

# Copyright

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

3<sup>rd</sup> year - No. 1

January 1967

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# INTERNATIONAL UNION

## State of the International Union on January 1, 1967

### The Conventional Texts

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

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

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

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

The Berlin Act, in its turn, underwent revision in Rome. The *Rome Act*, signed on June 2, 1928, has been in force since August 1, 1931. Countries joining the Union by direct accession to this Act could stipulate only one reservation, in respect of the right of translation into their language.

The last revision of the Berne Convention took place in Brussels. The *Brussels Act*, signed on June 26, 1948, has been in force since August 1, 1951. Countries joining the Union by direct accession to this Act may still stipulate a reservation in respect of the right of translation into their language.

The next revision of the Berne Convention will take place at *Stockholm* in 1967.

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

Union countries, or contracting countries (to the number of 55), and the territories for the external relations of which they are responsible, apply either the Act of Berlin or that of Rome, or that of Brussels.

#### (a) Berlin Act

*Thailand*, which has acceded neither to the Rome Act nor to that of Brussels, is bound by the Berlin Act to the other Union countries which have acceded to the latter Act and to the dependencies of a contracting State which apply this Act.

In these relations, the reservations stipulated by countries concerned acceding to the Berlin Act are applicable, except as regards Norway, which withdrew its reservations as from December 12, 1931 (see *Le Droit d'Auteur*, January 15, 1953, p. 2).

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

#### (b) Rome Act

In accordance with the provisions of the Convention, the Rome Act is applicable to relations between the following 14 countries, which have not yet acceded to the Brussels Act:

|                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| Australia      | Japan       |
| Bulgaria       | Lebanon     |
| Canada         | Netherlands |
| Ceylon         | New Zealand |
| Czechoslovakia | Pakistan    |
| Hungary        | Poland      |
| Iceland        | Rumania     |

The Rome Act is also applicable to relations between the 14 above-mentioned countries and the 26 following countries which, *after having acceded to this Act*, have ratified the Brussels Act or have acceded to it:

|                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Austria                 | Liechtenstein                |
| Belgium                 | Luxembourg                   |
| Brazil                  | Monaco                       |
| Denmark                 | Morocco                      |
| Finland                 | Norway                       |
| France <sup>1)</sup>    | Portugal                     |
| Germany <sup>*)</sup>   | South Africa                 |
| Greece                  | Spain                        |
| Holy See (Vatican City) | Sweden                       |
| India                   | Switzerland                  |
| Ireland                 | Tunisia                      |
| Israel                  | United Kingdom <sup>2)</sup> |
| Italy                   | Yugoslavia                   |

At present, only 3 countries have not acceded to the Rome Act: Philippines, Thailand and Turkey.

On the other hand, 7 countries, former colonies which have attained independence, have made declarations of continued adherence; they are: Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Kinshasa), Dahomey, Madagascar, Mali and Niger. Four others

<sup>\*)</sup> With regard to East Germany or the German Democratic Republic, see *Le Droit d'Auteur*, 1955, p. 149.

<sup>1)</sup> Overseas departments and territories included.

<sup>2)</sup> Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

have acceded to the Brussels Act; they are: Ivory Coast, Gabon, Senegal and Upper Volta.

Another country, Cyprus, has made a declaration of continued adherence concerning the Rome Act and, at the same time, a notification of accession to the Brussels Act.

As regards territories for whose external relations a country of the Union is responsible, see the tables below (pages 4 and 5).

(c) *Brussels Act*

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

|                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Austria               | France <sup>4)</sup>    |
| Belgium <sup>3)</sup> | Gabon                   |
| Brazil                | Germany (Fed. Rep.)     |
| Cameroon              | Greece                  |
| Congo (Brazzaville)   | Holy See (Vatican City) |
| Congo (Kinshasa)      | India                   |
| Cyprus                | Ireland                 |
| Dahomey               | Israel                  |
| Denmark               | Italy                   |
| Finland               | Ivory Coast             |

|                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Liechtenstein          | Senegal                      |
| Luxembourg             | South Africa                 |
| Madagascar             | Spain                        |
| Mali                   | Sweden                       |
| Monaco                 | Switzerland                  |
| Morocco                | Tunisia                      |
| Niger                  | Turkey                       |
| Norway                 | United Kingdom <sup>2)</sup> |
| Philippines            | Upper Volta                  |
| Portugal <sup>5)</sup> | Yugoslavia                   |

Fifteen countries of the Union have not yet acceded to the Brussels Act (i. e. the 14 countries between which the Rome Act is applicable and Thailand).

The only reservations applicable to the Unionist relations between the 40 above-mentioned countries are those formulated by Turkey and Yugoslavia in respect of the right of translation.

<sup>3)</sup> Belgium acceded to the Brussels Text for *Rwanda Urundi*.

<sup>4)</sup> France has acceded to the Brussels Text for its overseas and trust territories.

<sup>5)</sup> Portugal has acceded to the Brussels Text for its overseas provinces.

## STATE OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION ON JANUARY 1, 1967

| Country <sup>1)</sup>  | Class<br>chosen<br>[Art. 23 (4)] | Date of Accession<br>(Art. 25) | Date on which the<br>Convention was<br>declared applicable<br>(Art. 26) <sup>2)</sup> | Date of Accession<br>to the Rome Act     | Date of Accession<br>to the Brussels Act |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 1. Australia <sup>3)</sup><br>Nauru, New Guinea, Papua and<br>Northern Territory | III<br>—                         | 14-IV-1928<br>—                | 5-XII-1887<br>29-VII-1936   | 18-I-1935<br>29-VII-1936                 | —<br>—                                   |
| 2. Austria   | VI                               | 1-X-1920                       | —   | 1-VII-1936                               | 14-X-1953                                |
| 3. Belgium   | III                              | 5-XII-1887                     | —   | 7-X-1934                                 | 1-VIII-1951                              |
| 4. Brazil  | III                              | 9-II-1922                      | —   | 1-VI-1933                                | 9-VI-1952                                |
| 5. Bulgaria  | V                                | 5-XII-1921                     | —   | 1-VIII-1931                              | —  |
| 6. Cameroon  | VI                               | 24-IX-1964 <sup>a)</sup>       | 26-V-1930 <sup>c)</sup>   | 22-XII-1933 <sup>c)</sup>                | 22-V-1952 <sup>c)</sup>                  |
| 7. Canada <sup>4)</sup>  | II                               | 10-IV-1928                     | 5-XII-1887  | 1-VIII-1931                              | —  |
| 8. Ceylon  | VI                               | 20-VII-1959 <sup>a)</sup>      | 1-X-1931 <sup>c)</sup>  | 1-X-1931 <sup>c)</sup>                   | —  |
| 9. Congo (Brazzaville)   | VI                               | 8-V-1962 <sup>a)</sup>         | 26-V-1930 <sup>c)</sup>   | 22-XII-1933 <sup>c)</sup>                | 22-V-1952 <sup>c)</sup>                  |
| 10. Congo (Kinshasa)   | VI                               | 8-X-1963 <sup>a)</sup>         | 20-XII-1948 <sup>c)</sup>   | 20-XII-1948 <sup>c)</sup>                | 14-II-1952 <sup>c)</sup>                 |
| 11. Cyprus   | VI                               | 24-II-1964 <sup>a)</sup>       | 1-X-1931 <sup>c)</sup>  | 1-X-1931 <sup>c)</sup>                   | 24-V-1964                                |
| 12. Czechoslovakia   | IV                               | 22-II-1921                     | —   | 30-XI-1936                               | —  |
| 13. Dahomey  | VI                               | 3-I-1961 <sup>a)</sup>         | 26-V-1930 <sup>c)</sup>   | 22-XII-1933 <sup>c)</sup>                | 22-V-1952 <sup>c)</sup>                  |
| 14. Denmark  | IV                               | 1-VII-1903                     | —   | 16-IX-1933                               | 19-II-1962                               |
| 15. Finland  | IV                               | 1-IV-1928                      | —   | 1-VIII-1931                              | 28-I-1963                                |
| 16. France<br>Overseas Departments and<br>Territories                            | I<br>—                           | 5-XII-1887<br>—                | —<br>26-V-1930  | 22-XII-1933 <sup>5)</sup><br>22-XII-1933 | 1-VIII-1951<br>22-V-1952                 |
| 17. Gabon  | VI                               | 26-III-1962 <sup>b)</sup>      | 26-V-1930 <sup>c)</sup>   | 22-XII-1933 <sup>c)</sup>                | 26-III-1962 <sup>b)</sup>                |
| 18. Germany  | I                                | 5-XII-1887                     | —   | 21-X-1933                                | 10-X-1966                                |
| 19. Greece   | VI                               | 9-XI-1920                      | —   | 25-II-1932 <sup>6)</sup>                 | 6-I-1957                                 |
| 20. Holy See (Vatican City)  | VI                               | 12-IX-1935                     | —   | 12-IX-1935                               | 1-VIII-1951                              |
| 21. Hungary  | VI                               | 14-II-1922                     | —   | 1-VIII-1931                              | —  |
| 22. Iceland  | VI                               | 7-IX-1947                      | —   | 7-IX-1947 <sup>7)</sup>                  | —  |
| 23. India <sup>8)</sup>  | IV                               | 1-IV-1928                      | 5-XII-1887  | 1-VIII-1931                              | 21-X-1958                                |
| 24. Ireland <sup>9)</sup>  | IV                               | 5-X-1927                       | 5-XII-1887  | 11-VI-1935 <sup>7)</sup>                 | 5-VII-1959                               |
| 25. Israel <sup>10)</sup>  | V                                | 24-III-1950                    | 21-III-1924   | 24-III-1950                              | 1-VIII-1951                              |
| 26. Italy  | I                                | 5-XII-1887                     | —   | 1-VIII-1931                              | 12-VII-1953                              |
| 27. Ivory Coast  | VI                               | 1-I-1962 <sup>b)</sup>         | 26-V-1930 <sup>c)</sup>   | 22-XII-1933 <sup>c)</sup>                | 1-I-1962 <sup>b)</sup>                   |

<sup>1)</sup> Among the newly independent countries to which the Berne Convention was applied, by virtue of Article 26, there are only mentioned those which have so far made a declaration of continued adherence or a formal notification of accession to the Swiss Government under Article 25 of the Convention. This list will be amended as and when declarations of continued adherence or notifications of accession are received by the Swiss Government from other countries.

<sup>2)</sup> I. e. the date from which the notification made by virtue of Article 26 (1) began to take effect for the application of the Convention on the territory of the country concerned. After the latter's accession to independence, the application was confirmed by a declaration of continued adherence or accession.

<sup>3)</sup> Australia belonged to the Union from the outset as a country for the international relations of which the United Kingdom was responsible. April 14, 1928, is the date on which Australia made a declaration of accession, as a contracting country of the Union, in conformity with Article 25.

<sup>4)</sup> Same observation as in note <sup>3)</sup>, for Canada, which acceded with effect from April 10, 1928.

<sup>5)</sup> Reservation concerning works of applied art: Article 2 (4) of the Rome Act had been replaced by Article 4 of the original Convention of 1886.

<sup>6)</sup> Articles 8 and 11 of the Rome Act had been replaced by Articles 5 and 9 of the original Convention of 1886; but, as from January 6, 1957, Greece renounced these reservations in favour of all countries of the Union.

<sup>7)</sup> Reservation concerning the right of translation: Article 8 of the Rome Act has been replaced by Article 5 of the original Convention of 1886, in the version of the Additional Act of 1896.

<sup>8)</sup> Same observation as in note <sup>3)</sup>, for India, which acceded with effect from April 1, 1928.

<sup>9)</sup> The new free State of Ireland, which was constituted by the Treaty signed with Great Britain on December 6, 1921, acceded, as such, with effect from October 5, 1927.

## STATE OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION ON JANUARY 1, 1967

| Country <sup>1)</sup>  | Class<br>chosen<br>[Art. 23 (4)] | Date of Accession<br>(Art. 25) | Date on which the<br>Convention was<br>declared applicable<br>(Art. 26) <sup>2)</sup> | Date of Accession<br>to the Rome Act | Date of Accession<br>to the Brussels Act    |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| 28. Japan  | III                              | 15-VII-1899                    | —   | 1-VIII-1931 <sup>7)</sup>            | —   |
| 29. Lebanon  | VI                               | 1-VIII-1924                    | —   | 24-XII-1933                          | —   |
| 30. Liechtenstein  | VI                               | 30-VII-1931                    | —   | 30-VIII-1931                         | 1-VIII-1951                                 |
| 31. Luxembourg   | VI                               | 20-VI-1888                     | —   | 4-II-1932                            | 1-VIII-1951                                 |
| 32. Madagascar   | VI                               | 1-I-1966 <sup>a)</sup>         | 26-V-1930 <sup>c)</sup>   | 22-XII-1933 <sup>c)</sup>            | 22-V-1952 <sup>c)</sup>                     |
| 33. Mali   | VI                               | 8-V-1962 <sup>a)</sup>         | 26-V-1930 <sup>c)</sup>   | 22-XII-1933 <sup>c)</sup>            | 22-V-1952 <sup>c)</sup>                     |
| 34. Monaco   | VI                               | 30-V-1889                      | —   | 9-VI-1933                            | 1-VIII-1951                                 |
| 35. Morocco  | VI                               | 16-VI-1917                     | —   | 25-XI-1934                           | 22-V-1952                                   |
| 36. Netherlands<br>Surinam and Netherlands Antilles  | III<br>—                         | 1-XI-1912<br>—                 | —<br>1-IV-1913  | 1-VIII-1931<br>1-VIII-1931           | —<br>—                                      |
| 37. New Zealand <sup>11)</sup>   | IV                               | 24-IV-1928                     | 5-XII-1887  | 4-XII-1947                           | —   |
| 38. Niger  | VI                               | 2-V-1962 <sup>a)</sup>         | 26-V-1930 <sup>c)</sup>   | 22-XII-1933 <sup>c)</sup>            | 22-V-1952 <sup>c)</sup>                     |
| 39. Norway   | IV                               | 13-IV-1896                     | —   | 1-VIII-1931                          | 28-I-1963                                   |
| 40. Pakistan <sup>12)</sup>  | VI                               | 5-VII-1948                     | 5-XII-1887  | 5-VII-1948                           | —   |
| 41. Philippines  | VI                               | 1-VIII-1951                    | —   | —                                    | 1-VIII-1951                                 |
| 42. Poland   | V                                | 28-I-1920                      | —   | 21-XI-1935                           | —   |
| 43. Portugal <sup>13)</sup>  | III                              | 29-III-1911                    | —   | 29-VII-1937                          | 1-VIII-1951                                 |
| 44. Rumania  | V                                | 1-I-1927                       | —   | 6-VIII-1936                          | —   |
| 45. Senegal  | VI                               | 25-VIII-1962 <sup>b)</sup>     | 26-V-1930 <sup>c)</sup>   | 22-XII-1933 <sup>c)</sup>            | 25-VIII-1962 <sup>b)</sup>                  |
| 46. South Africa <sup>14)</sup><br>South West Africa <sup>15)</sup>                                | IV<br>—                          | 3-X-1928<br>28-X-1931          | 5-XII-1887<br>5-XII-1887  | 27-V-1935<br>—                       | 1-VIII-1951<br>—                            |
| 47. Spain  | II                               | 5-XII-1887                     | —   | 23-IV-1933                           | 1-VIII-1951                                 |
| 48. Sweden   | III                              | 1-VIII-1904                    | —   | 1-VIII-1931                          | 1-VII-1961                                  |
| 49. Switzerland  | III                              | 5-XII-1887                     | —   | 1-VIII-1931                          | 2-I-1956                                    |
| 50. Thailand   | VI                               | 17-VII-1931                    | —   | —                                    | —   |
| 51. Tunisia  | VI                               | 5-XII-1887                     | —   | 22-XII-1933 <sup>5)</sup>            | 22-V-1952                                   |
| 52. Turkey   | VI                               | 1-I-1952                       | —   | —                                    | 1-I-1952 <sup>7)</sup>                      |
| 53. United Kingdom <sup>16)</sup><br>Colonies, Possessions and certain<br>Protectorate Territories | I<br>—                           | 5-XII-1887<br>—                | —<br>various dates  | 1-VIII-1931<br>various dates         | 15-XII-1957<br>various dates <sup>17)</sup> |
| 54. Upper Volta  | VI                               | 19-VIII-1963 <sup>b)</sup>     | 26-V-1930 <sup>c)</sup>   | 22-XII-1933 <sup>c)</sup>            | 19-VIII-1963 <sup>b)</sup>                  |
| 55. Yugoslavia   | IV                               | 17-VI-1930                     | —   | 1-VIII-1931 <sup>7)</sup>            | 1-VIII-1951 <sup>7)</sup>                   |

<sup>10)</sup> The accession of *Palestine*, as a territory under British mandate, took effect from March 21, 1924. After its accession to independence (May 15, 1948), *Israel* acceded with effect from March 24, 1950.

<sup>11)</sup> Same observation as in note <sup>3)</sup>, for *New Zealand*, which acceded with effect from April 24, 1928.

<sup>12)</sup> When *Pakistan* formed part of India, it belonged *ipso facto* to the Union as from the outset [see note <sup>8)</sup>]; subsequently, *Pakistan* became a separate State from India and, on July 5, 1948, made a declaration of accession to the Berne Convention as revised at Rome in 1928.

<sup>13)</sup> The former colonies have become "Portuguese Overseas Provinces". The Brussels Act has been applicable to these provinces since August 3, 1956.

<sup>14)</sup> Same observation as in note <sup>3)</sup>, for the *Union of South Africa*, which acceded with effect from October 3, 1928.

<sup>15)</sup> The *Union of South Africa* later made a declaration of accession for *South West Africa*, a territory under mandate, and fixed the date of accession at October 28, 1931.

<sup>16)</sup> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

<sup>17)</sup> Application of the Convention to the Isle of Man, Fiji, Gibraltar and Sarawak (see *Le Droit d'Auteur-Copyright*, 1962, p. 32); to Zanzibar, Bermudas and North Borneo (*ibid.*, 1963, p. 8); to Bahamas and Virgin Islands (*ibid.*, 1963, p. 144); to Falkland Islands, Kenya, St. Helena and Seychelles (*ibid.*, 1963, p. 180); to Mauritius (*ibid.*, 1964, p. 192); to Montserrat, Santa-Lucia and Bechuanaland (*Copyright*, 1966, p. 67); to Grenada, the Cayman Islands and British Guiana (*ibid.*, 1966, p. 91); to the British Honduras (*ibid.*, 1966, p. 242). The Republic of the Philippines, however, reserved its position as regards the application to Sarawak.

<sup>a)</sup> Date of the despatch of the declaration of continued adherence after the accession of this country to independence.

<sup>b)</sup> Date of the entry into force of the accession, by virtue of Article 25 (3) of the Convention.

<sup>c)</sup> As a colony (date of the application resulting from the notice made by the colonising power or the power exercising trusteeship or being responsible for the international relations of a country, by virtue of Article 26 (1) of the Convention).

## The International Union on the Threshold of 1967

As is customary<sup>1)</sup>, let us briefly recall the events of 1966 which concerned the Berne Union, which is on the eve of an important step in its history. The Intellectual Property Conference of Stockholm, which is to open in June 1967, will in fact be called upon to pronounce on a general revision embracing at once the substantive, the administrative, and the final clauses of the Berne Convention as well as a structural reform of the Union. The task is enormous, and it is not difficult to foresee that the results will be decisive for the future of the Union, which is now entering its eighty-first year.

The year 1966 was marked by a number of developments which can be classed under the usual heads and a summary of which will afford a general view of the progress of the Berne Union and of the activities of its International Bureau during the past year.

### I. Member States

1. — In 1966, the Berne Union increased by a new Member State, *Madagascar*, thus bringing the total number of Member States to 55<sup>2)</sup>. On February 11, 1966, the Government of the Malagasy Republic addressed a declaration of continued adherence to the Union, which expressly took effect on January 1, 1966, and indicated the 6<sup>th</sup> class as the basis for determining its share of the expenses of the International Bureau<sup>3)</sup>. Like the other declarations made under the same conditions by the former French colonies, it refers to the Brussels text of the Convention, for the notification made by France on October 23, 1951, under Article 26<sup>4)</sup>, mentioned Madagascar and its dependencies among the countries on the territories of which the 1948 text was rendered applicable.

2. — Continuing to make use of the facility accorded by Article 26, paragraph (1), the United Kingdom extended the application of the Convention as set forth in the Brussels text to several territories for the international relations of which it is responsible: *Montserrat* and *Santa-Lucia* (with effect from March 21, 1966)<sup>5)</sup>, *Bechuanaland* (with effect from April 4, 1966)<sup>6)</sup>, *Grenada* (with effect from May 1, 1966)<sup>7)</sup>, the *Cayman Islands* (with effect from June 4, 1966)<sup>8)</sup>, *British Guiana* (with effect from June 5, 1966)<sup>9)</sup> and *British Honduras* (with effect from October 16, 1966)<sup>10)</sup>.

3. — Lastly, following an important reform of its legislation<sup>11)</sup>, the *Federal Republic of Germany* acceded to the

Brussels text of the Convention, with effect from October 10, 1966. It extended the territorial application of its accession to the *Land of Berlin*<sup>12)</sup>. Since then, 40 contracting countries have been applying the Brussels Act in their mutual relations, while 14 are still at the level of the Rome Act (1928) and one at that of the Berlin Act (1908).

4. — As I wrote last year<sup>13)</sup>, the problem of the geographical expansion of the Berne Union has to be faced. If, as was desired on several occasions by the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union, one wishes to extend the protection of literary and artistic works internationally, there is no other way but to increase the number of States parties to the multilateral conventions on copyright. It will be incumbent on the Stockholm Conference, which is to meet next June, to decide whether there must be instituted and offered to the developing countries an intermediate level between the Berne Convention, with its own provisions for protection, and the Universal Copyright Convention. It is permissible to think that, in this event, the Berne Convention will be able at one and the same time to provide a thorough protection of copyright and to allow certain countries to manage temporarily with a slightly lowered level of protection.

### II. BIRPI Meetings

The series of preparatory meetings concerned with the revision of the substantive clauses of the Berne Convention (Articles 1 to 20) came to an end in 1965<sup>14)</sup>. The official revision proposals prepared by the Government of Sweden with the assistance of BIRPI (document S/1) were transmitted in June 1966 to the Member States and to various interested international organizations. On the other hand, preparations for administrative and structural reform went on in 1966.

Apart from this, BIRPI's efforts turned towards Latin America where a movement is developing in favour of a closer association with the legal system set up by the Berne Convention.

#### 1. Second Committee of Governmental Experts on structural and administrative matters (Geneva, May 16-25, 1966)

Following the meeting held in 1965<sup>15)</sup> of the Committee of Experts in connection with these matters, it appeared useful for another Committee to be convened to examine the draft texts for the revision of the administrative and final clauses of the Berne and Paris (industrial property) Conventions and the Special Agreements concluded under the Paris Convention, as well as the draft text of a convention establish-

1) See *Le Droit d'Auteur (Copyright)*, 1964, p. 5; *Copyright*, 1965, p. 3, and 1966, p. 3.

2) Or 56, if East Germany or the German Democratic Republic is also considered as a party to the Berne Convention. Member States disagree on this question (*Le Droit d'Auteur*, 1956, pp. 105, 117, 169).

3) See *Copyright*, 1966, p. 90.

4) See *Le Droit d'Auteur*, 1952, p. 49.

5) and 6) See *Copyright*, 1966, p. 67.

7) *Ibid.*, 1966, p. 90.

8) *Ibid.*, 1966, p. 91.

9) *Ibid.*, 1966, p. 92.

10) *Ibid.*, 1966, p. 242.

11) *Ibid.*, 1965, pp. 251 to 286.

12) *Ibid.*, 1966, p. 242.

13) *Ibid.*, 1966, p. 6.

14) *Ibid.*, 1965, pp. 194 *et seq.*

15) *Ibid.*, 1965, pp. 102 *et seq.*

ing an international intellectual property organization. These proposals were drawn up by BIRPI, at the invitation of the Swedish Government and in consultation with experts appointed by that Government.

Thirty-nine States members of the Berne and/or Paris Union were represented on this second Committee which met in Geneva from May 16 to 25, 1966, a number of organizations attending as observers<sup>16</sup>). The report adopted by the Committee was sent to the Member States and participants. Based on the results of the deliberations, BIRPI prepared, at the request of the Government of Sweden, proposals for revising the administrative provisions and the final clauses of the Berne Convention (document S/9) and the draft of a convention establishing the International Intellectual Property Organization (document S/10). It has done the same in respect of the Paris Convention and the Special Agreements thereunder (documents S/3 to S/8). These documents were also sent, in the last months of 1966, to the Member States and to various interested international organizations, in view of the fact that structural and administrative matters will figure on the agenda of the Stockholm Conference in pursuance of a decision by the Swedish authorities.

2. *Interunion Coordination Committee (Fourth Session, Geneva, September 26-29, 1966)*

The Interunion Coordination Committee held its fourth session at the usual time<sup>17</sup>). It heard and approved the report of the Director on the activities of BIRPI since the last session. It also unanimously approved the plans of the Director concerning the programme and budget of BIRPI for 1967.

3. *Hispano-American Legal Seminar (Copyright) (Madrid, May 30-June 5, 1966)*

Under the auspices and with the cooperation of BIRPI, a Hispano-American Legal Seminar on Copyright was organized by the Centre of Hispano-American Legal Studies of the Institute of Hispanic Culture at Madrid. A report on the session, also outlining the recommendations adopted, was published<sup>18</sup>). The Madrid discussions, which were of a strictly scientific nature, have permitted both a definition of the problems arising in Hispano-American countries with regard to the Berne Convention and a determination of criteria capable of suggesting solutions at the national and international level.

The Seminar was held prior to the Inter-American Meeting of Copyright Experts convened by Unesco at Rio de Janeiro in July 1966<sup>19</sup>) and whose conclusions agree on many points with those reached at Madrid.

The organization of meetings of this kind answers the need for taking account, in a more concrete and more precise manner, of the special situation existing in some regions of the world, in order to improve local copyright protection or to spread locally the ideas and principles which form the basis of such protection. It is in this same spirit that BIRPI is organizing an East Asian Copyright Seminar in New Delhi at the beginning of 1967.

### III. Other Meetings

In 1966, BIRPI was represented at various meetings held by intergovernmental or non-governmental international organizations and dealing with questions relating to copyright or neighbouring rights.

*Unesco:*

- Inter-American Meeting of Copyright Experts, Rio de Janeiro, July 4-9, 1966<sup>19</sup>).

*International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI):*

- Executive Committee and Annual General Assembly, Paris, March 25, 1966.
- Executive Committee, Brussels, November 17-19, 1966.

*International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC):*

- Legislative Committee, Paris, March 28, 1966<sup>20</sup>).
- Legislative Committee, Prague, June 9-10, 1966<sup>21</sup>).
- XXIV<sup>th</sup> and XXV<sup>th</sup> Congress, Prague, June 13-18, 1966<sup>21</sup>).

*International Federation of Musicians (FIM):*

- 6<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Congress, Stresa, May 3-7, 1966<sup>22</sup>).

*International Writers Guild (IWG):*

- Conference with the International Film and Television Council, New York, October 6-8, 1966<sup>23</sup>).
- First World Congress, Los Angeles, October 10-16, 1966<sup>23</sup>).

### IV. Legislative Developments

The "National Legislation" section of this Review continued to be well supplied by the reproduction of originals or translations of legislative texts promulgated in respect of copyright in both member and non-member countries of the Berne Union. It demonstrates that legislative activity in this field remains considerable.

A complete revision of the national legislation was effected in *South Africa*<sup>24</sup>), the *German Democratic Republic*<sup>25</sup>) and *Czechoslovakia*<sup>26</sup>). This was also done in *Portugal*, but the text of the new Portuguese law on copyright is to be published later. On the other hand, some developing countries also legislated in the field of literary and artistic property: this was the case with *Kenya*<sup>27</sup>) and *Nepal*<sup>28</sup>) as well as *Tunisia* (though the awaited appearance of a corrigendum intended to make the Arabic and French versions tally has delayed the publication of the final text of the new Tunisian law).

Further, a number of Copyright Orders were issued in the *United Kingdom*<sup>29</sup>), while two countries, members of the Union, undertook a partial revision: *Spain*<sup>30</sup>) and *Norway*<sup>31</sup>), the former to settle the problems raised by film copyright, the

<sup>16</sup>) *Ibid.*, 1966, pp. 206 *et seq.*

<sup>17</sup>) *Ibid.*, 1966, pp. 254 *et seq.*

<sup>18</sup>) *Ibid.*, 1966, pp. 179 *et seq.*

<sup>19</sup>) *Ibid.*, 1966, pp. 262 *et seq.*

<sup>20</sup>) *Ibid.*, 1966, p. 145.

<sup>21</sup>) *Ibid.*, 1966, pp. 236 and 237.

<sup>22</sup>) *Ibid.*, 1966, p. 174.

<sup>23</sup>) *Ibid.*, 1966, p. 286.

<sup>24</sup>) *Ibid.*, 1966, pp. 26 to 55 and pp. 184 to 186.

<sup>25</sup>) *Ibid.*, 1966, pp. 150 *et seq.*

<sup>26</sup>) *Ibid.*, 1966, pp. 209 *et seq.*

<sup>27</sup>) *Ibid.*, 1966, pp. 127 *et seq.*

<sup>28</sup>) *Ibid.*, 1966, pp. 243 *et seq.*

<sup>29</sup>) *Ibid.*, 1966, pp. 92, 93, 187, 230, 247 and 275.

<sup>30</sup>) *Ibid.*, 1966, p. 216.

<sup>31</sup>) *Ibid.*, 1966, p. 215.

latter to extend once more the term of protection for intellectual works.

The *United States of America*, for its part, is carrying on a revision of its legislation on copyright: a new bill has been drawn up, which is to be laid before Congress during its next session. Such congressional examination will no doubt require some more time, but it may be taken for granted that the time is now not far off when the revision will be completed. Because this will happen when the Berne Convention is also on the point of undergoing an important revision, it seemed opportune to examine the implications of the respective revision proposals. This has formed the subject of an excellent study by Professor Melville B. Nimmer, of the University of California and consultant of BIRPI<sup>32)</sup>.

### V. Neighbouring Rights

The Rome Convention for the international protection of performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting or-

<sup>32)</sup> *Ibid.*, 1966. pp. 94 to 121.

ganizations, which was signed in 1961 and entered into force on May 18, 1964, was ratified in 1966 by another country, the *Federal Republic of Germany*<sup>33)</sup>. The number of contracting States is at present ten.

The Intergovernmental Committee, provided for by Article 32 of the said Convention and constituted on May 18, 1965<sup>34)</sup>, will hold its first meeting in 1967, particularly to elect its chairman and officers and to establish its own rules of procedure.

Lastly, in the field of neighbouring rights it is well to point out the new Brazilian legislation of April 6, 1966, the text of which was published in this Review<sup>35)</sup>.

\* \* \*

Such is a bird's eye view of the outstanding events which occurred in 1966 and affected the Berne Union.

C. M.

<sup>33)</sup> *Ibid.*, 1966, p. 237.

<sup>34)</sup> *Ibid.*, 1965, pp. 171 *et seq.*

<sup>35)</sup> *Ibid.*, 1966, p. 229.



# NATIONAL LEGISLATION

## SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF BYELORUSSIA

### Civil Code (Extract) \*)

#### FOURTH SECTION

#### Copyright

##### *Works to Which Copyright Extends*

**Article 472.** — Copyright extends to scientific, literary or artistic works, independently of the form, destination and value of the works, or of their mode of expression.

Copyright extends to all works, published or unpublished, expressed in any material form which permits reproduction of the result of the creative activity of the author (manuscript, drawing, picture, public declamation or performance, recording upon films, mechanical or magnetic recording, etc.).

##### *The Subject of Copyright*

**Article 473.** — The following may be the subject of copyright:

- oral works (speeches, lectures, reports, etc.);
- written works (literary, scientific, etc., works);
- dramatic and dramatico-musical works, and musical works, with or without words;
- translations;
- scenarios, synopses;
- cinematographic or television films, as well as radiophonic or television emissions;
- choreographic works and pantomimes, the acting form of which is fixed in writing or otherwise;
- works of painting, sculpture, architecture, graphic or applied art, illustrations, drawings and sketches; plans, outlines and plastic works relating to science, techniques or stage performances, works of dramatic music;
- geographical, geological or other maps;
- photographic works and works obtained by processes analogous to photography, phonographic discs and other kinds of technical recordings of works;
- and further works.

Copyright extends to photographic works or to works obtained by processes analogous to photography, provided that each copy bears the name of the author, as well as the place and year of publication.

##### *Published Works*

**Article 474.** — A work is deemed to be published when it is released to the public, performed in public, displayed in public, diffused by radio or television, or communicated in any other manner to an undetermined group of persons.

\*) English translation established and kindly communicated by the Secretariat of Unesco.

Information relating to a work, with an announcement as to its contents, is not considered to be publication of the work. The same applies in the cases in which the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Byelorussia makes provision for the multiplication of the work by manuscript.

##### *Copyright in Respect of Works Published on the Territory of the USSR and Abroad*

**Article 475.** — Copyright in a work first published on the territory of the USSR, or in an unpublished work existing on this territory in any material form, belongs to the author or to his heirs, irrespective of their nationality.

The citizens of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Byelorussia and other federated republics, as well as their heirs, enjoy copyright in respect of works first published abroad, or which exist, in any material form, on the territory of a foreign State.

Other persons shall enjoy copyright in respect of a work first published abroad (or existing abroad in any material form) only by virtue of and within the limits of international treaties concluded with the Soviet Union.

##### *Rights of the Author*

**Article 476.** — The author has the right:

- to publish, to reproduce and to divulge his work by all lawful means, under his name, under a borrowed name (pseudonym), or without revealing his name (anonymously);
- to respect for the work;
- to be remunerated for the utilisation of the work by other persons, except in the cases specified by the law.

The amount of remuneration is fixed by the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Byelorussia, except when established by the legislation of the USSR.

In the absence of an official tariff, the amount of the remuneration paid to the author for the utilisation of his work is determined by agreement between the parties.

##### *Respect Due to Works and to the Name of the Author During His Lifetime*

**Article 477.** — As from the publication, public performance or any other utilisation of a work, it is prohibited, without the consent of the author, to effect any modification either to the work itself, or to its title, or to the designation of the name of the author.

As from the publication of a work, it is equally prohibited, without the consent of the author, to add illustrations, pre-

faces, postfaces, commentaries or explanations of any kind thereto.

#### *Respect Due to Works After the Death of the Author*

*Article 478.* — The author may, in the form prescribed for the making of a will (Article 539), designate the person upon whom he confers the exercise of the right to obtain respect for his works after his death; this person will exercise the said right during his entire lifetime.

In the absence of testamentary provisions, the integrity of works after the death of the author will be assured by the heirs of the author and by the organisation to whom the duty of protecting the rights of the author is entrusted. These organisations will equally defend the integrity of works in the absence of heirs, or after the expiration of copyright (Article 495).

#### *Co-authors*

*Article 479.* — The copyright in a work created by the collaboration of two or more persons (collective work) belongs, in common, to the co-authors, whether the work constitutes an indivisible whole or consists of parts having an autonomous character.

Each of the co-authors retains his copyright in respect of the part created by him, belonging to the collective work, and having the character of an autonomous creation.

A part of a collective work is regarded as having the character of an autonomous creation if it can be utilised independently of the other parts of the work.

Relationships between co-authors can be regulated by common agreement between them. Failing agreement, copyright in a collective work is exercised by all the co-authors jointly, and the royalties divided between them according to the modalities prescribed by the laws of the USSR, and by the decrees of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Byelorussia.

#### *Copyright of Legal Entities*

*Article 480.* — The copyright of legal entities is recognised in the cases and within the limits fixed by the laws of the USSR and the Soviet Socialist Republic of Byelorussia.

#### *Copyright in a Work Created within the Framework of Hired Service*

*Article 481.* — The author of a work created within the framework of hired service in a scientific or other organisation enjoys copyright in respect of this work.

The conditions of exploitation of this work and the cases where remuneration is due to the author are determined by the laws of the Soviet Union and the decrees of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Byelorussia.

#### *Copyright Owned by Institutions in Respect of Periodical or Other Publications*

*Article 482.* — Institutions which publish (either by themselves or through the intermediary of a publishing house) scientific collections, dictionaries, encyclopaedias, reviews or other periodical publications are invested with copyright in the totality of such publications.

The authors of works included in these publications enjoy copyright in their works.

#### *Copyright in Cinematographic or Television Films and in Sound or Visual Emissions by Radio-Diffusion*

*Article 483.* — The copyright in a cinematographic or television film belongs to the enterprise which undertook the filming.

The copyright in an amateur film (cinematographic or television) belongs to the author or the co-authors thereof.

The author of the scenario, the composer, the producer, the chief operator, the artistic director and the authors of other works forming a constituent part of a cinematographic or television film shall each enjoy copyright in respect of his work.

The copyright in a broadcast emission, whether sound or visual, belongs to the emitting organisations; the copyright in works included in the emission belongs to the authors.

#### *Rights of Authors of Collections*

*Article 484.* — The copyright in collections of unprotected works, such as laws, legal decisions, other official documents, works of folk-lore, ancient papers and documents, as well as of other works not protected by the law of copyright, belongs to the persons who have made the collections, provided they have imparted a personal composition and presentation to the works in question.

This right belongs equally to the persons who have performed like work in respect of separate works belonging to the categories indicated above.

This right shall not prevent the publication of the same works by any other persons who may have imparted a personal composition and presentation to them.

The author of a collection who has imparted a personal composition or presentation to works which are still protected shall enjoy copyright in respect of the collection, subject to respect for the rights of the authors of the original works.

#### *Utilisation of a Work by Third Parties*

*Article 485.* — Except in the cases indicated by the law, the utilisation of a work by third parties can only be authorised by means of a contract with the author or his heirs.

#### *Translation of a Work into Another Language*

*Article 486.* — Every published work may be translated into another language, without the consent of the author, but subject to the matter being brought to his knowledge and subject to respect for the integrity and spirit of the work (Article 480).

The notification must be addressed to the author by the competent organisation immediately after the approval of the translation with a view to its utilisation. If the author so requests, a copy of the translation must be submitted to him for examination.

If the translation is harmful to the integrity of the work and distorts its meaning, the author, and, after his death, the persons specified in Article 478 of the present Code, may avail

themselves of the means of recourse established in the case of damage to the inviolability of the work (Article 495).

### *The Copyright of the Translator*

*Article 487.* — The translator enjoys copyright in his translation. The right of the translator does not prevent other persons from making a further translation of the same work.

### *The Right of the Author of the Original Work to Remuneration*

*Article 488.* — In the cases specified by the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Byelorussia, the author of the original work is entitled to a remuneration for the utilisation of his work in a translation.

### *Utilisation of the Work without the Consent of the Author and without Payment of Royalties*

*Article 489.* — The following acts are authorised, without the consent of the author and without payment of royalties, but with compulsory mention of the name of the author of the work utilised, and of the source:

- (1) the utilisation of the published work for the creation of a new and distinct work, except for the conversion of a narrative into a dramatic work or into a scenario, and conversely, or the conversion of a dramatic work into a scenario, and conversely;
- (2) the reproduction, in scientific and critical publications and in scholastic publications and in those dealing with commonplace political affairs, of scientific, literary or artistic works, which have been published separately, or of extracts from such works, within the limits established by the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Byelorussia;
- (3) the use of news derived from the periodical press, the cinema, radio or television, concerning published literary, scientific or artistic works;
- (4) the reproduction in newspapers, by the cinema, by radio or television of publicly-uttered speeches and lectures, as well as published literary, scientific or artistic works. Reproduction also includes direct re-transmission, by radio or television, from the actual place of performance of works which are publicly performed;
- (5) the reproduction in any manner (except of copies made by means of a mechanical process) of plastic works located in places that are accessible to the public, other than in exhibitions and museums.

### *Utilisation of a Work by a Third Party, for Personal Use*

*Article 490.* — The reproduction or other utilisation of a published work by a third party is permissible without the consent of the author and without payment of royalties, if such reproduction or utilisation is effected for personal use.

### *Copyright of the Person who Utilises the Work of a Third Party in Order to Create a New Work*

*Article 491.* — A person who utilises the work of a third party in order to create a new work [Article 489 (1)] shall enjoy copyright in respect of the new work he has created.

This right shall not prevent other persons from utilising the same work to create a further new work.

### *Utilisation of a Work without the Consent of the Author but against Payment of Royalties*

*Article 492.* — The following are authorised, without the consent of the author, but subject to the mention of his name and to the payment of royalties:

- (1) the public performance of published works; however, if spectators do not pay for the right of entry, the author is entitled to remuneration only in the cases determined by the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Byelorussia;
- (2) the recording on a film, on discs, on magnetic tape or other media, with a view to public reproduction or to the diffusion of published works, other than the utilisation of works by the cinema, by radio or by television [Article 489 (4)];
- (3) the utilisation, by a composer, of published literary works for the creation of musical works with words. In these cases, the remuneration shall be payable to the author by the organisation which performs the work;
- (4) the utilisation of plastic works and photographic works for industrial products; in these cases, indication of the name of the author is not compulsory.

### *The Period of Protection of Copyright*

*Article 493.* — Copyright belongs to the author during his lifetime.

After the death of the author, copyright passes to his heirs, within the limits fixed by the laws of the USSR and by the present Code, and continues for fifteen years, calculated from the 1<sup>st</sup> January of the year of the death of the author.

The limits of the sums payable to the heirs of the author by way of copyright royalties are determined by the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Byelorussia, in the light of the amounts involved.

The sums payable to heirs cannot, in any case, exceed 50 % of the remuneration which would have been payable to the author himself.

Copyright belonging to a legal entity has unlimited duration. If such legal entity is reorganised, the copyright passes to its successor, and if it is dissolved, the copyright passes to the State.

### *The Term of Protection of Copyright in a Collective Work*

*Article 494.* — Copyright in a collective work belongs to each of the authors during his lifetime, and passes to his heirs in accordance with the provisions specified in the second part of Article 493 of the present Code.

### *The Protection of Copyright*

*Article 495.* — In the case of the utilisation of the work by a third party in the absence of a contract with the author of the work or with his heirs (Article 485), or in the case of non-observance of the conditions of the lawful utilisation of work without the consent of the author (Articles 489 and 492),

and also in the case of damage to the integrity of the work (Article 477), or to other extra-patrimonial rights, the author and, after his death, his heirs, as well as the persons specified in Article 478 of the present Code, may require the reparation of such damage (insertion of appropriate corrections, publication by way of the press or by other means of details of the offence committed) or may forbid the publication of the work, or require the cessation of its diffusion.

If the offence committed causes the author material damage (Article 201), the author may require such damage to be made good, independently of the requirement specified in the present Article.

#### *Purchase of Copyright by the State*

*Article 496.* — The copyright in a work which has been published, publicly performed or exploited in some other manner may form the subject of compulsory purchase by the State from the author or his heirs, by virtue of a special decision taken in each individual case by the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Byelorussia.

The manner and the conditions of the utilisation of works of which the copyright has been so purchased shall be determined by the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Byelorussia.

#### *Declaration that a Work is Acquired by the State*

*Article 497.* — When the period of copyright protection has expired, the work can be declared to be acquired by the State by a decision of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Byelorussia. The manner and conditions of the utilisation of a work declared to have been acquired by the State are fixed by the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Byelorussia.

The right of translation into the Russian language of works published in foreign languages, both in the Soviet Socialist Republic of Byelorussia and abroad, can, in like manner, be declared to be the monopoly of the State.

#### *The Author's Contract*

*Article 498.* — The author may, with a view to the utilisation of his work, conclude an author's contract with the competent organisation.

The author's contract is the contract by which the author delivers his work to the organisation, or undertakes to compose and deliver it within a specified period, with a view to its utilisation in the manner stipulated; the organisation undertakes to assure or to undertake such utilisation within the period fixed in the contract (Article 505) and to pay a remuneration to the author, except in the cases specified by the law.

#### *The Different Categories of Authors' Contracts*

*Article 499.* — The following matters arise from the author's contract:

- the contract relating to the publication or republication of a work (publishing contract);
- the contract relating to the public presentation of performance of an unpublished work (contract for stage

production). A contract for stage production, making provision for a single payment of the remuneration, can only be concluded by the author with a single organisation in respect of the same work;

the contract relating to the utilisation of an unpublished work, with a view to the realisation of a cinematographic or television film (contract for filming), or for radio-diffusion by sound or visual means;

the contract relating to the creation of a plastic work with a view to public exhibition (contract for artistic work);

the contract relating to the utilisation in industry of an unpublished work of applied decorative art, and all other contracts relating to the utilisation of literary, scientific or artistic works.

#### *The Form of the Author's Contract*

*Article 500.* — The author's contract must be drawn up in writing (Article 49).

Writing is not obligatory in the case of contracts relating to the publication of works in periodicals and encyclopaedic dictionaries.

#### *Standard Contracts*

*Article 501.* — Authors' contracts are concluded in accordance with standard forms. Standard contracts, with the exception of contracts in which approval of the competent organs of the USSR is required, are approved in accordance with the procedure established by the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Byelorussia.

The author's contract may contain clauses which are not included in the standard contract. Clauses in a contract agreed upon with the author which make his situation less favourable than that established by law or by the standard contract are null. They will be replaced by the clauses specified by law or by the standard contract.

#### *The Amount of Remuneration Payable to the Author by Virtue of an Author's Contract*

*Article 502.* — The amount of remuneration payable to the author by virtue of an author's contract is fixed by common agreement between the parties, within the limits specified by tariffs, if any exist (Article 476).

#### *Delivery and Approval of the Work*

*Article 503.* — The author must compose the work ordered from him in accordance with the clauses of the contract, and deliver it to the organisation within the period fixed and in the manner stipulated.

Within the period fixed by the standard contract, the organisation must notify the author, in writing, whether it approves the work which has been delivered to it by virtue of the contract, or whether it considers it necessary for modifications to be made therein, indicating in a precise manner the nature of any modifications required, within the limits of the clauses of the contract. If the written notification is not addressed to the author within the period fixed by the standard contract, the work is presumed to be accepted by the organisation.

*Limits of the Exploitation by Third Parties of a Work Forming the Subject of a Contract*

*Article 504.* — Except in cases stipulated in standard contracts, the author shall not, without the written agreement of the other party, deliver the work or part of the work mentioned in the contract to third parties, with a view to its utilisation in a manner identical with that specified in the contract. The duration of this restriction is determined in standard contracts, but cannot exceed three years, calculated from the date of the approval of the work by the organisation. Standard contracts may provide for cases in which the author may not deliver his work to third parties even with a view to utilisations other than those stipulated in the contract.

*The Obligation upon the Organisation to Utilise the Work*

*Article 505.* — The organisation must assure or undertake the utilisation of the work in the manner stipulated in the contract, and within the period fixed therein. This period must not exceed two years from the date when the organisation approved the work. This obligation does not extend to an organisation which has concluded a contract for filming or a contract for artistic work.

Standard contracts may make provision for shorter periods than those specified in the present Article, having regard to the nature of the work and the character of the utilisation.

*The Responsibility of the Author in Cases of Violation of the Contract*

*Article 506.* — The author must restore any remuneration he has received by virtue of a contract if such contract is cancelled by the organisation for one of the following reasons: if the author, by his fault, has not delivered the work within the period fixed; if he has carried out the work that has been ordered without conforming with the clauses of the contract, or has acted in bad faith; if he has refused to effect modifications that have been requested of him in the manner and within the limits fixed by the contract; if he has not fulfilled the obligation to carry out the work personally; if he has violated the provisions of Article 504 of the present Code.

If the organisation has refused the work on the bases specified in the contract (Article 503), but has been unable legally to prove bad faith on the part of the author in the execution of the work which has been ordered, the author may retain the remuneration received by virtue of the contract, either entirely or to the extent of the portion specified in standard contracts. Such portion shall not be less than 25 % of the contractual sum.

*The Responsibility of the Organisation in Cases of Violation of the Contract*

*Article 507.* — If, within the period of the contract (Article 505), the organisation does not assure or does not undertake the utilisation of the work that it has approved, it shall, at the request of the author, pay to him the whole of the remuneration stipulated. In this event, the author may demand cancellation of the contract and may require restitution of the copies of the work delivered by virtue thereof. The organisation is relieved of the obligation of paying the author a portion

of the remuneration to which he would have been entitled upon completion of the work if it is proved that it could not utilise the work for reasons for which the author was responsible.

*Transfer of the Right of Ownership in a Work of Art Executed to Order*

*Article 508.* — In the absence of any provision to the contrary in the contract, a work of art which is executed to order is the property of the person who ordered it. The author retains the copyright in such work.

The owner of the work is entitled to display the work publicly, without paying the author any supplementary remuneration.

*Protection of the Interests of the Person Represented in a Work of Plastic Art*

*Article 509.* — The publication, reproduction or diffusion of a work of plastic art, in which a person is represented, is not permissible without the agreement of such person and, after his death, without the agreement of his children and the surviving spouse.

Such agreement is not required when the interest of the State or of a collectivity is at issue, or when the subject has posed for remuneration.

*The Utilisation of Architectural, Engineering and Other Technical Plans Executed to Order*

*Article 510.* — Architectural, engineering and other technical plans, as well as drawings and sketches, executed to the order of an organisation may be utilised by such organisation for its own needs, or transmitted by the organisation to third parties with a view to being utilised or reproduced by printing, without such organisation being required to pay any supplementary remuneration to the author.

*The Contract Relating to the Conversion of a Work of a Given Kind to a Work of Another Given Kind*

*Article 511.* — By the contract relating to the conversion of a work, the author grants to a third party, under the conditions specified in the contract, the right to convert his narrative into a dramatic work or into a scenario, and conversely, or to convert his dramatic work into a scenario, and conversely. Except in those cases specified in the law, the organisation which has concluded a contract with the author, relating to the conversion of a work, must pay a remuneration to the author. It must further, as from the approval of the work which is the subject of the conversion, request the agreement of the author to the publication of such work. The amount of the remuneration shall be fixed by common agreement between the parties, within the limits fixed by the tariffs, if any (Article 476).

An obligation can be imposed upon the author, for a period fixed by the contract, but which must not exceed three years, calculated from the date upon which it was concluded, not to grant to any third party, without the written agreement of the other party, the right to convert the work in question into a work of the same kind as that provided for by the contract.

*CORRESPONDENCE*

**Letter from Greece**

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Victor Th. MÉLAS  
Member of the Bar of Athens

# NEWS ITEMS

## State of Ratifications and Accessions to the Conventions and Agreements affecting Copyright on January 1, 1967

### 1. International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations (Rome, October 26, 1961)

| Contracting States     | Deposit of Instrument | Coming into Force  | Ratification (R) or Accession (A) |
|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Brazil                 | June 29, 1965         | September 29, 1965 | R                                 |
| Congo (Brazzaville) *  | June 29, 1962         | May 18, 1964       | A                                 |
| Czechoslovakia *)      | May 13, 1964          | August 14, 1964    | A                                 |
| Denmark *)             | June 23, 1965         | September 23, 1965 | R                                 |
| Ecuador                | December 19, 1963     | May 18, 1964       | R                                 |
| Germany (Fed. Rep.) *) | July 21, 1966         | October 21, 1966   | R                                 |
| Mexico                 | February 17, 1964     | May 18, 1964       | R                                 |
| Niger *)               | April 5, 1963         | May 18, 1964       | A                                 |
| Sweden *)              | July 13, 1962         | May 18, 1964       | R                                 |
| United Kingdom *)      | October 30, 1963      | May 18, 1964       | R                                 |

\*) The instruments of ratification or accession deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations were accompanied by "declarations". As to Congo (Brazzaville), see *Le Droit d'Auteur (Copyright)*, 1964, p. 127; as to Czechoslovakia, see *ibid.*, 1964, p. 110; as to Denmark, see *Copyright*, 1965, p. 214; as to Germany (Fed. Rep.), see *ibid.*, 1966, p. 237; as to Niger, see *Le Droit d'Auteur (Copyright)*, 1963, p. 155; as to Sweden, see *ibid.*, 1962, p. 138; as to United Kingdom, see *ibid.*, 1963, p. 244.

### 2. Universal Copyright Convention (Geneva, September 6, 1952)

| Contracting States                        | Deposit of Instrument                                | Coming into Force | Ratification (R) or Accession (A) | Protocols adopted |
|---|--|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Andorra . . . .                           | 30 XII 1952 <sup>1)</sup><br>22 I 1953 <sup>2)</sup> | 16 IX 1955        | R                                 | 2, 3<br>1, 2, 3   |
| Argentina . . . .                         | 13 XI 1957   | 13 II 1958        | R                                 | 1, 2              |
| Austria . . . .                           | 2 IV 1957  | 2 VII 1957        | R                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Belgium <sup>3)</sup> . . . .             | 31 V 1960  | 31 VIII 1960      | R                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Brazil . . . .                            | 13 X 1959  | 13 I 1960         | R                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Cambodia . . . .                          | 3 VIII 1953  | 16 IX 1955        | A                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Canada . . . .                            | 10 V 1962  | 10 VIII 1962      | R                                 | 3                 |
| Chile . . . .                             | 18 I 1955  | 16 IX 1955        | R                                 | 2                 |
| Costa Rica . . . .                        | 7 XII 1954   | 16 IX 1955        | A                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Cuba . . . .                              | 18 III 1957  | 18 VI 1957        | R                                 | 1, 2              |
| Czechoslovakia . . . .                    | 6 X 1959   | 6 I 1960          | A                                 | 2, 3              |
| Denmark . . . .                           | 9 XI 1961  | 9 II 1962         | R                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Ecuador . . . .                           | 5 III 1957   | 5 VI 1957         | A                                 | 1, 2              |
| Finland . . . .                           | 16 I 1963  | 16 IV 1963        | R                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| France <sup>4)</sup> . . . .              | 14 X 1955  | 14 I 1956         | R                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Germany (Fed. Rep.) <sup>5)</sup> . . . . | 3 VI 1955  | 16 IX 1955        | R                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Ghana . . . .                             | 22 V 1962  | 22 VIII 1962      | A                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Greece . . . .                            | 24 V 1963  | 24 VIII 1963      | A                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Gnatemala . . . .                         | 28 VII 1964  | 28 X 1964         | R                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Haiti . . . .                             | 1 IX 1954  | 16 IX 1955        | R                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Holy See . . . .                          | 5 VII 1955   | 5 X 1955          | R                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Iceland . . . .                           | 18 IX 1956   | 18 XII 1956       | A                                 |                   |

| Contracting States                             | Deposit of Instrument | Coming into Force | Ratification (R) or Accession (A) | Protocols adopted |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| India . . . .                                  | 21 X 1957             | 21 I 1958         | R                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Ireland . . . .                                | 20 X 1958             | 20 I 1959         | R                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Israel . . . .                                 | 6 IV 1955             | 16 IX 1955        | R                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Italy . . . .                                  | 24 X 1956             | 24 I 1957         | R                                 | 2, 3              |
| Japan . . . .                                  | 28 I 1956             | 28 IV 1956        | R                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Kenya . . . .                                  | 7 VI 1966             | 7 IX 1966         | A                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Laos . . . .                                   | 19 VIII 1954          | 16 IX 1955        | A                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Lebanon . . . .                                | 17 VII 1959           | 17 X 1959         | A                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Liberia . . . .                                | 27 IV 1956            | 27 VII 1956       | R                                 | 1, 2              |
| Liechtenstein . . . .                          | 22 X 1958             | 22 I 1959         | A                                 | 1, 2              |
| Luxembourg . . . .                             | 15 VII 1955           | 15 X 1955         | R                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Malawi . . . .                                 | 26 VII 1965           | 26 X 1965         | A                                 |                   |
| Mexico . . . .                                 | 12 II 1957            | 12 V 1957         | R                                 | 2                 |
| Monaco . . . .                                 | 16 VI 1955            | 16 IX 1955        | R                                 | 1, 2              |
| New Zealand . . . .                            | 11 VI 1964            | 11 IX 1964        | A                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Nicaragua . . . .                              | 16 V 1961             | 16 VIII 1961      | R                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Nigeria . . . .                                | 14 XI 1961            | 14 II 1962        | A                                 |                   |
| Norway . . . .                                 | 23 X 1962             | 23 I 1963         | R                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Pakistan . . . .                               | 28 IV 1954            | 16 IX 1955        | A                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Panama . . . .                                 | 17 VII 1962           | 17 X 1962         | A                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Paraguay . . . .                               | 11 XII 1961           | 11 III 1962       | A                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Peru . . . .                                   | 16 VII 1963           | 16 X 1963         | R                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Philippines <sup>6)</sup> . . . .              | 19 VIII 1955          | 19 XI 1955        | A                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Portugal . . . .                               | 25 IX 1956            | 25 XII 1956       | R                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Spain <sup>7)</sup> . . . .                    | 27 X 1954             | 16 IX 1955        | R                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Sweden . . . .                                 | 1 IV 1961             | 1 VII 1961        | R                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Switzerland . . . .                            | 30 XII 1955           | 30 III 1956       | R                                 | 1, 2              |
| United Kingdom <sup>8)</sup> . . . .           | 27 VI 1957            | 27 IX 1957        | R                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| United States of America <sup>9)</sup> . . . . | 6 XII 1954            | 16 IX 1955        | R                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Venezuela . . . .                              | 30 VI 1966            | 30 IX 1966        | A                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Yugoslavia . . . .                             | 11 II 1966            | 11 V 1966         | R                                 | 1, 2, 3           |
| Zambia . . . .                                 | 1 III 1965            | 1 VI 1965         | A                                 |                   |

Total: 54 States

1) Date upon which an instrument of ratification of the Convention and of Protocols 2 and 3 was deposited on behalf of the Bishop of Urgel, co-Prince of Andorra.

2) Date upon which an instrument of ratification of the Convention and of Protocols 1, 2 and 3 was deposited on behalf of the President of the French Republic, co-Prince of Andorra.

3) The Director-General of Unesco received from the Belgian Government a notification of application of the Convention and Protocols 1, 2 and 3 to the Trust Territory of Rwanda-Urundi, effective from April 24, 1961.

4) On November 16, 1955, France notified the Director-General of Unesco that the Convention and the three Protocols apply, as from the date of their entry into force in respect of France, to Metropolitan France and to the Departments of Algeria, Gadelonpe, Martinique, Guiana and Réunion.

5) Following the deposit of the instrument of ratification, a statement was made on June 3, 1955, on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany: "The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right, after complying with the preliminary formalities, to make a statement regarding the implementation of the Universal Copyright Convention and the additional Protocols 1, 2 and 3 so far as the Land of Berlin is concerned". On September 12, 1955, the Director-General of



Unesco received the following declaration made on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany on September 8, 1955: "The Universal Copyright Convention and Protocols 1, 2 and 3 annexed shall likewise be applied in Land Berlin as soon as the Convention and the annexed Protocols come into force in respect of the Federal Republic of Germany".

6) On November 14, 1955, the following communication was addressed to the Director-General of Unesco on behalf of the Republic of the Philippines: "... His Excellency the President of the Republic of the Philippines has directed the withdrawal of the instrument of accession of the Republic of the Philippines to the Universal Copyright Convention prior to the date of November 19, 1955, at which the Convention would become effective in respect of the Philippines". This communication was received on November 16, 1955. By circular letter of January 11, 1956, the Director-General of Unesco transmitted it to the Contracting States of the Convention as well as to the Signatory States. Observations received from Governments were communicated to the Republic of the Philippines and to other States concerned by circular letter of April 16, 1957.

7) The instrument of ratification deposited on behalf of Spain on October 27, 1954, related to the Convention and the three Protocols. Since Protocols 1 and 3 had not been signed on behalf of Spain, the Director-General of Unesco, by letter of November 12, 1954, drew the attention of the Government of Spain to this fact. In reply, the following communication was addressed to the Director-General of Unesco on January 27, 1955: "I am ... instructed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to inform you that the Spanish ratification of the Universal Copyright Convention applies solely to the documents in fact signed, viz., the Convention and Protocol No 2...". The States concerned were informed of this communication by circular letter of March 25, 1955.

8) The Director-General of Unesco received notifications from the Government of the United Kingdom concerning the application of the Convention to the Isle of Man, Fiji Islands, Gibraltar and Sarawak (coming into force on March 1, 1962), to Zanzibar, to the Bermudas and North Borneo (coming into force on May 4, 1963), to the Bahamas and the Virgin Islands (coming into force on July 24, 1963), to the Falkland Islands, Kenya, St. Helena and Seychelles (coming into force on January 29, 1964), to Mauritius (coming into force on January 6, 1965), to Bechuanaland, Montserrat and Santa-Lucia (coming into force on May 8, 1966), to Grenada (coming into force on May 15, 1966), to the Cayman Islands (coming into force on June 11, 1966), to British Guiana (coming into force on June 15, 1966), to British Honduras (coming into force on October 19, 1966).

9) On December 6, 1954, the United States of America notified the Director-General of Unesco that the Convention shall apply, in addition to continental United States, to Alaska, Hawaii, the Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. On May 14, 1957, the United States of America further notified the Director-General of Unesco that the Convention shall apply to Guam. Notification was received on May 17, 1957.

By letter of November 21, 1957, the Government of Panama contested the right of the Government of the United States of America to extend the application of the Convention to the Panama Canal Zone. By letter of January 31, 1958, the Government of the United States of America asserted that such extension of the Convention was proper under Article 3 of its 1903 treaty with Panama. Copies of the two letters have been communicated by the Director-General to all States concerned.

### 3. European Agreement concerning Programme Exchanges by Means of Television Films

(Paris, December 15, 1958)

| Contracting States | Deposit of Instrument | Coming into Force | Signature without Reservation in respect of Ratification (S) or Ratification (R) |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--|
| Belgium            | March 9, 1962         | April 8, 1962     | R  |
| Denmark            | October 26, 1961      | November 25, 1961 | R  |
| France             | December 15, 1958     | July 1, 1961      | S  |
| Greece             | January 10, 1962      | February 9, 1962  | R  |
| Ireland            | March 5, 1965         | April 4, 1965     | S  |
| Luxembourg         | October 1, 1963       | October 31, 1963  | R  |
| Norway             | February 13, 1963     | March 15, 1963    | R  |
| Sweden             | May 31, 1961          | July 1, 1961      | R  |
| Turkey             | February 27, 1964     | March 28, 1964    | R  |
| United Kingdom     | December 15, 1958     | July 1, 1961      | S  |

### 4. European Agreement on the Protection of Television Broadcasts

(Strasbourg, June 22, 1960)

| Contracting States           | Deposit of Instrument | Coming into Force | Signature without Reservation in respect of Ratification (S) or Ratification (R) |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--|
| Denmark <sup>1)</sup>        | October 26, 1961      | November 27, 1961 | R  |
| France                       | June 22, 1960         | July 1, 1961      | S  |
| Sweden                       | May 31, 1961          | July 1, 1961      | R  |
| United Kingdom <sup>1)</sup> | March 9, 1961         | July 1, 1961      | R  |

<sup>1)</sup> The instruments of ratification were accompanied by "options" in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Agreement. As to Denmark, see *Le Droit d'Auteur*, 1961, p. 360; as to United Kingdom, see *ibid.*, 1961, p. 152.

### Protocol to the said Agreement

(Strasbourg, January 22, 1965)

| Contracting States | Deposit of Instrument | Coming into Force | Signature without Reservation in respect of Ratification (S) or Ratification (R) |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--|
| Denmark            | January 22, 1965      | March 24, 1965    | S  |
| France             | January 22, 1965      | March 24, 1965    | S  |
| Sweden             | January 22, 1965      | March 24, 1965    | S  |
| United Kingdom     | February 23, 1965     | March 24, 1965    | S  |

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<sup>1)</sup> See *Copyright*, 1966, p. 238.

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# CALENDAR

## Meetings of BIRPI

| Date and Place  | Title  | Object  | Invitations to Participate   | Observers Invited   |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| March 14 to 17, 1967<br>Geneva                          | Extraordinary Session of the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union  | Consideration of various questions concerning copy-right  | Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), India, Italy, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland   | All other Member States of the Berne Union; United Nations; International Labour Office; Unesco; Council of Europe; Unidroit  |
| April 10 to 12, 1967<br>Geneva<br>(Headquarters of ILO) | First meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee (Neighbouring Rights). Meeting convened jointly with ILO and Unesco | Adoption of the rules of procedure; election of officers; various questions   | Congo (Brazzaville), Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Mexico, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland   | —   |
| April 18 to 21, 1967<br>Geneva                          | Committee of Experts for the Classification of Goods and Services  | To bring up to date the international classification  | All Member States of the Nice Union  | —   |
| June 12 to July 14, 1967<br>Stockholm                   | Intellectual Property Conference of Stockholm, 1967  | <p>(a) General Revision of the Berne Convention (Copyright)</p> <p>(b) Revision of the Paris Convention (Industrial Property) on the question of inventors' certificates</p> <p>(c) Revision of the administrative and final clauses of the Berne and Paris Conventions and of the Special Agreements concluded under the latter</p> <p>(d) Establishment of a new Organization</p> | <p>For (a), (b) and (c): Member States of the various Unions</p> <p>For (d): States Members of the United Nations or any of the UN Specialized Agencies</p>  | <p>States: States not members of the Unions [for (a), (b) and (c)]</p> <p><i>Intergovernmental Organizations:</i> United Nations; International Labour Organization; World Health Organization; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade; International Institute for the Unification of Private Law; International Olive Oil Council; International Patent Institute; International Vine and Wine Office; African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office; Council of Europe; Latin American Free Trade Association; Organization of American States</p> <p><i>Interested Non-Governmental Organizations</i></p> |
| December 12 to 15, 1967<br>Geneva                       | Thirteenth Ordinary Session of the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union  | Consideration of various questions concerning copy-right  | Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), India, Italy, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland   | All other Member States of the Berne Union; interested international inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations  |
| December 18 to 21, 1967<br>Geneva                       | Interunion Coordination Committee (5th Session)  | Program and Budget of BIRPI   | Belgium, Brazil, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia | All other Member States of the Paris Union or of the Berne Union  |
| December 18 to 21, 1967<br>Geneva                       | Conference of Representatives of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (2nd Session)     | Program and Budget for the next three-year period   | All Member States of the Paris Union   | —   |

| Date and Place                    | Title   | Object                           | Invitations to Participate   | Observers Invited                          |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|--|
| December 18 to 21, 1967<br>Geneva | Executive Committee of the Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union (3rd Session)                     | Program and Budget (Paris Union) | Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia | All other Member States of the Paris Union |
| December 18 to 21, 1967<br>Geneva | Council of the Lisbon Union for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration | Annual Meeting                   | All Member States of the Lisbon Union  | All other Member States of the Paris Union |

## Meetings of Other International Organizations concerned with Intellectual Property

| Place      | Date   | Organization   | Title  |
|------------|--|--|--|
| Paris      | February 17, 1967                            | International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI)   | Ordinary General Assembly                            |
| Strasbourg | March 13 to 17, 1967, and April 3 to 7, 1967 | Council of Europe  | Working Group of the Committee of Experts on Patents |
| Basle      | March 29 to April 4, 1967                    | International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI)   | 52nd Congress  |
| Montreal   | May 13 to 20, 1967                           | International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)  | 21st Congress  |
| Helsinki   | from August 27, 1967                         | International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP)                                | Executive Committee                                  |
| Stockholm  | September 18 to 29, 1967                     | Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval among Examining Patent Offices (ICIREPAT) | 7th Annual Meeting                                   |