director General was also accompanied by the Director General of SUISA. The Director General of WIPO held discussions with government ministers and other senior officials.

Haiti. In March, two government officials visited WIPO headquarters and discussed with

WIPO officials the Berne Convention and planned amendments to the national copyright law.

Peru. In December, a government official visited WIPO headquarters to discuss a WIPO training course and the question of accession to international conventions relating to copyright and neighboring rights.

Trinidad and Tobago. In August, a government official had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on copyright matters, including accession to international conventions relating to copyright and neighboring rights.

*WIPO Permanent Committee for
Development Cooperation Related to
Copyright and Neighboring Rights*

The Permanent Committee consists of all States members of WIPO which have informed the Director General of their desire to be members. On December 31, 1987, the members of the Permanent Committee were: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia, Zaire (80).

The seventh session of the Permanent Committee was held in Geneva in March. The following 42 States members of the Permanent Committee were represented: Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Gambia, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Somalia, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Zambia. In addition, the following eight non-member States were represented by observers: Argentina, Iraq, Jamaica, Ku-

wait, Libya, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela. Eight international non-governmental organizations (BIEM, CISAC, European Broadcasting Union (EBU), International Federation of Musicians (FIM), IFJ, IFPI, International Publishers Association (IPA), International Group of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers (STM)) were also represented by observers.

All the delegations that spoke expressed their appreciation of, and indicated their full support for, the activities of WIPO in training of personnel from developing countries. They expressed the view that such training was very useful and wished it to be strengthened and continued.

The delegations of several industrialized and developing countries offered to continue their cooperation in this program of development of human resources and to receive trainees in copyright and neighboring rights and thus contribute to WIPO's training programs which they felt made an important contribution to dissemination of information concerning, and proper understanding of, copyright and neighboring rights, and their role in development. The Permanent Committee expressed its appreciation of these offers.

The Permanent Committee thanked the countries and organizations that had during 1985 and 1986 received trainees in the fields of copyright and neighboring rights, as well as those that had helped in the organization and conduct of training courses, as also in providing lecturers for such courses.

Several delegations expressed their great satisfaction with the activities of WIPO in providing advice and assistance to developing countries in the preparation and updating of their copyright legislation, as well as in the setting up or strengthening of existing institutions and national administration infrastructures.

Several delegations emphasized that, in view of new technological developments, the rights of authors, creators, artists, performers, producers of phonograms, and broadcasters, cannot be protected effectively without appropriate infrastructures based on collective administration, and stressed the importance of assistance by WIPO for establishing and strengthening of authors' organizations and societies, and in this context, commended the convening of an International Forum on Collective Administration of Copyright and Neighboring Rights held in May 1986 at WIPO headquarters.

A number of delegations emphasized the necessity, in view of the prevalence of commercial piracy of works protected by copyright, for taking effective measures nationally to combat such piracy, that is, the unauthorized reproduction on a commercial scale of literary, musical and cinematographic works, phonograms and videograms, and broadcasts.

Several delegations noted the need for a continuation of the work on legislation for protection of expressions of folklore and suggested that WIPO might consider organizing seminars in developing countries, *inter alia*, to find means to improve the protection of folklore. The negative effects of piracy and plagiarism in respect of folklore should also be given particular attention.

Several delegations expressed their great satisfaction with the activities of WIPO in providing publications, advice and assistance to developing countries in the preparation and updating of their copyright legislation, as well as in the setting up or strengthening of existing institutions and national administrative infrastructures, and emphasized the need for WIPO to increase and strengthen its cooperation with developing countries in the establishment of an efficiently working infrastructure for implementation of laws on copyright and neighboring rights.

The Permanent Committee noted with appreciation the activities and proposals concerning cooperation among developing countries within the framework of the Permanent Program of WIPO, with special emphasis on the identification of further possibilities of mobilization and pooling of resources of groups of developing countries; cooperation in the provision, reinforcement and modernization of infrastructural facilities, and, wherever possible and desired by developing countries concerned, further harmonization of the legislative and administrative infrastructure, as well as making greater use of experts from developing countries in other developing countries.

Finally, the Permanent Committee expressed its appreciation of the contents of the proposed Program and Budget for 1988-89 and asked WIPO to continue its development cooperation activities along the lines indicated in the program during the forthcoming 1988-89 biennium.

*Joint Unesco/WIPO Consultative Committee
on the Access by Developing Countries to
Works Protected by Copyright*

In December, the Joint Unesco/WIPO Consultative Committee on the Access by Developing Countries to Works Protected by Copyright held its third session in Geneva. Five members of the Committee, from Cameroon, Egypt, India, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom attended the meeting, with observers from the following 19 States: Brazil, France, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Turkey. The following intergovern-

mental and international non-governmental organizations were also represented by observers: African Intellectual Property Organization (AIPO), CISAC, IFPI, IPA, International Catholic Organization for Cinema and Audiovisual (OCIC), STM.

The Committee took note of the change in the Rules of Procedure concerning the composition of the Committee and discussed reports, prepared by WIPO and Unesco, on intellectual, technical and financial assistance to developing countries. The reports included an aide-mémoire on the use of works protected by copyright, assistance to developing countries in obtaining the necessary authorizations, machinery for financing royalties to be paid by users in developing countries to owners in foreign countries and information on the activities of the Committee for International Copyright Funds (COFIDA).

Concerning the promotion of the Joint Service, the Committee suggested a possible brochure or pamphlet that could help bring home to developing countries' publishers the existence of the good offices facility available under this Service, and agreed that individual members of the Committee should also take the lead in supporting promotion of the Joint Service objectives, specially on occasions of international book fairs, where publishers from both industrialized and developing countries met each other in the normal course of their business.

The Committee will meet next in 1989, in Paris.

III. Governing Bodies

Governing Bodies

The Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO held their eighteenth series of meetings in Geneva from September 21 to 30, 1987. Delegations from 88 States, 17 intergovernmental organizations and 11 international non-governmental organizations participated in the meetings. The following 23 Governing Bodies held sessions:

- WIPO General Assembly, ninth session (8th ordinary)
- WIPO Conference, eighth session (8th ordinary)
- WIPO Coordination Committee, twenty-third session (18th ordinary)
- Paris Union Assembly, twelfth session (8th ordinary)
- Paris Union Conference of Representatives, fourteenth session (8th ordinary)
- Paris Union Executive Committee, twenty-third session (23rd ordinary)

Berne Union Assembly, ninth session (8th ordinary)

Berne Union Conference of Representatives, ninth session (8th ordinary)

Berne Union Executive Committee, twenty-eighth session (18th ordinary)

Madrid Union Assembly, eighteenth session (7th ordinary)

Madrid Union Committee of Directors, sixteenth session (7th ordinary)

Hague Union Assembly, ninth session (6th ordinary)

Hague Union Conference of Representatives, ninth session (6th ordinary)

Nice Union Assembly, ninth session (8th ordinary)

Nice Union Conference of Representatives, eighth session (8th ordinary)

Lisbon Union Assembly, seventh session (7th ordinary)

Lisbon Union Council, fourteenth session (14th ordinary)

Locarno Union Assembly, ninth session (7th ordinary)

IPC [International Patent Classification] Union Assembly, eighth session (6th ordinary)

PCT [Patent Cooperation Treaty] Union Assembly, fifteenth session (6th ordinary)

TRT [Trademark Registration Treaty] Union Assembly, fifth session (4th ordinary)

Budapest Union Assembly, sixth session (4th ordinary)

Vienna Union Assembly, second session (2nd ordinary)

The main agenda items and the main decisions of the Governing Bodies covered the following points:

Activities Covering the Period September 1985 to June 1987. The reports on those activities were considered and accepted. They reflect the work of the International Bureau during the said period. Most of the delegations which spoke made special reference to the efforts of the International Bureau in the field of development cooperation for the benefit of developing countries. The view was expressed that such activities enabled the intellectual property systems in those countries to play a significant role in their social, economic and technological development.

Program and Budget for the 1988-89 Biennium. The program and budget was adopted. The program and budget differentiates between Program Unions and Registration Unions. The services rendered by the International Bureau for the Program Unions (Paris Union, Berne Union, IPC

Union, Nice Union, Locarno Union, Vienna Union) are funded mainly by contributions from the member States. The services rendered for the Registration Unions (PCT Union, Madrid Union, Hague Union) are funded mainly by fees payable by owners of inventions, trademarks and industrial designs.

The program and budget for 1988-89 foresees the same level of activity in the *Program Unions*, with the same contributions from member States as in the 1986-87 biennium. Within those levels, the program and budget includes an increase of 13.2% for *development cooperation activities*. A part of those activities will be financed also from extrabudgetary resources, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and bilateral trust funds. As compared with previous years, there will be more fellowships; more of the training courses, seminars and workshops will be more specialized, will expand into new topics and will be held in developing countries, and more of them will be regional; the number of experts and consultants coming from developing countries and advising developing countries will also increase; travel expenses of representatives of more developing countries to the sessions of the Permanent Committees for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property and Copyright will be borne by WIPO.

As far as the *revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property* is concerned, the Assembly of the Paris Union decided that the three spokesmen and the representative of China will meet in Geneva not later than April 1988 to decide the date and program of the next consultative meeting on the revision of the Paris Convention, whereas, in September 1988, a progress report will be made to the Paris Union Executive Committee and, if the spokesmen agree that a decision on the date of the continuation of the Diplomatic Conference can be taken already in September 1988, the Paris Union Assembly will be convened in extraordinary session in September 1988.

As far as the *Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Protection of Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits* is concerned, it was decided that the International Bureau would prepare, in consultation with experts from developing countries, specific studies and analyses dealing in particular with legal matters, would distribute them to the governments of all States members of WIPO or the Paris Union for comments, and would convene a consultative meeting of experts from developing countries to review and evaluate the comments received from governments. A meeting of all States members of WIPO or the Paris Union at the end of May or the beginning of June 1988 would review the progress of the pre-

paratory work. The International Bureau would convene the fourth session of the Committee of Experts and a preparatory meeting to prepare the Diplomatic Conference. After all the above steps had been accomplished and based on the outcome of the meeting of the Committee of Experts and of the preparatory meeting, the Director General would convene a diplomatic conference during the 1988-89 biennium, if possible in Washington, otherwise in Geneva, for the purpose of concluding a treaty on the protection of intellectual property in respect of integrated circuits.

The many other *program activities* for the next biennium include the following: the continuation of collecting and disseminating information on intellectual property; the further development of the patent, trademark and industrial design classification systems; the organization of meetings of experts to work out norms in the fields of patents for inventions, trademarks and literary and artistic works (those norms to take the form of guidelines or model provisions for national or regional legislation and, in respect of questions relating to patents and trademarks for which the conclusion of a multilateral treaty has serious chances of being successful, to take the form of draft treaties); the organization of meetings on measures to combat counterfeiting and piracy, on the impact of emerging technologies (in particular biotechnology) on the law of intellectual property, and on the possible establishment of an international register of audiovisual works.

As regards the *role of WIPO in the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations of GATT* (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), the General Assembly of WIPO agreed that the Director General should accept the invitation extended by GATT to be represented in the meetings of GATT's Negotiating Group on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, Including Trade in Counterfeit Goods.

As far as the PCPI (Permanent Committee on Patent Information) is concerned, it was decided that that Committee would deal, in future, not only with patent documentation and information but also with trademark and industrial design documentation and information. Consequently, the name of the Permanent Committee has been changed to *Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI)*. Measures were decided upon that should enable the heads of patent offices to meet at least once every two years to direct personally the work of the new Permanent Committee.

In the *Registration Unions*, the budget takes into account the expected increase in activities of the

International Bureau because of the expected increases in the number of international patent applications and demands for international preliminary examinations under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), in the number of international trademark registrations and renewals under the Madrid Agreement and in the number of international industrial design deposits and renewals under the Hague Agreement.

As regards the *Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of two Protocols to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks*, the Assembly of the Madrid Union decided that that Diplomatic Conference would be convened in the first half of 1989 and that a Preparatory Committee would be convened in the second half of 1988.

The Diplomatic Conference is expected to adopt two Protocols: one would modify the Madrid Agreement so as to make it acceptable to at least the four States members of the European Communities which are not members of the Madrid Union (i.e., Denmark, Greece, Ireland and the United Kingdom), whereas the other would establish a link between the Madrid system and the future (European) Community Trade Mark system, enabling the simultaneous use of the two systems.

Contributions. It was decided that a study be carried out concerning the possibility of modifying the present *classes of contributions*, so that the share of the (mainly developing) countries that are paying the least (because they are in Class VII) could become smaller. That study will be prepared by the Director General and will, before being presented to the Governing Bodies, be submitted to the Budget Committee in 1989.

The International Bureau was authorized to accept *payments towards contributions in local currency* from developing countries having a non-convertible currency, up to the amount required by WIPO for the payment of local expenses in the country concerned.

New Observers. The Governing Bodies, each as far as it was concerned, accorded *observer status* to the following organizations which had applied for such status in the recent past: Arab Society for the Protection of Industrial Property (ASPIP), European Council of Chemical Manufacturers' Federations (CEFIC), European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries' Associations (EFPIA), International Anticounterfeiting Coalition, Inc. (IACC), International Group of National Associations of Manufacturers of Agrochemical Products (GI-FAP), Union of African Journalists (UAJ), World Federation of Advertisers (WFA).

Election of the Members of the WIPO Coordination Committee. The members of the WIPO Coordination Committee were elected. Their mandate commenced on October 1, 1987, and will end on October 4, 1989 (the names of members of the Paris Union Executive Committee are followed by (P), the names of members of the Berne Union Executive Committee are followed by (B), the names of *ad hoc* members elected by the WIPO Conference are followed by (W); Switzerland is an *ex officio* member): Algeria (P), Argentina (P), Australia (P), Austria (B), Bangladesh (W), Brazil (P), Bulgaria (B), Cameroon (B), Canada (B), Chile (B), China (P), Colombia (W), Côte d'Ivoire (B), Cuba (P), Czechoslovakia (P), Egypt (P), France (P), German Democratic Republic (B), Germany (Federal Republic of) (P), Hungary (P), India (B), Indonesia (P), Italy (B), Jamaica (W), Japan (P), Kenya (P), Mexico (P), Morocco (B), Netherlands (B), Nicaragua (W), Pakistan (B), Philippines (P), Poland (B), Republic of Korea (P), Saudi Arabia (W), Senegal (B), Soviet Union (P), Spain (P), Sweden (B), Switzerland, Syria (P), Turkey (P), United Kingdom (B), United Republic of Tanzania (P), United States of America (P), Uruguay (B), Venezuela (B) (47).

WIPO Budget Committee

In April, the eighth session of the WIPO Budget Committee was held in Geneva.

The following 12 States, members of the Budget Committee, were represented: Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), India, Japan, Soviet Union, Switzerland, United States of America.

The Budget Committee reviewed the draft program and budget for the 1988–89 biennium and examined a report, prepared by the International Bureau, on the payment of contributions in instalments and in non-convertible currencies.

The report of the Budget Committee is reproduced as document AB/XVIII/3. Document AB/XVIII/4 provides responses to the recommendations and requests for information expressed in the Budget Committee.

WIPO Coordination Committee

In May and June, the fifth extraordinary session of the Coordination Committee was held in Geneva for the purpose of appointing a Deputy Director General who is to be the national of a developing country.

Forty-two of the 46 member States of the Coordination Committee were represented at the fifth

extraordinary session of the Committee: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

The following States were represented in an observer capacity: Bangladesh, Cameroon, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, El Salvador, Ghana, Haiti, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Libya, Malta, Pakistan, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria (17).

The Coordination Committee decided to postpone any decision to its ordinary session of September 1987. During that ordinary session, the Coordination Committee decided to further postpone any decision to a later extraordinary session.

IV. Management and Supporting Activities

Missions. During the period under review, the Director General undertook missions to or attended meetings held in Austria, Cameroon, Colombia, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Spain, Sri Lanka, Syria, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Missions were undertaken by Deputy Directors General to Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Germany (Federal Republic of), Indonesia, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Peru, the Soviet Union, Switzerland (Berne), the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Venezuela and Viet Nam.

In addition to the missions referred to above, the following countries were visited by other officials or by consultants of WIPO: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay,

Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland (Berne, Lausanne and Zurich), Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe, Hong Kong.

United Nations. The Director General and other officials of WIPO participated in the work of a number of intersecretariat bodies of the United Nations system established for the purpose of facilitating coordination of the policies and activities of the organizations of the system. Those bodies included the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC), composed of the executive heads of all the organizations and programs of the system under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which met in Rome in April, in Geneva in June and in New York in October, the Organizational Committee and the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operations) (CCSQ (OPS)) and on Administrative Questions (Finance and Budget) and (Personnel) (CCAQ (FB) and CCAQ (PER)) of the ACC. WIPO officials participated in March, in New York, and in May, in Turin, in meetings of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) and its subsidiary organ (Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions (ACPAQ)).

In response to requests from the Secretariat of the United Nations, WIPO provided information on its activities for inclusion in reports concerning implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the question of Namibia, apartheid, assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa, assistance to the Palestinian people, the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and cooperation with the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), the implementation of the General Assembly Resolution on the Role of Indigenous Entrepreneurs in Economic Development, the implementation of the General Assembly Resolution on Special Assistance to Front-line States, the implementation of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution on Respect for the Right of Everyone to Own Property Alone as well as in Association with Others and its Contribution to the Economic and Social Development of Member-States.

In April, a WIPO official attended the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of African Least Developed Countries in Addis Ababa.

In June, a WIPO official attended a Meeting on Economic and Social Assistance to the Palestinian People, convened by the Director General of the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Also in June, WIPO was represented at the Second Regular Session of 1987 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in Geneva.

In August, WIPO was represented at a solemn meeting organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia in commemoration of Namibia Day.

In October, WIPO was represented at the meeting organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia to commemorate the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and their Liberation Movement, held in New York.

Also in October, WIPO was represented at the 23rd Annual Meeting of Editors of United Nations Periodicals in Geneva.

In December, WIPO was represented at the meeting organized by the United Nations in Geneva on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Declaration on Human Rights.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). In April, a WIPO official attended the Ministerial Meeting in Havana of the Group of 77 concerning the preparation of the seventh session of UNCTAD ("UNCTAD VII").

In July, WIPO was represented at the seventh session of UNCTAD in Geneva.

In November, WIPO was represented at the sixth session of the UNCTAD Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices in Geneva.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In March, a WIPO official attended the UNDP Regional Meeting of the Resident Representatives of the Latin American and Caribbean Region in Buenos Aires.

In June, a WIPO official attended the 34th UNDP Governing Council meeting in New York.

In October, the Director General of WIPO held discussions with the Administrator of the UNDP and other UNDP officials in New York.

In November, WIPO hosted in Geneva a Workshop on Resource Management organized by UNDP for UNDP staff of field offices and executing agencies.

In December, a WIPO official attended an Inter-Agency Consultative Meeting (IACM) convened by UNDP in New York.

GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade). In February, March and May, the Director General of WIPO convened, at the request of Permanent Missions in Geneva of certain groups of

countries, a series of informal information meetings at WIPO headquarters for officials of the Missions for the purpose of giving information on intellectual property matters of possible relevance to the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations.

In October, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the GATT Council of Representatives.

In October and November, two WIPO officials attended, in each case, the third and fourth meetings, respectively, of the GATT Negotiating Group on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, Including Trade in Counterfeit Goods, in Geneva.

In November, a WIPO official attended the celebration, in Geneva, of the 40th anniversary of GATT.

International Labour Organisation (ILO). In November and December, three WIPO officials participated in the ILO Tripartite Meeting on Salaried Authors and Inventors, held in Geneva.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). In September, a WIPO official participated in the Unesco World Congress on Education and Information in the Field of Copyright, held in Paris.

In November, WIPO was represented by an official at the first Inter-Agency Meeting of Coordina-

tors for the World Decade for Cultural Development 1988-1997 celebrated under the auspices of the United Nations and Unesco, in Paris.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). In October, a WIPO official attended the Third Consultation on the Pharmaceutical Industry organized by UNIDO in Madrid.

Public Information, Publications, etc. Lectures on WIPO and its activities, in general or related to particular topics, were given by WIPO officials, often in conjunction with visits by organized groups to WIPO's headquarters. Such groups included, in particular, groups of diplomats and university students from various countries.

Interviews were given to newspaper and radio correspondents. WIPO officials participated in the regular press briefings held at the United Nations Office in Geneva.

Four issues of the *WIPO Newsletter* were published in April, August, October and December, in Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

New editions of the *WIPO General Information* brochure were issued in January in English and French; in May, in Spanish; in June, in Arabic and German; and in December, in Russian and Japanese.

Studies

Photography—A Stepchild of International Conventions and National Laws on Copyright

Gunnar KARNELL*

**Copyright Problems in Relation to Audiovisual Works and Phonograms
—The Indian Experience—**

A. Viren LUTHER*

Books and Articles

Book Review

Copyright: The Indian Experience, by *Kala Thairani*. One volume of VIII-155 pages. Allied Publishers Private Limited, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Madras, New Delhi, 1987.

The author of the book worked with the Union Ministry of Education of India for many years. As Registrar of Copyrights and Deputy Educational Adviser from 1980 to 1985, she was involved in the preparation of the amendments of the Indian Copyright Act in 1983 and 1984. She has participated in a number of international copyright meetings and conferences as India's representative and as an international consultant.

As the author states in the preface, the book is intended to help the layman to understand the subject of copyright in its various aspects and an attempt is made to explain in simple language the provisions of the Indian Copyright Act as amended. The book serves that purpose very well, and it also provides useful information to lawyers who would like to get better acquainted with the development and the present status of the Indian Copyright Act.

The book contains five chapters. The first chapter is a detailed introduction which gives a brief perspective of the Indian experience in the matter of copyright and explains the concept of copyright and the purpose of the copyright system. The second chapter describes the adoption and the main features of the 1957 Copyright Act of India, the first indepen-

dent, self-contained law of the country on the subject of copyright. The third chapter deals with the provisions concerning the enforcement of the Act with special attention to the sanctions which are applicable in case of infringement. An illustrative case study is also offered to show how the system of enforcement functions. Under the title "Amendment of the Act," in the fourth chapter of the book the Copyright (Amendment) Act, 1983 is analyzed, the main purpose of which was the incorporation of the provisions of the Berne Convention and the Universal Copyright Convention as revised in Paris in 1971 in favor of developing countries.

Finally, the fifth chapter—the title of which is "The Problem of Piracy"—describes copyright piracy and the measures taken by WIPO against piracy—particularly the 1981 and 1983 WIPO Worldwide Forums on Piracy—as well as the problem of piracy as it exists in India. The second part of the chapter presents the Copyright (Amendment) Act, 1984. The prime objective of that Act was to combat piracy in the country by increasing the penalties for infringement of copyright and by other appropriate measures, but it also served the purpose of solving certain problems raised by technological developments; it incorporated provisions for the protection of videograms and recognized the copyright protection of computer programs.

At the end of the book, in the annex, the full text of the Copyright Act and of the Copyright Rules is reproduced.

M.F.

Calendar of Meetings

WIPO Meetings

(Not all WIPO meetings are listed. Dates are subject to possible change.)

1988

- April 18 to 22 (Paris) — Committee of Governmental Experts on Photographic Works (convened jointly with Unesco)
- April 18 to 22 (Geneva) — Madrid Union: Assembly (Extraordinary Session)
- April 25 to 28 (Geneva) — Committee of Experts on Measures Against Counterfeiting and Piracy
- May 2 to 6 (?) — Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI): Ad hoc Working Group on the Revision of the Guide to the IPC
- May 16 to 20 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property (Twelfth Session)
- May 24 to 27 (Geneva) — Consultative Meeting of Experts from Developing Countries on Legal Matters Relating to Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits
- May 25 to June 1 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI): Executive Coordination Committee (Second Session); Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC) (Eleventh Session); PCIPI Ad hoc Working Group on Management Information
- May 30 to June 1 (Geneva) — Review Meeting on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits
- June 2 and 3 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI): Ad hoc Working Group on IPC Revision Policy
- June 6 to 17 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI): Working Group on Search Information
- June 13 to 17 (Geneva) — Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Certain Provisions in Laws for the Protection of Inventions (Fifth Session)
- June 20 to 24 (Geneva) — Nice Union: Preparatory Working Group (Ninth Session)
- June 27 to July 1 (Geneva) — Committee of Governmental Experts for the Synthesis of Principles Concerning the Copyright Protection of Various Categories of Works (convened jointly with Unesco)
- September 12 to 16 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) Union: Committee of Experts (Seventeenth Session)
- September 14 to 16 (Geneva) — WIPO Worldwide Forum on the Impact of Emerging Technologies on the Law of Intellectual Property
- September 22 and 23 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) (Second Session)
- September 26 to October 3 (Geneva) — Governing Bodies (WIPO Coordination Committee; Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions) (Nineteenth Series of Meetings)
- October 10 to 14 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI): Working Group on General Information (Second Session)
- October 24 to 28 (Geneva) — Committee of Experts on Biotechnological Inventions and Industrial Property (Fourth Session)
- November 21 to December 2 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI): Working Group on the Search Information (Second Session)
- November 28 to December 2 (Geneva) — Committee of Experts on Model Provisions for Legislations in the Field of Copyright
- December 5 to 9 (Geneva) — Madrid Union: Preparatory Committee for Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of Protocols to the Madrid Agreement
- December 12 to 16 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI): Executive Coordination Committee (Third Session); Ad hoc Working Group on Management Information (Second Session)
- December 19 (Geneva) — Information Meeting for Non-Governmental Organizations on Intellectual Property

UPOV Meetings

1988

- April 18 to 21 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee
- April 22 (Geneva) — Consultative Committee
- June 7 to 9 (Edinburgh) — Technical Working Party on Automation and Computer Programs
- June 13 to 15 (Wageningen) — Technical Working Party for Vegetables
- June 16 and 17 (Wageningen) — Workshop on Variety Examination (for Lettuce)
- June 20 to 24 (Melle) — Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees
- June 28 to July 1 (Hanover) — Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops, and Subgroups
- July 5 to 8 (Surgères) — Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops
- September 27 and 28 (Cambridge) — Workshop on Variety Examination (on Examination Techniques)
- October 11 to 14 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee
- October 17 (Geneva) — Consultative Committee
- October 18 and 19 (Geneva) — Council
- October 20 and 21 (Geneva) — Technical Committee

Other Meetings in the Fields of Copyright and/or Neighboring Rights

Non-Governmental Organizations

1988

- May 9 to 11 (Tel Aviv) — International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC): Legal and Legislative Committee
- June 12 to 17 (London) — International Publishers Association (IPA): Congress
- July 24 to 27 (Washington) — International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP): Annual Meeting
- October 6 and 7 (Munich) — International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI): Study Days
- November 14 to 20 (Buenos Aires) — International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC): Congress

1989

- September 26 to 30 (Quebec) — International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI): Congress

