

Published monthly
Annual subscription:
Sw.fr. 95.—
Each monthly issue:
Sw.fr. 10.—

Copyright

January 1976
12th year - No. 1

Monthly Review of the
World Intellectual Property Organization

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World Intellectual Property Organization

The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1975

Introduction

In 1975, the main activities of WIPO as such (as distinguished from those of the Unions administered by it) were: first, the efforts which culminated in the accession of a number of States which had formerly exercised the so-called five-year privilege to membership of WIPO; second, the projects executed under the legal-technical assistance program, in particular the continuation of the preparation of a new Model Law on Inventions and Know-How, the completion of a Model Law for Arab States on Trademarks, the continuation of assistance to the Government of Brazil in modernizing its patent system, the plans for the creation of a patent documentation and information service within the African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI), the steps leading to the strengthening of the patent, trademark and industrial designs system in the English-speaking countries in Africa and the convening within the framework of the WIPO Permanent Legal-Technical Program for the Acquisition by Developing Countries of Technology Related to Industrial Property of seminars, training courses and groups of consultants to consider various problems concerning such acquisition; and, third, measures taken for the purposes of cooperation on activities and coordination of administrative matters within the United Nations system.

Member States

Acceptance. The Governments of 17 States deposited instruments of ratification of or accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO): Algeria, Chile, Congo, Egypt, Gabon, Greece, Holy See, India, Iraq, Japan, Mexico, Niger, Portugal, Republic of South Viet-Nam, Togo, Tunisia, Upper Volta. With the exception of Greece and Iraq, all these ratifications and accessions took effect in 1975. The number of States bound by the WIPO Convention at the end of 1975 was 63.

Five-Year Privilege. The privilege under Article 21(2)(a) of the WIPO Convention whereby States members of the Unions not party to that Convention were able to exercise the same rights as if they had become party to the Convention expired on April 26,

1975. On that date, 22 States were exercising the said privilege. By the end of 1975, 12 of the said States had ratified or acceded to the WIPO Convention.

Wider Acceptance of the WIPO Convention and the Treaties Administered by WIPO. The International Bureau continued its efforts to promote wider acceptance of the WIPO Convention and the treaties administered by WIPO. States members of the United Nations and of other specialized agencies which had not yet become party to the WIPO Convention were invited to ratify or accede to that Convention. As for the other treaties administered by WIPO, special emphasis was placed on the importance of an early ratification or accession to facilitate the entry into force of those treaties.

Administrative Bodies

Membership. The membership of the Administrative Bodies of WIPO is set forth below (p. 13).

Sixth Series of Meetings. The sixth series of meetings of the Administrative Bodies of WIPO and of the Unions administered by WIPO was held in September 1975. During the said series of meetings the WIPO Coordination Committee met in ordinary session, as did the Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions. In addition, the Madrid Union Assembly and Committee of Directors and the Nice Union Assembly met in extraordinary session and a Preparatory Committee for the Entry Into Force of the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification was convened.

WIPO Coordination Committee. The WIPO Coordination Committee met in extraordinary session in February 1975 and, as indicated above, in ordinary session in September 1975 during the sixth series of meetings of the Administrative Bodies of WIPO.

The principal decisions taken by the WIPO Coordination Committee in September 1975 were as follows. The Committee noted with approval the report of the Director General on the activities of the International Bureau of WIPO since October 1974, the accounts of the International Bureau, the report of the auditors on those accounts and other information

concerning finances for 1974. The Committee established the WIPO Legal-Technical Assistance Program and Budget for 1976. It also noted the information on the composition of the Secretariat, which included 158 staff members, nationals of 36 different countries, and approved a long-term plan for filling vacant posts, which includes the principle of distribution by regions and other principles in conformity with those implemented in the United Nations.

Appointment of Deputy Directors General. At its session in February 1975, the WIPO Coordination Committee approved the appointment by the Director General of Mrs. K.-L. Liguier-Laubhouet, a national of the Ivory Coast, to the post of Deputy Director General to be occupied by a national of a developing country. At its session in September 1975, the WIPO Coordination Committee approved the appointment of Mr. Felix A. Sviridov, a national of the Soviet Union, to the post of Deputy Director General to be occupied by a national of a Socialist country.

Legal-Technical Assistance to Developing Countries

WIPO continued to implement its technical assistance program for developing countries. The program was complemented by the approved programs for the year 1975 of the various Unions, which included projects also of benefit to developing countries.

Training Program

In cooperation with the various industrial property offices or copyright offices, 16 traineeships for a duration of two or three months were organized under the 1975 program for officials from Burundi, Cameroon, Egypt, Honduras, Iraq, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Venezuela, Zaire, the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS) and the African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI).

Assistance to Certain Developing Countries and Regional Institutions of Developing Countries

Algeria. After further discussions, held with the Algerian authorities in Algeria in June 1975, on the draft legislative texts on innovations and inventions prepared by the International Bureau with the aid of a consultant, revised drafts of a decree on innovations and guidelines concerning its application, a decree on the protection of inventions and a decree on the remuneration of inventors were prepared, together with memoranda on certain aspects of those decrees, and sent to the Algerian authorities in July 1975.

Brazil. Implementation of the project under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to assist the Government of Brazil in modernizing the Brazilian patent system continued.

The five-year project commenced during the second half of October 1973, and the first phase was completed in mid-October 1975. The details of the program and budget of project activities to be carried out during the second phase, which ends in mid-October 1978, presented by WIPO, were approved and a revised project document was signed in June/July 1975 by the Brazilian Government and UNDP.

With the valuable cooperation of the national industrial property offices of Australia, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America as well as the International Patent Institute (IIB), 33 experts have been recruited by WIPO and 226 man/months of expert services have been spent on the project since its commencement.

Under the direction of the project manager, who is an expert in industrial property administration, and with the advice of a consultant and the collaboration of national counterpart staff, an organizational plan for the patent operations of the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) was prepared and a centralized file was established of patent documents classified according to the International Patent Classification (IPC) and arranged in numerical order. The existing patent document collection of INPI was augmented by patent documents contributed by the industrial property offices of France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. More than one million documents have been introduced into the newly-created search file established according to the finest subdivision of the IPC.

A series of training courses in patent classification, searching techniques and examination in the chemical, electrical and mechanical fields, of three-months' duration, was organized and manuals on patent operations were prepared. The training courses are supplemented by a subsequent six-month period of on-the-job training. More than 50 trainees participated in the training program.

Cuba. In response to the request of the Government of Cuba in April 1975, an expert from the German Patent Office (Munich) provided training in Cuba for a two-week period during October 1975 on the application of the International Patent Classification (IPC) and gave advice on the classification of search files and other questions concerning the organization of an industrial property office.

Nigeria. At the request of the Government of Nigeria, an evaluation mission, consisting of three officials of the International Bureau, visited to government authorities of Nigeria in June 1975, studied the needs of the Nigerian Industrial Property Office and made recommendations for its improvement.

The mission also recommended that a study be made of the possibility of regional cooperation with

other African industrial property offices, of ratification of or accession to several international conventions and agreements, and of the creation of a technical information bank on the basis of patent documents.

Saudi Arabia. In November 1975, the Government of Saudi Arabia announced that its Industrial Studies and Development Centre intended to undertake a study on the use by Saudi Arabian industry of patents and trademarks of foreign establishments and requested information from the International Bureau on the subject. The International Bureau provided the authorities of Saudi Arabia with information on the Model Laws for Developing Countries which have been or are being prepared on patents and trademarks, as well as on other procedural and substantive aspects of the subject.

English-Speaking Countries in Africa. The Conference on Industrial Property Laws of English-Speaking Africa, which was convened jointly by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and WIPO in Addis Ababa in June 1974, established a Committee for Patent Matters and a Committee for Trademark and Industrial Design Matters¹.

These two Committees held their first sessions in October 1975 at Nairobi, Kenya. Nine of the 18 States invited sent delegations to take part in the work of the Committees: Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Nigeria, Sudan, Uganda and Zambia.

The delegations expressed the favorable attitude of their Governments to the draft Agreement on the Creation of an Industrial Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa, which the Conference held at Addis Ababa had approved for consideration, and recommended the convening in December 1976 of a Diplomatic Conference for the adoption and signature of such an Agreement.

The two Committees recommended that independent patent and trademark systems should be established where they did not yet exist, that national patent and trademark laws should be modernized and harmonized, that such harmonization should be accomplished through the preparation of model provisions which should form the basis of national legislation, and that, in order to promote regional cooperation, a regional office should be established to assist the cooperating countries in implementing their national legislation, training personnel, giving advice on existing technology through the creation of a patent documentation center and assisting in the examination of trademark applications.

The Committee for Trademarks and Industrial Designs also recommended that a survey should be

made to obtain information on the desirability of introducing independent systems of design protection in the countries of English-Speaking Africa and of establishing a special system for the protection of textile designs.

The two Committees invited WIPO, in consultation with the ECA, to prepare a full draft of the model provisions referred to above, to undertake a feasibility study with the assistance of UNDP, and to take other necessary steps with a view to the establishment of the proposed regional office.

Finally, the Committee for Patent Matters recommended that all countries should accede as soon as possible to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and, where they had not done so, to accede as a first step to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS). Work continued on the draft plan for the creation of a regional patent documentation center under the aegis of IDCAS. A preliminary draft plan has been prepared by the Secretariat of IDCAS with the assistance of the International Bureau. In this connection, a staff member of IDCAS underwent training in patent documentation with a view to assisting in the further development of the draft plan.

Work was also completed in cooperation with IDCAS on the preparation of a Model Law for Arab States on Trademarks (see p. 5).

African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI). In May/June 1975, a preparatory assistance mission, financed by UNDP, explored the possibilities of assisting OAMPI in establishing a regional patent documentation center. The mission, consisting of two experts from the Austrian and Swiss Patent Offices and two officials of the International Bureau, met with officials of OAMPI in Yaoundé and with the competent government authorities and the representatives of UNDP in four countries, namely, Cameroon, Gabon, Ivory Coast and Senegal.

The mission prepared a report which contains recommendations to OAMPI and UNDP and a draft project document concerning the creation of a patent documentation and information service within the framework of OAMPI. The service would have the following functions: (1) to provide a source of information on technology available in patent applications filed not only with OAMPI but also in the principal industrialized countries, with the objective of facilitating the efficient transfer of technology; (2) to provide a working tool for the patent service of OAMPI and for governments and industry to perform state-of-the-art searches on inventions, with a view to the possibility that OAMPI might become an International Searching Authority as defined in the PCT.

¹ See *Industrial Property*, 1975, p. 335.

The report of the mission was submitted to OAMPI and UNDP in July 1975 for consideration and approval of the project.

Model Laws for Developing Countries

Appellations of Origin. The text of the Model Law on Appellations of Origin and Indications of Source and its Commentary was published in January 1975. The Model Law is based on the discussions of a Committee of Experts which met in April 1973.

Inventions and Know-How. The Working Group on the Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions and Know-How held two sessions in 1975. The Working Group was convened pursuant to a decision of the WIPO Permanent Committee for the Acquisition by Developing Countries of Technology Related to Industrial Property, which had recommended at its first session in March 1974 that the BIRPI Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions published in 1965 should be revised.

The revision started in 1974 with the preparation, by the International Bureau, of draft model provisions on contractual licenses, know-how, the State control of certain contracts, transfer of technology patents, and industrial development patents. Those draft model provisions were discussed in the first session of the Working Group in November 1974².

For its second and third sessions in 1975 the Working Group was composed of experts designated by the Governments of the following countries: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Kenya, Mexico, Poland, Spain, Sri Lanka, Soviet Union, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America, Zaire. The Chairman of the Permanent Committee was an *ex officio* member of the Working Group at these sessions. In addition, the United Nations, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and a number of international non-governmental organizations were represented.

In its second session, which was held in May 1975³, the Working Group discussed draft model provisions, prepared by the International Bureau, on patentability, the right to the patent, the rights under the patent, the duration of the patent, and compulsory licenses.

In its third session, which was held in November 1975⁴, the Working Group discussed draft model provisions, prepared by the International Bureau, on the procedure for the grant of patents, assignment and transfer of patent applications and patents, joint ownership of patents, surrender and nullity, infringement of rights under the patent, procedural provi-

sions and rules. Furthermore, the Working Group also discussed inventors' certificates and two new topics not previously dealt with in the BIRPI Model Law: information services of the patent office and innovations.

In accordance with the decisions of the Permanent Committee of the WIPO Legal-Technical Program for the Acquisition by Developing Countries of Technology Related to Industrial Property, the Working Group also had before it at its sessions the report on the discussions in the Permanent Committee, the United Nations (Department of Economic and Social Affairs) — UNCTAD — WIPO report entitled "The Role of the Patent System in the Transfer of Technology to Developing Countries" and the directives of the 1975 session of the Permanent Committee, as well as the report of the first session of the WIPO Ad Hoc Group of Experts on the Revision of the Paris Convention⁵ and a report, prepared by the Director General, containing an analysis and suggestions concerning the fourteen questions of that first session.

Copyright. The draft of a Model Law on Copyright for Developing Countries, with a commentary on it, compatible with the Paris (1971) revisions of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and of the Universal Copyright Convention, was completed by the International Bureau of WIPO and the Secretariat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in May 1974. In June 1974, the draft was circulated for comments to the Governments of States party to the Berne Convention and/or to the Universal Copyright Convention and to interested international organizations. Comments were received from a number of such Governments and organizations. A committee of experts, consisting of representatives of developing countries, will meet at Tunis in February, 1976, to adopt a model law on copyright for developing countries.

Model Law for Arab States on Trademarks. At the invitation of the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS) and WIPO, and with the cooperation of the Government of Tunisia, a Committee of Experts to study the second draft of the Model Law for Arab States on Trademarks met at Tunis in June 1975. Eleven States, all members of the League of Arab States, were represented: Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Republic, Morocco, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates.

The discussions of the Committee were based on the second draft of the Model Law for Arab States on Trademarks, prepared by the Secretariat of IDCAS and the International Bureau, and on the

² *Ibid.*, 1975, p. 49.

³ *Ibid.*, 1975, p. 230.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 1976, January issue.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 1975, p. 84.

preliminary observations of certain States on this draft, as well as on other written observations submitted in the course of the meeting. In accordance with the decision of the Committee, the Secretariat of IDCAS and the International Bureau, in cooperation with the Chairman of the Committee, prepared in October 1975 a revised draft on the basis of the observations and proposals submitted during the meeting.

The revised draft was submitted to a Drafting Committee, which met at Doha, Qatar, in November 1975, at the invitation of the Government of Qatar. The Drafting Committee completed the revised draft and adopted the final text of the Model Law. The Model Law, which was prepared in Arabic, has been translated into English and French and will be printed by the International Bureau in these three languages in one volume and sent by IDCAS to all the States members of the League of Arab States.

Acquisition by Developing Countries of Technology Related to Industrial Property

Permanent Program. The activities of the International Bureau carried out within the framework of the WIPO Permanent Legal-Technical Program for the Acquisition by Developing Countries of Technology Related to Industrial Property, established by the WIPO Conference in November 1973, and the work of the Permanent Committee which keeps the Permanent Program under review and makes recommendations in this connection to the WIPO Conference and Coordination Committee are summarized in the following paragraphs.

Permanent Committee. The Permanent Committee held its second session in March 1975. At that time, the Permanent Committee comprised 47 members⁶, 34 of which were represented at the session; 17 other States and 6 intergovernmental and 10 international non-governmental organizations were represented by observers. In addition, representatives of the International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC) participated in the session.

The Permanent Committee considered the following items, on the basis of documentation prepared by the International Bureau, and decided to make the following recommendations.

New Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions and Know-How. The Permanent Committee endorsed the plans for the future sessions of the Working Group on the Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions and Know-how (see above).

Licensing Seminar and Licensing Guidelines. The Permanent Committee recommended that the texts of

the lectures given at the Licensing Seminar held in November 1974, within the framework of the Permanent Program, and the detailed summary of the proceedings prepared by the Chairman should be distributed not only to the participants but also to the Governments of the member States of the Permanent Committee. It also endorsed the plans of the International Bureau for further work in the field of licensing, which include the preparation of draft guidelines appropriate to the needs of developing countries, with illustrative examples of the drafting of specific provisions and possibly also with draft model provisions, to be submitted to a committee of experts.

Publication on Licensing Opportunities. A Group of Editorial Consultants, established on the recommendation of the Permanent Committee, held its first session in January 1975. As recommended by the Permanent Committee, the Group consisted of consultants nominated by the Governments of Austria, Brazil, Egypt, France, Sri Lanka and the United States of America, and by three non-governmental organizations.

The task of the Group was to advise on a possible publication to be issued by the International Bureau as a means of providing information on opportunities for developing countries to acquire technology through license agreements.

The Group expressed the opinion that a publication on licensing opportunities merely reproducing all offers and demands submitted and not forming an integral part of wider services and facilities for the transfer of technologies would not be of significant benefit to developing countries. The Group asked the Permanent Committee to give directions for its future work.

At its session in March 1975, the Permanent Committee decided to defer the decision on convening a further meeting of the Group of Editorial Consultants until after the results of the envisaged consultations with UNCTAD and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) on possible cooperative services, referred to below (see "Cooperative Technical Advisory Services: proposal by Cuba"), could be assessed.

Training Course for Developing Countries on the Use of the International Patent Classification (IPC). A Training Course for Developing Countries on the Use of the IPC was organized by the International Bureau within the framework of the Permanent Program in May 1975.

Officials of 14 countries members of the Permanent Committee and of OAMPI participated in the Training Course.

Lectures were given by officials of the International Bureau and IIB on the role of patent information and documentation, the history of the IPC and its administration, the principles, the layout of the

⁶ The number of States members of the Permanent Committee at the end of 1975 was 49.

system and the advantages of using the IPC, the use of the IPC by a non-examining office and by an examining office, and the organization of training of classifiers within an office.

The lectures were followed by practical training in the use of the IPC and by an exchange of views on the experience gained.

Cooperative Technical Advisory Services: proposal by Cuba. In June 1975, representatives of the International Bureau, assisted by a consultant, had preliminary consultations with the Secretariats of UNCTAD in Geneva and UNIDO in Vienna, to discuss the proposal of the Delegation of Cuba, which was endorsed by the Permanent Committee at its second session, that WIPO, UNCTAD and UNIDO should examine jointly the possibility of establishing and maintaining services on a cooperative basis to provide technical advice relating to alternative technologies, and the means of choosing them, and customary conditions in various types of contracts for the acquisition of technology, to provide patent and patent-related information and information on licensing opportunities, and to provide training.

State-of-the-Art Search Reports: proposal by Austria. In July 1975, an Agreement was signed on behalf of the Government of Austria and on behalf of WIPO concerning the furnishing by the Austrian authorities of search reports on the "state of the art" in response to search requests submitted by developing countries through the International Bureau. The Agreement provides the legal basis for the implementation of the proposal concerning such searches made by the Delegation of Austria at the March 1975 session of the Permanent Committee. The purpose of the Agreement is to provide free of charge 100 searches of the state of the art, and thereby to enable an experiment to be conducted concerning the usefulness of such searches to developing countries in the context of the acquisition by such countries of technology related to industrial property.

Search requests, submitted by developing countries in response to the invitation extended by the Director General in 1975, are being processed by the Austrian authorities in cooperation with the International Bureau.

Other Relations with Developing Countries

Meetings. WIPO was represented at the sixteenth session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) at Port-of-Spain in May 1975, and at meetings on technology acquisition through licensing convened by UNIDO in Kuala Lumpur in October and in Benghazi in December 1975.

Missions. Visits were made to Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Egypt, Gabon, Indonesia,

Iran, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Senegal, Singapore, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay and Venezuela by officials of the International Bureau for the purpose of exchanging views with the government authorities and the Resident Representatives of UNDP in those countries on matters concerning industrial property or copyright.

Similarly, talks took place on such matters with the Secretariats of the ECA in Addis Ababa, the ECLA in Port-of-Spain, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in Bangkok, with IDCAS in Cairo, with the Junta of the Cartagena Agreement (Andean Group) in Lima, with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Addis Ababa and with OAMPI in Yaoundé.

Cooperation Between WIPO and Other Organizations Within the United Nations System

General Coordination of Policies and Activities with Other Organizations Within the United Nations System

The Director General and officials of the International Bureau participated in the work of United Nations bodies established for the purpose of facilitating coordination of the policies and activities of the organizations within the United Nations system.

Thus, the Director General participated in the sessions of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) (April, July and October, 1975), which consists of the executive heads of the United Nations, of the specialized agencies and of other organizations within the United Nations system, with the Secretary-General of the United Nations as Chairman. Officials of WIPO also attended the meetings of certain subcommittees of the ACC, including the Preparatory Committee (March, July, September and October 1975), the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ) (January and September, 1975), as well as other subcommittees and working groups and inter-agency meetings held during the year dealing with such matters as program planning, languages, documents and publications, development, science and technology, education and training, employment, racism and discrimination, the preparations for the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly and the implementation of its resolutions, and International Women's Year.

The Director General and other officials of WIPO attended the sessions of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board (IACB) (April and October, 1975). The IACB consists of the Administrator of

the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and of the other organizations within the United Nations system, with the Administrator of UNDP as Chairman. The IACB and its subsidiary bodies, including the Programme Working Group (PWG) and the Working Group on Administrative and Financial Matters (WGAFM), advise the Administrator of UNDP on the programs and projects submitted by governments, on the selection of Executing Agencies for the execution of projects and on other aspects of the United Nations Development Programme. Officials of WIPO also attended the meetings of the Programme Working Group (March and October, 1975) and the meetings of Accountants and of Contract Specialists (March, 1975) convened by WGAFM.

The Director General also took other measures for the purpose of coordination, in particular with a view to cooperation in administrative matters, as called for by the Agreement between the United Nations and WIPO. These measures included the continuation of the participation of WIPO in the United Nations Joint Purchasing Service, but as a full member whereas it had formerly been an associate member, and the making of arrangements, including participation as a full member, with the International Computer Centre for the performance of certain computer work facilitating the administration of the payroll and other financial records of the International Bureau.

Information, Studies and Reports Requested By, and Coordination of Activities With, Other Organizations Within the United Nations System

United Nations. In a number of resolutions adopted at its twenty-ninth session (September/December 1974), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prepare, in coordination with the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, a report on a specified subject for submission to a designated organ of the United Nations. Pursuant to the invitation of the Secretary-General, the Director General provided the information requested during the year 1975 or otherwise contributed to reports prepared by the Secretary-General on subjects of direct concern to WIPO.

At its Seventh Special Session in September 1975, the General Assembly considered a number of topics, including science and technology. As regards the transfer of technology and industrial property, the General Assembly called for a review and revision of the international conventions on patents and trademarks "to meet, in particular, the special needs of the developing countries, in order that these con-

ventions may become more satisfactory instruments for aiding developing countries in the transfer and development of technology." The General Assembly also declared that "national patent systems should, without delay, be brought in line with the international patent system in its revised form."

Furthermore, the General Assembly declared that developed countries should improve the transparency of the industrial property market in order to facilitate the technological choices of developing countries and, in this respect, it called upon the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, with the collaboration of developed countries, to undertake projects in the field of information, consultancy and training for the benefit of developing countries.

Moreover, the General Assembly stressed that the work of the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, including that of WIPO, to facilitate the transfer and diffusion of technology should be given urgent priority.

United Nations and UNCTAD. The study, prepared by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the UNCTAD Secretariat and the International Bureau, entitled "The Role of the Patent System in the Transfer of Technology to Developing Countries," was circulated by the Director General for written comments to Governments, with the request that they send him their comments by August 1, 1975. The Director General received comments from the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America and Zambia.

The same study had also been communicated for comments by UNCTAD, with an indication that the comments received would be transmitted to WIPO. UNCTAD transmitted to WIPO copies of the comments received by it from the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Chad, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Holy See, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Rwanda, Singapore, Spain, Soviet Union, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The study and summaries of the comments received by UNCTAD, together with other preparatory documents, were submitted to a Group of Governmental Experts on the Role of the Patent System in the Transfer of Technology of the Committee on Transfer of Technology, which was convened by UNCTAD in September 1975.

The conclusions and recommendations of the Group, which include a number of direct interest to

WIPO, were endorsed by the Committee on Transfer of Technology of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board, at its first session in November 1975.

At that session, the Committee on Transfer of Technology, in its resolution entitled the "Role of Industrial Property in the Transfer of Technology to Developing Countries," recognized that patent legislation can be an important instrument for the economic development of the developing countries, if it is designed to serve their public interest. The Committee recommended that the process of revising the Paris Convention as well as the Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions should take full account of the responsibility and competences of WIPO and UNCTAD and should be guided by certain considerations which the Group of Governmental Experts, referred to above, had agreed on.

The Committee on Transfer of Technology also called upon UNCTAD, UNIDO and WIPO to provide increased technical assistance to the developing countries with regard to industrial property as a means of promoting national technological development. The Committee recommended that the Secretary-General of UNCTAD continue developing UNCTAD's activities related to the economic, commercial and development aspects of the function of the international patent system in the transfer of technology and requested him to convene a meeting of governmental experts early in 1977 to continue, in the light of the fourth session of UNCTAD, the examination of the said aspects of industrial property in the transfer of technology to developing countries.

Finally, the Committee on the Transfer of Technology requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to undertake, in consultation with WIPO and UNCTAD, studies on the improvement of the national scientific and technological infrastructures of developing countries with regard to industrial property and on the creation of national and sub-regional centers to facilitate the availability of information in the scientific-technical fields, the transfer of technology and personnel training. It further requested him, in coordination with WIPO, to prepare a study on the impact of trademarks, indications of source, appellations of origin and other subjects of industrial property protection on the developmental process of developing countries, and, in consultation with WIPO, to undertake studies on the impact which new policies and legislation in the field of industrial property and related matters have on that process.

UNIDO. The Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), held at Lima, Peru, in March 1975, took several decisions relevant to the work of WIPO. The Conference adopted a "Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-opera-

tion" and a resolution on the "Selection of Appropriate Industrial Technology."

Part III of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action is entitled "Co-operation Between Developing and Developed Countries." It calls for cooperation with a view to granting access by developing countries to technological know-how and advanced technology, to making available a greater flow to the developing countries of information permitting the proper selection of advanced technologies, to reviewing the international conventions on patents and trademarks and studying their revision through the work of WIPO with appropriate contributions of UNCTAD and other interested United Nations bodies, and to formulating an international code of conduct for the transfer of technology.

At its session in May 1975, the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO, in resolution 45(IX), the text of which was communicated by the Executive Director of UNIDO to the Director General in May 1975, invited all organizations of the United Nations system to initiate the necessary measures within their respective spheres of competence to implement the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action.

In its resolution on the subject of the selection of appropriate industrial technology, the General Conference of UNIDO requested the Executive Director of UNIDO, in consultation with the executive heads of the organs and agencies within the United Nations system concerned, notably UNCTAD, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and WIPO, to prepare as a matter of urgency a "concrete co-operative programme of action to promote the creation, the transfer and the use of appropriate industrial technology for developing countries primarily related to specific branches of industry as well as to social conditions," and to submit a report on this matter including recommendations on ways and means of implementation through the Industrial Development Board and the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session.

The "co-operative programme" called for by the said resolution parallels in some respects the cooperative technical advisory services which, in accordance with the recommendation of the Permanent Committee of the WIPO Permanent Legal-Technical Program on the Acquisition by Developing Countries of Technology Related to Industrial Property referred to above, WIPO has invited UNIDO and UNCTAD to examine.

Unesco. Close cooperation continued with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on matters in the field of copyright and neighboring rights, particularly in connection with the publication of the Collection of Copyright Laws and Treaties of the World and of the Records of the Brussels Conference (1974) and in

carrying out studies on the question of the reprographic reproduction of works protected by copyright, on the problems arising in connection with the making and use of audiovisual cassettes and discs, on the copyright problems in connection with the storage in, and retrieval from, computers of works protected by copyright and on the question of the use of works protected by copyright in cable television (see pp. 15 *et seq.*).

Unesco and ILO. Close cooperation was maintained with Unesco and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on matters relating to neighboring rights. With the support of the Government of Mexico, a regional seminar under the title "Latin American and Caribbean Seminar on the Rights of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations" was organized by WIPO, ILO and Unesco at Oaxtepec in October 1975 (see pp. 18 and 25). In addition, the Intergovernmental Committee established under the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (Rome Convention), the Secretariat of which is provided by the three organizations, was convened in December 1975 (see p. 18).

Representation at Meetings of United Nations Bodies

WIPO continued to be represented at various meetings of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system at which questions of direct interest to WIPO were discussed; these concerned, in addition to cooperation with other organizations within the United Nations system and coordination of their policies and activities (see p. 7), economic development, technical assistance, the application of science and technology to development, transfer of technology to developing countries and related activities.

Cooperation With Other Intergovernmental Organizations

Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS): see pp. 4 and 5 above.

African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI): see p. 4 above.

Organization of African Unity (OAU): see *Copyright*, 1975, p. 220.

Relations With International Non-Governmental Organizations

Meetings. WIPO was represented at meetings of various international non-governmental organizations and national organizations concerned with matters in the fields of industrial property and copyright (see p. 18) at which questions of direct interest to WIPO were discussed.

WIPO Publications

Reviews. The reviews *Copyright* and *Industrial Property* continued to appear every month in English and French. The review *La Propiedad Intelectual*, containing general information and studies concerning WIPO, industrial property and copyright, continued to appear in Spanish every quarter.

Other publications. Updated editions of the *WIPO General Information* brochure were published in English and French in April 1975, in German in May 1975, and in Russian and Spanish in June 1975. A printed edition of the Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization containing all six language versions — Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish — of the Agreement was published in April 1975. A catalogue of WIPO publications was published in March 1975.

Authentic or official texts in various languages of the international agreements and classifications administered by WIPO were published in the form of brochures. The publications are mentioned in connection with the relevant program activities.

The fourth supplement to the *Manual of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works* (Texts) was published in English and French in October 1975. The English, French and German versions of the *Guide to the International Registration of Marks* (1975 Edition) were published in May 1975. The fourth supplement to the February 1974 edition of the *Directory of National Industrial Property Offices* was issued in February 1975. *The Role of Patent Information in Research and Development*, a collection of lectures given at the Moscow Symposium organized by WIPO in October 1974, was published in February 1975.

A new brochure, entitled *The International Patent Classification — General Information*, was published in English in September 1975 and in French in December 1975. Versions in other languages are in preparation.

Records of the Diplomatic Conference for the Revision of the Berne Convention (Paris, 1971) were published in English and French in October 1974 and the Records of the Vienna Diplomatic Conference on the Trademark Registration Treaty, 1973, were published in English in May 1975. The Records of the International Conference of States on the Protection of Phonograms (Geneva, 1971) were published in English and French in July 1975, and in Spanish in October 1975.

Model laws were also published in the form of brochures. The *Model Law concerning the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations* with a Commentary on it was published in English, French and Spanish in

October 1974. The *Model Law for Developing Countries on Appellations of Origin and Indications of Source* was published in English, French and Spanish in February 1975. A reprint of the text entitled *The Principal Provisions of Patent Legislation in Eighty-five Countries*, drafted in the form of summary tables and first appearing in *Industrial Property/La Propriété industrielle* (May/June 1974), was issued in English in September 1974 and in French in October 1974.

WIPO Headquarters Building

Further progress was made in the construction of the new building. The supports and floor foundations of each of the twelve floors were completed. The central part of the heating and air conditioning installations was completed. The construction of the floor foundation and ceiling of the main conference room was completed.

Other Activities

Information meetings. Lectures on WIPO and its activities were given by officials of the International Bureau in information meetings held at the headquarters of WIPO, for student groups from the Universities of Cologne in March 1975 and of Nice and Strasbourg in May 1975, as well as, also in May 1975, for a group of government officials from developing countries responsible for the planning of industrial development and the programming of technical assistance whose itinerary was organized by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in cooperation with the Government of Switzerland. Similarly, lectures were given at seminars and courses organized in Geneva by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in February, April and December, 1975. Officials of the International Bureau also participated in the weekly press briefings given at the *Palais des Nations* for the benefit of the communications media.

Member States of the World Intellectual Property Organization
as on January 1, 1976*

State		Date on which membership in WIPO took effect
Algeria	P ¹	April 16, 1975
Australia	P B ²	August 10, 1972
Austria	P B	August 11, 1973
Belgium	P B	January 31, 1975
Benin	P B	March 9, 1975
Brazil	P B	March 20, 1975
Bulgaria	P B	May 19, 1970
Byelorussian SSR		April 26, 1970
Cameroon	P B	November 3, 1973
Canada	P B	June 26, 1970
Chad	P B	September 26, 1970
Chile	B	June 25, 1975
Congo	P B	December 2, 1975
Cuba	P	March 27, 1975
Czechoslovakia	P	December 22, 1970
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		August 17, 1974
Denmark	P B	April 26, 1970
Egypt	P	April 21, 1975
Fiji	B	March 11, 1972
Finland	P B	September 8, 1970
France	P B	October 18, 1974
Gabon	P B	June 6, 1975
German Democratic Republic	P B	April 26, 1970
Germany, Federal Republic of	P B	September 19, 1970
Greece	B	March 4, 1976
Holy See	P B	April 20, 1975
Hungary	P B	April 26, 1970
India	B	May 1, 1975
Iraq	P	January 21, 1976
Ireland	P B	April 26, 1970
Israel	P B	April 26, 1970
Ivory Coast	P B	May 1, 1974
Japan	P B	April 20, 1975
Jordan	P	July 12, 1972
Kenya	P	October 5, 1971
Liechtenstein	P B	May 21, 1972
Luxembourg	P B	March 19, 1975
Malawi	P	June 11, 1970
Mexico	B	June 14, 1975
Monaco	P B	March 3, 1975
Morocco	P B	July 27, 1971
Netherlands	P B	January 9, 1975
Niger	P B	May 18, 1975
Norway	P B	June 8, 1974
Poland	P	March 23, 1975
Portugal	P	April 27, 1975
Republic of South Viet-Nam	P	April 30, 1975

* This list includes all the entities to which the Convention has been declared applicable. It does not imply any expression of opinion as to the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities.

1 "P" means that the State has ratified or acceded to at least the administrative provisions of the Stockholm Act of the *Paris* Convention.

2 "B" means that the State has ratified or acceded to at least the administrative provisions of the Stockholm or Paris Act of the *Berne* Convention.

State			Date on which membership in WIPO took effect
Romania	P	B	April 26, 1970
Senegal	P	B	April 26, 1970
South Africa	P	B	March 23, 1975
Soviet Union	P		April 26, 1970
Spain	P	B	April 26, 1970
Sudan			February 15, 1974
Sweden	P	B	April 26, 1970
Switzerland	P	B	April 26, 1970
Togo	P	B	April 28, 1975
Tunisia	P	B	November 28, 1975
Uganda	P		October 18, 1973
Ukrainian SSR			April 26, 1970
United Arab Emirates			September 24, 1974
United Kingdom	P	B	April 26, 1970
United States of America	P		August 25, 1970
Upper Volta	P	B	August 23, 1975
Yugoslavia	P	B	October 11, 1973
Zaire	P	B	January 28, 1975

(Total: 65 States)³

³ The situation of Surinam in respect of the Convention establishing WIPO is under examination.

Membership of the Administrative Bodies of WIPO

On January 1, 1976, the membership of the Administrative Bodies of the World Intellectual Property Organization was as follows:

General Assembly: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece (as from March 4), Holy See, Hungary, India, Iraq (as from January 21), Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of South Viet-Nam, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire (60).

Conference: The same States as above, with Byelorussian SSR, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Sudan, Ukrainian SSR and United Arab Emirates (65).

Coordination Committee: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal

Republic of), Hungary, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia (33).

Permanent Committee of the WIPO Permanent Legal-Technical Program for the Acquisition by Developing Countries of Technology Related to Industrial Property: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire (49).

WIPO Headquarters Building Subcommittee: Argentina, Cameroon, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, United States of America (8).

Berne Union

The Berne Union and International Copyright and Neighboring Rights in 1975

I. Berne Union

Member States

During 1975, Togo and Upper Volta deposited instruments of accession to the Paris Act (1971) of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. The accession of Togo became effective on April 30, 1975, whereas the accession of Upper Volta will become effective on January 24, 1976. On the latter date, the number of States members of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Union) will be 65.

Stockholm Act (1967)

On October 7, 1974, Belgium deposited its instrument of ratification of the Stockholm Act (1967), with the exception of Articles 1 to 21 and the Protocol Regarding Developing Countries. Articles 22 to 38 of the said Act entered into force, with respect to Belgium, on February 12, 1975. As of December 31, 1975, the number of States having ratified or acceded to the Stockholm Act (1967) with a declaration to the effect that their ratification or accession did not apply to Articles 1 to 21 and to the Protocol Regarding Developing Countries and which are still bound by Articles 22 to 38 of the Stockholm Act was 13. As of the same date, the total number of States which had ratified or acceded to the Stockholm Act (1967) in its entirety was 6, 2 of which were not previously members and 4 of which were members of the Berne Union. Articles 22 to 38 of the Stockholm Act are in force for the said 13 States and for the 5 States which have ratified or acceded to the Stockholm Act (1967) in its entirety, but have not subsequently ratified or acceded to the Paris Act (1971). As regards Articles 1 to 21 and the Protocol Regarding Developing Countries of the Stockholm Act (1967), they have not entered into force. As of October 10, 1974, on which date Articles 1 to 21 and the Appendix of the Paris Act (1971) of the Berne Convention entered into force, no State may ratify or accede to the Stockholm Act (1967).

Paris Act (1971)

Acceptance. During 1975, 14 States deposited instruments of ratification of or accession to the Paris Act (1971) of the Berne Convention in its entirety: Brazil, Chile, Congo, Gabon, Greece, Holy See, Japan, Luxembourg, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia,

Upper Volta, Yugoslavia. The Paris Act (1971) of the Berne Convention entered into force in 1975 for all of the said States except Greece and Upper Volta; it enters into force for these two States in 1976.

Applicability of Articles 1 to 21 and the Appendix. At the end of 1975, 24 States were bound by Articles 1 to 21 and the Appendix of the Paris Act (1971) of the Berne Convention.

Applicability of Articles 22 to 38. At the end of 1975, 28 States were bound by Articles 22 to 38 (administrative provisions and final clauses) of the Paris Act (1971) of the Berne Convention.

Five-year privilege. The privilege, accorded to States members of the Berne Union not party to the Stockholm Act (1967) or the Paris Act (1971), whereby such States were able to exercise the rights provided for under Articles 22 to 26 of the Stockholm Act (1967) as if they were bound by those Articles, expired on April 26, 1975. On that date, 14 States were exercising the said privilege. By the end of 1975, 7 of those States had deposited instruments of ratification of or accession to the Paris Act (1971) of the Berne Convention.

Declaration under Article I of the Appendix. In accordance with Article I of the Appendix, the Government of Tunisia, at the time of depositing its instrument of ratification of the Paris Act (1971) of the Berne Convention, notified the Director General that it would avail itself of the facilities provided for in Articles II and III of the Appendix. This notification became effective on August 16, 1975.

Declarations under Article VI of the Appendix. In accordance with Article VI(1)(ii) of the Appendix of the Paris Act, Germany (Federal Republic of), Norway and the United Kingdom have declared that they admit the application of the Appendix to works of which they are the country of origin by countries which have made a declaration under Article VI(1)(i) of the Appendix or a notification deposited under Article I of the Appendix. The declarations by Germany (Federal Republic of), Norway and the United Kingdom became effective on October 18, 1973, March 8, 1974, and September 27, 1971, respectively.

Authentic texts. The authentic texts in English and French of the Berne Convention (Paris Act, 1971)

were reprinted in April 1975 in the form of brochures, with the addition of titles to the Articles.

Administrative Bodies

The Executive Committee of the Berne Union held an ordinary session in September 1975. It noted with approval the activities of the International Bureau since September 1974. It also noted with approval the accounts of the International Bureau and the report of the auditors on those accounts as well as other information concerning finances for 1974. The Executive Committee approved the program and budget of the Berne Union for 1976.

The Executive Committee of the Berne Union held an extraordinary session in Geneva in December 1975. Sitting with the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee established under the Universal Copyright Convention, the Executive Committee of the Berne Union dealt mainly with developments in the field of legal and technical assistance, the question of the reprographic reproduction of works protected by copyright, the problems arising from the use of electronic computers and other technological equipment, the problems arising from the use of audiovisual cassettes and discs, the problems arising from the transmission by cable of television programs, the possibility of establishing an international instrument for the protection of folklore, the implementation of the revised Paris texts of 1971 of the Berne and Universal Conventions with respect to their application to developing countries, and the progress made in the ratification of and accession to the Paris Act (1971) of the Berne Convention, the Rome Convention, the Phonograms Convention and the Satellites Convention (for details about these items, see below).

II. International Copyright

Legal and Technical Assistance to States

At its session in December 1975, the Executive Committee of the Berne Union expressed satisfaction with, and appreciation of, the action taken by the International Bureau in the field of legal and technical assistance, which it regarded as a very important factor in the promotion of the Berne Union. The activities of the International Bureau in connection with legal and technical assistance in the course of recent years included the following: the award of fellowships to officials from developing countries, advice and missions of experts to developing countries in connection with the revision of their national legislation or the creation of copyright offices, exchanges of views with, and information and guidance to, government authorities on the advantages of becoming party to the Paris Act (1971) of the Berne Convention and on copyright and related rights in general.

Copyright Model Law for Developing Countries

A draft Copyright Model Law for Developing Countries, with a commentary on it, prepared by the International Bureau of WIPO and the Secretariat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), together with the comments of the States concerned and the interested international organizations, will be submitted to a Committee of Governmental Experts, which will meet in Tunis in February 1976 (see under WIPO on p. 5 above).

At its session in December 1975, the Executive Committee of the Berne Union took note of the progress made in the preparations for the convening of the Committee of Experts to prepare a Model Law on Copyright for Developing Countries and thanked the Government of Tunisia for its efforts to ensure the success of the work of the Committee of Experts.

Reprographic Reproduction of Works Protected by Copyright

At the invitation of the Government of the United States of America, the Sub-Committees of the Executive Committee of the Berne Union and of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee on the reprographic reproduction of works protected by copyright met in Washington in June 1975.

Fifteen of the 16 members of the Executive Committee of the Berne Union (Argentina, Canada, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Morocco, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia) and 18 States members of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee (Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Senegal, Spain, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia) were represented at the meetings. Seven international non-governmental organizations were represented by observers.

At the conclusion of the discussions, the Sub-Committees adopted separate but parallel draft resolutions, which were submitted to the Executive Committee of the Berne Union and the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee at their meetings in December 1975.

At the said meetings, the Executive Committee of the Berne Union and the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee approved the resolutions adopted by their respective Sub-Committees and expressed the view that it was preferable for the matter not to be reconsidered by the governing bodies of Unesco and WIPO.

In their respective resolutions, the Executive Committee of the Berne Union and the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee concluded that a uniform solu-

tion at the international level could not be found for the time being, and recommended that the States party to either the Berne Convention or the Universal Copyright Convention should seek, with a view to reconciling, where necessary, the needs of the users of reprographic reproductions with the rights and interests of the authors, a solution based on certain principles, namely, that it was for each State to resolve the problem by adopting any appropriate measures which, while respecting the provisions of the said Conventions, would establish whatever was best suited to its educational, cultural, social and economic development, and that, in States where the use of reprographic reproduction processes was widespread, consideration could be given, among other things, to encouraging the establishment of collective systems to exercise and administer the right to remuneration.

Problems Arising from the Use of Electronic Computers and Other Technological Equipment

At their sessions in November 1971, the Executive Committee of the Berne Union and the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee had considered a report entitled "Copyright problems arising from the computer storage and retrieval of protected works". Pursuant to the decisions of the said Committees, that report was updated and a second report, with the title "Automatic and, in particular, computerized information and documentation systems and the copyright law", which took into account technological and systematic developments, especially in relation to the use of microforms (microfilm and microfiche) in conjunction with computers, was submitted by the Secretariats of WIPO and Unesco to the Committees at their sessions in December 1975.

The Committees concluded that further time should be allowed before countries were asked to report on measures they were adopting from a copyright viewpoint in relation to information and documentation systems and decided to maintain the item on the agendas of their next sessions, to which the Secretariats should submit a report.

Problems Arising from the Use of Audiovisual Cassettes and Discs

The Executive Committee of the Berne Union and the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee had before them, at their sessions in December 1975, a study entitled "The legal problems of video-cassettes and audiovisual discs". The Committees decided on the procedure to be followed for the continuation of work in this field. That procedure includes the convening of a working group in 1977 to consider the report, and an analysis of the comments thereon received from the States party to the two copyright Conventions and the interested international non-governmental organizations, which would be invited

in early 1976 by the Secretariats to submit comments. The report of the working group would be submitted to the Committees at their 1977 sessions.

Problems Arising from the Transmission by Cable of Television Programs

The Executive Committee of the Berne Union and the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee had before them, at their sessions in December 1975, the comments received from international non-governmental organizations in response to an inquiry by the Secretariats as to the problems in the field of copyright and so-called neighboring rights raised by the distribution of television programs by cable.

After a wide-ranging discussion on the subject, the Committees endorsed the idea of obtaining the opinions of States and interested organizations on the questions involved and the need to find solutions, and, on the basis of this general consultation, of preparing an overall study of the problems arising from the transmission by cable of television programs. The Committees adopted a procedure for the continuation of work on the subject, which includes an invitation in early 1976 to the States party to both copyright Conventions to communicate information on their legislation, court decisions, practice and experience in relation to the problems arising from the transmission by cable of television programs, together with any suggestions for solving them, and the submission of those replies as well as the existing comments received from international non-governmental organizations, together with any additional observations, and an analysis prepared by the Secretariats, to a working group to be convened in early 1977. The report of that working group would be submitted to the Committees at their 1977 sessions.

Protection of Folklore

The Executive Committee of the Berne Union and the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee had before them, at their sessions in December 1975, a study prepared by the Secretariat of Unesco on the desirability of providing protection for folklore at the international level. The Committees decided to refer the whole problem to the Cultural Sector of Unesco, in order that it might undertake an exhaustive study of all the questions inherent in the protection of folklore. However, in view of the links that such protection could have with copyright, the Committees also decided to include the matter in the agendas of their next sessions, to which a report on the results of the work thus undertaken would be submitted.

Application of the Revised Paris Texts of 1971 of the Berne and Universal Conventions

At the sessions in December 1975 of the Executive Committee of the Berne Union and the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee, the Government of

Mexico submitted a memorandum concerning the special provisions of the 1971 texts of the Berne and Universal Conventions in favor of developing countries and experience in Mexico. The memorandum stressed the problems encountered by the Mexican authorities in connection with the implementation of the preferential licensing systems introduced into the said Conventions in 1971.

The Committees decided to urge all countries to create or designate national copyright information centers which would be coordinated by the International Copyright Information Centre and asked the Secretariat of Unesco to submit a report to the next sessions of the Committees in 1977. The Committees also requested the Secretariats of WIPO and Unesco to study the implementation of the revised texts of 1971 of the Berne and Universal Conventions with respect to their application to developing countries, and to submit the results of their studies to the next sessions of the Committees in 1977.

Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties

A Committee of Governmental Experts on the double taxation of copyright royalties remitted from one country to another, organized by Unesco in cooperation with WIPO, met at Paris in November 1975. Thirty-eight States sent experts to this meeting. Three States and several interested international organizations were represented by observers.

The Committee had before it documentation prepared by the Secretariat of Unesco which comprised a report on the advisability of preparing an international agreement for the purpose of avoiding the double taxation of the copyright royalties in question, and an analysis of the replies received from governments, intergovernmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations to a questionnaire which had been sent out for the purpose of the meeting.

In the general discussion, the chief emphasis was laid on three points: (i) the advisability of preparing an international agreement for the purpose of avoiding the double taxation of copyright royalties remitted from one country to another; (ii) the scope of the proposed agreement; (iii) the criterion for determining the country of taxation.

The Committee recommended that a preliminary draft for a multilateral convention, accompanied by explanatory comments, be prepared on the basis of the ideas put forward in the course of its discussions, that the said draft and comments, together with the report of the Committee, be sent to governments and to the intergovernmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations concerned for their observations, that another committee of governmental experts be convened in 1976 in order to

examine these texts and the observations received, and that the said Committee draw up a draft multilateral convention to be submitted for adoption to an international conference of States to be convened in 1977.

Computer Programs

The Advisory Group of Non-Governmental Experts for the Protection of Computer Programs held its second session in Geneva in June 1975. Experts had been designated by 21 non-governmental organizations, and the Governments of five States and three intergovernmental organizations were represented by observers.

The Advisory Group discussed two subjects, the legal protection of computer programs and the registration of computer programs. The discussions were based on documents prepared by the International Bureau, one of which summarized the information given at earlier meetings on the question of the need for legal protection of computer programs and on the possibility of protection under national laws, while another contained a survey of existing registration schemes operated by private, governmental and intergovernmental institutions and made suggestions concerning the establishment of an international register for computer programs or of an internationally coordinated system of registers.

As regards the legal protection of computer programs, the Advisory Group concluded that a special type of protection should be established, without prejudice to the continuation of any existing forms of protection, and that such special protection should supplement the existing forms and be governed by certain guiding principles which the Advisory Group formulated. As regards the registration of computer software, the Advisory Group concluded that WIPO's contribution should mainly focus on the legal effects of registration, taking into account, however, other aspects such as the dissemination of information.

The Advisory Group recommended that the International Bureau should prepare model provisions for national laws on the protection of computer software following the principles of the special type of protection which the Advisory Group had formulated, with optional deposit embodying certain advantages for the depositor. The Advisory Group also recommended that the International Bureau prepare draft treaty provisions at the international level according to the same principles; furthermore, provisions should be included for the establishment of an international register and optional deposit system.

Protection of Type Faces

No State has so far ratified, or acceded to, the Vienna Agreement for the Protection of Type Faces and their International Deposit of 1973.

Collection of Legislative Texts on Copyright

The collection of copyright laws and treaties is being kept up to date and published in cooperation with Unesco.

Relations with States

The Director General and other officers of WIPO visited the government authorities of Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Egypt, Finland, Iran, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Tunisia, the United States of America, Uruguay and Zaire, in order to discuss matters concerning the Berne Union and copyright in general.

Relations with International and National Organizations

WIPO was represented at the following meetings of intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations having an interest in copyright and related matters at which questions of direct concern to WIPO were discussed: the meeting of officials of regional or national copyright information centers and specialists in the field of copyright or publishing, convened by Unesco in connection with the activities of its International Copyright Information Centre, which was held in Paris in June 1975; the meeting of the Legal Committee on Broadcasting and Television of the Council of Europe, which was held in Strasbourg in June/July 1975; the Legal and Legislative Commission and the Congress of the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC), in Madrid in October 1974 and in Hamburg in April 1975, respectively; the General Assembly and the Executive Committee of the International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI), in Paris in February and in Berlin in October 1975; the IVth International Congress on Reprography and Information, in Hanover in April 1975.

Officials of WIPO also participated in the Nordic Copyright Symposium organized by the Nordic Copyright Societies in Hanasaari (Finland), in June 1975.

III. Rome Convention

Member States

Italy and Luxembourg deposited instruments of ratification of or accession to the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (Rome Convention). The Rome Convention entered into force for Italy in 1975 and will enter into force for Luxembourg in 1976. At the end of 1975, the number of States party to the Rome Convention was 16.

Intergovernmental Committee

The Intergovernmental Committee established under Article 32 of the Rome Convention held an ordinary session in Geneva in December 1975. The

Secretariat for the Intergovernmental Committee is provided by WIPO, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The Intergovernmental Committee took note of the information concerning the application of the Rome Convention, the Phonograms Convention and the Satellites Convention. It also took note of a report on the Latin American and Caribbean Seminar on the Rights of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (see below).

The Intergovernmental Committee decided that, with a view to disseminating useful information on the practical application of the Rome Convention, the Secretariat should undertake a joint inquiry on experience in the various countries in the administration of rights under the Rome Convention and the solutions adopted to harmonize the interests of the beneficiaries of these rights with the interests of the beneficiaries of copyright. The Committee decided that the inquiry should cover, *inter alia*, the machinery for collecting and distributing royalties, collective agreements and the effects of rights under the Rome Convention on contracts, and that it should also cover statistics on moneys collected and distributed in connection with rights conferred by the Rome Convention and on the incidence of piracy, as well as relevant court decisions.

Latin American and Caribbean Seminar

An information meeting entitled "Latin American and Caribbean Seminar on the Rights of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations" took place with the cooperation of the Government of Mexico in Oaxtepec (Mexico) in October 1975.

The participants were nationals of Latin American and Caribbean countries invited in their private capacities by the Directors General of WIPO, ILO and Unesco following consultations with the Governments of the countries concerned. Invitations to be represented at the Seminar as observers were extended to States party to the Rome Convention, the Berne Convention or the Universal Copyright Convention and to the international non-governmental organizations admitted as observers to the sessions of the Intergovernmental Committee established under the Rome Convention.

Experts from 13 Latin American and Caribbean countries attended the Seminar. In addition, 33 observers from 13 States and 18 observers from 9 international non-governmental organizations were present.

The topics discussed concerned the protection of performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations under the Rome Convention, the Phonograms Convention and the Satellites Convention. A statement, adopted by the participants,

expresses the wish that the Governments in the Latin American and Caribbean region which had not already done so should ratify and apply the Rome Convention and also accede to the Phonograms Convention and the Satellites Convention ¹.

IV. Phonograms Convention

Member States

Acceptance. During 1975, Brazil, Hungary and Luxembourg deposited instruments of ratification of or accession to the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (Phonograms Convention). The Convention entered into force for Brazil and Hungary in 1975, and it will enter into force for Luxembourg in 1976. At the end of 1975, the number of States party to the Phonograms Convention was 17.

Declarations under Article 7(4). Finland and Sweden have declared, in accordance with Article 7(4) of the Phonograms Convention, that they will apply the criterion according to which they afford protection to producers of phonograms solely on the basis of the place of first fixation instead of the criterion of the nationality of the producer.

Declaration under Article 11(3). The United Kingdom declared by notification deposited on December 4, 1974, that the Phonograms Convention applied to Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Gibraltar, the Isle of Man, Hong Kong, Montserrat, St. Lucia and the Seychelles. This notification took effect on March 4, 1975.

Records of the Phonograms Conference

The Records of the International Conference of States on the Protection of Phonograms (Geneva, 1971) were published in English and French in July 1975, and in Spanish in October 1975.

¹ See also the Note concerning this Seminar, p. 25.

V. Satellites Convention

Signatures

The Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (Satellites Convention), adopted at Brussels in May 1974, remained open for signature until March 31, 1975. By that date, the Satellites Convention had been signed by 19 States: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cyprus, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Acceptance

On December 1, 1975, Nicaragua deposited its instrument of accession to the Satellites Convention. The Convention will enter into force when the required number of ratifications or accessions is reached.

Records of the Satellites Conference

The Records of the International Conference of States on the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite, held at Brussels in May 1974, are being prepared in cooperation with Unesco.

Official Texts

The official text in German of the Satellites Convention was published jointly with Unesco in December 1975.

VI. National Legislation

Several laws, decrees and orders on copyright or neighboring rights, most of them promulgated earlier, were published in this review during the year 1975. They included those of the following countries: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Chile, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Italy, Kenya, Poland, South Africa, Soviet Union, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Members of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Union)

founded by the Berne Convention (1886), completed at Paris (1896), revised at Berlin (1908),
completed at Berne (1914), revised at Rome (1928), Brussels (1948), Stockholm (1967) and Paris (1971)

as on January 1, 1976*

State	Class	Date on which membership in the Union took effect	Latest Act by which the State is bound and date on which the ratification of or accession to such Act became effective
Argentina	IV	June 10, 1967	Brussels: June 10, 1967
Australia	III	April 14, 1928 ¹	Brussels: June 1, 1969
		Substance:	Stockholm: August 25, 1972 ⁷
Austria	VI	October 1, 1920	Brussels: October 14, 1953
		Administration:	Stockholm: August 18, 1973 ⁷
Belgium	III	December 5, 1887	Brussels: August 1, 1951
		Substance:	Stockholm: February 12, 1975 ⁷
		Administration:	Paris: March 12, 1975
Benin	VI	January 3, 1961 ^{1, 4}	Paris: April 20, 1975
Brazil	III	February 9, 1922	Paris: December 4, 1974 ^{3, 6}
Bulgaria	VI	December 5, 1921	Paris: October 10, 1974
Cameroon	VI	September 21, 1964 ^{1, 4}	Paris: November 10, 1973
		Substance:	<i>Rome: August 1, 1931</i>
<i>Canada</i>	II	<i>April 10, 1928</i> ¹	<i>Stockholm: July 7, 1970</i> ⁷
		Administration:	Brussels: November 25, 1971 ^{5, 10, 14}
Chad	VII	November 25, 1971 ¹	Stockholm: November 25, 1971 ¹⁰
		Substance:	Paris: July 10, 1975
		Administration:	Paris: December 5, 1975
Chile	VI	June 5, 1970	<i>Rome: February 24, 1964</i> ^{4, 8}
Congo	VII	May 8, 1962 ^{1, 4}	<i>Rome: November 30, 1936</i>
<i>Cyprus</i>	VI	<i>February 24, 1964</i> ^{1, 4}	Brussels: February 19, 1962
<i>Czechoslovakia</i>	IV	<i>February 22, 1921</i>	Stockholm: May 4, 1970 ⁷
Denmark	IV	July 1, 1903	Brussels: December 1, 1971 ^{4, 5}
		Substance:	Stockholm: March 15, 1972 ⁷
		Administration:	Brussels: January 28, 1963
Fiji	VII	December 1, 1971 ^{1, 4}	Stockholm: September 15, 1970 ⁷
		Substance:	Paris: October 10, 1974
		Administration:	Paris: December 15, 1972
Finland	IV	April 1, 1928	Paris: June 10, 1975
		Substance:	<i>Rome: October 21, 1933</i> ^{10, 11}
		Administration:	<i>Stockholm: January 29 or</i> <i>February 26, 1970</i> ^{10, 16}
France	I	December 5, 1887	Paris: October 10, 1974 ²
		Substance:	Paris: January 22, 1974
		Administration:	Paris: March 8, 1976
Gabon	VII	March 26, 1962 ¹	Paris: April 24, 1975
<i>German Democratic Republic</i>	IV	<i>December 5, 1887</i> ⁹	Paris: October 10, 1974
		Substance:	Paris: December 15, 1972 ⁶
		Administration:	<i>Rome: September 7, 1947</i>
Germany, Federal Republic of	I	December 5, 1887 ⁹	Brussels: October 21, 1958
		Substance:	Paris: January 10, 1975 ^{6, 15}
		Administration:	Brussels: July 5, 1959
Greece	VI	November 9, 1920	Stockholm: December 21, 1970 ⁷
Holy See	VI	September 12, 1935	Brussels: August 1, 1951
Hungary	VI	February 14, 1922	Stockholm: January 29 or February 26, 1970 ^{7, 16}
		Substance:	Brussels: July 12, 1953
		Administration:	Paris: October 10, 1974
<i>Iceland</i> ¹²	VI	<i>September 7, 1947</i>	Paris: May 4, 1974
India	IV	April 1, 1928 ¹	Paris: April 24, 1975
		Substance:	<i>Rome: September 30, 1947</i> ⁸
		Administration:	
Ireland	IV	October 5, 1927 ¹	
		Substance:	
		Administration:	
Israel	V	March 24, 1950 ¹	
		Substance:	
		Administration:	
Italy	I	December 5, 1887	
Ivory Coast	VI	January 1, 1962 ¹	
		Substance:	
		Administration:	
Japan ¹²	II	July 15, 1899	
<i>Lebanon</i>	VI	<i>September 30, 1947</i> ¹	

State	Class	Date on which membership in the Union took effect	Latest Act by which the State is bound and date on which the ratification of or accession to such Act became effective
Liechtenstein	VII	July 30, 1931	Substance: Brussels: August 1, 1951 Administration: Stockholm: May 25, 1972 ⁷
Luxembourg	VI	June 20, 1888	Paris: April 20, 1975
Madagascar	VI	January 1, 1966 ¹	Brussels: January 1, 1966 ⁵
Mali	VI	March 19, 1962 ^{1, 4}	Brussels: March 19, 1962 ^{4, 5}
Malta	VI	September 21, 1964 ¹	Rome: September 21, 1964 ⁸
Mauritania	VII	February 6, 1973 ¹	Substance: Brussels: February 6, 1973 ^{5, 10, 14} Administration: Stockholm: February 6, 1973 ¹⁰
Mexico	IV	June 11, 1967	Paris: December 17, 1974
Monaco	VII	May 30, 1889	Paris: November 23, 1974
Morocco	VI	June 16, 1917	Substance: Brussels: May 22, 1952 Administration: Stockholm: August 6, 1971 ⁷
Netherlands	III	November 1, 1912	Substance: Brussels: January 7, 1973 Administration: Paris: January 10, 1975¹⁵
New Zealand	V	April 24, 1928 ¹	Rome: December 4, 1947
Niger	VII	May 2, 1962^{1, 4}	Paris: May 21, 1975
Norway	IV	April 13, 1896	Substance: Brussels: January 28, 1963 ² Administration: Paris: June 13, 1974¹⁵
Pakistan	VI	July 5, 1948 ¹	Substance: Rome: July 5, 1948 ^{3, 8, 10} Administration: Stockholm: January 29 or February 26, 1970 ^{10, 16}
Philippines	VI	August 1, 1951	Brussels: August 1, 1951
Poland	V	January 28, 1920	Rome: November 21, 1935
Portugal	V	March 29, 1911	Brussels: August 1, 1951
Romania	V	January 1, 1927	Substance: Rome: August 6, 1936 ¹⁰ Administration: Stockholm: January 29 or February 26, 1970 ^{6, 10, 16}
Senegal	VI	August 25, 1962¹	Paris: August 12, 1975³
South Africa	IV	October 3, 1928 ¹	Substance: Brussels: August 1, 1951 Administration: Paris: March 24, 1975^{6, 15}
Spain	II	December 5, 1887	Substance: Paris: October 10, 1974 Administration: Paris: February 19, 1974
Sri Lanka	VI	July 20, 1959 ^{1, 4}	Rome: July 20, 1959 ^{4, 8}
Sweden	III	August 1, 1904	Substance: Paris: October 10, 1974³ Administration: Paris: September 20, 1973
Switzerland	III	December 5, 1887	Substance: Brussels: January 2, 1956 Administration: Stockholm: May 4, 1970 ⁷
Thailand ¹³	VI	July 17, 1931	Berlin: July 17, 1931
Togo	VII	April 30, 1975¹	Paris: April 30, 1975
Tunisia	VI	December 5, 1887	Paris: August 16, 1975^{6, 18}
Turkey ¹²	VI	January 1, 1952	Brussels: January 1, 1952
United Kingdom	I	December 5, 1887	Substance: Brussels: December 15, 1957 ² Administration: Stockholm: January 29 or February 26, 1970 ^{7, 16}
Upper Volta	VII	August 19, 1963^{1, 17}	Paris: January 24, 1976
Uruguay	VI	July 10, 1967	Brussels: July 10, 1967
Yugoslavia¹²	IV	June 17, 1930	Paris: September 2, 1975
Zaire	VI	October 8, 1963^{1, 4}	Paris: January 31, 1975

(Total: 65 States)**

* This list includes all the entities to which the Convention has been declared applicable. It does not imply any expression of opinion as to the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities.

** The situation of the following States in respect of the Berne Union is under examination: Bahamas, Grenada, Papua New Guinea and Surinam.

¹ The Convention had also been applied, by virtue of the provisions concerning dependent territories, to the territories of the States listed hereafter before their accession to independence as from the following dates: December 5, 1887 (Australia, Bahamas, Benin, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Congo, Fiji, Gabon, Grenada, India, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, New Zealand, Niger, Pakistan, Senegal, South Africa, Upper Volta); April 1, 1913 (Surinam); March 21, 1924 (Israel); August 1, 1924 (Lebanon); October 1, 1931 (Cyprus, Sri Lanka); July 29, 1936 (Papua New Guinea); December 20, 1948 (Zaire); May 22, 1952 (Togo).

Notes (continued)

- ² This country has declared that it admits the application of the Appendix to the Paris Act to works of which it is the country of origin by countries which have made a declaration under Article VI(1)(i) of the Appendix or a notification under Article I of the Appendix. The declarations took effect on October 18, 1973, for Germany (Federal Republic of), on March 8, 1974, for Norway, and on September 27, 1971, for the United Kingdom.
- ³ This country has made a declaration under Article 5(1) of the Protocol Regarding Developing Countries of the Stockholm Act. The text of that paragraph reads as follows:
 “(1) Any country of the Union may declare, as from the signature of this Convention, and at any time before becoming bound by Articles 1 to 21 of this Convention and by this Protocol,
 (a) in the case of a country referred to in Article 1 of this Protocol, that it intends to apply the provisions of this Protocol to works whose country of origin is a country of the Union which admits the application of the reservations under the Protocol, or
 (b) that it admits the application of the provisions of the Protocol to works of which it is the country of origin by countries which, on becoming bound by Articles 1 to 21 of this Convention and by this Protocol, or on making a declaration of application of this Protocol by virtue of the provision of sub-paragraph (a), have made reservations permitted under this Protocol.”
 The declaration became effective on the day of its deposit, namely: on November 14, 1967, for Senegal (sub-paragraph (a)); on January 11, 1968, for Bulgaria (sub-paragraph (b)); on August 12, 1969, for Sweden (sub-paragraph (b)); on November 26, 1969, for Pakistan (sub-paragraph (a)).
- ⁴ Date on which the declaration of continued adherence was sent, after the accession of the country to independence.
- ⁵ The Brussels Act had also been applied, by virtue of its Article 26, to the territories of the following States before their accession to independence as from the date indicated: May 22, 1952 (Chad, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania); March 6, 1962 (Fiji).
- ⁶ Accession or ratification with the declaration provided for in Article 33(2).
- ⁷ In ratifying (or acceding to) the Stockholm Act, this country made a declaration to the effect that its ratification (or accession) did not apply to Articles 1 to 21 and to the Protocol Regarding Developing Countries (see Article 28(1)(b)(i) of the Stockholm Act). Accordingly, this country is bound by the said Act only as far as the administrative provisions (Articles 22 to 26) and the final clauses (Articles 27 to 38) are concerned.
- ⁸ The Rome Act had also been applied, by virtue of its Article 26, to the territories of the following States before their accession to independence as from the dates indicated: Cyprus (October 1, 1931), Lebanon (December 24, 1933), Malta (October 1, 1931), Pakistan (August 1, 1931) and Sri Lanka (October 1, 1931).
- ⁹ Date on which the accession of the German Empire became effective.
- ¹⁰ This country deposited its instrument of ratification of (or of accession to) the Stockholm Act in its entirety; however, Articles 1 to 21 (substantive clauses) of the said Act have not entered into force.
- ¹¹ Date on which the accession of the German *Reich* became effective. The German Democratic Republic declared, on May 11, 1955, that it considered the Berne Convention as again applicable to the territory of the German Democratic Republic in its version of June 2, 1928 (Rome Act).
- ¹² Accession or ratification subject to the reservation concerning the right of translation (for Japan, until December 31, 1980).
- ¹³ Accession subject to reservations concerning works of applied art, conditions and formalities required for protection, the right of translation, the right of reproduction of articles published in newspapers or periodicals, the right of performance, and the application of the Convention to works not yet in the public domain at the date of its coming into force.
- ¹⁴ In accordance with the provisions of Article 29 of the Stockholm Act applicable to the countries outside the Union which accede to the said Act, this country is bound by Articles 1 to 20 of the Brussels Act.
- ¹⁵ In ratifying (or acceding to) the Paris Act, this country made a declaration to the effect that its ratification (or accession) did not apply to Articles 1 to 21 and to the Appendix (see Article 28(1)(b) of the Paris Act). Accordingly, this country is bound by the said Act only as far as the administrative provisions (Articles 22 to 26) and the final clauses (Articles 27 to 38) are concerned.
- ¹⁶ These are the alternative dates of entry into force which the Director General of WIPO communicated to the States concerned.
- ¹⁷ Upper Volta, which had acceded to the Berne Convention (Brussels Act) as from August 19, 1963, denounced the said Convention as from September 20, 1970. Later on, Upper Volta acceded again to the Berne Convention (Paris Act); this accession takes effect on January 24, 1976.
- ¹⁸ Pursuant to Article I of the Appendix to the Paris Act, this country availed itself of the faculties provided for in Articles II and III of the said Appendix.

Explanation of type:

Italics: States bound by the Rome Act (1928).

Roman type: States bound by the Brussels Act (1948).

Heavy type: States bound by the Paris Act (1971).

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

Membership of the Administrative Bodies of the Berne Union

On January 1, 1976, the membership of the Administrative Bodies of the Berne Union was as follows:

Assembly: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Congo, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece (as from March 8), Holy See, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden,

Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom, Upper Volta (as from January 24), Yugoslavia, Zaire (48).

Conference of Representatives: Argentina, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Iceland, Italy, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, New Zealand, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay (17).

Executive Committee: Argentina, Canada, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Morocco, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia (16).

Conventions Administered by WIPO

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms

(Geneva, October 29, 1971)

State of Ratifications or Accessions as on January 1, 1976

Contracting State	Entry into force	Contracting State	Entry into force
Argentina	June 30, 1973	India	February 12, 1975
Australia	June 22, 1974	Luxembourg	March 8, 1976
Brazil	November 28, 1975	Mexico	December 21, 1973
Ecuador	September 14, 1974	Monaco	December 2, 1974
Fiji	April 18, 1973	Panama	June 29, 1974
Finland *	April 18, 1973	Spain	August 24, 1974
France	April 18, 1973	Sweden *	April 18, 1973
Germany, Federal		United Kingdom	April 18, 1973
Republic of	May 18, 1974	United States of America	March 10, 1974
Hungary	May 28, 1975		

(Total: 18 States)

* This country has declared, in accordance with Article 7(4) of the Convention, that it will apply the criterion according to which it affords protection to producers of phonograms solely on the basis of the place of first fixation instead of the criterion of the nationality of the producer (*Copyright*, 1973, pp. 25 and 35).

LUXEMBOURG

Ratification of the Convention

The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has informed the Governments of the States invited to the Diplomatic Conference on the Protection of Phonograms * that, according to the notification received from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg deposited, on November 25, 1975, its instrument of ratification of the Convention for the Protection of Producers of

Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 11(2), the Convention will enter into force, with respect to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, three months after the date of the notification given by the Director General of WIPO, that is, on March 8, 1976.

* Phonograms Notification No. 22, of December 8, 1975.

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

(Rome, October 26, 1961)

State of Ratifications or Accessions as on January 1, 1976

Contracting State	Entry into force	Contracting State	Entry into force
Austria *	June 9, 1973	Germany, Federal	
Brazil	September 29, 1965	Republic of *	October 21, 1966
Chile	September 5, 1974	Italy *	April 8, 1975
Congo *	May 18, 1964	Luxembourg *	February 25, 1976
Costa Rica	September 9, 1971	Mexico	May 18, 1964
Czechoslovakia *	August 14, 1964	Niger *	May 18, 1964
Denmark *	September 23, 1965	Paraguay	February 26, 1970
Ecuador	May 18, 1964	Sweden *	May 18, 1964
Fiji *	April 11, 1972	United Kingdom *	May 18, 1964

(Total: 17 States)

Note: The secretarial tasks relating to this Convention are performed jointly with the International Labour Office and Unesco.

* The instruments of ratification or accession deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations contain declarations made under the Articles mentioned hereafter: for Austria, Article 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) and (1)(b) [*Copyright*, 1973, p. 67]; for Congo, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)) and 16(1)(a)(i) [*Le Droit d'Auteur (Copyright)*, 1964, p. 127]; for Czechoslovakia, Article 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) [*ibid.*, 1964, p. 110]; for Denmark, Articles 6(2), 16(1)(a)(ii) and (iv) and 17 [*Copyright*, 1965, p. 214]; for Fiji, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)), 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(i) [*ibid.*, 1972, pp. 88 and 178]; for Germany (Federal Republic of), Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)) and 16(1)(a)(iv) [*ibid.*, 1966, p. 237]; for Italy, Articles 6(2), 16(1)(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv), 16(1)(b) and 17 [*ibid.*, 1975, p. 44]; for Luxembourg, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)), 16(1)(a)(i) and 16(1)(b) [*ibid.*, 1976, p. 24]; for Niger, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)) and 16(1)(a)(i) [*Le Droit d'Auteur (Copyright)*, 1963, p. 155]; for Sweden, Articles 6(2), 16(1)(a)(ii) and (iv), 16(1)(b) and 17 [*ibid.*, 1962, p. 138]; for the United Kingdom, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)), 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) [*ibid.*, 1963, p. 244]; the same declarations were made for Gibraltar and Bermuda [*Copyright*, 1967, p. 36, and 1970, p. 108].

LUXEMBOURG

Accession to the Convention

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, in a letter dated December 16, 1975, informed the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization that the Government of Luxembourg deposited, on November 25, 1975, its instrument of accession to the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations, done at Rome on October 26, 1961.

The instrument of accession contains the following reservations authorized in accordance with Article 31:

1. With regard to the protection of producers of phonograms, Luxembourg will not apply the criterion of publica-

tion but only the criteria of nationality and fixation, in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 3, of the Convention.

2. With regard to the protection of phonograms, in accordance with Article 16, paragraph 1(a)(i), of the Convention, Luxembourg will not apply any of the provisions of Article 12.

3. With regard to broadcasting organizations, in accordance with Article 16, paragraph 1(b), of the Convention, Luxembourg will not apply the protection envisaged in Article 13(d) against communication to the public of their television broadcasts. (*Translation*)

Pursuant to Article 25(2), the Convention will enter into force for Luxembourg three months after the date of deposit of the instrument of accession, that is to say, on February 25, 1976.

Latin American and Caribbean Seminar on the Rights of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations

(Oaxtepec, Mexico, October 27 to 31, 1975)

With the kind cooperation of the Government of Mexico, an information meeting took place, entitled "Latin American and Caribbean Seminar on the Rights of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations", at the *Centro Vacacional de Oaxtepec, Municipio de Yautepec, Estado de Morelos*, Mexico, from October 27 to 31, 1975. The participants were nationals of Latin American and Caribbean countries invited in their private capacities by the Directors General of the three Organizations forming the Secretariat following consultation with the Governments of such countries. Invitations to be represented at the Seminar as observers were extended to States party to the Rome Convention, the International Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Convention) or the Universal Copyright Convention and to the international non-governmental organizations admitted as observers to the sessions of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Rome Convention.

An inaugural address to the Seminar was delivered by Mr. Victor Bravo Ahuja, Minister for Public Education, Mexico, after statements made by Mr. Gabriel E. Larrea Richerand, Director General, Copyright Office, Mexico, and Dr. Arpad Bogsch, Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and statements made on behalf of Mr. F. Blanchard, Director-General of the International Labour Office (ILO), by Mr. A. A. Shaheed, Chief, Sectoral Activities Department, ILO, and on behalf of Mr. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), by Ms. Marie-Claude Dock, Director, Copyright Division, Unesco.

Experts nationals of 13 Latin American and Caribbean countries attended the Seminar which was conducted under the chairmanship of Mr. Gabriel E. Larrea Richerand. In addition, 33 observers from 13 States and 18 observers from 9 international non-governmental organizations attended the meeting (see list of participants hereafter).

The subjects discussed at the Seminar were:

(1) The situation in Mexico concerning the Rome Convention. An introductory statement was made by Mr. Gabriel E. Larrea Richerand.

(2) The situation concerning the protection of performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations in the Latin American and Caribbean countries. Introductory statements were made

by participants from the Latin American and Caribbean countries.

(3) The protection of performers. An introductory statement was made by a representative of ILO.

(4) The protection of producers of phonograms under the Rome Convention and the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms. An introductory statement was made by a representative of WIPO.

(5) The protection of broadcasting organizations under the Rome Convention and the Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite. An introductory statement was made by a representative of Unesco.

(6) Conclusions on the discussion of all topics concerning the Rome, Phonograms and Satellites Conventions. Mr. J. F. da Costa (Brazil), Chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Rome Convention, delivered his conclusions concerning the discussion of these topics.

The conclusions drawn from the discussion at the Seminar were set out in a final statement which, after distribution to the participants, was presented to them by the Chairman and received with acclamation. The text of the final statement is reproduced below.

Final Statement

The participants in the Latin American and Caribbean Seminar on the Rights of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations convened by the three Organizations forming the joint Secretariat of the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (Rome Convention) — namely, the International Labour Office (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) — with the generous cooperation of the Government of Mexico, having met in Oaxtepec, Morelos (Mexico), from October 27 to 31, 1975, under the chairmanship of Lic. Gabriel E. Larrea Richerand, Director General of Copyright, Ministry of Education, Mexico:

1. *Express their appreciation* of the initiative taken by ILO, Unesco and WIPO to convene this Seminar which has made possible a fruitful exchange of views by them and by representatives of governments, authors, performers, producers of phonograms, broadcasting organizations and other interested parties on all aspects of the matters covered by the Rome Convention on the basis of introductory statements by the representatives of the three Organizations and the Government of Mexico.

2. *Express their gratitude* to the Government of Mexico for having invited the three Organizations to hold the Seminar in Mexico, for its generous hospitality to the participants and observers and, moreover, for the provision of the excellent facilities that made it possible for the discussions to reach such fruitful conclusions.

3. *Express the wish* that all those Governments in the Latin American and Caribbean region which have not already done so should ratify and apply the Rome Convention as soon as possible, it being understood

- that States wishing to become a party to the Rome Convention must first become a party to either the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works or the Universal Copyright Convention;
- that the Rome Convention in no way affects the protection of copyright in literary and artistic works;
- that the Rome Convention is drafted in such a way as to offer a variety of options to ratifying States which they may adopt, depending on the nature of their national legislation and on the degree of their economic development;
- that the Model Law concerning the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations, prepared jointly by ILO, Unesco and WIPO with the assistance of the interested parties and approved by the Intergovernmental Committee of the Rome Convention, constitutes an appropriate basis for national legislation in this field, and hence for the ratification of the Rome Convention itself.

4. *Express the further wish* that all those Governments in the Latin American and Caribbean region which have not already done so should also join the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms, 1971, and the Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite, 1974.

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United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):

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National Legislation

NETHERLANDS

Decree on the Reproduction of Copyright Works

(of June 20, 1974) *

Article 1. For the purposes of this Decree

- (a) "the Law" means the Copyright Act, 1912¹;
- (b) "the public authorities" means:
 - (i) the organizations and bodies to which a public service activity has been entrusted by, or pursuant to, the Law;
 - (ii) such organizations or bodies as are created by the organizations and bodies referred to in (i) above to which a public service activity has been entrusted;
- (c) "libraries" means:
 - (i) non-profit-making libraries that are concerned to a large extent with providing a public service;
 - (ii) other libraries, but only in so far as they are engaged in a lending activity with the libraries referred to in (i) above;
- (d) "educational establishments" means establishments in which education is dispensed on behalf of the public authorities or a non-profit-making legal entity;
- (e) "other institutions serving the public interest" means institutions the expenses of which are wholly or principally covered by funds made available to them by the public authorities;
- (f) "writings" means:
 - (i) small parts of works as referred to in (i) of the first paragraph of Article 10 of the Law, including the score or parts of a musical work;
 - (ii) complete works as referred to in (i) of the first paragraph of Article 10 of the Law, including the score or parts of a musical work, where it may reasonably be expected that no new copies thereof

will be made available to third parties against payment in any form;

- (iii) articles, news or other texts having appeared in a daily newspaper, journal, weekly magazine or other periodical.

Article 2. Without prejudice to acts already authorized under Article 16*b* of the Law, the manufacture, by or on behalf of the public authorities, of reproductions of writings intended for members of their staff, or for third parties contributing to the performance of their tasks, shall not be considered an infringement of copyright in so far as the number of reproductions does not exceed the number required for the proper performance of the public service activities of the said authorities.

Article 3. Without prejudice to acts already authorized under Article 16*b* of the Law, the manufacture by libraries or on their behalf of reproductions of writings as referred to in (ii) and (iii) of Article 1(*f*) of this Decree shall not be considered an infringement of copyright if the purpose of such manufacture is

- (a) to replace writings that certain third parties have sought to borrow by applying to the respective library or another library, or
- (b) to lend reproductions in good time, or
- (c) to make additional reproductions using the said reproductions in so far as such additional reproductions are intended for use as mentioned in (a) above.

Article 4. Without prejudice to acts already authorized under Article 16*b* of the Law, the manufacture, by or on behalf of educational establishments, of reproductions of writings, where such reproductions are made for those receiving instruction or intending to undergo an examination, shall not be considered an infringement of copyright in so far as the reproduction is an essential complement to

* This Decree was published in the *Staatsblad* of June 25, 1974. — WIPO translation based on the official French version communicated to WIPO by courtesy of the Ministry of Justice of the Netherlands.

¹ See *Copyright*, 1973, pp. 181 *et seq.*

the textbooks required or recommended in the syllabuses or lecture programs. The number of reproductions must not be greater than the number of pupils or students requiring them for the purpose either of receiving the instruction or of preparing for an examination.

Article 5. (1) Where more specific rules are not provided in Articles 3 and 4, Article 2 shall apply by analogy to libraries and educational establishments.

(2) Article 2 shall apply by analogy to other institutions serving the public interest.

Article 6. The distribution of reproductions made under Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5 to those for whom they have been made shall not be considered an infringement of copyright.

Article 7. (1) As from January 1, 1975, the owner of copyright shall receive remuneration of 0.10 florins per page copied for reproductions made under Articles 2 and 3, under Article 4 in the case of higher education establishments and Article 5.

(2) As from January 1, 1975, the owner of copyright shall receive remuneration of 0.25 florins per page copied for reproductions made under Article 4 in the case of educational establishments other than higher education establishments.

(3) The obligation to pay this remuneration shall be on the person who makes the reproductions or causes them to be made under Articles 2, 3, 4 or 5; the obligation shall lapse on the expiration of a period of three years after the date on which the reproduction was made.

Article 8. Articles 1 to 7 of this Decree shall enter into force two months after the date of their publication in the *Staatsblad*.

Article 9. (1) Articles 16*b* and 17 of the Copyright Act, 1912, as established by the Law of October 27, 1972 (*Staatsblad* No. 579), amending the Copyright Act, 1912, shall enter into force on July 1, 1974.

(2) This Article shall enter into force on the second day following the issue date of the *Staatsblad* in which this Decree is published.

Conventions Not Administered by WIPO

Universal Copyright Convention

MOROCCO

Accession to the Convention as revised at Paris in 1971

The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has informed the International Bureau of WIPO that the instrument of accession of Morocco to the Convention as revised

at Paris on July 24, 1971, and Protocols 1 and 2 annexed thereto was deposited with that Organization on October 28, 1975.

In accordance with the provisions of its Article IX(2), the Convention comes into force in respect of Morocco three months after the deposit of its instrument of accession.

With regard to the Protocols, in conformity with their respective paragraphs 2(*b*), they enter into force in respect of Morocco on the same day as the Convention.

Universal Copyright Convention

State of Ratifications or Accessions as on January 1, 1976 *

Contracting State	Entry into force		Contracting State	Entry into force	
	Text of 1952	Text of 1971		Text of 1952	Text of 1971
Algeria	August 28, 1973	July 10, 1974	Liberia	July 27, 1956	
Andorra	September 16, 1955		Liechtenstein	January 22, 1959	
Argentina	February 13, 1958		Luxembourg	October 15, 1955	
Australia	May 1, 1969		Malawi	October 26, 1965	
Austria	July 2, 1957		Malta	November 19, 1968	
Bangladesh	August 5, 1975	August 5, 1975	Mauritius ²	March 12, 1968	
Belgium	August 31, 1960		Mexico	May 12, 1957	October 31, 1975
Brazil	January 13, 1960	December 11, 1975	Monaco	September 16, 1955	December 13, 1974
Bulgaria	June 7, 1975	June 7, 1975	Morocco	May 8, 1972	January 28, 1976
Cameroon	May 1, 1973	July 10, 1974	Netherlands	June 22, 1967	
Canada	August 10, 1962		New Zealand	September 11, 1964	
Chile	September 16, 1955		Nicaragua	August 16, 1961	
Costa Rica	September 16, 1955		Nigeria	February 14, 1962	
Cuba	June 18, 1957		Norway	January 23, 1963	August 7, 1974
Czechoslovakia	January 6, 1960		Pakistan	September 16, 1955	
Denmark	February 9, 1962		Panama	October 17, 1962	
Ecuador	June 5, 1957		Paraguay	March 11, 1962	
Fiji ¹	October 10, 1970		Peru	October 16, 1963	
Finland	April 16, 1963		Philippines	November 19, 1955	
France	January 14, 1956	July 10, 1974	Portugal	December 25, 1956	
German Democratic Republic	October 5, 1973		Senegal	July 9, 1974	July 10, 1974
Germany, Federal Republic of	September 16, 1955	July 10, 1974	Soviet Union	May 27, 1973	
Ghana	August 22, 1962		Spain	September 16, 1955	July 10, 1974
Greece	August 24, 1963		Sweden	July 1, 1961	July 10, 1974
Guatemala	October 28, 1964		Switzerland	March 30, 1956	
Haiti	September 16, 1955		Tunisia	June 19, 1969	June 10, 1975
Holy See	October 5, 1955		United Kingdom	September 27, 1957	July 10, 1974
Hungary	January 23, 1971	July 10, 1974	United States of America	September 16, 1955	July 10, 1974
Iceland	December 18, 1956		Venezuela	September 30, 1966	
India	January 21, 1958		Yugoslavia	May 11, 1966	July 10, 1974
Ireland	January 20, 1959		Zambia	June 1, 1965	
Israel	September 16, 1955				
Italy	January 24, 1957				
Japan	April 28, 1956				
Kenya	September 7, 1966	July 10, 1974			
Khmer Republic	September 16, 1955				
Laos	September 16, 1955				
Lebanon	October 17, 1959				

* According to the information received by the International Bureau.

¹ In accordance with the provisions of Article XIII, the Universal Convention was already applicable, as from March 1, 1962, to the territory of this State before its independence.

² In accordance with the provisions of Article XIII, the Universal Convention was already applicable, as from January 6, 1965, to the territory of this State before its independence.

Editor's Note: The three Protocols annexed to the Convention were ratified, accepted or acceded to separately; they concern: (1) the application of the Convention to the works of stateless persons and refugees, (2) the application of the Convention to the works of certain international organizations, and (3) the effective date of instruments of ratification or acceptance of or accession to the Convention. For detailed information in this respect, and as to notifications made by governments of certain Contracting States concerning the territorial application of the Convention and the Protocols, see the *Copyright Bulletin*, quarterly review published by Unesco.

European Agreements

State of Ratifications or Accessions as on January 1, 1976¹

European Agreement concerning Programme Exchanges by means of Television Films

(Paris, December 15, 1958)

Contracting State	Entry into force
Belgium	April 8, 1962
Cyprus	February 20, 1970
Denmark	November 25, 1961
France	July 1, 1961
Greece	February 9, 1962
Ireland	April 4, 1965
Luxembourg	October 31, 1963
Netherlands	March 5, 1967
Norway	March 15, 1963
Spain	January 4, 1974
Sweden	July 1, 1961
Tunisia	February 22, 1969
Turkey	March 28, 1964
United Kingdom	July 1, 1961

European Agreement for the Prevention of Broadcasts transmitted from Stations outside National Territories

(Strasbourg, January 22, 1965)

Contracting State	Entry into force
Belgium	October 19, 1967
Cyprus	October 1, 1971
Denmark	October 19, 1967
France	April 6, 1968
Germany, Federal Republic of	March 1, 1970
Ireland	February 23, 1969
Netherlands	September 27, 1974
Norway	October 16, 1971
Portugal	September 6, 1969
Sweden	October 19, 1967
United Kingdom	December 2, 1967

European Agreement on the Protection of Television Broadcasts

Agreement

(Strasbourg, June 22, 1960)

Contracting State	Entry into force
Belgium *	March 8, 1968
Cyprus	February 22, 1970
Denmark *	November 27, 1961
France	July 1, 1961
Germany, Federal Republic of *	October 9, 1967
Norway *	August 10, 1968
Spain	October 23, 1971
Sweden **	July 1, 1961
United Kingdom *	July 1, 1961

Protocol

(Strasbourg, January 22, 1965)

Contracting State	Entry into force
Belgium	March 8, 1968
Cyprus	February 22, 1970
Denmark	March 24, 1965
France	March 24, 1965
Germany, Federal Republic of	October 9, 1967
Norway	August 10, 1968
Spain	October 23, 1971
Sweden	March 24, 1965
United Kingdom	March 24, 1965

* The instruments of ratification were accompanied by reservations in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Agreement. As to Belgium, see *Copyright*, 1968, p. 147; as to Denmark, see *Le Droit d'Auteur*, 1961, p. 360; as to Germany (Federal Republic of), see *Copyright*, 1967, p. 217; as to Norway, see *ibid.*, 1968, p. 191; as to the United Kingdom, see *ibid.*, 1961, p. 152.

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

Additional Protocol

(Strasbourg, January 14, 1974)

The Additional Protocol entered into force on December 31, 1974, with respect to all States party to the European Agreement on the Protection of Television Broadcasts and the Protocol to the said Agreement.

¹ According to the information received by the International Bureau.

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Calendar

WIPO Meetings

1976

- February 2 to 4 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Plenary Committee (PLC)
- February 2 to 10 (Geneva) — Nice Union — Temporary Working Group
- February 16 to 20 (Geneva) — Hague Union — Regulations — Working Group
- February 16 to 27 (London) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group IV
- February 23 to March 2 (Tunis) — Permanent Legal-Technical Program — Committee of Governmental Experts for the Preparation of a Model Law on Copyright for Developing Countries
(Meeting convened by the Government of Tunisia in cooperation with WIPO and Unesco)
- March 1 to 5 (Geneva) — Nice Union — Committee of Experts for the Revision of the Nice Agreement
- March 9 to 12 (Geneva) — Permanent Legal-Technical Program — Working Group on the Use of the International Patent Classification
- March 15 to 19 (Geneva) — Permanent Legal-Technical Program — Permanent Committee (3rd session)
- March 22 to April 2 (Munich) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group I
- March 29 to 31 (Geneva) — Paris Union — Ad hoc Coordinating Committee for Technical Activities
- April 26 to 30 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Search Systems (TCSS)
- April 26 to 30 (Geneva) — Paris Union — Committee of Experts on the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure
- May 3 to 7 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Standardization (TCST)
- May 3 to 7 (Geneva) — Paris and Madrid Unions — Working Group on the Use of Computers in Trademarks Operations
- May 10 to 15 (Geneva) — Paris and Berne Unions — Committee of Experts on Scientific Discoveries
- May 17 to 21 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group V

- May 17 to 21 (Geneva) — Paris Union — Computer Programs — Committee of Experts
- May 24 to 31 (Geneva) — Nice Union — Temporary Working Group
- June 8 to 15 (Geneva) — Paris Union — Group of Governmental Experts for the Revision of the Paris Convention
- June 14 to 18 (Geneva) — Permanent Legal-Technical Program — Working Group on the Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions and Know-How
- June 21 to 25 (Geneva) — Permanent Legal-Technical Program — Working Group on Licensing Guidelines
- July 5 to 9 (Geneva) — International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks — Committee of Experts
- September 6 to 17 (Washington) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group III
- September 21 to 24 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Plenary Committee (PLC)
- September 27 to October 5 (Geneva) — WIPO General Assembly, Conference and Coordination Committee; Assemblies of the Paris, Madrid, Hague, Nice, Lishon, Locarno, IPC and Berne Unions; Conferences of Representatives of the Paris, Hague, Nice and Berne Unions; Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions; Committee of Directors of the Madrid Union; Council of the Lishon Union — Ordinary Sessions
- September 27 to October 8 (Rijswijk) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group II
- October 6 to 8 (Geneva) — Trademark Registration Treaty (TRT) — Interim Advisory Committee
- October 11 to 15 (Geneva) — Paris and Madrid Unions — Working Group on the Use of Computers in Trademarks Operations
- October 11 to 15 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Steering Committee
- October 13 to 21 (Geneva) — Nice Union — Temporary Working Group
- October 18 to 22 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Standardization (TCST)
- October 18 to 22 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Committee of Experts
- October 25 to 29 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Search Systems (TCSS)
- November 1 to 6 (Geneva) — Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) — Interim Committees
- November 8 to 19 (Stockholm) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group IV
- November 22 to 26 [or 30] (Geneva) — Paris Union — Group of Governmental Experts for the Revision of the Paris Convention
- November 29 to December 3 (Geneva) — Permanent Legal-Technical Program — Working Group on the Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions and Know-How
- November 29 to December 10 (Rijswijk) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group I
- December 13 to 17 (Geneva) — Nice Union — Committee of Experts

1977

- March 14 to 18 (Geneva) — Permanent Legal-Technical Program — Permanent Committee (4th session)
- September 26 to October 4 (Geneva) — WIPO Coordination Committee and Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions

UPOV Meetings in 1976

Council: October 13 to 15

Consultative Committee: March 10 and 11; October 12 and 15

Technical Steering Committee: May 6 and 7; November 18 and 19

Working Group on Variety Denominations: in the course of the week from September 14 to 17

Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Examination: May 5; November 15 to 17

Committee of Experts on the Interpretation and Revision of the Convention: February 17 to 20; September 14 to 17

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

Technical Working Party for Vegetables: March 23 to 25 (Wageningen - Netherlands)

Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants: May 12 to 14 (Melle - Belgium)

Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops: May 24 to 26 (Tystofte - Denmark)

Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops: June 16 to 18 (Hanover - Federal Republic of Germany)

Technical Working Party for Forest Trees: August 17 to 19 (Humblebak - Denmark)

Meetings of Other International Organizations concerned with Intellectual Property**1976****February 2 to 6 (Strasbourg) — Council of Europe — Legal Committee on Broadcasting and Television****April 6 to 8 (Rijswijk) — International Patent Institute — Administrative Board****May 9 to 13 (Munich) — International League Against Unfair Competition — Congress****May 11 and 12 (Jerusalem) — International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers — Legal and Legislative Commission****May 24 to 29 (Athens) — International Literary and Artistic Association — Congress****May 25 to June 1 (Tokyo) — International Publishers Association — Congress****June 22 to 24 (Rijswijk) — International Patent Institute — Administrative Board****August 30 to September 3 (Stockholm) — International Federation of Musicians — Congress****September 6 to 10 (Budapest) — Hungarian Group of AIPPI and Hungarian Association for the Protection of Industrial Property — Conference on the Significance of Protection of Industrial Property in International Industrial Cooperation****September 26 to October 2 (Montreux) — International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property — Executive Committee****September 27 to October 1 (Paris) — International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers — Congress****October 11 to 16 (Varna) — International Writers Guild — Congress**