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PERU

Ratification of the WIPO Convention


The Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization will enter into force, with respect to the Republic of Peru, three months after the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification, that is, on September 4, 1980.

WIPO Notification No. 112, of June 6, 1980.

THAILAND

Copyright Act, B.E. 2521 (1978) *

Section 1. This Act is called the “Copyright Act, B. E. 2521”.

Section 2. This Act shall come into force as from the day following the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

Section 3. The Act for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, B. E. 2474 shall be repealed.

Section 4. In this Act:
“author” means a person who makes or creates a work by his own initiative;
“work” means a creative work in the form of literary, dramatic, artistic, musical, audio-visual, cinematographic, sound and video broadcasting work, or any other work in the literary, scientific or artistic domain;
“copyright” means the exclusive right to do any act in relation to the work made by the author;
“literary work” means every production in the literary domain, irrespective of its mode or form of expression, such as books, pamphlets, writings, printings, lectures, sermons, addresses, speeches, sound records and/or other pictures;
“dramatic work” means a work relating to choreography, dancing, action or performance in dramatic composition, and includes a pantomime;
“artistic work” means a work of any one or more of the following descriptions:
(1) work of painting and drawing, which is a work of creating a configuration which is a composition of any one or more of lines, lights, colours or other things made on the material of one or more descriptions;
(2) work of sculpture which is a work of creating a configuration in relation to the touchable volume;
(3) work of lithography which is a work of creating a picture through the process of printing and includes a printing block or pattern used for printing purposes;
(4) work of architecture which is a design of a building or construction, an interior or exterior decoration as well as a decoration of the surrounding of a building or construction, or the creation of a model of building or construction;

(5) photographic work which is a work of creating a picture by using video recorder causing the light to pass through the lens towards a film or mirror and developing the film or mirror by chemicals of specific formula or any process capable of creating a picture, or video recording by using other instruments or means;

(6) work on illustrations, maps, structures, sketches, or three-dimensional works in relation to geography, topography, or science;

(7) work of applied arts which is a composition of any one or more of the works under (1) to (6) used for other purposes apart from appreciating the value thereof, such as that used for utility, decorating material or thing which is equipment, or trading purpose;

Whether with or without artistic value, and shall include the photograph and plan of such work;

“musical work” means a musical composition for playing or singing, whether with words and/or rhythm, and includes a musical book, musical note or musical diagram, the tunes in which have been arranged and transcribed;

“audio-visual work” means a sound record, disc, audiotape, videotape or any other thing for sound and/or video recording, which is capable of being replayed, whether to be supported by the other facilities;

“cinematographic work” means an audio-visual work composed of any sequence of visual images, with or without sounds, and recorded on the material of any description, so that such material may:

(1) be shown as moving pictures, or
(2) be recorded on the other material so as to be capable of being shown as moving pictures;

“sound and video broadcasting work” means a work communicated to the public by means of radio broadcasting, sound and video broadcasting on television or by other similar means;

“reproduction” includes any mode of copying, emulation, duplication, block-making, sound recording, video recording or sound and video recording, from the original duplicate or advertisement in its material form, whether wholly or in part;

“adaptation” means a reproduction by conversion, improvement, amendment or copying of the original in its material form, and not being in the nature of making a new work, whether wholly or in part, and

(1) in relation to a literary work, includes a translation of literary work, conversion of literary work, or collection of literary works by selection and arrangement of their contents;
(2) in relation to a dramatic work, includes a conversion of the version of a non-dramatic work into a dramatic work or vice versa, whether in its original language or a different language;

(3) in relation to an artistic work, includes a conversion of the work in a two-dimensional or three-dimensional form into a three-dimensional or two-dimensional form, or a production of a model from the original;

(4) in relation to a musical work, includes an arrangement or transcription of tunes or an alteration of the words of song or rhythm;

“publication” means making the work available to the public by means of performing, lecturing, praying, playing, causing it to be heard or seen, constructing, disposing or by any other means.

Section 5. The Minister of Education shall have charge and control of the execution of this Act.

CHAPTER 1
Copyright

Section 6. The author shall be entitled to the copyright in the work he has created under the following conditions:

(1) in the case where the work has not been published, the author must be a Thai national or stay in the Kingdom at all time or most of the time during the creation of the work;

(2) in the case where the work has been published, the first publication must have been effected in the Kingdom or the author must be qualified according to that prescribed in (1) at the time of the first publication.

In the case where the author must be a Thai national, if he is a juristic person, such juristic person must be incorporated under the law of Thailand.

The publication under paragraph one (1) and (2) means a disposition of the duplicated copies of a work, regardless of its form or character, with the consent of the author, by making duplicated copies available to a reasonable number of the public having due regards to the nature of the work, but does not include a performance or display of dramatic, musical or cinematographic works, lecturing or delivering a speech on literary work, sound and video broadcasting about any work, exhibition of artistic work and construction of a work of architecture.

Section 7. Unless it has been agreed otherwise in writing, the author shall be entitled to the copyright in the work he has created in the capacity of officer or employee, but the employer is entitled to cause the publication of that work in accordance with the purpose of the employment.
Section 8. Unless the author and the employer have agreed otherwise, the employer shall be entitled to the copyright in the work the author was specifically commissioned to make.

Section 9. In case of a work being by its nature an adaptation of the work copyrighted by virtue of this Act with the consent of the owner of the copyright, the person making such an adaptation shall, without prejudice to the right of the owner of the copyright in the work of the original author which was adapted, be entitled to the copyright by virtue of this Act.

Section 10. In case of a work being by its nature a collection or composition of the works copyrighted by virtue of this Act with the consent of the owner of the copyright, the person making such a collection or composition shall, without prejudice to the right of the owner of the copyright in the works of the original authors which were collected or composed, be entitled to the copyright by virtue of this Act.

Section 11. Section 6, section 7 and section 8 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the grant of copyright under section 9 or section 10.

Section 12. The Ministries, sub-Ministries, Departments or any other state or local agencies shall be entitled to the copyright in the works created under their employment or direction or control, unless it has been agreed otherwise.

CHAPTER 2
Protection of Copyright

Section 13. Subject to section 7, section 8 and section 12, the owner of the copyright shall enjoy the exclusive right of

(1) reproduction or adaptation;
(2) publication;
(3) granting benefits accruing from the copyright to other persons;
(4) granting licence to other persons to use the rights under (1) or (2), with or without imposing any condition.

Section 14. In the case where the owner of the copyright by virtue of this Act grants licence to a person to use the right under section 13(4), and there is no written agreement imposing any specific condition, the licence shall be regarded as a non-exclusive licence.

Section 15. The copyright may be assigned from one to another.

In an assignment of copyright to the other person, the owner of the copyright may assign it wholly or in part and may assign it for a limited period of time or for the entire term of protection of the copyright.

An assignment of copyright by any other means except by means of succession shall be made in writing.

In the case where the copyright had been assigned under paragraph two, the author still has a personal right to prohibit the assignee from distorting, abridging, adapting or doing any acts in relation to the work to such extent as to cause injury to the reputation or goodwill of the author.

CHAPTER 3
Term of Protection of Copyright

Section 16. Subject to section 18 and section 19, the copyright in a work by virtue of this Act shall subsist for life of the author and shall continue to subsist until the end of the period of fifty years from the death of the author.

In case of a work of joint authorship, the copyright in such work shall subsist for the life of the joint authors and shall continue to subsist until the end of the period of fifty years from the death of the last surviving joint author.

If the author or every joint author was dead before the publication of the work, the copyright shall subsist for a period of fifty years from the date of its publication.

In case of the author being a juristic person, the copyright in such work shall subsist for a period of fifty years from the date of its creation but, if the work is published during the said period, the copyright shall continue to subsist for a period of fifty years from the date of its first publication.

Section 17. As for the work copyrighted by virtue of this Act being a pseudonymous or anonymous work, the copyright in such work shall subsist for a period of fifty years from the date of its creation but, if the work is published during the said period, the copyright shall continue to subsist for a period of fifty years from the date of its first publication.

In case of the identity of the author being disclosed, section 16 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Section 18. The copyright in the photographic, audio-visual, cinematographic or sound and video broadcasting work shall subsist for a period of fifty years from the date of its creation but, if the work is published during the said period, the copyright shall continue to subsist for a period of fifty years from the date of its first publication.
Section 19. The copyright in the work of applied art shall subsist for a period of twenty-five years from the date of its creation but, if the work is published during the said period, the copyright shall continue to subsist for a period of twenty-five years from the date of its first publication.

Section 20. The copyright in the work created in accordance with the employment or direction or control under section 12 shall subsist for a period of fifty years from the date of its creation but, if the work is published during the said period, the copyright shall continue to subsist for a period of fifty years from the date of its first publication.

Section 21. The publication of the work under section 16, section 17, section 18, section 19 or section 20, which is the commencement of the term of protection of the copyright, means publication of the work with the consent of the owner of the copyright.

Section 22. When the term of protection of the copyright comes to an end in any year and if the date of termination of the term of protection of the copyright is not the last day of the calendar year or the exact date of termination of the term of protection of the copyright cannot be known, the copyright in the work shall continue to subsist until the last day of that calendar year.

Section 23. The publication of any copyrighted work after the termination of the term of protection of copyright shall not give rise to the copyright in that work anew.

CHAPTER 4

Infringement of Copyright

Section 24. Any one of the following acts in relation to the work copyrighted by virtue of this Act shall constitute an infringement of copyright:
(1) reproduction or adaptation;
(2) publication without a licence under section 13.

Section 25. Any one of the following acts in relation to an audio-visual work or cinematographic work copyrighted by virtue of this Act, whether in relation to its sound and/or visual images, shall constitute an infringement of copyright:
(1) reproduction or adaptation;
(2) publication without a licence under section 13.

Section 26. Any one of the following acts in relation to a sound and video broadcasting work copyrighted by virtue of this Act shall constitute an infringement of copyright:
(1) a production of cinematographic work, audio-visual work or sound and video broadcasting work, whether wholly or in part;
(2) a rebroadcasting of sounds and visual images, whether wholly or in part;
(3) an arrangement of the sound and video broadcasting work to be heard and/or seen by the public, by asking for money payment or other trading benefits in return.

Section 27. Any person, to his knowledge of any work constituting an infringement of the copyright of other person, doing any of the following acts in relation to such work:
(1) selling, leasing, selling by hire-purchase or offering to sell, let or sell by hire-purchase;
(2) publishing;
(3) distributing in such a manner as to be prejudicial to the owner of the copyright;
(4) importing or making an order for importation into the Kingdom for any purpose other than for private use,
shall be deemed to commit an infringement of copyright.

Section 28. In an action for infringement of copyright, it shall be presumed that the work to which the action relates is the work in which copyright subsists by virtue of this Act and the plaintiff is the owner of the copyright therein, unless the defendant argues that the copyright does not subsist therein or disputes the right of the plaintiff.

In case of the work bearing the name or nominal symbol of any person purporting to be the owner of the copyright, the person whose name or nominal symbol appears thereon shall be presumed to be the author of the work.

In case of the work bearing no name or nominal symbol or bearing the name or nominal symbol of any person but such person does not purport to be the owner of the copyright, and bearing the name or nominal symbol of other person who purports to be the printer, publisher or printer and publisher, the printer, publisher or printer and publisher shall be presumed to be the owner of the copyright.

Section 29. No action for infringement of copyright shall be entered later than three years from the day when the owner of the copyright becomes aware of the infringement and the identity of the offender but it must not be entered later than ten years from the date of infringement of copyright.
CHAPTER 5

Exceptions from Infringement of Copyright

Section 30. An act done in relation to the work copyrighted by virtue of this Act shall not constitute an infringement of copyright insofar as it has as its object any one of the following purposes:

(1) research or study;
(2) use for one's own benefits or use for one's own benefits and for the benefits of members of his family, or relatives and friends;
(3) criticism, comment or review of the work accompanied by an acknowledgement of the ownership of the copyright in such work;
(4) report of current events through the mass-media accompanied by an acknowledgement of the ownership of the copyright in such work;
(5) reproduction, adaptation, exhibition or making available for the purpose of judicial or administrative proceedings under the law, or for the purpose of a report of the said proceedings;
(6) reproduction, adaptation, exhibition or making available by a teacher for teaching purposes;
(7) copying, duplicating, adapting a part of such work or abridging or making a summary by a teacher or educational institution according to the suitability of purposes and to the necessary number, for distributing or selling to students in the class or in an educational institution; provided that it shall neither be made for profit or cause to the owner of the copyright greater injury than should be reasonably expected, having due regard to social justice in conferring benefits to the owner of the copyright and to the necessity of providing education to the public;
(8) utilising the work as a part of the examination questions and answers.

Section 31. A reasonable recitation of, copying from, emulation of, or reference to any part of the work copyrighted by virtue of this Act, which is accompanied by an acknowledgement of the ownership of the copyright in such work, shall not constitute an infringement of copyright.

Section 32. The followings shall not be regarded as the works in which copyright subsists by virtue of this Act:

(1) news of the day and facts having the character of being information only, which are not in the literary, scientific or artistic domain;
(2) Constitutions and legislations;
(3) regulations, by-laws, notifications, orders, explanations and correspondence of the Ministries, sub-Ministries, Departments or any other state or local units;
(4) judgments, orders, decisions and reports of the government;
(5) translation and collection of those in (1) to (4) made by the Ministries, sub-Ministries, Departments or any other state or local units.

Section 33. A reproduction, by the librarian of a library, of the work copyrighted by virtue of this Act, if not being made for profit-making purposes, shall not constitute an infringement of copyright in the following cases:

(1) reproduction for use in the library or for supplying to the other libraries;
(2) reasonable reproduction of certain part of the work for supplying to the other person for the purpose of research or study.

The number of copies reproduced under (1) and (2) shall, having due regard to the suitability of purposes, not be beyond necessity.

Section 34. A suitable publication of audio-visual or cinematographic work, if not being made or conducted for profit as a result of such publication, shall not constitute an infringement of copyright in the following cases:

(1) causing the work to be heard or seen for the pleasure of the people who use the service of a restaurant, hotel, resort, transport station or vehicle;
(2) causing the work to be heard or seen for pleasure, by an association, foundation or other organization having a charitable, educational, religious or social-welfare purpose.

Section 35. The drawing, painting, building, engraving, moulding, carving, lithographing, photographing, cinematographic taking, video broadcasting or any similar act in relation to any artistic work which is displayed in a public place and is not the work of architecture, shall not constitute an infringement of copyright in such artistic work.

Section 36. The drawing, painting, engraving, moulding, carving, lithographing, photographing, cinematographic taking, or video broadcasting, in relation to the work of architecture, shall not constitute an infringement of copyright in such work of architecture.

Section 37. The photographing or cinematographic taking or video broadcasting or any work in which any artistic work is included as a component part shall not constitute an infringement of copyright in such artistic work.

Section 38. In case of the copyright in any artistic work being jointly owned by the author and the other person, a subsequent production of such artistic work in such a manner as to be a reproduction of a
part of the original artistic work or use of printing pattern, sketch, plan, model or data acquired from the study used in the original artistic work by such author shall not constitute an infringement of the copyright in such work if it appears that the author does not reproduce or copy the original artistic work in its material form.

Section 39. In case of a building being a work of architecture copyrighted by virtue of this Act, the restoration of such building shall not constitute an infringement of copyright.

Section 40. In case of the term of protection of the copyright in any cinematographic work having come to an end, the publication of such cinematographic work shall not constitute an infringement of copyright in the literary work, dramatic work, artistic work, musical work, audio-visual work or work included in the cinematographic work.

Section 41. A reproduction for supplying to any person for the service of the government, by an official or under the direction of the official, of a work copyrighted by virtue of this Act, which is in the possession of the government, shall not constitute an infringement of copyright.

Chapter 6

International Copyright

Section 42. Any work copyrighted by virtue of the law of a Contracting State to the Convention relating to the protection of copyright to which Thailand is also a Contracting State and the law of such country extends a reciprocal protection to the copyrighted works of the other Contracting States to the said Convention or any copyrighted work of an international organization of which Thailand is a member, shall enjoy protection by virtue of this Act, subject to the conditions to be provided by a Royal Decree.

Chapter 7

Penalties

Section 43. Any person infringing the copyright under section 24, section 25 or section 26 shall be liable to a fine from ten thousand Baht to one hundred thousand Baht.

If the offence under paragraph one is committed for trading purpose, the offender shall be liable to a fine from twenty thousand Baht to two hundred thousand Baht or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and to a fine from twenty thousand Baht to two hundred thousand Baht.

Section 44. Any person infringing the copyright under section 27 shall be liable to a fine from five thousand Baht to fifty thousand Baht.

If the offence under paragraph one is committed for trading purpose, the offender shall be liable to a fine from ten thousand Baht to one hundred thousand Baht or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months and to a fine from ten thousand Baht to one hundred thousand Baht.

Section 45. Any person who, having been convicted of an offence under this Act, commits an offence hereunder again within five years from the date he is released from his punishment, shall be liable to double penalty.

Section 46. In the case where a juristic person commits an offence under this Act, every director or manager of such juristic person shall be regarded as joint offenders with the juristic person, unless he can prove that such act of the juristic person has been done without his knowledge or consent.

Section 47. All articles made or imported into the Kingdom, which constitute an infringement of copyright under this Act, and owned by the offender under section 43 or section 44, shall become the property of the owner of the copyright, whereas all articles used for committing an offence shall be forfeited.

Section 48. The offences under this Act shall be compoundable offences.

Section 49. One-half of the fine paid according to a judgment shall be payable to the owner of the copyright but the payment shall not be prejudicial to the right of the owner of the copyright to bring a civil action for the recovery of damages which are in excess of the amount of the fine the owner of the copyright has received.

Transitory Provision

Section 50. The work copyrighted by virtue of the Act for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, B.E. 2474 on the date this Act comes into force shall enjoy the protection of the copyright by virtue of this Act.

The work made before this Act comes into force and not being copyrighted by virtue of the Act for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, B.E. 2474, which is qualified to be protected by this Act, shall enjoy the protection of the copyright hereunder.
Piracy of Phonograms

Edward THOMPSON •
Correspondence

Letter from Egypt

Ezzedin ABDALLA *
The International Publishers Association (IPA) held its XXIst Congress in Stockholm from May 18 to 22, 1980. Representatives of national member associations of the following 29 countries took part: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. The Congress was also attended by observers representing publishers from China, Senegal, the Soviet Union and Togo.

The agenda included several important questions, particularly as regards copyright, staff training, the new media, State intervention, and price fixing. The final morning was devoted to a round table discussion on the freedom to publish.

The Congress adopted a number of recommendations, of which four are reproduced below, for approval by the next meeting of the International Committee (the supreme body of IPA), to be held in Frankfurt in October 1980.

The International Committee elected Mr. Manuel Salvat (Spain) as the new President of IPA.

The next Congress is to be held in Mexico City in 1984.
Recommendations

I

Respect for the intellectual property of others is declining all over the world. This is particularly noticeable in the growth of piracy. The international copyright conventions do not succeed in preventing or fighting this evil effectively; the national copyright laws of many countries are hardly applied.

It is estimated that the total damage done by music and book pirates in the world today amounts to several billions of dollars annually at the very least. This is intolerable.

The International Publishers Association therefore recommends that a permanent watch be kept on piracy in all countries. This should include the collection of information on individual pirates and piracies and their activities; on countries which tolerate pirates and piracies; and on the social and legal environment in which piracy can and does flourish. All this information, also including information on how individual publishers and publishers' associations can prevent or fight piracy in particular countries or regions, should be made available to the members.

This permanent watch should be funded from a budget separated from the general IPA budget, and determined by the Executive Committee for a period of four years. Voluntary contributions will be energetically invited; the Executive Committee may decide to supplement such contributions in any way they think fit.

II

The IPA should set up an Advisory Committee to deal with problems of difference which may arise between publishers of developed countries and developing countries and give council in the best interest of both parties.

The revised Paris texts of the International Copyright Conventions and the recommendations of various IPA Congresses will serve as a guide to their task.

The Committee will advise members on specific problems concerning the transmission of rights, encourage bilateral agreements between publishers' associations, with or without the participation of governments.

The Committee will advise the United Nations Specialized Agencies on what measures should or should not be taken with a view to improving relations between publishers or between publishers and governments of developing countries.

The Committee will revise the IPA “Rules for International Arbitration in case of disputes between publishers of different countries.”

III

The IPA Congress, meeting in Stockholm from May 18 to 22, 1980, for its XXIst Congress,

— Considering the disadvantages for the free flow of cultural materials by differing periods of copyright protection in various countries,
— Aware of the implications of extended life expectancy,
— Concerned at the financial obligations required to develop copyrights of interest especially to minority groups, and the comparatively slow return on the creative and capital investments for all concerned,
— Recognizing the efforts over many years of various influential organizations representing differing interest to extend the period of copyright,

Recommends that representations be made to appropriate governmental and intergovernmental agencies for action to bring about a general uniform extension of the period of copyright to seventy years post mortem auctoris, as far as musical rights are concerned.

IV

The IPA, meeting in Stockholm for its XXIst Congress,

— Concerned that rapid technical developments in recording techniques and equipment are evermore encouraging the public and private theft of intellectual property from the copyright owner and the creative artists on whose behalf he acts,
— Considering that no country, concerned with its cultural well-being, should tolerate such widespread illegal acts, tending towards the stifling of creative endeavor and the severe loss of employment in the artistic field,
— Aware that the sale of blank tapes reaches more than one billion copies per annum throughout the world and that these are used primarily for the duplication of protected works,

Urges the governments to amend copyright laws with respect to the duplication of copyright material especially by home taping and to introduce immediately appropriate licensing schemes for the sale of blank tapes and home recording equipment to help remedy an injustice to all interested parties which threatens to undermine the cultural life of the community.
News Items

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The New Register of Copyrights

Mr. David L. Ladd has been appointed Register of Copyrights of the United States of America, effective June 2, 1980.

On graduation from law school, Mr. Ladd practiced patent, trademark and copyright law in Chicago from 1953 to 1961. From 1961 to 1963, he was U. S. Commissioner of Patents. Thereafter, he returned to private law practice until 1977, when he was appointed adjunct professor at the law faculty of the University of Miami, where he taught industrial property law and copyright law.

The Editor of Copyright offers to the new Head of the Copyright Office his sincere congratulations and best wishes.

Bibliography

List of Books and Articles

From January 1 to June 30, 1980, the WIPO Library has entered in its catalogue a number of works or other publications on copyright and neighboring rights, among which the following are mentioned which are most important or most relevant to recent developments.

Books


BIBLIOGRAPHY 265


— Will the double taxation of copyright royalties some day be eliminated? In RIDA 1980, No. 104, pp. 92-136 [in French with parallel English and Spanish translations].


— The copyright protection of advertising creations. In RIDA 1980, No. 103, pp. 2-50 [in French with parallel English and Spanish translations].


**Calendar**

**WIPO Meetings**

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

**1980**

September 8 to 12 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Planning

September 22 to 26 (Geneva) — Governing Bodies (WIPO Coordination Committee; Assemblies of the Paris, PCT, TRT and Budapest Unions; Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union; Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions)

October 6 to 10 (Geneva) — Locarno Union — Committee of Experts

October 14 to 17 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Patent Information for Developing Countries

October 20 to 24 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) and PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation

November 17 to 21 (Geneva) — Berne Union and Universal Copyright Convention — Working Group on the overall problems posed for developing countries concerning access to works protected under copyright conventions (convened jointly with Unesco)

November 24 to 28 (Vienna) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Search Information — Subgroup on IPC Class B 60

November 24 to December 5 (Geneva) — Nice Union — Committee of Experts

December 1 to 3 (Lomé) — Development Cooperation — African Regional Seminar on Copyright (convened jointly with Unesco)

December 4 and 5 (Lomé) — Development Cooperation — African Regional Seminar on Neighboring Rights (convened jointly with ILO and Unesco)

December 1 to 5 (Paris) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Search Information — Subgroup on IPC Class G 01, etc.

December 8 to 12 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Committee of Experts

December 15 to 19 (Paris) — Berne Union — Committee of Governmental Experts on Problems Arising from the Use of Computers (convened jointly with Unesco)
UPOV Meetings

1980

August 26 to 28 (Hanover) — Technical Working Party for Forest Trees
September 16 to 18 (Lund) — Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants
September 23 to 25 (Lund) — Technical Working Party for Vegetables
October 14 (Geneva) — Consultative Committee
October 15 to 17 (Geneva) — Council
November 10 to 12 (Geneva) — Technical Committee
November 13 and 14 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee

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

Non-Governmental Organizations

1980

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)
   Congress — August 18 to 23 (Manila)
International Federation of Actors (FIA)
   Executive Committee — September 22 to 24 (London)
International Federation of Producers of Phonograms and Videograms (IFPI)
   Council — October 13 to 15 (New Delhi)
International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC)
   Congress — November 3 to 7 (Dakar)

1981

International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC)
   Legal and Legislation Committee — April 27 to 29 (Sidney)
International Federation of Translators (FIT)
   Congress — May 6 to 13 (Warsaw)
Internationale Gesellschaft für Urheberrecht (INTERGU)
   Congress — September 21 to 25 (Ottawa)