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Treaties

(Status on January 1, 1990)

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization

WIPO Convention (1967), amended in 1979

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B) ¹	
Algeria	April 16, 1975	P	-
Angola (c) ²	April 15, 1985	-	-
Argentina	October 8, 1980	P	B
Australia	August 10, 1972	P	B
Austria	August 11, 1973	P	B
Bahamas	January 4, 1977	P	B
Bangladesh (c) ²	May 11, 1985	-	-
Barbados	October 5, 1979	P	B
Belgium	January 31, 1975	P	B
Benin	March 9, 1975	P	B
Brazil	March 20, 1975	P	B
Bulgaria	May 19, 1970	P	B
Burkina Faso	August 23, 1975	P	B
Burundi	March 30, 1977	P	-
Byelorussian SSR (c) ²	April 26, 1970	-	-
Cameroon	November 3, 1973	P	B
Canada	June 26, 1970	P	B
Central African Republic	August 23, 1978	P	B
Chad	September 26, 1970	P	B
Chile	June 25, 1975	-	B
China	June 3, 1980	P	-
Colombia	May 4, 1980	-	B
Congo	December 2, 1975	P	B
Costa Rica	June 10, 1981	-	B
Côte d'Ivoire	May 1, 1974	P	B
Cuba	March 27, 1975	P	-
Cyprus	October 26, 1984	P	B
Czechoslovakia	December 22, 1970	P	B
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	August 17, 1974	P	-
Democratic Yemen (c) ²	December 27, 1989	-	-
Denmark	April 26, 1970	P	B
Ecuador (c) ²	May 22, 1988	-	-
Egypt	April 21, 1975	P	B
El Salvador (c) ²	September 18, 1979	-	-
Fiji	March 11, 1972	-	B
Finland	September 8, 1970	P	B
France	October 18, 1974	P	B
Gabon	June 6, 1975	P	B
Gambia (c) ²	December 10, 1980	-	-
German Democratic Republic	April 26, 1970	P	B

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B) ¹	
Germany, Federal Republic of	September 19, 1970	P	B
Ghana	June 12, 1976	P	-
Greece	March 4, 1976	P	B
Guatemala (c) ²	April 30, 1983	-	-
Guinea	November 13, 1980	P	B
Guinea-Bissau	June 28, 1988	P	-
Haiti	November 2, 1983	P	-
Holy See	April 20, 1975	P	B
Honduras	November 15, 1983	-	B
Hungary	April 26, 1970	P	B
Iceland	September 13, 1986	P	B
India	May 1, 1975	-	B
Indonesia	December 18, 1979	P	-
Iraq	January 21, 1976	P	-
Ireland	April 26, 1970	P	B
Israel	April 26, 1970	P	B
Italy	April 20, 1977	P	B
Jamaica (c) ²	December 25, 1978	-	-
Japan	April 20, 1975	P	B
Jordan	July 12, 1972	P	-
Kenya	October 5, 1971	P	-
Lebanon	December 30, 1986	P	-
Lesotho	November 18, 1986	P	B
Liberia	March 8, 1989	-	B
Libya	September 28, 1976	P	B
Liechtenstein	May 21, 1972	P	B
Luxembourg	March 19, 1975	P	B
Madagascar	December 22, 1989	P	B
Malawi	June 11, 1970	P	-
Malaysia	January 1, 1989	P	-
Mali	August 14, 1982	P	B
Malta	December 7, 1977	P	B
Mauritania	September 17, 1976	P	B
Mauritius	September 21, 1976	P	B
Mexico	June 14, 1975	P	B
Monaco	March 3, 1975	P	B
Mongolia	February 28, 1979	P	-
Morocco	July 27, 1971	P	B
Netherlands	January 9, 1975	P	B
New Zealand	June 20, 1984	P	-
Nicaragua (c) ²	May 5, 1985	-	-
Niger	May 18, 1975	P	B
Norway	June 8, 1974	P	B
Pakistan	January 6, 1977	-	B
Panama (c) ²	September 17, 1983	-	-
Paraguay (c) ²	June 20, 1987	-	-
Peru	September 4, 1980	-	B
Philippines	July 14, 1980	P	B
Poland	March 23, 1975	P	-
Portugal	April 27, 1975	P	B

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B) ¹	
Qatar (b) ²	September 3, 1976	—	—
Republic of Korea	March 1, 1979	P	—
Romania	April 26, 1970	P	B
Rwanda	February 3, 1984	P	B
Saudi Arabia (a) ²	May 22, 1982	—	—
Senegal	April 26, 1970	P	B
Sierra Leone (c) ²	May 18, 1986	—	—
Somalia (c) ²	November 18, 1982	—	—
South Africa	March 23, 1975	P	B
Soviet Union	April 26, 1970	P	—
Spain	April 26, 1970	P	B
Sri Lanka	September 20, 1978	P	B
Sudan	February 15, 1974	P	—
Suriname	November 25, 1975	P	B
Swaziland (c) ²	August 18, 1988	—	—
Sweden	April 26, 1970	P	B
Switzerland	April 26, 1970	P	B
Thailand	December 25, 1989	—	B
Togo	April 28, 1975	P	B
Trinidad and Tobago	August 16, 1988	P	B
Tunisia	November 28, 1975	P	B
Turkey	May 12, 1976	P	—
Uganda	October 18, 1973	P	—
Ukrainian SSR (c) ²	April 26, 1970	—	—
United Arab Emirates (b) ²	September 24, 1974	—	—
United Kingdom	April 26, 1970	P	B
United Republic of Tanzania	December 30, 1983	P	—
United States of America	August 25, 1970	P	B
Uruguay	December 21, 1979	P	B
Venezuela	November 23, 1984	—	B
Viet Nam	July 2, 1976	P	—
Yemen (c) ²	March 29, 1979	—	—
Yugoslavia	October 11, 1973	P	B
Zaire	January 28, 1975	P	B
Zambia	May 14, 1977	P	—
Zimbabwe	December 29, 1981	P	B

(Total: 126 States)

¹ "P" means that the State is also a member of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union), founded by the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, and has ratified or acceded to at least the administrative and final provisions (Articles 13 to 30) of the Stockholm Act (1967) of that Convention.

"B" means that the State is also a member of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Union), founded by the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, and has ratified or acceded to at least the administrative and final provisions (Articles 22 to 38) of the Stockholm Act (1967) or the Paris Act (1971) of that Convention.

² "(a)" means that the State is a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization without being a member of either the Paris Union or the Berne Union and that it chose Class A for the purpose of establishing its contribution (see WIPO Convention, Article 11(4)(a)).

"(b)" means that the State is a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization without being a member of either the Paris Union or the Berne Union and that it chose Class B for the purpose of establishing its contribution (see WIPO Convention, Article 11(4)(a)).

"(c)" means that the State is a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization without being a member of either the Paris Union or the Berne Union and that it chose Class C for the purpose of establishing its contribution (see WIPO Convention, Article 11(4)(a)).

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works

Berne Convention (1886), completed at Paris (1896), revised at Berlin (1908),
completed at Berne (1914), revised at Rome (1928), at Brussels (1948),
at Stockholm (1967) and at Paris (1971), and amended in 1979

(Berne Union)

State	Contribution class*	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Argentina	VI	June 10, 1967	<i>Brussels: June 10, 1967</i> Paris, Articles 22 to 38: October 8, 1980
Australia	III	April 14, 1928	Paris: March 1, 1978
Austria	VI	October 1, 1920	Paris: August 21, 1982
Bahamas	VII	July 10, 1973	<i>Brussels: July 10, 1973</i> Paris, Articles 22 to 38: January 8, 1977 ¹¹
Barbados	VII	July 30, 1983	Paris: July 30, 1983
Belgium	III	<i>December 5, 1887</i>	<i>Brussels: August 1, 1951</i> <i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: February 12, 1975</i>
Benin	S	January 3, 1961 ¹²	Paris: March 12, 1975
Brazil	VI	February 9, 1922	Paris: April 20, 1975
Bulgaria	VI	December 5, 1921	Paris: December 4, 1974 ¹¹
Burkina Faso	S	August 19, 1963 ¹⁴	Paris: January 24, 1976
Cameroon	VI	September 21, 1964 ¹²	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: November 10, 1973
Canada	III	<i>April 10, 1928</i>	<i>Rome: August 1, 1931</i> <i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: July 7, 1970</i>
Central African Republic	S	September 3, 1977	Paris: September 3, 1977
Chad	S	<i>November 25, 1971</i>	<i>Brussels: November 25, 1971²⁴</i> <i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: November 25, 1971</i>
Chile	VII	June 5, 1970	Paris: July 10, 1975
Colombia	VII	March 7, 1988	Paris: March 7, 1988
Congo	VII	May 8, 1962 ¹²	Paris: December 5, 1975
Costa Rica	VII	June 10, 1978	Paris: June 10, 1978
Côte d'Ivoire	VI	January 1, 1962	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: May 4, 1974
Cyprus	VII	February 24, 1964 ¹²	Paris: July 27, 1983 ⁷
Czechoslovakia	IV	February 22, 1921	Paris: April 11, 1980 ¹¹
Denmark	IV	July 1, 1903	Paris: June 30, 1979
Egypt	VII	June 7, 1977	Paris: June 7, 1977 ¹¹
Fiji	VII	<i>December 1, 1971¹²</i>	<i>Brussels: December 1, 1971</i> <i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: March 15, 1972</i>
Finland	IV	April 1, 1928	Paris: November 1, 1986
France	I	December 5, 1887	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 15, 1972
Gabon	VII	March 26, 1962	Paris: June 10, 1975
German Democratic Republic	V	December 5, 1887 ¹³	Paris: February 18, 1978 ¹¹

State	Contribution class*	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Germany, Federal Republic of	I	December 5, 1887 ¹³	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974 ⁵ Paris, Articles 22 to 38: January 22, 1974
Greece	VI	November 9, 1920	Paris: March 8, 1976
Guinea	S	November 20, 1980	Paris: November 20, 1980
Holy See	VII	September 12, 1935	Paris: April 24, 1975
Honduras	VII	January 25, 1990	Paris: January 25, 1990
Hungary	VI	February 14, 1922	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 15, 1972
Iceland	VII	September 7, 1947	<i>Rome: September 7, 1947⁷</i> Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 28, 1984
India	IV	April 1, 1928	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: May 6, 1984 ^{6,9,10} Paris, Articles 22 to 38: January 10, 1975 ¹¹
Ireland	IV	October 5, 1927	Paris: January 2, 1990
Israel	VI	<i>March 24, 1950</i>	<i>Brussels: August 1, 1951</i> <i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: January 29 or February 26, 1970³</i>
Italy	III	December 5, 1887	Paris: November 14, 1979
Japan	II	July 15, 1899	Paris: April 24, 1975 ⁷
Lebanon	VI	<i>September 30, 1947</i>	<i>Rome: September 30, 1947</i>
Lesotho	S	September 28, 1989	Paris: September 28, 1989 ^{6,11}
Liberia	VII	March 8, 1989	Paris: March 8, 1989 ^{6,11}
Libya	VI	September 28, 1976	Paris: September 28, 1976 ¹¹
Liechtenstein	VII	<i>July 30, 1931</i>	<i>Brussels: August 1, 1951</i> <i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: May 25, 1972</i>
Luxembourg	VII	June 20, 1888	Paris: April 20, 1975
Madagascar	VI	<i>January 1, 1966</i>	<i>Brussels: January 1, 1966</i>
Mali	S	March 19, 1962 ¹²	Paris: December 5, 1977
Malta	VII	September 21, 1964	<i>Rome: September 21, 1964</i> Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 12, 1977 ¹¹
Mauritania	S	February 6, 1973	Paris: September 21, 1976
Mauritius	VII	May 10, 1989	Paris: May 10, 1989 ^{6,11}
Mexico	IV	June 11, 1967	Paris: December 17, 1974 ⁶
Monaco	VII	May 30, 1889	Paris: November 23, 1974
Morocco	VI	June 16, 1917	Paris: May 17, 1987
Netherlands	III	November 1, 1912	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: January 30, 1986 ¹⁵ Paris, Articles 22 to 38: January 10, 1975 ¹⁶
<i>New Zealand</i>	V	<i>April 24, 1928</i>	<i>Rome: December 4, 1947</i>
Niger	S	May 2, 1962 ¹²	Paris: May 21, 1975
Norway	IV	April 13, 1896	<i>Brussels: January 28, 1963⁵</i> Paris, Articles 22 to 38: June 13, 1974
<i>Pakistan</i>	VI	<i>July 5, 1948</i>	<i>Rome: July 5, 1948²</i> <i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: January 29 or February 26, 1970³</i>
Peru	VII	August 20, 1988	Paris: August 20, 1988
Philippines	VI	August 1, 1951	<i>Brussels: August 1, 1951</i> Paris, Articles 22 to 38: July 16, 1980
<i>Poland</i>	VI	<i>January 28, 1920</i>	<i>Rome: November 21, 1935</i>
Portugal	V	March 29, 1911	Paris: January 12, 1979 ¹⁷
<i>Romania</i>	VI	<i>January 1, 1927</i>	<i>Rome: August 6, 1936²</i> <i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: January 29 or February 26, 1970^{3,11}</i>
Rwanda	S	March 1, 1984	Paris: March 1, 1984
Senegal	VI	August 25, 1962	Paris: August 12, 1975
South Africa	IV	October 3, 1928	<i>Brussels: August 1, 1951</i> Paris, Articles 22 to 38: March 24, 1975 ¹¹

State	Contribution class*	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Spain	II	December 5, 1887	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: February 19, 1974
Sri Lanka	VII	July 20, 1959 ¹²	<i>Rome: July 20, 1959</i> Paris, Articles 22 to 38: September 23, 1978
Suriname	VII	February 23, 1977	Paris: February 23, 1977
Sweden	III	August 1, 1904	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: September 20, 1973
<i>Switzerland</i>	III	<i>December 5, 1887</i>	<i>Brussels: January 2, 1956</i> <i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: May 4, 1970</i>
Thailand	VII	July 17, 1931	<i>Berlin: July 17, 1931⁸</i> Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 29, 1980 ¹¹
Togo	S	April 30, 1975	Paris: April 30, 1975
Trinidad and Tobago	VII	August 16, 1988	Paris: August 16, 1988
Tunisia	VII	December 5, 1887	Paris: August 16, 1975 ¹¹
<i>Turkey</i>	VI	<i>January 1, 1952</i>	<i>Brussels: January 1, 1952⁷</i>
United Kingdom	I	December 5, 1887	Paris: January 2, 1990
United States of America	I	March 1, 1989	Paris: March 1, 1989
Uruguay	VII	July 10, 1967	Paris: December 28, 1979
Venezuela	VII	December 30, 1982	Paris: December 30, 1982 ¹¹
Yugoslavia	VI	June 17, 1930	Paris: September 2, 1975 ⁷
Zaire	VI	October 8, 1963 ¹²	Paris: January 31, 1975
Zimbabwe	VII	April 18, 1980	<i>Rome: April 18, 1980</i> Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 30, 1981

(Total: 84 States)

* Contributions in classes I to VII correspond to 25, 20, 15, 10, 5, 3 and 1 units, respectively. In class S, they correspond to 1/8 of one unit.

¹ "Paris" means the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971 (Paris Act); "Stockholm" means the said Convention as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967 (Stockholm Act); "Brussels" means the said Convention as revised at Brussels on June 26, 1948 (Brussels Act); "Rome" means the said Convention as revised at Rome on June 2, 1928 (Rome Act); "Berlin" means the said Convention as revised at Berlin on November 13, 1908 (Berlin Act).

² This State deposited its instrument of ratification of (or of accession to) the Stockholm Act in its entirety; however, Articles 1 to 21 (substantive clauses) of the said Act have not entered into force.

³ These are the alternative dates of entry into force which the Director General of WIPO communicated to the States concerned.

⁴ In accordance with the provision of Article 29 of the Stockholm Act applicable to the States outside the Union which accede to the said Act, this State is bound by Articles 1 to 20 of the Brussels Act.

⁵ This State has declared that it admits the application of the Appendix of the Paris Act to works of which it is the State of origin by States which have made a declaration under Article VI(1)(i) of the Appendix or a notification under Article I of the Appendix. The declarations took effect on October 18, 1973, for Germany (Federal Republic of), and on March 8, 1974, for Norway.

⁶ Pursuant to Article I of the Appendix of the Paris Act, this State availed itself of the faculties provided for in Articles II and III of the said Appendix. The relevant declaration is effective until October 10, 1994.

⁷ Accession or ratification subject to the reservation concerning the right of translation (for Japan, until December 31, 1980).

⁸ Accession subject to reservations concerning works of applied art, conditions and formalities required for protection, the right of translation, the right of reproduction of articles published in newspapers or periodicals, the right of performance, and the application of the Convention to works not yet in the public domain at the date of its coming into force.

⁹ This State declared that its ratification shall not apply to the provisions of Article 14^{bis}(2)(b) of the Paris Act (presumption of legitimation for some authors who have brought contributions to the making of the cinematographic work).

¹⁰ This State notified the designation of the competent authority provided by Article 15(4) of the Paris Act.

¹¹ Accession or ratification with the declaration provided for in Article 33(2) relating to the International Court of Justice.

¹² Date on which the declaration of continued adherence was sent, after the accession of the State to independence.

¹³ Date on which the accession by the German Empire became effective.

¹⁴ Burkina Faso, which had acceded to the Berne Convention (Brussels Act) as from August 19, 1963, denounced the said Convention as from September 20, 1970. Later on, Burkina Faso acceded again to the Berne Convention (Paris Act); this accession took effect on January 24, 1976.

¹⁵ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe.

¹⁶ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe. Articles 22 to 38 of the Paris Act apply also to the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

¹⁷ Pursuant to the provisions of Article 14^{bis}(2)(c) of the Paris Act, this State has made a declaration to the effect that the undertaking by authors to bring contributions to the making of a cinematographic work must be in a written agreement. This declaration was received on November 5, 1986.

Other Treaties in the Field of Copyright and Neighboring Rights Administered by WIPO

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

Rome Convention (1961)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Austria *	June 9, 1973	Guatemala	January 14, 1977
Barbados	September 18, 1983	Honduras	February 16, 1990
Brazil	September 29, 1965	Ireland *	September 19, 1979
Burkina Faso	January 14, 1988	Italy *	April 8, 1975
Chile	September 5, 1974	Japan *	October 26, 1989
Colombia	September 17, 1976	Lesotho *	January 26, 1990
Congo *	May 18, 1964	Luxembourg *	February 25, 1976
Costa Rica	September 9, 1971	Mexico	May 18, 1964
Czechoslovakia *	August 14, 1964	Monaco *	December 6, 1985
Denmark *	September 23, 1965	Niger *	May 18, 1964
Dominican Republic	January 27, 1987	Norway *	July 10, 1978
Ecuador	May 18, 1964	Panama	September 2, 1983
El Salvador	June 29, 1979	Paraguay	February 26, 1970
Fiji *	April 11, 1972	Peru	August 7, 1985
Finland *	October 21, 1983	Philippines	September 25, 1984
France *	July 3, 1987	Sweden *	May 18, 1964
Germany, Federal Republic of *	October 21, 1966	United Kingdom *	May 18, 1964
		Uruguay	July 4, 1977

(Total: 35 States)

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

* The instruments of ratification or accession deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the following States contain declarations made under the articles mentioned hereafter (with reference to publication in *Le Droit d'auteur* (*Copyright*) for the years 1962 to 1964 and in *Copyright* since 1965):

Austria, Article 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) and 1(b) [1973, p. 67];

Congo, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)) and 16(1)(a)(i) [1964, p. 127];

Czechoslovakia, Article 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) [1964, p. 110];

Denmark, Articles 6(2), 16(1)(a)(ii) and (iv) and 17 [1965, p. 214];

Fiji, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)), 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(i) [1972, pp. 88 and 178];

Finland, Articles 6(2), 16(1)(a)(i), (ii) and (iv), 16(1)(b) and 17 [1983, p. 287];

France, Articles 5(3) and 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) [1987, p. 184];

Germany (Federal Republic of), Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)) and 16(1)(a)(iv) [1966, p. 237];

Ireland, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)), 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(ii) [1979, p. 218];

Italy, Articles 6(2), 16(1)(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv), 16(1)(b) and 17 [1975, p. 44];

Japan, Articles 5(3) and 16(1)(a)(ii) and (iv) [1989, p. 288];

Lesotho, Article 16(1)(a)(ii) and (1)(b);

Luxembourg, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)), 16(1)(a)(i) and 16(1)(b) [1976, p. 24];

Monaco, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)), 16(1)(a)(i) and 16(1)(b) [1985, p. 422];

Niger, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)) and 16(1)(a)(i) [1963, p. 155];

Norway, Articles 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) [1978, n. 133; in respect of 16(1)(a)(ii) modified: 1989, p. 288];

Sweden, Article 16(1)(b) [1962, p. 138; 1986, p. 382];

United Kingdom, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)), 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) [1963, p. 244]; the same declarations were made for Gibraltar and Bermuda [1967, p. 36; 1970, p. 108].

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

Phonograms Convention (Geneva, 1971)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Argentina	June 30, 1973	Hungary	May 28, 1975
Australia	June 22, 1974	India	February 12, 1975
Austria	August 21, 1982	Israel	May 1, 1978
Barbados	July 29, 1983	Italy *	March 24, 1977
Brazil	November 28, 1975	Japan	October 14, 1978
Burkina Faso	January 30, 1988	Kenya	April 21, 1976
Chile	March 24, 1977	Luxembourg	March 8, 1976
Costa Rica	June 17, 1982	Mexico	December 21, 1973
Czechoslovakia	January 15, 1985	Monaco	December 2, 1974
Denmark	March 24, 1977	New Zealand	August 13, 1976
Ecuador	September 14, 1974	Norway	August 1, 1978
Egypt	April 23, 1978	Panama	June 29, 1974
El Salvador	February 9, 1979	Paraguay	February 13, 1979
Fiji	April 18, 1973	Peru	August 24, 1985
Finland *	April 18, 1973	Republic of Korea	October 10, 1987
France	April 18, 1973	Spain	August 24, 1974
Germany, Federal Republic of	May 18, 1974	Sweden	April 18, 1973
Guatemala	February 1, 1977	Trinidad and Tobago	October 1, 1988
Holy See	July 18, 1977	United Kingdom	April 18, 1973
Honduras	March 6, 1990	United States of America	March 10, 1974
		Uruguay	January 18, 1983
		Venezuela	November 18, 1982
		Zaire	November 29, 1977

(Total: 43 States)

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

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

Satellites Convention (Brussels, 1974)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Austria	August 6, 1982	Morocco	June 30, 1983
Germany, Federal Republic of *	August 25, 1979	Nicaragua	August 25, 1979
Italy *	July 7, 1981	Panama	September 25, 1985
Kenya	August 25, 1979	Peru	August 7, 1985
Mexico	August 25, 1979	Soviet Union	January 20, 1989
		United States of America	March 7, 1985
		Yugoslavia	August 25, 1979

(Total: 12 States)

* With a declaration, pursuant to Article 2(2) of the Convention, that the protection accorded under Article 2(1) is restricted in its territory to a period of 25 years after the expiry of the calendar year in which the transmission by satellite has occurred.

**Nairobi Treaty
on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol**

Nairobi Treaty (1981)

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Algeria	August 16, 1984	India	October 19, 1983
Argentina	January 10, 1986	Italy	October 25, 1985
Barbados	February 28, 1986	Jamaica	March 17, 1984
Bolivia	August 11, 1985	Kenya	September 25, 1982
Brazil	August 10, 1984	Mexico	May 16, 1985
Bulgaria	May 6, 1984	Oman	March 26, 1986
Chile	December 14, 1983	Qatar	July 23, 1983
Congo	March 8, 1983	San Marino	March 18, 1986
Cuba	October 21, 1984	Senegal	August 6, 1984
Cyprus	August 11, 1985	Soviet Union	April 17, 1986
Egypt	October 1, 1982	Sri Lanka	February 19, 1984
El Salvador	October 14, 1984	Syria	April 13, 1984
Equatorial Guinea	September 25, 1982	Togo	December 8, 1983
Ethiopia	September 25, 1982	Tunisia	May 21, 1983
Greece	August 29, 1983	Uganda	October 21, 1983
Guatemala	February 21, 1983	Uruguay	April 16, 1984

(Total: 32 States)

**Treaty on the International Registration
of Audiovisual Works***

(Geneva, April 20, 1989)

Signatory States

Austria, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Egypt, France, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, United States of America, Yugoslavia (17).

**Treaty on Intellectual Property
in Respect of Integrated Circuits***

(Washington, May 26, 1989)

Signatory States

Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, Liberia, Yugoslavia, Zambia (6).

* This Treaty has not yet entered into force.

Treaties in the Field of Copyright and Neighboring Rights Not Administered by WIPO¹

Universal Copyright Convention

Adopted at Geneva (1952), revised at Paris (1971)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention		State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	
	Text of 1952	Text of 1971		Text of 1952	Text of 1971
Algeria ²	August 28, 1973	July 10, 1974	Monaco	September 16, 1955	December 13, 1974
Andorra	September 16, 1955	-	Morocco	May 8, 1972	January 28, 1976
Argentina	February 13, 1958	-	Netherlands	June 22, 1967	November 30, 1985
Australia	May 1, 1969	February 28, 1978	New Zealand	September 11, 1964	-
Austria	July 2, 1957	August 14, 1982	Nicaragua	August 16, 1961	-
Bahamas	December 27, 1976	December 27, 1976	Niger	May 15, 1989	May 15, 1989
Bangladesh ²	August 5, 1975	August 5, 1975	Nigeria	February 14, 1962	-
Barbados	June 18, 1983	June 18, 1983	Norway	January 23, 1963	August 7, 1974
Belgium	August 31, 1960	-	Pakistan	September 16, 1955	-
Belize	December 1, 1982	-	Panama	October 17, 1962	September 3, 1980
Brazil	January 13, 1960	December 11, 1975	Paraguay	March 11, 1962	-
Bulgaria	June 7, 1975	June 7, 1975	Peru	October 16, 1963	July 22, 1985
Cameroon	May 1, 1973	July 10, 1974	Philippines	November 19, 1955	-
Canada	August 10, 1962	-	Poland	March 9, 1977	March 9, 1977
Chile	September 16, 1955	-	Portugal	December 25, 1956	July 30, 1981
Colombia	June 18, 1976	June 18, 1976	Republic of Korea ²	October 1, 1987	October 1, 1987
Costa Rica	September 16, 1955	March 7, 1980	Rwanda	November 10, 1989	November 10, 1989
Cuba	June 18, 1957	-	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	April 22, 1985	April 22, 1985
Czechoslovakia	January 6, 1960	April 17, 1980	Senegal	July 9, 1974	July 10, 1974
Democratic Kampuchea	September 16, 1955	-	Soviet Union	May 27, 1973	-
Denmark	February 9, 1962	July 11, 1979	Spain	September 16, 1955	July 10, 1974
Dominican Republic	May 8, 1983	May 8, 1983	Sri Lanka	January 25, 1984	January 25, 1984
Ecuador	June 5, 1957	-	Sweden	July 1, 1961	July 10, 1974
El Salvador	March 29, 1979	March 29, 1979	Switzerland	March 30, 1956	-
Fiji	October 10, 1970	-	Trinidad and Tobago	August 19, 1988	August 19, 1988
Finland	April 16, 1963	November 1, 1986	Tunisia ²	June 19, 1969	June 10, 1975
France	January 14, 1956	July 10, 1974	United Kingdom	September 27, 1957	July 10, 1974
German Democratic Republic	October 5, 1973	December 10, 1980	United States of America	September 16, 1955	July 10, 1974
Germany, Federal Republic of	September 16, 1955	July 10, 1974	Venezuela	September 30, 1966	-
Ghana	August 22, 1962	-	Yugoslavia	May 11, 1966	July 10, 1974
Greece	August 24, 1963	-	Zambia	June 1, 1965	-
Guatemala	October 28, 1964	-			
Guinea	November 13, 1981	November 13, 1981			
Haiti	September 16, 1955	-			
Holy See	October 5, 1955	May 6, 1980			
Hungary	January 23, 1971	July 10, 1974			
Iceland	December 18, 1956	-			
India	January 21, 1958	-			
Ireland	January 20, 1959	-			
Israel	September 16, 1955	-			
Italy	January 24, 1957	January 25, 1980			
Japan	April 28, 1956	October 21, 1977			
Kenya	September 7, 1966	July 10, 1974			
Laos	September 16, 1955	-			
Lebanon	October 17, 1959	-			
Liberia	July 27, 1956	-			
Liechtenstein	January 22, 1959	-			
Luxembourg	October 15, 1955	-			
Malawi	October 26, 1965	-			
Malta	November 19, 1968	-			
Mauritius	March 12, 1968	-			
Mexico ²	May 12, 1957	October 31, 1975			

¹ According to the information received by the International Bureau.

² Pursuant to Article *Vbis* of the Convention as revised in 1971, this State has availed itself of the exceptions provided for in Articles *Vter* and *Vquater* in favor of developing countries.

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

**European Agreement
Concerning Programme Exchanges by Means
of Television Films**

(Paris, December 15, 1958)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Belgium	April 8, 1962
Cyprus	February 20, 1970
Denmark	November 25, 1961
France	July 1, 1961
Greece	February 9, 1962
Ireland	April 4, 1965
Israel	February 15, 1978
Luxembourg	October 31, 1963
Netherlands	March 5, 1967
Norway	March 15, 1963
Spain	January 4, 1974
Sweden	July 1, 1961
Tunisia	February 22, 1969
Turkey	March 28, 1964
United Kingdom	July 1, 1961

**European Agreement for the Prevention
of Broadcasts Transmitted from Stations
Outside National Territories**

(Strasbourg, January 22, 1965)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Belgium	October 19, 1967
Cyprus	October 2, 1971
Denmark	October 19, 1967
France	April 6, 1968
Germany, Federal Republic of	February 28, 1970
Greece	August 14, 1979
Ireland	February 23, 1969
Italy	March 19, 1983
Liechtenstein	February 14, 1977
Netherlands	September 27, 1974
Norway	October 17, 1971
Portugal	September 7, 1969
Spain	March 11, 1988
Sweden	October 19, 1967
Switzerland	September 19, 1976
Turkey	February 17, 1975
United Kingdom	December 3, 1967

European Agreement on the Protection of Television Broadcasts

Agreement

(Strasbourg, June 22, 1960)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Belgium *	March 8, 1968
Cyprus	February 22, 1970
Denmark *	November 27, 1961
France	July 1, 1961
Germany, Federal Republic of *	October 9, 1967
Norway *	August 10, 1968
Spain	October 23, 1971
Sweden **	July 1, 1961
Turkey	January 20, 1976
United Kingdom *	July 1, 1961

Protocol

(Strasbourg, January 22, 1965)

State	Date on which State became party to the Protocol
Belgium	March 8, 1968
Cyprus	February 22, 1970
Denmark	March 24, 1965
France	March 24, 1965
Germany, Federal Republic of	October 9, 1967
Norway	August 10, 1968
Spain	October 23, 1971
Sweden	March 24, 1965
Turkey	January 20, 1976
United Kingdom	March 24, 1965

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

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

Additional Protocol

(Strasbourg, March 21, 1983)

The Additional Protocol entered into force on January 1, 1985, with respect to all States party to the European Agreement on the Protection of Television Broadcasts and the Protocol to the said Agreement.

Governing Bodies and Committees

(Status on January 1, 1990)

Under Treaties Administered by WIPO

Governing Bodies and Committees of WIPO

General Assembly: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras (as from January 25, 1990), Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa,¹ Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (106).

Conference: The same States as above, with Angola, Bangladesh, Byelorussian SSR, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gambia, Guatemala, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, Yemen (126).

Coordination Committee: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic,

Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen (50).

WIPO Budget Committee: Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), India, Japan, Soviet Union, Switzerland (*ex officio*), United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yugoslavia (15).

WIPO Premises Committee: Argentina, Brazil, China, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), India, Nigeria, Soviet Union, Switzerland, United States of America (12).

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (106).

¹ According to a decision of the WIPO Coordination Committee, not to be invited "to any meeting of WIPO and its Bodies and Unions" (see *Copyright*, 1977, p. 296).

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Co-operation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (88).

WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, African Intellectual Property Organization, African Regional Industrial Property Organization, Benelux Designs

Office, Benelux Trademark Office, European Patent Organisation (75).

Governing Bodies of the Berne Union

Assembly: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Guinea, Holy See, Honduras (as from January 25, 1990), Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa,¹ Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe (79).

Conference of Representatives: Lebanon, Madagascar, New Zealand, Poland, Turkey (5).

Executive Committee: Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Germany (Federal Republic of), Guinea, India, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland (*associate member*), Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela (21).

Intergovernmental Committee of the Rome Convention

Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Mexico, Niger, Philippines, United Kingdom, Uruguay (12).

Under Other Treaties

Intergovernmental Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention

Algeria, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Guinea, India, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Portugal,

Senegal, Soviet Union, Tunisia, United Kingdom (18).

High Officials of WIPO

(Status on January 1, 1990)

Director General: Dr. Arpad Bogsch

Deputy Directors General: Lev Efremovich Kostikov
Alfons A. Schäfers
Shahid Alikhan

Notifications Concerning Treaties

Berne Convention

Notification Concerning Withdrawal of Reservation Made Under Article 33

HUNGARY

The Government of Hungary deposited, on December 18, 1989, a notification by which it withdrew the reservation, made in 1972,* to Article 33(1) of the Berne Convention for the Protection

of Literary and Artistic Works of September 9, 1886, as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971.

Berne Notification No. 127, of December 21, 1989.

* See *Copyright*, 1972, p. 199.

Activities of the International Bureau

WIPO—Overview of Activities and Developments in 1989

Introduction

The year 1989 was marked by increased international cooperation in the field of intellectual property:

- a sturdy growth in the Organization's development cooperation program in favor of developing countries;

- the successful conclusion of three diplomatic conferences relating to the creation of an international register of audiovisual works, the protection of intellectual property in respect of integrated circuits and improvements to the international system of registration of marks;

- a new start and impetus to the presentation and exchange of industrial property information;

- a continued surge in the international registration activities of the Organization in respect of patents, marks and industrial designs;

- the adoption by member States of a substantial program of work for the Organization in the 1990-91 biennium;

- new accessions of States to various treaties administered by WIPO; and

- the strengthening of cooperation with member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

Development Cooperation Program

The main objectives of WIPO's development cooperation program are: assisting developing countries in the establishment or modernization of intellectual property systems suited to their development goals through developing human resources; facilitating the creation or improvement of national or regional legislation and their enforcement; encouraging domestic inventive and creative artistic activity and the exploitation of its results; facilitating the acquisition of foreign patented technology, and the access to foreign works protected by copyright; facilitating the access to and the use of technological information contained in patent docu-

ments and facilitating participation in certain WIPO meetings.

WIPO's training activities are meant to provide or enhance professional skills and capacities for the effective administration and use of the intellectual property system. In 1989, training, both at home and abroad, was given to government officials and personnel from the technical, legal, industrial and commercial sectors.

Such training took various forms. One is in the form of study attachments overseas and on-the-job supervision by international experts. This form of training involved the participation of over 70 international experts deployed for varying periods of time in some 35 countries with, in many cases, repeated visits to the same countries.

Training was also provided in the form of courses, study visits, workshops and seminars. More such events were organized by WIPO in developing countries and more experts from developing countries were invited as speakers in 1989 than in 1988. In all, a total of 100 such events were organized at the national, subregional, regional and global levels. They provided basic knowledge of industrial property or copyright, or specialized information, both theoretical and practical, in areas such as search and examination with respect to patents and trademarks, computerization of industrial property office administration, the use of computerized patent information data bases, the administration of the collection and distribution of copyright royalties and the promotion of innovative activities. Most of this form of training took place in developing countries themselves and allowed large numbers of people from the government and private sectors of those countries to learn about the subject of intellectual property and its role in the development process. In all, 44 developing countries hosted or co-organized (with WIPO) those events. Their contribution was in funds or in kind. Over 4,000 people from those countries attended as participants.

To be highlighted here is the Worldwide Symposium on the International Patent System in the 21st Century which took place in Beijing, organized jointly by WIPO and the Chinese Patent Office to

coincide with ceremonies commemorating the fifth anniversary of the Chinese Patent Law and the inauguration of the new building of the Chinese Patent Office. It was the first meeting of its kind where the future trends and likely developments in the patent community were discussed by eminent personalities before several hundred participants coming from over 50 countries.

The existence of appropriate national legislation is a precondition for ensuring optimal benefits from the use of the intellectual property system by a country. WIPO therefore continued in 1989 to lay emphasis on the advice and assistance it gives to developing countries in this area. WIPO prepared draft laws and regulations which, depending on the country in question, dealt with one or more aspects of intellectual property, or commented on drafts prepared by the countries themselves. In all, some 30 countries benefited from this aspect of WIPO's development cooperation program. A number of governments informed WIPO that the executive or legislative branches had approved laws or regulations which were based on drafts drawn up by the International Bureau of WIPO or commented upon by it.

Two hundred and eighty-five advisory missions were undertaken to some 75 developing countries. Those missions, comprising WIPO officials and WIPO consultants, provided, *inter alia*, advice to government administrations on improvements to management of industrial property offices, the acquisition and use of computers and other equipment and documentation and the provision of better patent information services to the public. In planning and implementing such missions in a given country, WIPO relied, as in the past, on that country for the identification of its needs and for guidance in relation to particular local conditions. In return, WIPO offered expertise blended with experience gained from practical knowledge of the situation in other countries. This ensured that the advice and assistance given by WIPO were appropriate to the country in question.

In seeking to help developing countries in encouraging domestic inventive activity, WIPO offered advice in the drafting of legislative provisions for the establishment of suitable institutional arrangements in favor of inventions and organized conferences and seminars to discuss policy measures designed to support inventors in their endeavors. Moral recognition of achievements remained a major source of satisfaction to these people; WIPO continued therefore with its WIPO Gold Medal Award scheme for exceptional work done by inventors and creators, mainly in the context of special exhibitions.

The acquisition of foreign patented technology and access to foreign works protected by copyright,

particularly in the context of new technologies (biotechnology, computer software, broadcasting by satellite, integrated circuits) and their protection under intellectual property laws, was the subject of three regional forums that WIPO especially organized for developing countries in 1989. They took place in Cairo, Seoul and Montevideo. The licensing of intellectual property was the focus of an international forum which WIPO organized in Moscow on the role of intellectual property in economic cooperation arrangements. The forum was attended by many participants from developing (and industrialized) countries.

WIPO continued to promote a dialogue between intellectual property administrations and their users, primarily in the non-government sectors. Such a dialogue was often arranged in the form of participation by both sides in discussions provided for that purpose in the seminars and symposia organized by WIPO.

As far as encouraging the effective use of the vast resource of technological information contained in patent documentation was concerned, there was a steady increase in the demand for WIPO's free state-of-the-art search service for developing countries. Over 560 search reports and 4,500 copies of patent documents were furnished to requesting governments and institutions in developing countries.

In general, WIPO's development cooperation program had a fruitful year. Participation by countries, whether as donors or beneficiaries (or both), was almost universal: 116 developing countries and 16 intergovernmental organizations benefited from that program while generous support, both in funds and in kind (expert services, equipment, documentation, training facilities, hosting of meetings), was given by 55 developing and industrialized countries and 13 intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

Deserving special mention are the following countries and intergovernmental organization which made substantial funds available to WIPO for its development cooperation program: Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan and Sweden through funds-in-trust, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through interregional, regional and country projects.

The said program was reviewed and evaluated, and comments and suggestions for future activities were given, by member States and organizations at the 1989 sessions of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property and the WIPO Permanent Committee on Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights in May/June and April, respectively.

Setting of Norms and Standards

The objective of WIPO in this area of work is to make the protection of intellectual property rights more effective throughout the world. "More effective" means that the norms (standards) of protection are raised, where necessary, to the required level and that the enforcement of those rights will be easier and the sanctions for infringement strict.

The major achievements in this area of work in 1989 were the conclusion of two new treaties, one by the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works (held in April in Geneva) and the other by the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Protection of Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits (held in May in Washington).

The first above-mentioned Conference unanimously adopted, on April 20, 1989, a treaty consisting of 17 articles under the title "*Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works*" and Regulations under that Treaty.

The Treaty provides for the establishment, under the auspices of WIPO, of an international register of audiovisual works for the purpose of recording, mainly, statements concerning rights in such works, for example, concerning who is the owner of what rights in which countries. The International Register has a legal effect: statements registered in it must be considered as true until the contrary is proved. The rebuttable presumption thus created by the Treaty is subject to two exceptions: one is that the presumption does not apply in a State in which the statement cannot be valid under the copyright law or any other law concerning intellectual property rights in audiovisual works in that State; the other is that the presumption does not apply where the statement is contradicted by another statement recorded in the International Register. The system will be financially self-supporting, i.e., it will be financed by the fees paid by its users.

The International Register will be kept by the International Registry, which will be an administrative unit of the International Bureau of WIPO. A specific feature is that the Treaty provides for the setting up, by the Assembly, of a consultative committee consisting of representatives of interested non-governmental organizations. The purpose of that committee is to achieve close cooperation between the Union and the main prospective users of the Register. The Committee will be consulted, *inter alia*, before determining or changing the system and amounts of the fees. The International Registry will be located in Austria. A treaty to that effect was signed by the Government of Austria and the Director General of WIPO in October.

The Treaty was open for signature until December 31, 1989. It was signed by 17 States: Austria, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Egypt, France, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

The Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Protection of Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits adopted, on May 26, 1989, a treaty consisting of 20 articles under the title "*Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits*" by the votes of 49 countries for it, two against and five abstentions.

The Treaty obliges the Contracting Parties to secure, throughout their respective territories, the intellectual property protection of layout-designs (topographies), to provide adequate measures to ensure the prevention of acts considered unlawful under the Treaty and to provide appropriate legal remedies wherever such acts have been committed. Furthermore, the Treaty enables certain intergovernmental organizations to become Contracting Parties (the European Communities are eligible) and provides for a mechanism, within the framework of WIPO, for the settlement of possible disputes between Contracting Parties.

The Treaty remains open for signature until May 25, 1990, at the headquarters of WIPO.

As far as work on the *harmonization of patent laws* was concerned, considerable advance was made. The Committee of Experts dealing with this matter held its sixth and seventh sessions in April and November, respectively, to consider the draft Treaty which deals with the following substantive matters: filing date, naming of inventor and declaration concerning the entitlement of the applicant, description, claims, unity of invention, publication of application, time limits for search and substantive examination, administrative revocation of patents, priority claims, changes in patents, patentable inventions, prior art effect of certain applications, grace period, exclusions from patent protection, right to a patent, rights conferred by a patent, reversal of burden of proof, extent of protection and interpretation of claims, term of patents, maintenance fees, remedies, privilege of prior user.

The International Bureau will redraft the articles (except the one on maintenance fees which has been dropped) in the light of the discussions of the above-mentioned two sessions and will submit the new drafts to the presumably last (eighth) session of the Committee of Experts in June 1990, followed immediately by the (only) session of a Preparatory Meeting. The Committee will examine the new draft of the proposed Treaty, while the Preparatory Meeting will prepare the organization of the diplomatic conference which is scheduled for June 1991.

A consultative meeting for developing countries will take place just before the June 1990 session of the Committee of Experts.

Work on the *harmonization of trademark laws* started in November when a new Committee of Experts held its first session. As in the case of the harmonization of patent laws, the aim is to prepare a draft of a treaty which would supplement the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and which should be adopted by a diplomatic conference (after 1991). The said first session dealt with draft articles on the definition of the notion of mark (trademark and service mark), the applications for their registration and registration as well as the program of its second session scheduled for June 1990.

In respect of work on *model provisions for legislation in the field of copyright*, there was considerable progress. The Committee of Experts dealing with this matter held its first and second sessions in February/March and November.

The Committee of Experts considered draft model provisions dealing with the following matters: the subject matter of protection, rights protected, limitations on economic rights, duration of protection, ownership of rights, transfer of rights (including licenses and waiving the exercise of moral rights), collective administration of economic rights, obligations concerning equipment used for acts covered by protection, measures, remedies and sanctions in case of piracy and other infringements.

The model provisions are intended to inspire and influence governments and legislators to improve their copyright laws and opt for solutions that will increase the degree of similarity among legislations whenever the special interests of a country do not require different solutions.

One more session of the Committee is scheduled for July 1990 when it should have completed its work on the text of the model provisions.

Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property

The sixth Consultative Meeting on the revision of the Paris Convention took place in September. Its recommendation was submitted to the Assembly of the Paris Union which decided, in October, on the following: the Diplomatic Conference on the revision should take place in the 1990-91 biennium; the Director General of WIPO should prepare new proposals for amending the articles of the Paris Convention which were under consideration for revision; the Assembly would meet in extraordinary session in January 1991 to fix the further procedural steps and to take cognizance of the afore-

mentioned proposals of the Director General; the said extraordinary session would be preceded by an information meeting of developing countries of the Paris Union and China and, if it was so desired, information meetings of any other group of countries members of the Paris Union, to discuss the proposals of the Director General; there would be, among the said procedural steps, at least one preparatory meeting in the first half of 1991 to consider the proposals of the Director General.

Intellectual Property Information

WIPO commenced publication, as a quarterly, of the Spanish version of its copyright review, entitled *Derecho de Autor*.

In respect of industrial property information, the reorganized Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information met in September and decided that, in respect of international cooperation in the next decade in the field of patent information, the Committee and all its working groups concerned should give the highest priority to promoting the adoption, by patent offices, other public institutions and private enterprises, of such electronic systems for the storage of full texts (including drawings) of patent documents, and such systems for the searching of the stored material (even if not the same) as would allow mutual access and mutual searchability among all the said systems.

The fifth edition of the International Patent Classification was published in 10 volumes.

International Registration Activities

The number of international registrations under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs confirmed the healthy growth in each of the three registration systems. The growth in 1989, compared to 1988, was about 25% in the PCT system, 18% in the Madrid system and 18% in the Hague system. This growth made necessary several new computerization measures, some of which became operational already in 1989.

The Patent Cooperation Treaty

Spain deposited its instrument of accession to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) in August and Canada in October. With those two countries, the PCT now has 43 Contracting States. More than 90% of all the patent applications filed in the world

are filed in those 43 countries. A few countries with relatively large numbers of applications are still not party to the PCT (e.g., China and Latin American countries) but it is hoped that they will be in the years to come. The PCT is now in its 12th year. Its use, although constantly increasing, is still far from having attained its full potentiality.

In 1989, the number of record copies of international applications received by the International Bureau amounted to 15,000. The 25% increase in the number of record copies received could be attributed mainly to the increasing awareness of inventors, industry and patent attorneys of the advantages offered by the PCT.

The average number of Contracting States (to the PCT) designated per international application was 16.25. About 15% of the applications contained more than 10 designations, and their applicants thus benefited from the advantage of the maximum amount of the designation fee according to which any designation in excess of 10 is free of charge.

In view of the advance in technology and the continuing growth of the level of PCT activity, the International Bureau has started planning to put all the international applications and the correspondence pertaining to each on optical disks, which should facilitate rapid and accurate access for all interested offices and private parties and make publications more economical.

The PCT Union Assembly decided in October that a working group would be convened in the 1990-91 biennium to consider the possibilities of further increasing the internationalization of the grant of patents.

The Madrid Registration of Marks Agreement

The system of the international registration of marks, maintained by the International Bureau since 1893, now has 29 countries as members.

In 1989, the number of international trademark registrations received by the International Bureau was 15,400, an increase of 18% over that of 1988.

In view of this growth, it is planned to have all the some 250,000 files of internationally registered marks stored on optical disks starting in the 1990-91 biennium. Such a computerization measure will be useful not only to the International Bureau but also to national trademark offices and the private sector using the system.

The Madrid Union Assembly approved, in October, an average 8% increase in the amount of Madrid fees, with effect from April 1, 1990.

In June, a Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of

Marks was held in Madrid. The Conference unanimously adopted, on June 27, 1989, a new treaty entitled "*Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks.*"

The main changes that the Madrid Protocol will introduce in the Madrid system are as follows:

- the Protocol allows that, at the option of the applicant, international registrations be based on national applications (and not only on national registrations);
- the Protocol allows, as an option for the Contracting Parties, 18 months (instead of one year) for refusals and an even longer period in the case of oppositions;
- the Protocol provides that the national office of a designated country may, if it so desires, receive the amount of the fees that it charges for national registration or renewal, the said amount being diminished by the savings resulting from the international procedure;
- the Protocol allows the transformation of a failed international registration—failed, for example, because of central attack—into national applications in each designated country, and such national applications will have the filing date and, where applicable, the priority date of the international registration.

Those changes are intended to remove certain impediments to a wider acceptance of the Madrid system.

Another objective of the Protocol is to establish a link between the Madrid system and the expected future regional trademark registration system of the European Communities. Once the Community trademark system becomes a reality, the European Communities will have the right—as provided in the Protocol itself—to become a party to the Protocol.

The Protocol, which was open for signature until December 31, 1989, was signed by 28 States: Austria, Belgium, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

In October, the Assembly of the Madrid Union approved the establishment of a working group in the 1990-91 biennium to prepare the draft of new Regulations and to suggest other measures required by the co-existence of the Madrid (Stockholm) Agreement and the Madrid Protocol.

The Hague (International Deposit of Industrial Designs) Agreement

This Agreement and the system of international deposit it establishes are, in 1990, in their 64th year of existence.

In 1989, the number of industrial design deposits received by the International Bureau was 3,200, an increase of 18% over that of 1988. As this growth is expected to continue in the foreseeable future, the Assembly of the Hague Union decided, in October, that the International Bureau should begin computerization of the operations in the 1990-91 biennium.

In October, the Hague Union Assembly agreed that in the 1990-91 biennium, a working group would be convened to consider concrete possibilities for revising the Hague Agreement or adding a protocol to it, in order to introduce in the system further flexibility and other measures encouraging States not yet party to it to adhere to the Hague Agreement and make it easier to use by applicants.

Governing Bodies of WIPO; Work Program in the 1990-91 Biennium

In September and October, the ordinary sessions of the Governing Bodies took place. There are now 22 such bodies, among them the General Assembly, the Conference and the Coordination Committee of the World Intellectual Property Organization and the Assemblies of the Paris, Berne, IPC, Nice, Lisbon, Locarno, PCT, Madrid and Hague Unions.

The Governing Bodies took decisions on a number of important questions, some of which are mentioned earlier in this report under the respective headings of the different subject matter dealt with above. The competent Governing Bodies fixed the program and budget of the International Bureau for the 1990-91 biennium.

New Activities

Among the new activities to be carried out in that biennium are the following:

(i) the convening of a committee of governmental experts to examine whether the preparation of a *protocol to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works* should start, and—if so—with what content, with a view to submitting for adoption the draft of such a protocol to a diplomatic conference after 1991. The protocol would be mainly destined to clarify the existing, or establish new, international norms where doubts may exist as to the extent to which that Convention applies.

The committee will meet for the first time in October 1990;

(ii) the convening of a committee of governmental experts to examine whether the preparation of a *new treaty on the settlement of disputes between States in the field of intellectual property* should start and, if so, with what content, with a view to eventually (after 1991) submitting for adoption the draft of such a treaty to a diplomatic conference. The committee is scheduled to meet for the first time in February 1990;

(iii) the convening of a committee of governmental experts to advise on the possible conclusion of a *new treaty or the possible revision of the Lisbon Agreement on the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration* and the possibilities of increasing the use of the registration facilities of that Agreement. The first meeting of the committee is scheduled to take place in May 1990;

(iv) the convening of a committee of governmental experts to advise on a *model law on intellectual property protection in respect of integrated circuits*. It is scheduled to meet for the first time in 1991;

(v) the convening of the fourth session of the committee of governmental experts (which has met three times between 1986 and 1988) to finalize its advice on a *model law on counterfeiting and piracy*;

(vi) the convening of two further meetings of the Committee of Experts on *biotechnological inventions* in order to further consider, and preferably complete its advice on, the solutions to be given to various questions concerning the patent protection of biotechnological inventions and the interface, in certain cases, of that protection with the protection available under plant breeders' rights systems. The first meeting, jointly organized with the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV), will take place in January 1990;

(vii) the preparation of a study of the possibilities of establishing a *mechanism to provide services for the resolution of disputes between private parties* over intellectual property rights. Recourse to such a mechanism and services—that could be called, for example, “WIPO Intellectual Property Arbitration Center”—would be open to private parties (not governments) on a completely voluntary basis, that is, each dispute would come to the mechanism only if all parties to the dispute freely decide that it should;

(viii) the convening of a worldwide symposium on the intellectual property aspects of “*artificial intelligence*”;

(ix) the convening of a group of consultants to consider what advice should be given to governments in respect of *the collective administration of*

certain rights—particularly musical performance rights—in the field of copyright. Such advice should be useful in countries in which legislation on the matter does not exist or is incomplete or in which experience in the field is limited. The consultants are scheduled to meet in March 1990;

(x) the preparation of analyses and/or the convening of meetings to study the questions of *individual* (as distinguished from collective) *contracts assigning or licensing rights in the field of copyright*, of the *prevention and repression of unfair competition*, of the role of intellectual property in the field of *franchising*, and “*character merchandizing*” (the use of the name, picture, voice and statements of a real or fictitious personality to promote the sale and use of certain products or services). On the basis of the results of those studies and meetings, further action will be planned for the period after 1991.

New Contribution Class for Least Developed Countries

In recognition of the difficulties faced by developing countries in meeting their obligation to make contributions under the various treaties, the Governing Bodies decided in October to institute a new contribution class with 1/8 (one-eighth) of a unit (the current lowest contribution class consists of one unit); this new class is applied, since January 1, 1990, to countries which, according to the practice of the United Nations, are considered to be least developed countries. The Governing Bodies also set up a WIPO Working Group on Contributions, consisting of nine States, to propose possible further measures in the field of contributions.

Additional Premises

The Governing Bodies set up a committee of representatives of member States called “WIPO Premises Committee,” with the task of giving advice to the interested Governing Bodies and the Director General concerning the needs of WIPO for premises until the year 2000 and meeting those needs through building additional premises, or through renting premises, or in any other way, in or outside Geneva.

New Accessions to Treaties

As far as the work of WIPO in promoting the worldwide recognition of and respect for intellectual property was concerned, ratifications and accessions to various treaties administered by WIPO took place in 1989 in respect of the following countries: Democratic Yemen, Madagascar and

Thailand to the *WIPO Convention*, which brought the total number of Contracting States to 126; Lesotho to the *Paris Convention*, which brought the total number of Contracting States to 100; Honduras, Lesotho and Mauritius to the *Berne Convention*, which brought the total number of Contracting States to 84; Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic to the *Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure*, which brought the total number of Contracting States to 24; Canada and Spain to the *Patent Cooperation Treaty*, which brought the total number of Contracting States to 43; China and Cuba to the *Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks*, which brought the total number of Contracting States to 29; Japan to the *Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks*, which brought the total number of Contracting States to 34.

Cooperation with Intergovernmental and Non-Governmental Organizations

WIPO continued, throughout the year, its tradition of close cooperation and consultations with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations having an interest in the work of WIPO. Such organizations were invited to participate, and many did, as observers in almost all the meetings organized by WIPO, including the aforementioned three diplomatic conferences.

The Governing Bodies approved, in October, the admission of two more intergovernmental organizations and 13 international non-governmental organizations as observers, thereby bringing the total of such organizations with observer status in WIPO to 96.

Insofar as cooperation in the GATT Uruguay Round of Trade Negotiations was concerned, the Director General convened, in March, an informal information meeting at WIPO headquarters for officials of Permanent Missions of developing countries in Geneva for the purpose of giving information on intellectual property matters of possible relevance to the Uruguay Round negotiations as far as the trade-related aspects of intellectual property are concerned.

The International Bureau was represented at the four sessions of the GATT Negotiating Group on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, Including Trade in Counterfeit Goods (“TRIPS”), which were held during the year.

At the invitation of the said Negotiating Group, the International Bureau prepared a document on

the basic principles of the main multilateral treaties in the field of intellectual property and a document containing information on WIPO activities. The first document dealt with the essence of seven basic principles relating to parties to the treaties, beneficiaries, national treatment, norms, non-reciprocity, independence of protection and settlement of disputes. The second document contained information on WIPO activities relating to counterfeit-

ing/effective protection of intellectual property, revision of the Paris Convention, harmonization of patent and trademark laws, integrated circuits, biotechnological inventions, model provisions in the field of literary and artistic works, impact of emerging technologies on the law of intellectual property and international registration of audiovisual works. The former document was separately published as a WIPO document and as a GATT document.

Studies

The Concept of "Author" in Copyright Law— Some Reflections on the Basis of Copyright Law in the United Kingdom

Jeremy PHILLIPS*

Correspondence

Letter from the United Kingdom

Denis de FREITAS*

Calendar of Meetings

WIPO Meetings

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

1990

- January 29 to February 2 (Geneva)** **Committee of Experts on the Interface Between Patent Protection and Plant Breeders' Rights** (jointly organized by WIPO and the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV))
- The Committee will examine the interface between patent protection and plant breeders' rights, on the basis of documents of the International Bureau of WIPO and the Office of UPOV.
- Invitations:* States members of WIPO, UPOV or the United Nations and, as observers, certain organizations.
- February 19 to 23 (Geneva)** **Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States (First Session)**
- The Committee will examine whether the preparation of a new treaty on the settlement of disputes between States in the field of intellectual property should start and, if so, with what content.
- Invitations:* States members of the Paris Union, the Berne Union or WIPO or party to the Nairobi Treaty and, as observers, certain organizations.
- March 12 to 16 (Geneva)** **Working group on the application of the Madrid Protocol of 1989 (First Session)**
- This working group will consider the draft of new Regulations under the Stockholm Act of the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Protocol (adopted in Madrid in June 1989) relating to the said Agreement and will suggest other measures required by the co-existence of the Madrid (Stockholm) Agreement and the said Protocol.
- Invitations:* States members of the Madrid Union, States having signed or acceded to the Protocol, Greece, Ireland, the European Communities and, as observers, other States members of the Paris Union expressing their interest in participating in the Working Group in such capacity and certain non-governmental organizations.
- May 28 to June 1 (Geneva)** **Committee of Experts on the International Protection of Indications of Source and Appellations of Origin**
- The Committee will advise the International Bureau of WIPO on the possible conclusion of a new treaty on the international protection of indications of source and appellations of origin or the possible revision of the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration and on the possibilities of increasing the use of the registration facilities of that Agreement.
- Invitations:* States members of the Paris Union and, as observers, certain organizations.
- June 5 to 8 (Geneva)** **Consultative meeting of developing countries on the harmonization of patent laws**
- This consultative meeting will, on the basis of working documents prepared by the International Bureau of WIPO, study problems of particular relevance to developing countries in connection with the preparation of a treaty on the harmonization of certain provisions in laws for the protection of inventions.
- Invitations:* Developing countries members of the Paris Union or WIPO.
- June 11 to 22 (Geneva)** **Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Certain Provisions in Laws for the Protection of Inventions (Eighth Session)**
- The Committee will continue to examine a draft treaty on the harmonization of certain provisions in laws for the protection of inventions.
- Invitations:* States members of the Paris Union and, as observers, States members of WIPO not members of the Paris Union and certain organizations.

- June 11 to 22 (Geneva)** **Preparatory meeting for the diplomatic conference on the adoption of a treaty on the harmonization of patent laws**
 The preparatory meeting will prepare the organization of the diplomatic conference which will negotiate and adopt a new treaty on the harmonization of patent laws. The preparatory meeting will, in particular, establish the draft rules of procedure of the diplomatic conference and decide which States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations should be invited to the diplomatic conference and in what tentative capacity.
Invitations: States members of the Paris Union.
- June 25 to 29 (Geneva)** **Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks (Second Session)**
 The Committee will continue to examine draft treaty provisions on the harmonization of laws for the protection of marks.
Invitations: States members of the Paris Union, the European Communities and, as observers, States members of WIPO not members of the Paris Union and certain organizations.
- July 2 to 6 (Geneva)** **PCT Committee for Administrative and Legal Matters (Third Session)**
 The Committee will examine proposals for amending the Regulations under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), in particular in connection with the procedure under Chapter II of the PCT.
Invitations: States members of the PCT Union and, as observers, States members of the Paris Union not members of the PCT Union and certain organizations.
- July 2 to 13 (Geneva)** **Committee of Experts on Model Provisions for Legislation in the Field of Copyright (Third Session)**
 The Committee will continue to consider proposed standards in the field of literary and artistic works for the purposes of national legislation on the basis of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.
Invitations: States members of the Berne Union or WIPO and, as observers, certain organizations.
- September 24 to October 2 (Geneva)** **Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO (Twenty-First Series of Meetings)**
 Some of the Governing Bodies will meet in ordinary session, others in extraordinary session.
Invitations: As members or observers (depending on the body), States members of WIPO or the Unions and, as observers, other States and certain organizations.
- October 15 to 26 (Geneva)** **Committee of Experts Set up under the Nice Agreement (Sixteenth Session)**
 The Committee will complete the fifth revision of the classification established under the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks.
Invitations: States members of the Nice Union and, as observers, States members of the Paris Union not members of the Nice Union and certain organizations.
- *October 22 to 26 (Geneva)** **Committee of Experts on the Interface Between Patent Protection and Plant Breeders' Rights (Second Session) (jointly organized by WIPO and UPOV)**
 The Committee will continue to examine the interface between patent protection and plant breeders' rights.
Invitations: States members of WIPO, UPOV or the United Nations and, as observers, certain organizations.
- October 29 to November 2 (Geneva)** **Committee of Experts on a Protocol to the Berne Convention (First Session)**
 The Committee will examine whether the preparation of a protocol to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works should start, and—if so—with what content.
Invitations: States members of the Berne Union and, as observers, States members of WIPO not members of the Berne Union and certain organizations.
- October 29 to November 2 (Geneva)** **Working group on a possible revision of the Hague Agreement (First Session)**
 This working group will consider possibilities for revising the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, or adding to it a protocol, in order to introduce in the Hague system further flexibility and other measures encouraging States not yet party to the Hague Agreement to adhere to it and making it easier to use by applicants.
Invitations: States members of the Hague Union and, as observers, States members of the Paris Union not members of the Hague Union and certain organizations.

* Dates particularly subject to possible change.

- *November 5 to 9 (Geneva) **Committee of Experts on Measures Against Counterfeiting and Piracy (Second Session)**
The Committee will continue to consider draft model provisions for national laws on protection against counterfeiting and piracy.
Invitations: States members of the United Nations or specialized agencies and, as observers, certain organizations.
- *November 19 to 23 (Geneva) **Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States (Second Session)**
The Committee will continue the work it will have started during its first session (February 19 to 23, 1990).
Invitations: States members of the Paris Union, the Berne Union or WIPO or party to the Nairobi Treaty and, as observers, certain organizations.
- November 26 to 30 (Geneva) **Working group on the application of the Madrid Protocol of 1989 (Second Session)**
The working group will continue the work it will have started during its first session (March 12 to 16, 1990).
Invitations: States members of the Madrid Union, States having signed or acceded to the Protocol, Greece, Ireland, the European Communities and, as observers, other States members of the Paris Union expressing their interest in participating in the Working Group in such capacity and certain non-governmental organizations.
- December 10 to 14 (Geneva) **PCT Committee for Administrative and Legal Matters (Fourth Session)**
The Committee will continue the work it will have started during its third session (July 2 to 6, 1990).
Invitations: States members of the PCT Union and, as observers, States members of the Paris Union not members of the PCT Union and certain organizations.

1991

- January 28 to 30 (Geneva) **Information meeting(s) on the revision of the Paris Convention**
An information meeting of developing countries members of the Paris Union and China and, if it is so desired, information meetings of any other group of countries members of the Paris Union will take place for an exchange of views on the new proposals which will have been prepared by the Director General of WIPO for amending the articles of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property which are under consideration for revision.
Invitations: See the preceding paragraph.
- January 31 and February 1 (Geneva) **Assembly of the Paris Union (Fifteenth Session)**
The Assembly will fix the further procedural steps concerning the revision of the Paris Convention and will take cognizance of the aforementioned proposals of the Director General of WIPO. It will also decide the composition of a preparatory meeting which will take place in the first half of 1991.
Invitations: States members of the Paris Union and, as observers, States members of WIPO not members of the Paris Union and certain organizations.
- *June 3 to 28 **Diplomatic Conference for the adoption of a treaty on the harmonization of patent laws**
This diplomatic conference will negotiate and adopt a treaty on the harmonization of patent laws, which will supplement the Paris Convention as far as patents are concerned.
Invitations: To be decided by the preparatory meeting to be held from June 11 to 22, 1990 (see above).
- September 23 to October 2 (Geneva) **Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO (Twenty-Second Series of Meetings)**
All the Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO meet in ordinary sessions every two years in odd-numbered years.
In the sessions in 1991, the Governing Bodies will, *inter alia*, review and evaluate activities undertaken since July 1990, and consider and adopt the draft program and budget for the 1992-93 biennium.
Invitations: States members of WIPO or the Unions and, as observers, other States members of the United Nations and certain organizations.
- *November 18 to December 6 **Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (Fifth Session)**
The Diplomatic Conference will negotiate and adopt a new Act of the Paris Convention.
Invitations: States members of the Paris Union and, without the right to vote, States members of WIPO or the United Nations not members of the Paris Union as well as, as observers, certain organizations.

* Dates particularly subject to possible change.

UPOV Meetings

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

1990

- April 23 to 27 (a.m.) (Geneva)** **First Preparatory Meeting for the Revision of the UPOV Convention**
Invitations: Member States of UPOV.
- April 27 (p.m.) (Geneva)** **Consultative Committee (Forty-First Session)**
 The Committee will mainly discuss the outcome of the First Preparatory Meeting for the Revision of the UPOV Convention.
Invitations: Member States of UPOV.
- June 25 to 29 (Geneva)** **Second Preparatory Meeting for the Revision of the UPOV Convention**
Invitations: Member States of UPOV.
- October 15 and 16 (Geneva)** **Third Preparatory Meeting for the Revision of the UPOV Convention**
Invitations: Member States of UPOV.
- October 17 (Geneva)** **Consultative Committee (Forty-Second Session)**
 The Committee will prepare the twenty-fourth ordinary session of the Council.
Invitations: Member States of UPOV.
- October 18 and 19 (Geneva)** **Council (Twenty-Fourth Ordinary Session)**
 The Council will examine the reports on the activities of UPOV in 1989 and the first part of 1990 and approve documents for the Diplomatic Conference to Revise the UPOV Convention.
Invitations: Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and intergovernmental organizations.

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

Non-Governmental Organizations

1990

- April 11 to 13 (Paris)** **International Publishers Association (IPA): Copyright Symposium**
- May 8 to 11 (Washington)** **Foundation for a Creative America: Bicentennial Celebration of the Enactment of the United States Patent and Copyright Laws**
- May 13 to 17 (Beetsterzwaag, Netherlands)** **International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC): Legal and Legislative Committee**
- May 28 to 30 (Helsinki)** **International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI): Study Days**
- October 8 to 14 (Budapest)** **International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC): Congress**

