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World Intellectual Property Organization

BARBADOS

Accession to the WIPO Convention

The Government of Barbados deposited, on July 5, 1979, its instrument of accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

The Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization will enter into force, with

respect to Barbados, three months after the date of deposit of its instrument of accession, that is, on October 5, 1979.

WIPO Notification No. 106, of July 10, 1979.

Conventions Administered by WIPO

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

IRELAND

Ratification of the Convention

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, in a letter dated July 10, 1979, informed the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization that the Government of Ireland deposited, on June 19, 1979, its instrument of ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations, done at Rome on October 26, 1961.

The instrument of ratification contains the following declarations:

(1) With regard to Article 5, paragraph 1, and in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 3, of the Convention: Ireland will not apply the criterion of fixation;

(2) With regard to Article 6, paragraph 1, and in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Convention: Ireland will protect broadcasts only if the headquarters of the broadcasting organization is situated in another Contracting State and the broadcast was transmitted from a transmitter situated in the same Contracting State;

(3) With regard to Article 12, and in accordance with Article 16, paragraph 1(a)(ii): Ireland will not protect broadcasts heard in public (a) at any premises where persons reside or sleep, as part of the amenities provided exclusively or mainly for residents or inmates therein unless a special charge is made for admission to the part of the premises where the recording is to be heard or (b) as part of the activities of, or for the benefit of a club, society or other organisation which is not established or conducted for profit and whose main objects are charitable or are otherwise concerned with the advancement of religion, education or social welfare, unless a charge is made for admission to the part of the premises where the recording is to be heard and any of the proceeds of the charge are applied otherwise than for the purposes of the organisation.

The Convention will enter into force for Ireland three months after the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification, that is to say, on September 19, 1979.

Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite

Committee of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the Satellites Convention

(Paris, June 11 to 14, 1979)

Report

I. Introduction

A. Participation

1. The Committee of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite done at Brussels in 1974 (hereinafter referred to as the "Satellites Convention") met at Unesco House, Paris, from June 11 to 14, 1979.

2. The said Committee (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee of Governmental Experts") was convened by the Directors General of Unesco and WIPO in pursuance of resolution 5/9.2/1 adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its twentieth session and the decision taken by the Governing Bodies of WIPO at their September 1978 sessions, respectively.

3. The purpose of the meeting was to undertake by the Committee the definitive formulation of the guiding principles drawn up at Geneva in 1978 by a Working Group on the ways in which States can fulfill the obligation imposed on them by the Satellites Convention, with a view to facilitating the application of that instrument, Article 2 of which requires each Contracting State "to take adequate measures to prevent the distribution on or from its territory of any programme-carrying signal by any distributor for whom the signal emitted to or passing through the satellite is not intended."

4. Nineteen States (Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, France, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia) participated in the meeting, and one State (Holy See) attended as observer.

5. Two intergovernmental organizations (Council of Europe (CE), European Space Agency (ESA)) and six international non-governmental organizations attended the meeting as observers: European Broadcasting Union (EBU), International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC), International Copyright Society (INTERGU), International Film and Television Council (IFTC), Inter-

national Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI), International Writers Guild (IWG).

6. The list of participants appears at the end of this report as Annex II.

B. Opening of the Meeting

7. On behalf of the joint Secretariat, Ms. M.-C. Dock, Director, Copyright Division, Unesco, welcomed the delegates and observers to the Committee. She traced in brief the development of the Satellites Convention and informed the Committee that the Convention will enter into force effective August 25, 1979, since the number of five instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession, required by Article 10, has now been reached by the deposit of the instrument of ratification by the Federal Republic of Germany. Therefore the Convention will apply as of that date in the relations between the following five States: Germany (Federal Republic of), Kenya, Mexico, Nicaragua, Yugoslavia.

C. Election of the Chairman

8. On the proposal of the Delegation of France, seconded by the Delegation of the United States of America, Mr. Gérard L. de San, head of the Delegation of Belgium, was unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee.

D. Adoption of the Rules of Procedure and Election of other Officers

9. The Committee of Governmental Experts adopted its Rules of Procedure contained in document UNESCO/WIPO/SAT/CEG/I/2 and decided to have three Vice-Chairmen. Accordingly, on the proposal of the Delegation of Switzerland, Mr. Juan Manuel Terán-Contreras (Mexico), Mr. Lewis Flacks (USA) and Mrs. R. Gorelik (Soviet Union) were elected Vice-Chairmen. Mr. Rabia Hamimi (Algeria) was elected as Rapporteur.

II. General Debate

10. Before proceeding with an article by article analysis of the model provisions prepared by the Working Group of 1978 (document UNESCO/WIPO/SAT/CEG/I/3), the Chairman invited the participants to

make general comments relating thereto. As no immediate request for the floor was forthcoming from any of the governmental delegations, and as some of the observers from interested organizations wished to make preliminary statements, the Chairman noted that the Committee of Governmental Experts was willing to hear the latter first.

11. The observer from the International Writers Guild (IWG), referring to the historical background of the Satellites Convention, expressed his concern about the subtle and, in his view, arbitrary distinction made, from the point of view of copyright law in the field of broadcasting, between "distribution" and "emitting of signals." The broadcasters would thus be given exclusive right which they could exercise before copyright. In this connection he made a reference to the concept of broadcasting as reflected in the Records of the Brussels (1948) Conference for the revision of the Berne Convention and pointed out the danger which such a distinction would imply for authors. This is why the authors were opposed to the approach of the first drafts of a multilateral convention on the subject but finally went along with the draft elaborated at Nairobi in 1973 which was the basis of the deliberations of the Brussels Conference in 1974 and which, as they felt, did not affect their rights. He concluded by stating that IWG was opposed to the first draft of the model provisions and in its opinion the second draft alone would be in conformity with the letter and spirit of the Satellites Convention.

12. The observer from the European Broadcasting Union (EBU), referring to paragraph 79 of the Report of the Brussels Conference (1974), pointed out that the obligation of the Satellites Convention might well be undertaken within the legal framework of intellectual property laws granting protection to signals under the concept of copyright or of neighboring rights as well as by adoption of administrative measures, penal sanctions, etc. In fact, some States which have ratified the Convention have already adopted provisions similar to those contained in the first draft of model provisions. He also drew the Committee's attention to the technical progress made since the adoption of the Convention. In this connection, he mentioned various systems of transmission by satellites already operating or planned for the near future at the international or national level and emphasized that confusion is no longer possible between distribution satellites and direct broadcast satellites. He also mentioned the agreement concluded by EBU with CISAC concerning the above use of signals transmitted by satellite. He concluded by insisting that both drafts should be discussed by the Committee of Governmental Experts and that the terminology of the Convention should be followed as closely as possible.

13. The Delegation of the United States of America stated that the US Government intends to initiate procedures for the ratification of the Satellites Convention before the end of the current year. In this connection, it added that, while not precluding a copyright solution on the legislation to be adopted for that purpose, priority was given to provisions of an administrative or penal nature. It also emphasized the need to follow closely the wording of the Convention when elaborating model provisions for its implementation.

14. The Delegation of Mexico expressed the opinion that the first of the two drafts (if adopted), as far as the countries party to the Rome Convention are concerned, would achieve the purpose complementary to that of the provisions of the Model Law concerning the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations. It also supported the opinion that the terminology of the Satellites Convention should be strictly observed and thus some provisions of the two drafts should be modified. In any case, the model provisions, when adopted, are to be regarded only as guidelines for national legislators.

15. The Committee of Governmental Experts unanimously agreed that the model provisions, when adopted, would serve only as guidelines for national legislators and that the latter would be free to adopt any other approach.

16. The Delegation of Australia, in that connection, informed the Committee of Governmental Experts that in its country there would be no serious obstacles to the implementation of the Satellites Convention and that, in order to meet the obligation under Article 2 of the said Convention, the existing national legislation can be suitably modified.

III. Observations concerning the Draft Model Provisions

1. Model Provisions Granting Specific Protection to Broadcasting Organizations with a view to the Implementation of the Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (Brussels 1974)

Article 1

17. The Committee of Governmental Experts as a whole considered that the definitions contained in this Article should not be at variance with those appearing in the Satellites Convention.

18. For this reason the proposals made by the Delegation of Indonesia that, on the one hand, the word "body" be replaced by "creative product" in the definition of "programme" and, on the other, in the definition of "emitted signal," the words "or by

recordings via film, disc or magnetic tapes with the intention to be shown to the public” be added, were not adopted.

19. As regards the definition of “satellite,” the Committee of Governmental Experts referred to the General Report of the International Conference of States that adopted the Satellites Convention, and considered it necessary to make it clear that the definition did not rule out the case of certain satellites with a highly elliptical orbit that passed through the earth’s atmosphere during part of their orbital path.

20. The Delegation of Colombia, for its part, expressed strong reservations concerning the definition of “satellite,” which includes the words “extra-terrestrial space,” not defined in any treaty or international convention and requiring clarification as to its scope, in order that it could not lead to any ambiguity or different interpretations in legal provisions or international conventions.

21. On the definition of the “originating organization,” the Committee of Governmental Experts noted that in many cases such an organization was a broadcasting organization. It did not consider it necessary, however, to depart from the definition contained in the Satellites Convention. Furthermore, it was recalled that, in the United Kingdom and in some other countries with a broadcasting structure similar to that in the United Kingdom, the definition of “originating organization” would need amplification so as to make it clear whether the authorization required under Article 2 should be given by a statutory authority (such as the Independent Broadcasting Authority in the United Kingdom) with supervisory and regulatory powers over the programme content of broadcasts or by the organization which decides in the first instance.

22. As for the definition of “distribution,” the Committee of Governmental Experts recalled that, according to the Report of the International Conference of States mentioned above, this concept covered any present or future telecommunication methods for transmitting signals, including not only traditional forms of broadcasting, but also transmission by cable or other fixed communication channels, laser transmission, and transmission by direct broadcasting satellites.

23. Generally speaking, in connection with this Article, the Delegation of France pointed out that any definition contained in an international convention had to be incorporated into domestic law and hence could not always be transposed as it stood.

24. Referring to the definitions appearing in the model provisions for the concepts of “originating organization” and “distribution,” that delegation stated that it could not endorse the method adopted,

which consisted in reproducing word for word the definitions appearing in the Satellites Convention. So far as the originating organization was concerned, the effective holder of the rights should be defined and, in the French national context, this was the broadcasting organization. As for the notion of distribution, if it is to be transposed to French domestic law, it was important for the operations covered to be designated, i. e., those involving transmission to the public, either by means of hertzian waves or by cable.

Article 2

25. On the subject of this Article, which confers a right of authorization on originating organizations, the Committee of Governmental Experts observed that Article 2 of the Satellites Convention specified that the undertaking on the part of Contracting States related to the distribution of signals not only on, but also from, their territories. With reference to the General Report on the Convention, mentioned earlier, it has also recalled that, according to its paragraph 82, the obligation to prevent unauthorized transmissions imposed “an obligation upon a Contracting State to prevent piratical transmission from a sending station located on its territory, even where the members of the public for whom the transmission is intended are entirely outside its territory.” This case was covered by the last words of that Article.

Article 3

26. This Article sets out the various means of distribution against which the right of authorization introduced by Article 2 may be invoked.

27. When considering this Article, the Delegation of France raised the question of the scope of the term “intended for” used in the Satellites Convention and asked, in particular, whether this applied to signals as such or only in so far as they were programme-carrying signals. In the second case, it would be appropriate to make sure that the use of programmes transmitted by satellite was lawful in respect of copyright and neighboring rights.

28. The observer from the International Writers Guild (IWG) considered that, in so far as a link could be established between the signal and the programme carried by it, control by the holders of copyright and neighboring rights, as regards those for whom the programmes might be intended, could effectively result therefrom, which would be eminently desirable.

29. The observer from the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) recalled that the rights of authors and those of the holders of neighboring rights in the countries of distribution were safeguarded by Article 8 of the model provisions. He also referred in this

connection to the Declaration of principles of CISAC and EBU regarding the distribution of copyright works transmitted by communication satellites.

Article 4

30. The term of twenty years was written into this Article by the Committee of Governmental Experts for purely indicative reasons, as the International Conference of States that adopted the Satellites Convention had considered that such a term might be reasonable.

Article 5

31. Concerning this Article, which reproduces the provisions of Article 4 of the Satellites Convention, the Delegation of Indonesia proposed that a new subparagraph be added to appreciate the creative work of the originating organization and to promote communication between the organizations concerned. This subparagraph would be worded as follows:

“(d) the distributor who has actuated distribution of excerpts of programmes as mentioned in (a), (b) and (c) is obliged to notify the originating organization of the said distribution as soon as possible.”

32. The Delegation of the United States of America expressed reservations regarding an addition of that kind, which went further than the text of the Convention adopted in Brussels.

33. Endorsing these reservations, the Delegation of France observed that, if it were merely a question of courtesy towards the originating body, it had no place in a standard-setting instrument. On the other hand, if failure to notify were to have the effect of rendering distribution illegal, a sanction of that kind would need to be explicit.

34. The observer from the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) suggested that the distributing body be obliged to indicate the source of the extracts used.

35. The Committee of Governmental Experts considered that the attention of national legislators could be drawn to that suggestion.

Article 6

36. This Article deals with the matter of the country to which the broadcasting organization belongs. Here the Committee of Governmental Experts used the terminology and criteria appearing in Articles 2(1) and 8(2) of the Satellites Convention. As for the other provisions of Article 6, they take into account the possibility available under the Satellites Convention of substituting the criterion of the territoriality of the place of emission of the signals for that of the nationality of the originating organization.

Article 7

37. In view of the differences existing in national laws on civil remedies and criminal sanctions, the Committee of Governmental Experts preferred to confine itself to a provision of general character inviting legislators to refer, *mutatis mutandis*, to the measures provided for infringement of intellectual property rights.

Article 8

38. This Article corresponds to Article 6 of the Satellites Convention. It was recognized here that the reference to authors should be understood in the broad sense, in other words, that it covered all owners of copyright, whether owners of original copyright or assignees.

Article 9

39. This Article corresponds to Article 5 of the Satellites Convention.

Article 10

40. This Article is self-explanatory.

2. Model Provisions Prohibiting Operations Governed by the Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (Brussels 1974)

Article 1

41. As this Article is identical with the one contained in the draft aimed at granting broadcasting organizations a specific right, the observations made in respect of it when that draft was examined are applicable.

Article 2

42. This Article, which deals with the attachment link of the originating organization, calls for the same comments with regard to subparagraphs (a) and (b) as those made in respect of Article 6 of the preceding draft, and the same comments with regard to subparagraph (c) as those made in respect of the last words of Article 2 of that draft.

Article 3

43. The object of this Article is to specify the “destination” concept as derived from Article 2 of the Satellites Convention. In this regard the Delegation of France drew attention to the comments which it had submitted concerning the import of that concept when Article 3 of the preceding draft was being examined.

44. On another subject, following an observation made by the same delegation, the word “contract” was preferred to the word “authorization” to

characterize the nature of the relations between the distributor and the originating body, which would not involve any exclusive right.

45. Moreover, the Committee of Governmental Experts recognized that, once distribution had been established as being lawful, any use of the signals made after such distribution would not be liable to prohibition, in conformity with Article 2(3) of the Satellites Convention.

46. Finally, it was understood that the concept of free distribution of programmes should not be interpreted as meaning that such distribution was automatically free of charge but that such distribution was allowed.

Article 4

47. In this Article the various means of distribution which might be prohibited are enumerated.

Articles 5 and 6

48. The comments made concerning Articles 4 and 5, respectively, of the preceding draft are applicable.

Article 7

49. The Committee of Governmental Experts considered it sufficient to confine itself to introducing a

provision of general character specifying that any unauthorized distribution is an offense. It would be for the national legislator to decide whether the offense was a criminal or administrative one, or both, and to adopt suitable measures under national law to punish it and to provide for administrative sanctions such as the withdrawal of the concession issued to the distributor for a specified period or, in the event of the offense being repeated, for an unlimited period.

Articles 8, 9 and 10

50. These Articles call for the same comments as those made in regard to Articles 8, 9 and 10, respectively, of the preceding draft.

IV. Adoption of the Report and Closing of the Meeting

51. In the absence of Mr. Rabia Hamimi, Rapporteur, prevented by unexpected obligations from taking part in the proceedings, this report was prepared and submitted to the Committee of Governmental Experts by the joint Secretariat.

52. This report was adopted unanimously.

53. After the usual thanks, the Chairman declared the meeting closed.

ANNEX I

Model Provisions

I

Model Provisions Granting Specific Protection to Broadcasting Organizations with a view to the Implementation of the Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (Brussels 1974)

Article 1

For the purposes of the application of this Law:

- (i) "signal" is an electronically generated carrier capable of transmitting programmes;
- (ii) "programme" is a body of live or recorded material consisting of images, sounds or both, embodied in signals emitted for the purpose of ultimate distribution;
- (iii) "satellite" is any device capable of transmitting signals that is situated, or whose orbit is at least partially described, in extra-terrestrial space;
- (iv) "emitted signal" or "signal emitted" is any programme-carrying signal that goes to or passes through a satellite;
- (v) "derived signal" is a signal obtained by modifying the technical characteristics of the emitted signal, whether or not there have been one or more intervening fixations;

- (vi) "originating organization" is the person or legal entity that decides what programme the emitted signals will carry;
- (vii) "distributor" is the person or legal entity that decides that the transmission of the derived signals to the general public or any section thereof should take place;
- (viii) "distribution" is the operation by which a distributor transmits derived signals to the general public or any section thereof.

Article 2

The originating organizations specified in Article 6 below shall enjoy the right to authorize the distribution, effected on the national territory, of programme-carrying signals emitted towards or passing through a satellite that does not permit of direct reception by the public, even where the said distribution is intended for a public situated outside that territory.

Article 3

The right established by Article 2 shall be applicable, whether transmission to the public is made simultaneously with or subsequently to the emission of signals towards the satellite, whether or not involving a fixation of the said signals or any reproduction of the said fixations.

Article 4

The duration of the right established by Article 2 shall be twenty years as from January 1 of the year following the year in which the signals have been emitted towards a satellite that does not permit of direct reception by the public.

Article 5

By derogation from the provisions of Article 2, the originating organizations referred to in that Article may not prohibit:

- (a) the distribution of short excerpts of the programme carried by the emitted signals, consisting of reports of current events, but only to the extent justified by the informatory purpose of such excerpts;
- (b) the distribution of short excerpts of the programme carried by the emitted signals, in the form of quotations, on condition that such quotations are compatible with fair practice and are justified by their informatory purpose;
- [(c) the distribution of programmes carried by the emitted signals, provided that such distribution is solely for the purpose of teaching, including teaching in the framework of adult education, or scientific research.¹]

Article 6

The originating organizations entitled to the benefit of the rights introduced by this Law shall be

¹ Exception (c) may not be included unless the legislating State is a developing country in conformity with the established practice of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

the persons or legal entities that decide what programmes the emitted signals will carry and that

- (a) are nationals of . . . [that effect the emission of signals from the territory of . . .],² or
- (b) are nationals of a State party to the Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite, signed at Brussels on May 21, 1974, or
- (c) effect the emission of signals from the territory of a State party to the said Convention that has deposited the notification provided for in Article 8(2) thereof.

Article 7

Any infringement of the rights established by this Law shall give rise to the same remedies and to the same sanctions as those provided for in the case of infringement of intellectual property rights.

Article 8

The authorization provided for in Article 2 shall be binding only on the originating organization that gives it. It shall have no effect on any rights that may be claimed by authors, performers, producers of phonograms or broadcasting organizations other than the originating organization that has given the authorization provided for in Article 2, in works, performances, fixations or broadcasts incorporated in programmes carried by signals.

Article 9

This Law shall not apply to signals emitted towards a satellite prior to the date of its entry into force.

Article 10

This Law shall enter into force on . . . (date).

² This provision applies where the legislating State chooses as point of attachment the place of emission and deposits for that purpose the notification provided for in Article 8(2) of the Convention.

II

Model Provisions Prohibiting Operations Governed by the Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (Brussels 1974)

Article 1

For the purposes of the application of this Law:

- (i) "signal" is an electronically generated carrier capable of transmitting programmes;
- (ii) "programme" is a body of live or recorded material consisting of images, sounds or both, embodied in signals emitted for the purpose of ultimate distribution;
- (iii) "satellite" is any device capable of transmitting signals that is situated, or whose orbit is at least partially described, in extra-terrestrial space;
- (iv) "emitted signal" or "signal emitted" is any programme-carrying signal that goes to or passes through a satellite;
- (v) "derived signal" is a signal obtained by modifying the technical characteristics of the emit-

ted signal, whether or not there have been one or more intervening fixations;

- (vi) "originating organization" is the person or legal entity that decides what programme the emitted signals will carry;
- (vii) "distributor" is the person or legal entity that decides that the transmission of the derived signals to the general public or any section thereof should take place;
- (viii) "distribution" is the operation by which a distributor transmits derived signals to the general public or any section thereof.

Article 2

This Law shall apply to distributions in terms of Article 1 that meet all the following conditions:

- (a) the distribution concerns a programme emitted by an originating organization
 - (i) that is a national of . . . [that effects the emission of programme-carrying signals from the national territory],¹ or
 - (ii) that is a national of a State party to the Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite; or
 - (iii) that effects the emission of signals from the territory of a State party to the said Convention that has deposited the notification provided for in Article 8(2) thereof;
- (b) the emission of programme-carrying signals by the originating organization is made towards a satellite that does not allow of direct reception by the public, or passes through such a satellite;
- (c) the distribution is effected on the national territory even if the public for which it is intended is situated outside that territory.

Article 3

(1) The distributions referred to in Article 2 shall be prohibited where the distributor has not secured any contract with the originating organization. This prohibition shall not apply where the distribution involves signals included in a distribution that is not itself prohibited.

(2) The absence of contract shall not result in prohibition where the distributor establishes that the originating organization does not object to the free distribution of its programmes.

Article 4

The prohibition provided for in Article 3 shall be applicable, whether distribution is effected simul-

¹ This provision applies where the legislating State chooses as point of attachment the place of emission and deposits for that purpose the notification provided for in Article 8(2) of the Convention.

aneously with or subsequently to the emission of signals towards the satellite, whether or not involving a fixation of the said signals or any reproduction of the said fixations.

Article 5

The prohibition provided for in Article 3 shall be applicable during a term of twenty years as from January 1 of the year following the year in which the signals were emitted towards a satellite that does not permit of direct reception by the public.

Article 6

By derogation from the provisions of Article 3, prohibition shall not be applicable to:

- (a) the distribution of short excerpts of the programme carried by the emitted signals, consisting of reports of current events, but only to the extent justified by the informatory purpose of such excerpts;
- (b) the distribution of short excerpts of the programme carried by the emitted signals, in the form of quotations, on condition that such quotations are compatible with fair practice and are justified by their informatory purpose;
- [(c) the distribution of programmes carried by the emitted signals, provided that the distribution is solely for the purpose of teaching, including teaching in the framework of adult education, or scientific research.]²

Article 7

Any distribution that violates the prohibition provided for in Article 3 shall constitute an offense.

Article 8

No provision of this Law shall affect the rights that may be claimed by authors, performers, producers of phonograms or broadcasting organizations whose works, performances, fixations or broadcasts are incorporated in programmes that are the subject of distributions governed by this Law.

Article 9

This Law shall not apply to the distribution of signals emitted towards a satellite prior to the date of its entry into force.

Article 10

This Law shall enter into force on . . . (date).

² Exception c) may not be included unless the legislating State is a developing country in conformity with the established practice of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

ANNEX II

List of Participants

I. Member States

Algeria: A. Derradji. **Australia:** E. J. Wilkinson. **Austria:** E. M. Stormann. **Belgium:** G. L. de San; F. Van Isacker. **Brazil:** J. I. A. MacDowell. **Colombia:** M. Durán; N. Elkhazen. **France:** A. Kerever; A. Françon; A. Bourdalé-Duffeau; A. Tramoni-Venerandi; J. Deborgher; G. Delaume; F. Briquet. **Indonesia:** T. Sumartono; P. Sartono; E. Supandi; Y. Triyono. **Ivory Coast:** G. Tanoh. **Japan:** T. Araki; H. Gyoda. **Liberia:** C. Scott. **Mexico:** J. M. Terán-Contreras; J. A. Flores Cano; G. Nieves Jenkin; V. Blanco Labra; E. Lizalde. **Soviet Union:** R. M. Gorelik. **Sweden:** R. Lindeberg. **Switzerland:** S. Michl-Keller. **United Arab Emirates:** F. Amer. **United States of America:** L. Flacks; S. Brattian. **Upper Volta:** J. Bouyain. **Yugoslavia:** P. Tipsarević.

II. Observers

(a) State

Holy See: L. Rousseau; M.-S. de Chalus.

(b) Intergovernmental Organizations

Council of Europe: H.-P. Furrer.

European Space Agency (ESA): J. de Reuse.

(c) International Non-Governmental Organizations

European Broadcasting Union (EBU): W. Rumphorst. **International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC):** J.-A. Ziegler; D. de Freitas. **International Copyright Society (INTERGU):** G. Halla. **International Film and Television Council (CICT):** A. Brisson; E. Flipo; G. Grégoire. **International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI):** F. Lorient. **International Writers Guild (IWG):** R. Fernay; E. Le Bris.

III. Secretariat

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

M.-C. Dock (*Directeur, Division du droit d'auteur*);

M. N. Alam (*Juriste, Division du droit d'auteur*);

E. Guerassimov (*Juriste, Division du droit d'auteur*).

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

C. Masouyé (*Directeur, Département du droit d'auteur et de l'information*); M. Stojanović (*Chef de la Section des législations et des périodiques, Division du droit d'auteur*).

National Legislation

CUBA

Law on Copyright

(No. 14, of December 28, 1977) *

CHAPTER I

Preliminary Provisions

Article 1. The purpose of this Law shall be to provide due protection for copyright in the Republic of Cuba, consistent with the interests, objectives and principles of our Socialist Revolution.

Article 2. Copyright regulated by this Law shall concern original scientific, artistic, literary and educational works which have been or may be made publicly known by any lawful means, whatever their form of expression, contents, value or purpose.

* Published in the *Gaceta Oficial de la República de Cuba*, of December 30, 1977. — Translation revised by WIPO.

Article 3. The protection of copyright established by this Law shall be subordinate to the superior interests constituted by the social necessity for the widest possible dissemination of science, technology, education and culture in general. The exercise of the rights recognized by this Law shall not impair these social and cultural interests.

Article 4. The author shall have the right:

- (a) to require that his authorship of the work be recognized and, in particular, that his name or pseudonym be mentioned each time the work is utilized in any of the forms provided for in this Law;

- (b) to defend the integrity of his work and to oppose any deformation, mutilation or modification thereof done without his consent;
- (c) to effect or authorize the publication, reproduction or communication to the public of his work by any lawful means, under his own name, under a pseudonym or anonymously;
- (ch) to effect or authorize the translation, adaptation, arrangement or any other transformation of his work;
- (d) to receive remuneration in respect of the intellectual work effected, when his work is utilized by other natural persons or legal entities within the limits and conditions of this Law and its supplementary provisions and of any other relevant legal provisions that may be promulgated.

Article 5. The Ministry of Culture, in consultation with the State and social organizations directly concerned, including those representing the creators of works, shall establish the rules and tariffs in accordance with which the authors of works created or made public for the first time in the country shall be remunerated.

Article 6. The remuneration of authors of works created and made public outside Cuba shall conform to the agreements and conventions concluded to this end.

Such agreements and conventions may only be concluded if they do not impair the superior interests of the scientific, technical and educational development of the country and the need for the widest possible dissemination of culture.

CHAPTER II

Types of Works

SECTION I

Original Works

Article 7. The scientific, artistic, literary and educational works referred to in Article 2 shall be those which involve creative activity on the part of their authors, that is to say, basically:

- (a) written and oral works;
- (b) musical works, with or without words;
- (c) choreographic works and pantomimes;
- (ch) dramatic and dramatico-musical works;
- (d) cinematographic works;
- (e) televised works and audiovisual works in general;
- (f) radiophonic works;
- (g) works of drawing, painting, architecture, sculpture, engraving, lithography, scenography, design and other similar works;
- (h) photographic works and works of a similar nature;

- (i) works of applied art, whether handicraft or produced by industrial processes;
- (j) maps, plans, sketches and other similar works.

SECTION II

Derivative Works

Article 8. The following derivative works shall also be protected as original works:

- (a) translations, versions, adaptations, musical arrangements and other transformations of a creative nature of a scientific, artistic, literary or educational work;
- (b) anthologies, encyclopedias and other compilations which, by reason of the selection or arrangement of material, constitute independent creations.

Article 9. Derivative works shall not, in any manner, impair the integrity and the essential values of the pre-existing works which form their basis.

SECTION III

Public Knowledge of a Work

Article 10. A work shall be considered to be publicly known when, for the first time, it is published, performed or interpreted in public, transmitted by radio or television or made publicly known by any other means.

CHAPTER III

Copyright Owners

SECTION I

Copyright Belonging to Natural Persons

The Author

Article 11. The author shall be the person who has created a work. In the absence of proof to the contrary, the person under whose name or pseudonym the work has been made publicly known shall be considered to be the author.

Co-authors

Article 12. Copyright in a work of joint authorship may be divisible or indivisible and shall belong jointly to the co-authors, who are the co-owners thereof. The work shall be deemed to be divisible when some of its elements or parts are capable of constituting an independent work.

Article 13. Relations between co-authors may be regulated by agreement between them. In the absence of an agreement, copyright in a joint work shall be exercised by all the co-authors jointly and any monies collected divided equally between them.

Article 14. Each of the co-authors of a work which is divisible shall retain copyright in the part

which he has created, and shall have full control of it, provided this does not prejudice the utilization of the joint work.

Authors of Derivative Works

Article 15. Translators, adaptors, arrangers, compilers and other authors of derivative works shall enjoy copyright in their respective works, provided that such works have been created and made publicly known with the consent of the authors of the pre-existing works or their successors in title, and that due payment is made to such persons.

Unknown Authors

Article 16. Copyright in a work of an unknown author, whether anonymous or pseudonymous, shall be exercised by the natural person or legal entity which first made the work publicly known, until such time as the identity of the author is legally proved.

Authors of Works Published Anonymously or Pseudonymously

Article 17. The publisher shall represent the author for the purposes of copyright in works published anonymously or pseudonymously until such time as the author discloses his true name.

Posthumous Works

Article 18. Copyright in a work published posthumously shall belong to the author's heirs for the period of time laid down by this Law.

Authors of Works Created in the Discharge of Employment Duties

Article 19. Copyright shall be recognized in works created in the discharge of employment duties with any State organization, institution, entity or undertaking, or social or people's organization. The form in which authors may exercise this right shall be stipulated by regulations issued by the Council of Ministers.

Article 20. The remuneration in respect of a work created in the exercise of the functions and duties of an employee of any State organization, institution, entity or undertaking, or social or people's organization, shall be deemed to be included in the salary which the author receives. Specific cases in which the author receives remuneration additional to his salary may only be established by regulations issued by the Council of Ministers.

Authors of Works of Three-dimensional Art and of Manuscripts

Article 21. The sale of a work of three-dimensional art or of any type of manuscript shall only confer upon the person acquiring it property in the material object. The author shall retain the copyright in his work.

Authors of Photographic Works

Article 22. Copyright in a photographic work or in a work created by a process analogous to photography shall only be recognized if every copy is duly identified in accordance with established regulations.

SECTION II

Copyright Belonging to Legal Entities

Copyright in Cinematographic Works

Article 23. Copyright in a cinematographic work shall belong to the undertaking or entity that produced it. Without prejudice to this principle, the director or maker, and those other persons whose collaboration in the creation of the cinematographic work is particularly relevant, shall exercise copyright in their respective contributions in accordance with any contracts they have concluded with the producing undertaking or entity.

Copyright in Radio and Television Broadcasts and in Films Produced Expressly for Television

Article 24. Copyright in radio or television, broadcasts, or in films produced expressly for television, shall belong to the broadcasting entities which produce them, but the copyright in the various works included in such broadcasts or films shall belong to their respective authors, who shall exercise such copyright by way of contracts concluded for this purpose.

Copyright in Periodicals and Other Publications

Article 25. Legal entities which publish, either themselves or through a publishing house, scientific collections, dictionaries, encyclopedias, magazines, newspapers and other publications shall enjoy copyright in each of their publications as a whole. The authors of works included in such publications shall enjoy copyright in their respective works.

CHAPTER IV

National Folklore

Article 26. All those works of folklore which have been transmitted from generation to generation, thereby contributing in an anonymous and collective manner, or in any other form, to establishing the national cultural identity, shall be protected by this Law.

Article 27. Any person who collects and compiles dances, songs, melodies, proverbs, fables, stories and other manifestations of national folklore shall enjoy copyright in his works, provided that such works, by reason of the selection or arrangement of the materials which they include, constitute authentic works in the strict sense.

CHAPTER V

Contracts for the Utilization of Works

SECTION I

General Provisions

Article 28. By means of contract, the author or his successors in title may grant the right to utilize the work to an entity authorized for this purpose, in the form and under the conditions stipulated in the contract and in accordance with the provisions of current legislation governing this matter.

Different types of contracts may exist for the utilization of works, such as a publishing contract, a contract for public performance, a contract relating to a cinematographic work or a contract for the creation of a commissioned work. In accordance with the provisions of this Law, the Ministry of Culture may establish corresponding model contracts.

Article 29. A contract for the utilization of a work shall stipulate, as its fundamental elements, the names of the contracting parties, the title of the work, the right granted, the period of the grant, the form and extent of utilization of the work and the amounts and dates of payment of the corresponding remuneration, and shall lay down the conditions and the cases in which the author may or may not grant rights in respect of his work to third parties for a total or partial utilization thereof during the term of the contract.

Article 30. A contract for the utilization of a work shall be drawn up in writing. This provision shall not be obligatory in the case of the publication of works in newspapers and other periodical publications, or in such other cases as are expressly indicated by the Ministry of Culture.

SECTION II

Publishing Contracts

Article 31. By means of a publishing contract, an author, or his successors in title, shall give a publisher his consent, for a specified period, to publish a scientific, artistic, literary or educational work and, where so agreed, authorization to distribute the published work, and the publisher shall undertake to publish the work, to distribute it in his field and to remit the corresponding remuneration.

Article 32. The publishing contract shall stipulate, in addition to the requirements set out in Article 29, the obligations of the parties as concerns the dates and conditions of delivery of the work, the corrections and modifications necessary during the publishing process, the nature of the publication and the number of copies, as well as all those other requirements whose fulfillment is essential to the object of the contract.

SECTION III

Contracts for Public Performance

Article 33. By means of a contract for public performance, an author, or his successors in title, shall give the corresponding entity his consent to carry out the first public performance of a dramatic or dramatico-musical work, or the first public performance of a musical work, and the entity shall undertake to perform the work and to remit the due remuneration to the author or his successors in title.

SECTION IV

Contracts for Cinematographic Utilization

Article 34. By means of a contract for cinematographic utilization, an appropriate undertaking or entity shall acquire, for a fixed period of time, the exclusive or non-exclusive right to utilize a literary, musical or choreographic work in a film, and shall undertake to utilize it in the form specified in the contract and to pay the corresponding remuneration to the author or his successors in title.

SECTION V

Contract for the Creation of a Commissioned Work

Article 35. By means of a contract for the creation of a work, an author shall undertake to create a work on a commission from the entity concerned and shall give his consent to the utilization of the work, in the form and subject to the conditions and the remuneration stipulated in the contract.

CHAPTER VI

Licenses for the Utilization of Works

SECTION I

Licenses for the Free Utilization of Works Produced in the Country

Article 36. The competent authority may grant to an official institution, entity, undertaking or social or people's organization of a country which is not in a position to acquire a specific right of utilization of a scientific, technical, artistic, literary or educational work, a free license to utilize the said work for non-profit-making purposes in any of the forms authorized by this Law, provided that the work is the creation of a Cuban citizen, that its distribution or utilization takes place exclusively within the territory of the State whose official institution, entity, undertaking or social or people's organization has been granted the license, that the name of the author is mentioned and the integrity of the work respected. Such license shall not be assignable.

SECTION II

Licenses for the Utilization of Works of Major Social Interest and Necessary for Education, Science, Technology and Professional Advancement

Article 37. For reasons of social interest, the competent authority may grant a license to reproduce and publish in printed or other like form a work published in the same form, or to translate and publish the work or to disseminate it by radio, television or other sound or visual means, in its original language or in translation, or to reproduce in audiovisual form any fixation of the same nature, without the authorization and remuneration specified in Article 4(c), (ch) and (d) of this Law, provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) that the work is necessary for the development of science, technology, education or professional advancement;
- (b) that its distribution or dissemination is free or, in the case of the sale of printed matter, that this is done without seeking profit;
- (c) that its distribution or dissemination takes place exclusively on the territory of the Cuban State.

CHAPTER VII

Limitations on Copyright

SECTION I

Utilization of a Work Without the Consent of the Author and Without Remuneration

Article 38. It shall be lawful, without the consent of the author and without payment of remuneration to him but with the obligation to make reference to the name of the author and the source, provided that the work is publicly known and that its specific values are respected:

- (a) to reproduce quotations or fragments in written, sound or visual form for the purposes of teaching, information, criticism, illustration or explanation, not exceeding the extent justified by the purpose;
- (b) to utilize a work, even in its entirety if its brevity and nature so justify, for the purpose of illustration in teaching, in publications, in radio or television broadcasts, films or sound or visual recordings;
- (c) to reproduce by any means, other than a means which implies direct contact with its surface, a work of art of any type exposed permanently in a public site, with the exception of those displayed in exhibitions and museums;
- (ch) to perform a work, provided that the performance is non-profit making;
- (d) to reproduce a work by a photographic or analogous process when the reproduction is

made by a library, a documentation center, a scientific institution or a teaching establishment, and provided in all cases that reproduction is not for profit-making purposes and that the number of copies is strictly limited to the requirements of a specific activity;

- (e) to reproduce, transmit by radio or television, or bring to the knowledge of the public by any other means, any political speech, information, lecture, judicial debate or other work of like nature which has been communicated or made known to the public. Nevertheless, the inclusion of such matter in a compilation of the works of an author, or in a collective work, with or without preface, shall only be permissible with the consent of the author and subject to due remuneration.

Article 39. In the case of a work expressed in oral or written language, the utilizations mentioned in the preceding Article may be effected directly in the original language of the work or by means of its translation into Spanish.

SECTION II

Utilization of a Work Without the Consent of the Author, but with Remuneration

Article 40. The following utilizations of a work which is publicly known shall be lawful without the consent of the author, but subject to remuneration, and provided that its specific values are respected:

- (a) to perform a work in public;
- (b) to utilize a literary work as the text of a musical work;
- (c) to record or perform a musical work, with or without words, and to diffuse it by any means;
- (ch) to record and diffuse, or perform, fragments of a musical work, with or without words, exclusively as the background or musical presentation of a radio or television program, radio, television or cinematographic news, and artistic presentations.

In all such cases, the name of the author and the title of the work shall be mentioned, unless, for technical reasons or customary practices in diffusion, this is not possible or appropriate.

SECTION III

Declaration of Works as Belonging to the Stage

Article 41. The works of deceased Cuban authors whose copyright is exercised by natural persons or legal entities permanently located abroad may be declared to belong to the State by decision of the Council of Ministers.

CHAPTER VIII

Performance and Utilization Abroad of a Cuban Work

Article 42. The performing rights of a Cuban author abroad, as well as the assignment on the part of a Cuban author of any right of utilization of any of his works abroad, may only be transmitted and formalized through the intermediary of the Cuban organization specifically authorized to such end.

CHAPTER IX

Term of Copyright

Article 43. The term of copyright shall be the lifetime of the author plus twenty-five years, apart from the exceptions expressly referred to in this Law. In the case of a work of collaboration, the term of copyright shall extend for twenty-five years from the death of each author.

The term of twenty-five years referred to in this Article shall be calculated from the first day of January of the year following the death of the author.

Article 44. Copyright shall be transmitted by inheritance, in accordance with the legislation in force.

The right to require recognition of the authorship of a work and the right to defend its integrity shall also belong to the heirs or executors of the author, without prejudice to the rights of the Council of Ministers to act in this matter.

Article 45. In the case of the work of an unknown author or of a work published anonymously or pseudonymously, copyright shall remain in force until the expiration of a period of twenty-five years from the first publication of the work. However, if before the expiration of this period the identity of the author is legally disclosed, the work shall be subject to Article 43.

Article 46. The term of copyright belonging to legal entities is of unlimited duration. In the event of a reorganization, copyright shall pass to the succeeding legal entity and, in the case of its dissolution, to the State.

Article 47. The term of copyright in a photographic work or a work created by a process analogous to photography, or in a work of applied art, shall extend for ten years as from the utilization of the work.

Article 48. Upon the expiration of the term of copyright, a work may be declared to belong to the State by a decision of the Council of Ministers. The formalities and conditions for the utilization of a work declared to belong to the State shall be prescribed by the said body.

Article 49. Subject to the stipulations of the preceding Article, when the term of copyright in a work has expired, the work may be freely utilized by any person, provided that the name of the author is mentioned and that the integrity of the work is respected. Nevertheless, the person utilizing the work shall pay a special contribution to be used for the development of science, education and culture in the country. The amount of the said contribution, the form of its payment and the principles governing the administration of the funds so acquired shall be laid down by the Ministry of Culture, which shall also be entitled to state any exceptions that may be made to this Article.

CHAPTER X

Infringement of Copyright

Article 50. Infringement of copyright shall be subject to sanctions in the form established by the current penal legislation, persons affected being entitled to take appropriate action.

Transitional Provisions

First. The Minister for Culture shall be responsible for drawing up draft Regulations under this Law and submitting them for approval by the Council of Ministers within a period not exceeding one year from the date of promulgation of this Law.

Second. Until such time as the Regulations under this Law are approved, the Minister for Culture may issue such rules and other provisions as he may deem necessary for the better implementation of this Law.

Final Provisions

First. In order to guarantee the exercise of copyright as regulated by this Law and in strict observance of the principles laid down herein, the Ministry of Culture shall be entitled to issue appropriate regulations and to adopt whatever measures may be conducive to these objectives.

Second. The Law of Intellectual Property of January 10, 1879, and the Regulations thereunder of September 3, 1880, shall be expressly repealed and the records of the Register of Intellectual Property established under that Law shall be transferred to the Ministry of Culture which shall recognize the copyright of the authors in the works recorded in that Register.

Articles 428 and 429 of the Civil Code of 1889 shall likewise be repealed, together with any other provisions laid down by law or regulation, which are contrary to the implementation of this Law that shall enter into force on the date of its publication in the *Gaceta Oficial* of the Republic.

General Studies

Copyright Problems Arising from the Use of Computers for Creation of Works

Jean-Claude RISSET *

International Activities

International Writers Guild (IWG)

Vth World Congress

(Helsinki, June 21 to 25, 1979)

The International Writers Guild held its Vth World Congress in Helsinki (Finland) from June 21 to 25, 1979.

The Congress was chaired by Mr. Jack Gray, President of IWG, and attended by delegates from the Unions and Associations, affiliated to this international non-governmental organization, of the following ten countries: Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Israel, Japan, Soviet Union, United States of America.

WIPO was represented by Mr. Claude Masouyé, Director, Copyright and Public Information Department. Observers from Unesco and the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC) were also present.

In addition to administrative and internal matters, the agenda included the hearing of reports presented by a number of delegates on the position in their countries of authors working in the cinema, radio and television. The Congress also examined current problems in the field of copyright and neighboring rights, the discussions being held on the basis of a report presented by Mr. Roger Fernay, Chairman of IWG's International Copyright Committee, which had had a meeting on the day before the opening of the Congress. The problems concerned among other things cable television, videograms, the implementation of the Satellites Convention, the double taxation of copyright royalties and the possibility of accession of the United States of America to the Berne Convention.

Following the discussion of these problems, the Congress adopted resolutions on the subject of a number of them. The text of the resolutions appears below.

The Congress decided to adjourn its work and entrust the Officers of IWG with the task of restructuring

the Guild by June 30, 1981, at the latest, and to convene the second part of the Congress during the intervening period at a date and place that would be specified later.

Resolutions

The Vth Congress of IWG, meeting in Helsinki from June 21 to 25, 1979,

Use of Works for Educational Purposes

Considers that assistance in the dissemination of education and culture is a task of world importance. In providing it, however, the principles of copyright and the legitimate interests of authors should be respected in the most appropriate manner.

Satellites

Resolves that every broadcasting station sending out programme-carrying signals is fully responsible to authors for the respect of copyright, whether or not the signals are sent to satellites; this responsibility does not affect or diminish that of any institution that rebroadcasts the programmes concerned.

Accession of the United States of America to the Berne Convention

Considers that it is highly desirable that the United States of America should accede to the Berne Convention, as this would strengthen the Convention and broaden its scope in the interest of all the authors of the world. It therefore expresses the hope that ways and means of achieving this goal will be found without the level of protection or the fundamental principles of the Berne Convention being altered or weakened in any way.

International Copyright Committee

Resolves to thank the international Copyright Committee and especially its Chairman, Mr. Roger Fernay, for the admirable work accomplished by them, and to give its full approval to their action and the report on their activities;

To ask Mr. Roger Fernay, as Chairman, and all other members of the International Copyright Committee to continue their work, the importance and value of which to all the authors of the world is considerable.

Calendar

WIPO Meetings

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

1979

September 24 to October 2 (Geneva) — Governing Bodies (WIPO General Assembly, Conference and Coordination Committee; Assemblies of the Paris, Madrid, Hague, Nice, Lisbon, Locarno, IPC, PCT 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 Lisbon Union)

October 15 to 26 (Geneva) — Nice Union — Committee of Experts

October 18 and 19 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Plenary Committee

October 22 to 26 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI), and PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC)

October 22, 23 and 30 (Paris) — Rome Convention — Intergovernmental Committee (convened jointly with ILO and Unesco)

October 24 to 26 and 31 (Paris) — Berne Union — Executive Committee — Extraordinary Session (sitting together, for the discussion of certain items, with the Intergovernmental Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention)

November 5 to 9 (Buenos Aires) — Development Cooperation (Copyright) — Latin American Seminar on Copyright (convened jointly with Unesco)

November 26 to December 13 (Madrid) — Diplomatic Conference on Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties (convened jointly with Unesco)

November 27 to 30 (Geneva) — Paris Union — Group of Experts on Computer Software

December 3 to 6 (Geneva) — Working Group on Industrial Property Aspects of Consumer Protection

December 10 to 14 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Committee of Experts

1980

January 7 to 9 (Geneva) — Development cooperation (Copyright) — Working Group on the Protection of Folklore (convened jointly with Unesco)

January 28 to February 1 (Paris) — Committee of Experts on the Model Statutes of the Societies of Authors (convened jointly with Unesco)

February 4 to March 4 (Geneva) — Revision of the Paris Convention — Diplomatic Conference

UPOV Meetings

1979

October 16 and 19 (Geneva) — Consultative Committee

October 17 to 19 (Geneva) — Council

November 12 to 14 (Geneva) — Technical Committee

November 15 and 16 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee

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

Non-Governmental Organizations

1980

International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC)

Legal and Legislation Committee — March 20 and 21 (Budapest)

Congress — November 3 to 7 (Dakar)

International Publishers Association (IPA)

Congress — May 18 to 22 (Stockholm)