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# Copyright

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World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

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WIPO 1991

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## Treaties

(Status on January 1, 1991)

### 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) <sup>1</sup>	
Algeria . . . . .	April 16, 1975 . . . . .	P	—
Angola (c) <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	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 . . . . .	May 11, 1985 . . . . .	P	—
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) <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	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	—
Denmark . . . . .	April 26, 1970 . . . . .	P	B
Ecuador (c) <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	May 22, 1988 . . . . .	—	—
Egypt . . . . .	April 21, 1975 . . . . .	P	B
El Salvador (c) <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	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 (s) <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	December 10, 1980 . . . . .	—	—
Germany . . . . .	September 19, 1970 . . . . .	P	B
Ghana . . . . .	June 12, 1976 . . . . .	P	—

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B) <sup>1</sup>	
Greece	March 4, 1976	P	B
Guatemala (c) <sup>2</sup>	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) <sup>2</sup>	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	-
Malawi	June 11, 1970	P	-
Malaysia	January 1, 1989	P	B
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) <sup>2</sup>	May 5, 1985	-	-
Niger	May 18, 1975	P	B
Norway	June 8, 1974	P	B
Pakistan	January 6, 1977	-	B
Panama (c) <sup>2</sup>	September 17, 1983	-	-
Paraguay (c) <sup>2</sup>	June 20, 1987	-	-
Peru	September 4, 1980	-	B
Philippines	July 14, 1980	P	B
Poland	March 23, 1975	P	B
Portugal	April 27, 1975	P	B
Qatar (b) <sup>2</sup>	September 3, 1976	-	-
Republic of Korea	March 1, 1979	P	-

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B) <sup>1</sup>	
Romania	April 26, 1970	P	B
Rwanda	February 3, 1984	P	B
Saudi Arabia (a) <sup>2</sup>	May 22, 1982	—	—
Senegal	April 26, 1970	P	B
Sierra Leone (s) <sup>2</sup>	May 18, 1986	—	—
Singapore (e) <sup>2</sup>	December 10, 1990	—	—
Somalia (s) <sup>2</sup>	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 (e) <sup>2</sup>	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 (e) <sup>2</sup>	April 26, 1970	—	—
United Arab Emirates (b) <sup>2</sup>	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 (s) <sup>2</sup>	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: 125 States)

<sup>1</sup> "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.

<sup>2</sup> "(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)).

"(s)" 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, as a least developed country, Class S automatically applies for the purpose of establishing its contribution.

## 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 <sup>1</sup> 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>
Australia . . . . .	III	April 14, 1928	Paris, Articles 22 to 38: October 8, 1980
Austria . . . . .	VI	October 1, 1920	Paris: March 1, 1978
Bahamas . . . . .	VII	July 10, 1973	Paris: August 21, 1982
Barbados . . . . .	VII	July 30, 1983	<i>Brussels: July 10, 1973</i>
Belgium . . . . .	III	December 5, 1887	Paris, Articles 22 to 38: January 8, 1977 <sup>11</sup>
Benin . . . . .	S	January 3, 1961 <sup>12</sup>	Paris: July 30, 1983
Brazil . . . . .	VI	February 9, 1922	Paris: July 30, 1983
Bulgaria . . . . .	VI	December 5, 1921	<i>Brussels: August 1, 1951</i>
Burkina Faso . . . . .	S	August 19, 1963 <sup>13</sup>	<i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: February 12, 1975</i>
Cameroon . . . . .	VI	September 21, 1964 <sup>12</sup>	Paris: March 12, 1975
Canada . . . . .	III	April 10, 1928	Paris: April 20, 1975
Central African Republic . . . . .	S	September 3, 1977	Paris: December 4, 1974 <sup>11</sup>
Chad . . . . .	S	November 25, 1971	Paris: January 24, 1976
Chile . . . . .	VII	June 5, 1970	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974
Colombia . . . . .	VII	March 7, 1988	Paris, Articles 22 to 38: November 10, 1973
Congo . . . . .	VII	May 8, 1962 <sup>12</sup>	<i>Rome: August 1, 1931</i>
Costa Rica . . . . .	VII	June 10, 1978	<i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: July 7, 1970</i>
Côte d'Ivoire . . . . .	VI	January 1, 1962	Paris: September 3, 1977
Cyprus . . . . .	VII	February 24, 1964 <sup>12</sup>	<i>Brussels: November 25, 1971<sup>2,4</sup></i>
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	IV	February 22, 1921	<i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: November 25, 1971</i>
Denmark . . . . .	IV	July 1, 1903	Paris: July 10, 1975
Egypt . . . . .	VII	June 7, 1977	Paris: March 7, 1988
Fiji . . . . .	VII	December 1, 1971 <sup>12</sup>	Paris: December 5, 1975
Finland . . . . .	IV	April 1, 1928	Paris: June 10, 1978
France . . . . .	I	December 5, 1887	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974
Gabon . . . . .	VII	March 26, 1962	Paris, Articles 22 to 38: May 4, 1974
Germany . . . . .	I	December 5, 1887	Paris: July 27, 1983 <sup>7</sup>
Greece . . . . .	VI	November 9, 1920	Paris: April 11, 1980 <sup>11</sup>
			Paris: June 30, 1979
			Paris: June 7, 1977 <sup>6,11</sup>
			<i>Brussels: December 1, 1971</i>
			<i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: March 15, 1972</i>
			Paris: November 1, 1986
			Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974
			Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 15, 1972
			Paris: June 10, 1975
			Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974 <sup>5</sup>
			Paris, Articles 22 to 38: January 22, 1974
			Paris: March 8, 1976

State	Contribution class*	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act <sup>1</sup> of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
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 <i>Rome: September 7, 1947<sup>7</sup></i>
Iceland	VII	September 7, 1947	Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 28, 1984 Paris, Articles 1 to 21: May 6, 1984 <sup>6,9,10</sup> Paris, Articles 22 to 38: January 10, 1975 <sup>11</sup> <i>Brussels: July 5, 1959</i> <i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: December 21, 1970</i>
India	IV	April 1, 1928	<i>Brussels: August 1, 1951</i> <i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: January 29 or February 26, 1970<sup>3</sup></i>
Ireland	IV	October 5, 1927	Paris: November 14, 1979
Israel	VI	March 24, 1950	Paris: April 24, 1975 <i>Rome: September 30, 1947</i>
Italy	III	December 5, 1887	Paris: September 28, 1989 <sup>6,11</sup> Paris: March 8, 1989 <sup>6,11</sup>
Japan	II	July 15, 1899	Paris: September 28, 1976 <sup>11</sup> <i>Brussels: August 1, 1951</i> <i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: May 25, 1972</i>
Lebanon	VI	September 30, 1947	Paris: April 20, 1975 <i>Brussels: January 1, 1966</i>
Lesotho	S	September 28, 1989	Paris: October 1, 1990 <sup>6</sup>
Liberia	S	March 8, 1989	Paris: December 5, 1977 <i>Rome: September 21, 1964</i> Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 12, 1977 <sup>11</sup>
Libya	VI	September 28, 1976	Paris: September 21, 1976 Paris: May 10, 1989 <sup>6,11</sup>
Liechtenstein	VII	July 30, 1931	Paris: December 17, 1974 <sup>6</sup> Paris: November 23, 1974 Paris: May 17, 1987
Luxembourg	VII	June 20, 1888	Paris, Articles I to 21: January 30, 1986 <sup>14</sup> Paris, Articles 22 to 38: January 10, 1975 <sup>15</sup> <i>Rome: December 4, 1947</i>
Madagascar	VI	January 1, 1966	Paris: May 21, 1975 <i>Brussels: January 28, 1963<sup>5</sup></i> Paris, Articles 22 to 38: June 13, 1974 <i>Rome: July 5, 1948<sup>2</sup></i> <i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: January 29 or February 26, 1970<sup>3</sup></i>
Malaysia	VII	October 1, 1990	Paris: August 20, 1988
Mali	S	March 19, 1962 <sup>12</sup>	<i>Brussels: August 1, 1951</i>
Malta	VII	September 21, 1964	Paris: August 1, 1951
Mauritania	S	February 6, 1973	Paris: July 16, 1980 <i>Rome: November 21, 1935</i> Paris, Articles 22 to 38: August 4, 1990
Mauritius	VII	May 10, 1989	Paris: January 12, 1979 <sup>16</sup> <i>Rome: August 6, 1936<sup>2</sup></i> <i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: January 29 or February 26, 1970<sup>3,11</sup></i>
Mexico	IV	June 11, 1967	Paris: March 1, 1984
Monaco	VII	May 30, 1889	Paris: August 25, 1962
Morocco	VI	June 16, 1917	Paris: March 1, 1984
Netherlands	III	November 1, 1912	Paris: August 12, 1975
New Zealand	V	April 24, 1928	Paris: August 12, 1975
Niger	S	May 2, 1962 <sup>12</sup>	Paris: August 12, 1975
Norway	IV	April 13, 1896	Paris: August 12, 1975
Pakistan	VI	July 5, 1948	Paris: August 12, 1975
Peru	VII	August 20, 1988	Paris: August 12, 1975
Philippines	VI	August 1, 1951	Paris: August 12, 1975
Poland	VI	January 28, 1920	Paris: August 12, 1975
Portugal	V	March 29, 1911	Paris: August 12, 1975
Romania	VI	January 1, 1927	Paris: August 12, 1975
Rwanda	S	March 1, 1984	Paris: August 12, 1975
Senegal	VI	August 25, 1962	Paris: August 12, 1975
South Africa	IV	October 3, 1928	Paris: August 12, 1975

State	Contribution class*	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>12</sup>	<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, 1931<sup>8</sup></i> Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 29, 1980 <sup>11</sup>
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 <sup>11</sup>
<i>Turkey . . . . .</i>	VI	<i>January 1, 1952</i>	<i>Brussels: January 1, 1952<sup>7</sup></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 <sup>11</sup>
Yugoslavia . . . . .	VI	June 17, 1930	Paris: September 2, 1975 <sup>7</sup>
Zaire . . . . .	VI	October 8, 1963 <sup>12</sup>	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.

<sup>1</sup> "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).

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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, and on March 8, 1974, for Norway.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Accession or ratification subject to the reservation concerning the right of translation.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

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

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

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

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

<sup>13</sup> 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.

<sup>14</sup> Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe.

<sup>15</sup> Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe. Articles 22 to 38 of the Paris Act apply also to the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

<sup>16</sup> Pursuant to the provisions of Article 14<sup>bis</sup>(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 *	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*, 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) [1990, p. 95];

*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, p. 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	India	February 12, 1975
Australia	June 22, 1974	Israel	May 1, 1978
Austria	August 21, 1982	Italy *	March 24, 1977
Barbados	July 29, 1983	Japan	October 14, 1978
Brazil	November 28, 1975	Kenya	April 21, 1976
Burkina Faso	January 30, 1988	Luxembourg	March 8, 1976
Chile	March 24, 1977	Mexico	December 21, 1973
Costa Rica	June 17, 1982	Monaco	December 2, 1974
Czechoslovakia	January 15, 1985	New Zealand	August 13, 1976
Denmark	March 24, 1977	Norway	August 1, 1978
Ecuador	September 14, 1974	Panama	June 29, 1974
Egypt	April 23, 1978	Paraguay	February 13, 1979
El Salvador	February 9, 1979	Peru	August 24, 1985
Fiji	April 18, 1973	Republic of Korea	October 10, 1987
Finland *	April 18, 1973	Spain	August 24, 1974
France	April 18, 1973	Sweden	April 18, 1973
Germany	May 18, 1974	Trinidad and Tobago	October 1, 1988
Guatemala	February 1, 1977	United Kingdom	April 18, 1973
Holy See	July 18, 1977	United States of America	March 10, 1974
Honduras	March 6, 1990	Uruguay	January 18, 1983
Hungary	May 28, 1975	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
Australia	October 26, 1990	Morocco	June 30, 1983
Austria	August 6, 1982	Nicaragua	August 25, 1979
Germany *	August 25, 1979	Panama	September 25, 1985
Italy *	July 7, 1981	Peru	August 7, 1985
Kenya	August 25, 1979	Soviet Union	January 20, 1989
Mexico	August 25, 1979	United States of America	March 7, 1985
		Yugoslavia	August 25, 1979

(Total: 13 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**

Film Register Treaty (Geneva, 1989)

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Austria . . . . .	February 27, 1991	Czechoslovakia . . . . .	February 27, 1991
Burkina Faso . . . . .	February 27, 1991	France . . . . .	February 27, 1991
		Mexico . . . . .	February 27, 1991

(Total: 5 States)

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

(Washington, May 26, 1989)

*Signatory States*

*Ratification*

China, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Liberia, Yugoslavia, Zambia (8).

Egypt (1).

\* This Treaty has not yet entered into force.

## Treaties in the Field of Copyright and Neighboring Rights Not Administered by WIPO<sup>1</sup>

### 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 <sup>2</sup>	August 28, 1973	July 10, 1974	Morocco	May 8, 1972	January 28, 1976
Andorra	September 16, 1955	-	Netherlands	June 22, 1967	November 30, 1985
Argentina	February 13, 1958	-	New Zealand	September 11, 1964	-
Australia	May 1, 1969	February 28, 1978	Nicaragua	August 16, 1961	-
Austria	July 2, 1957	August 14, 1982	Niger	May 15, 1989	May 15, 1989
Bahamas	December 27, 1976	December 27, 1976	Nigeria	February 14, 1962	-
Bangladesh <sup>2</sup>	August 5, 1975	August 5, 1975	Norway	January 23, 1963	August 7, 1974
Barbados	June 18, 1983	June 18, 1983	Pakistan	September 16, 1955	-
Belgium	August 31, 1960	-	Panama	October 17, 1962	September 3, 1980
Belize	December 1, 1982	-	Paraguay	March 11, 1962	-
Bolivia	March 22, 1990	March 22, 1990	Peru	October 16, 1963	July 22, 1985
Brazil	January 13, 1960	December 11, 1975	Philippines	November 19, 1955	-
Bulgaria	June 7, 1975	June 7, 1975	Poland	March 9, 1977	March 9, 1977
Cameroon	May 1, 1973	July 10, 1974	Portugal	December 25, 1956	July 30, 1981
Canada	August 10, 1962	-	Republic of Korea <sup>2</sup>	October 1, 1987	October 1, 1987
Chile	September 16, 1955	-	Rwanda	November 10, 1989	November 10, 1989
Colombia	June 18, 1976	June 18, 1976	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	April 22, 1985	April 22, 1985
Costa Rica	September 16, 1955	March 7, 1980	Senegal	July 9, 1974	July 10, 1974
Cuba	June 18, 1957	-	Soviet Union	May 27, 1973	-
Cyprus	December 19, 1990	December 19, 1990	Spain	September 16, 1955	July 10, 1974
Czechoslovakia	January 6, 1960	April 17, 1980	Sri Lanka	January 25, 1984	January 25, 1984
Democratic Kampuchea	September 16, 1955	-	Sweden	July 1, 1961	July 10, 1974
Denmark	February 9, 1962	July 11, 1979	Switzerland	March 30, 1956	-
Dominican Republic	May 8, 1983	May 8, 1983	Trinidad and Tobago	August 19, 1988	August 19, 1988
Ecuador	June 5, 1957	-	Tunisia <sup>2</sup>	June 19, 1969	June 10, 1975
El Salvador	March 29, 1979	March 29, 1979	United Kingdom	September 27, 1957	July 10, 1974
Fiji	October 10, 1970	-	United States of America	September 16, 1955	July 10, 1974
Finland	April 16, 1963	November 1, 1986	Venezuela	September 30, 1966	-
France	January 14, 1956	July 10, 1974	Yugoslavia	May 11, 1966	July 10, 1974
Germany	September 16, 1955	July 10, 1974	Zambia	June 1, 1965	-
Ghana	August 22, 1962	-			
Greece	August 24, 1963	-			
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 <sup>2</sup>	May 12, 1957	October 31, 1975			
Monaco	September 16, 1955	December 13, 1974			

<sup>1</sup> According to the information received by the International Bureau.

<sup>2</sup> 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	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
Denmark *	November 27, 1961
France	July 1, 1961
Germany *	October 9, 1967
Norway *	August 10, 1968
Sweden **	July 1, 1961
United Kingdom *	July 1, 1961

*Protocol*

(Strasbourg, January 22, 1965)

State	Date on which State became party to the Protocol
Denmark	March 24, 1965
France	March 24, 1965
Germany	October 9, 1967
Norway	August 10, 1968
Sweden	March 24, 1965
United Kingdom	March 24, 1965

*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.

\* The instruments of ratification were accompanied by reservations in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Agreement. As to Denmark, see *Le Droit d'auteur*, 1961, p. 360; as to Germany, 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.

## Governing Bodies and Committees

(Status on January 1, 1991)

### Under Treaties Administered by WIPO

#### Governing Bodies and Committees of WIPO

*General Assembly:* Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh (as from March 3, 1991), 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, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, 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,<sup>1</sup> 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, Byelorussian SSR, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gambia, Guatemala, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Swaziland, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, Yemen (125).

*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, Germany, 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 (49).

*WIPO Budget Committee:* Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, 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, Germany, India, Nigeria, Soviet Union, Switzerland, United States of America (11).

*WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Co-operation 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, Germany, 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 (105).

*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, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti,

<sup>1</sup> 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).

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 (87).

*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, Germany, Ghana, Greece, 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, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa,<sup>1</sup> Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe (80).

*Conference of Representatives:* Lebanon, Madagascar, New Zealand, Turkey (4).

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

### Intergovernmental Committee of the Rome Convention

Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, 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, Guinea, India, Israel,

Japan, Mexico, Portugal, Senegal, Soviet Union, Tunisia, United Kingdom (18).

## High Officials of WIPO

(Status on January 1, 1991)

Director General: Dr. Arpad Bogsch

Deputy Directors General: Lev Efremovich Kostikov  
Shahid Alikhan

## Notifications Concerning Treaties

### WIPO Convention

#### Membership of the Republic of Yemen

The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has been informed in two notes dated May 19, 1990, and May 22, 1990, of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, that the said two States merged on May 22, 1990, into a single State called the "Republic of Yemen" and, in view of the fact that the said States were party to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization and were members of the World Intellectual Property Organization, as from May 22, 1990:

the said two States are, since the said date, no longer party to the said Convention and are no longer members of the said Organization, and

from the said date, they are replaced by the Republic of Yemen, which is considered to be party to the said Convention and a member of WIPO. The contribution class of the Republic of Yemen is S.

*WIPO Notification No. 151, of December 20, 1990.*

### Berne Convention

#### Ceasing of the German Democratic Republic Being a Party to Certain Treaties Administered by WIPO

Through the accession, effective October 3, 1990, of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic ceased, on the said date, to be a party to the following treaties administered by WIPO:

- the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property
- the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works
- the Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods
- the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks
- the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs
- the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks

- the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification
- the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure
- the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs.

As to the applicability, in the territory that, until October 3, 1990, was the former German Democratic Republic, of the treaties listed above (to which the former German Democratic Republic was, and the Federal Republic of Germany is, a party) separate notifications will be made as soon as the required information is received by the Director General of WIPO from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

*Berne Notification No. 131, of December 20, 1990.*



## Activities of the International Bureau

### The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1990— Overview of Activities and Developments

#### Introduction

For the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the year 1990 was characterized by significant progress and developments in several important areas of its work:

- the continuing strong pace of the Organization's development cooperation program in favor of developing countries, notwithstanding some signs that extra-budgetary resources for the program might decrease in the future;

- the completion of preparations for the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned (Patent Law Treaty) which will be held in 1991;

- the completion of work on the Model Provisions for Legislation in the Field of Copyright;

- the fulfillment of the requirement of five ratifications or accessions for the entry into force of the Treaty on the International Registration of Audio-visual Works;

- the starting of new activities in the area of the setting of norms for the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights;

- the highly satisfactory increase in the international registration activities in respect of patents, marks and industrial designs;

- the revision or preparation of regulations under the Patent Cooperation Treaty, the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Madrid Protocol;

- further accessions of States to various treaties administered by the Organization.

#### Development Cooperation Program

The main objectives of WIPO's development cooperation program are the following: 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 documents.

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 1990, training, in various forms, was given to government officials and personnel from the technical, legal, industrial and commercial sectors.

One form of training consisted of study attachments abroad and on-the-job supervision by international experts. This form of training was given by nearly 100 international experts deployed for varying periods of time in developing 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. In line with the wish of member States which are developing countries, most of such events were organized by WIPO in developing countries, and more experts from developing countries were invited as speakers or teachers in 1990 than in 1989. In all, a total of about 150 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 databases, the administration of the collection and distribution of copyright royalties and the promotion of innovative activities. Most of this kind 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, 43 developing countries and five intergovernmental organizations hosted or co-organized (with WIPO) those events.

Their contribution was in funds or in kind. Over 5,000 men and women from those countries and organizations attended as participants.

A precondition for ensuring optimal benefits from the use of the intellectual property system by a country is the existence of appropriate national legislation. WIPO thus continued in 1990 to lay emphasis on the advice and assistance it gives to developing countries in the field of legislation. 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 governments of the countries themselves. In all, some 50 countries benefited from such advice. 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.

Missions were undertaken to some 80 developing countries. Those missions, comprising WIPO officials and outside consultants employed by WIPO for the purpose, provided, *inter alia*, advice to government administrations on improvements to management of industrial property offices, on the acquisition and use of computers and other equipment and documentation, on the setting up of organizations for collective administration of rights under copyright law, as well as on 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 the government of 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 inventors, authors and other creators and organized conferences and seminars to discuss policy measures designed to support their endeavors. Moral recognition of their achievements remains a major source of satisfaction; 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.

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 partic-

ipation 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 continuing substantial demand for WIPO's free state-of-the-art search service for developing countries. Approximately 500 search reports and copies of 3,000 patent documents were furnished to requesting governments and institutions in developing countries in the course of the year.

The Director General participated in September in the important Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Paris where he made a statement. In that statement, he described WIPO's contributions to the least developed countries in four areas: reducing their financial burden through special arrangements in respect of their contributions to WIPO as member States; developing human resources; intensifying cooperation between least developed countries and other developing countries; facilitating the transfer of technology through the strengthening of legal and institutional arrangements which safeguard property rights and which promote licensing of technology and know-how. He announced that WIPO would, in the near future, institute a new program for developing countries, including least developed countries, whereby they would receive equipment that would permit exploitation of the latest computer hardware and software in accessing technological information contained in patent documentation.

WIPO's development cooperation program had a full, fruitful and substantial year. Participation by countries, whether as donors or beneficiaries (or both), was almost universal: 105 developing countries and eight 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 62 developing and industrialized countries and eight intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

The following countries and intergovernmental organizations made substantial funds available to WIPO for its development cooperation program: Finland, France, Germany, Japan and Sweden through funds-in-trust, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through inter-regional, regional and country projects.

WIPO continued its close cooperation with a number of intergovernmental organizations whose member States are comprised entirely of developing countries, in particular those organizations dealing with one or more aspects of intellectual property.

During the sessions of the Governing Bodies in September and October, numerous delegations of member States underlined the importance of the development cooperation program and expressed their satisfaction with the activities which had been carried out.

In the June 1990 session of the UNDP Governing Council, there was a review, *inter alia*, of the question of the role of specialized agencies (such as WIPO) as executing agencies of UNDP-financed projects as well as the related question of the support-cost reimbursement arrangements to take effect in 1992. The decisions of UNDP arising from that review, combined with an expected relative stagnation of resources made available by UNDP to developing countries (particularly the middle-income developing countries) for programs and projects in the field of intellectual property, and the decrease in the value of the dollar (in which the support-cost reimbursements are paid) vis-à-vis the Swiss franc (in which the support costs are incurred) will make it necessary, for maintaining the present level of activities in respect of developing countries, that sources other than UNDP be found if WIPO is expected to respond adequately to the needs and requests of developing countries, particularly the least developed among them.

### Setting of Norms and Standards

The objective in this area of work is to make the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights more effective throughout the world with due regard to the social, cultural and economic goals of the different countries.

Significant work was accomplished during the year in several fields of intellectual property.

First, preparations for the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned (Patent Law Treaty) were completed. That Conference will be held from June 3 to 28, 1991, in The Hague at the invitation of the Government of the Netherlands. For all developing countries party to the Paris Convention (64, as of January 1, 1991), the cost of travel and stay throughout the duration of the Conference of one representative per country will be borne by WIPO.

Second, about two years of intergovernmental discussions in WIPO culminated in the finalization of work on the Model Provisions for Legislation in the Field of Copyright. The Model Provisions, which are expected to be published in the first half of 1991, deal with, *inter alia*, the following matters: the subject matter of protection, rights protected, limitations of economic rights, duration of protection, ownership of rights, transfer of rights (includ-

ing licenses and waiving the exercise of moral rights), collective administration of economic rights, obligations concerning equipment used for acts covered by protection, as well as measures, remedies and sanctions in case of piracy and other infringements.

The Model Provisions are intended to inspire and assist governments and legislators in their efforts to improve their copyright laws and to harmonize, to the extent possible, such laws throughout the world.

Third, in September, the International Bureau published a study on the collective administration of copyright and neighboring rights which provides advice on the establishment and operation of collective administration organizations.

Fourth, during the year, five countries deposited instruments of ratification of, or accession to, the Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works, thereby fulfilling the requirement for the entry into force of the Treaty. The five countries are Austria, Burkina Faso, Czechoslovakia, France and Mexico. The Treaty will enter into force in February 1991. Preparations have begun for the establishment of the Registry of Audiovisual Works, as a unit of the International Bureau of WIPO, in Klosterneuburg, Austria.

Fifth, the Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States held two sessions in February and October. In the first session, discussions were based on a memorandum prepared by the International Bureau which identified the main issues to be solved in a possible treaty on the settlement of such disputes and set out some of the principal considerations in favor of and against possible approaches to those issues. In the second session, discussions were based on two documents prepared by the International Bureau dealing with principles for such a draft treaty and with provisions on dispute settlement in treaties in the field of intellectual property. The following matters were, in particular, discussed: subject matter of disputes, the parties to disputes, disputes for which the proposed treaty would not apply, consultations, good offices, conciliation and mediation, panel procedure, reporting and arbitration. The Committee of Experts decided to meet again in 1991 to consider the texts of provisions, to be prepared by the International Bureau, which could be included in such a draft treaty.

Sixth, in June, the Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks held its second session. Discussions were based on the draft Trademark Law Treaty, prepared by the International Bureau. The provisions discussed concerned the establishment of a Union of the Contracting Parties, definitions of the main terms used in the draft Treaty, signs which can be registered as

works, the absolute grounds for refusal of registration, the grounds on which registration may be refused on the basis of a conflict with a prior right, the conditions and effects of registration of marks for goods and of marks for services, the requirement to use the International Classification adopted under the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, the conditions for obtaining a filing date, the conditions that a Contracting Party may require an application to satisfy, the requirement of use as a condition of registration, the obligation on the part of a Contracting Party to notify an applicant of the grounds for the refusal of registration and to give the applicant an opportunity to make observations thereon, the establishment of time limits for the expeditious processing of applications, the publication of applications and registrations and the circumstances in which changes may be requested in registrations. It was agreed that the International Bureau should prepare a revised version of the draft Treaty for the next session of the Committee of Experts, to be held in 1991, taking into account the observations made during the second session.

Seventh, in May and June, the Committee of Experts on the International Protection of Geographical Indications held its first session in Geneva. Discussions were based on a document prepared by the International Bureau entitled "The Need for a New Treaty and its Possible Contents." That document contained an historical analysis of the basic concepts and terminology in relation to the protection of geographical indications, the existing multilateral treaties for the protection of geographical indications and the work previously undertaken within the framework of WIPO towards the adoption of new treaty provisions. It also outlined the perceived shortcomings of the existing multilateral treaties and investigated possible approaches that might be adopted in a new multilateral treaty, particularly in relation to the questions of the subject matter of protection, the conditions for according protection, the scope of protection, enforcement mechanisms, the possibility of a mechanism for the settlement of disputes and the establishment of a new international registration system. The Committee decided that the International Bureau should prepare a preliminary draft of a treaty, which should be submitted to a further session of the Committee and should provide alternatives in all those cases where the Committee had not yet reached agreement.

Eighth, in addition to the new activities described above in respect of norm and standard setting, work has also been started, during the year, by the International Bureau and external consultants engaged for that purpose, on the preparation of

studies relating to the role of intellectual property in the field of franchising, on artificial intelligence, on individual (as distinguished from collective) contracts assigning or licensing rights in the field of copyright, on character merchandizing and on insurance against the risks of litigation concerning the validity of patents.

### **Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property**

In November, the Assembly of the Paris Union decided that it would review, in September and October 1991, further procedural steps relating to the conclusion of the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Paris Convention.

### **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 1990, compared to 1989, was 28% in the PCT system, 14% in the Madrid system and 7% in the Hague system. This growth made necessary new computerization measures, some of which became operational already in 1990, while others were being further elaborated or refined.

### *Patent Cooperation Treaty*

Greece and Poland deposited instruments of accession to the PCT in July and September, respectively, bringing the total number of Contracting Parties to the PCT to 45.

In 1990, the number of record copies of international applications received by the International Bureau amounted to 19,159, 28% more than in 1989. The average number of Contracting States (to the PCT) designated per international application was 21. Thus, the international applications replaced over 400,000 national applications.

In January, WIPO credited to Contracting States concerned their share of the first yearly installment, for 1990, of the reimbursement of the PCT deficit-covering contributions paid by them.

Also in January, a meeting of all the International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authorities under the PCT was held in Geneva. The meeting considered reports by the said authorities concerning their practice and experience as International Searching and/or International Preliminary

Examining Authorities. The meeting discussed the revision of the Guidelines for the two kinds of Authorities and considered the desirability to amend certain provisions of the PCT Regulations concerning Chapter II of the PCT.

In July, September and December, the PCT Committee for Administrative and Legal Matters met to consider amendments to the PCT Regulations. The proposed amendments are expected to be submitted to the PCT Assembly for adoption in 1991. The objective of the amendments is to further streamline the procedures under the PCT to facilitate the work of applicants and of the offices and authorities concerned.

During the period covered by this report, the International Bureau started the development of a document-imaging and computer-aided publishing system for PCT operations, using state-of-the-art technology, in particular the optical disc technology. The system will provide improved file storage and access, as well as improved organization of workflow and improved production of the *PCT Gazette* and PCT Pamphlets.

The International Bureau, in cooperation with the European Patent Office, started the production of CD-ROMs (Compact Disc Read Only Memory) containing the PCT Pamphlets published in 1990. Such CD-ROMs will greatly reduce the cost for industrial property offices, especially those in developing countries, in the efficient and rapid storage of and access to patent documents and information.

The PCT Assembly which met in September and October decided that each of the International Searching or Preliminary Examining Authorities and each of the other national offices that chose to receive the PCT Pamphlets in CD-ROMs instead of paper or microfilm copies would be able to request the International Bureau to provide it with a free CD-ROM work station (a station consists of a microcomputer with a CD-ROM reader, a high resolution graphic screen and a laser printer).

#### *The Madrid (International Registration of Marks) Agreement*

Poland deposited its instrument of accession to the Madrid Agreement in December 1990, bringing the total number of States party to the Agreement to 29.

In 1990, the number of international trademark registrations received by the International Bureau was 17,376, an increase of 16% over that of 1989, while the number of renewals was 4,800, an increase of 5% compared to 1989. The average number of countries covered by each international registration being 9, the international registrations ef-

fectured in 1990 replaced some 200,000 national registrations.

In March and November, the Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol of 1989 held two sessions with the aim of preparing new Regulations which would apply both under the Madrid Agreement and under the Madrid Protocol once the Madrid Protocol enters into force. Further sessions of the Working Group will be convened in 1991.

By the end of the year, computer equipment and software were installed that will enable the archiving of the files of the International Register of Marks on optical disks and that will provide for the computerized printing of the monthly gazette *Les Marques internationales* and of notifications of renewals and modifications of international marks as well as of extracts from the International Register of Marks.

In September and October, the Madrid Assembly approved the implementation of the ROMARIN project by the International Bureau. The said project would lead to the creation of two CD-ROMs containing data from the International Trademark Register on the textual and figurative elements of each international registration, together with the accompanying search indexes. This project would enable all member States of the Madrid Union to have equal and easy access to the data on the Register via those CD-ROMs since they will each receive, in 1991, a CD-ROM work station.

#### *The Hague (International Deposit of Industrial Designs) Agreement*

In 1990, the number of industrial design deposits and renewals received by the International Bureau was 4,345, an increase of 7% over that of 1989. As this growth is expected to continue in the foreseeable future, the International Bureau began plans for computerization of the operations during the year.

#### *Locarno Union*

The Assembly of the Locarno Union (for the International Classification of Industrial Designs) approved the creation of a new service to be provided, for a fee, by the International Bureau, that is, the provision of classification reports based on the said classification.

#### **New Accessions to Treaties**

As far as the work of WIPO in promoting the worldwide recognition of and respect for intellec-

tual property was concerned, ratifications and accessions to the following treaties administered by WIPO (except for the Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works, the PCT and the Madrid (International Registration of Marks) Agreement, mentioned above) took place in 1990 in respect of the following countries:

Singapore acceded to the WIPO Convention in September, bringing the total number of States party to the Convention to 125; Bangladesh acceded to the Paris Convention in December, bringing the total number of States members of the Paris Union to 100; Malaysia acceded to the Berne Convention in June, bringing the total number of States members of the Berne Union to 84; Poland acceded to

the Madrid Agreement for the International Registration of Marks in December, bringing the total number of States members of the Madrid Union to 29; Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany adhered, respectively, to the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs in June and July, bringing the total number of States members of the Locarno Union to 17; Australia acceded to the Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite in July bringing the total number of Contracting States to 13; Egypt ratified in July the Washington Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits (not yet in force).

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## Studies

### **Copyright Infringement by Transdimensional Reproduction of Artistic Works: Questions Relating Thereto Including the “Non-Expert” Defense to Such Infringement**

Judith EELES\*

















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## Correspondence

### Letter from Honduras

#### Copyright in Honduras

Jorge Ponce TURCIOS\*















## Calendar of Meetings

### WIPO Meetings

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

#### 1991

- February 27 and 28 (Geneva)**      **Assembly of the Union for the International Registration of Audiovisual Works (FRT Union)**  
 The Assembly will hold its first (extraordinary) session and decide on questions relating to the commencement of operations of the International Film Register.  
*Invitations:* States party to the Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works (Film Register Treaty) and, as observers, States which have signed the Treaty and certain organizations.
- March 11 to 15 (Geneva)**      **PCT Committee for Administrative and Legal Matters (Fourth Session, Second Part)**  
 The Committee will continue to 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:* Members of the Committee (States party to the PCT and the European Patent Office) and, as observers, States members of the Paris Union not members of the PCT Union and certain organizations.
- March 25 to 27 (Stanford University, Stanford (California))**      **WIPO Worldwide Symposium on the Intellectual Property Aspects of Artificial Intelligence**  
 The Symposium will examine the various categories of artificial intelligence ("artificial intelligence" is an expression commonly used to designate those kinds of computer systems that display certain capabilities associated with human intelligence, such as perception, understanding, learning, reasoning and problem-solving) and their main fields of application from the viewpoint of their possible intellectual property implications.  
*Invitations:* The Symposium will be open to all. A registration fee of 150 US dollars will be payable. No registration fee will be required for participants designated by governments and invited organizations, or for faculty members and students designated by Stanford University.
- April 8 to 12 (Geneva)**      **Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs**  
 The Committee will study possibilities of improving the system of international deposit of industrial designs under the Hague Agreement.  
*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.
- April 15 to 18 (Geneva)**      **WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Ninth Session)**  
 The Committee will review and evaluate the activities undertaken under the WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights since the Committee's last session (April 1989) and make recommendations on the future orientation of the said Program.  
*Invitations:* States members of the Committee and, as observers, States members of the United Nations not members of the Committee and certain organizations.
- May 21 to 27 (Geneva)**      **Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol of 1989 (Third Session)**  
 The Working Group will continue to study Regulations for the implementation of the Madrid Protocol.  
*Invitations:* States members of the Madrid Union, States having signed or acceded to the Protocol, 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.

- June 3 to 28 (The Hague)** **Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned**  
 The Diplomatic Conference will negotiate and adopt a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned (Patent Law Treaty).  
*Invitations:* States members of the Paris Union, the European Patent Organisation and the Organisation africaine de la propriété intellectuelle and, as observers, States members of WIPO not members of the Paris Union and certain organizations.
- June 19 to 21 (Paris)** **Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations: Intergovernmental Committee (Ordinary Session)** (convened jointly with ILO and Unesco)  
 The Committee will review the status of the international protection of neighboring rights under the Rome Convention.  
*Invitations:* States members of the Intergovernmental Committee and, as observers, other States members of the United Nations and certain organizations.
- July 1 to 4 (Geneva)** **WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property (Fourteenth Session)**  
 The Committee will review and evaluate the activities undertaken under the WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property since the Committee's last session (May/June 1989) and make recommendations on the future orientation of the said Program.  
*Invitations:* States members of the Committee and, as observers, States members of the United Nations not members of the Committee and certain organizations.
- July 8 to 12 (Geneva)** **PCT Assembly (Extraordinary Session)**  
 The Assembly will hold an extraordinary session to adopt amendments to the Regulations under the Patent Cooperation Treaty.  
*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.
- 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 session every two years in odd-numbered years. In the 1991 sessions, 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:* As members or observers (depending on the body), States members of WIPO or the Unions and, as observers, other States members of the United Nations and certain organizations.
- November 11 to 15 (Geneva)** **Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks (Third 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.
- December 2 to 5 (Geneva)** **Committee of Experts on the International Protection of Indications of Source and Appellations of Origin (Second Session)**  
 The Committee will examine a preliminary draft of a treaty on the international protection of indications of source and appellations of origin.  
*Invitations:* States members of the Paris Union and, as observers, certain organizations.

## UPOV Meetings

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

### 1991

- March 4 to 19 (Geneva)** **Diplomatic Conference for the Revision of the UPOV Convention**  
*Invitations:* Member States of UPOV and, without the right to vote, States members of the United Nations not members of UPOV as well as, as observers, certain organizations.

- March 18 (Geneva)                      **Consultative Committee (Forty-Third Session)**  
 The Committee will consider in particular the policy of UPOV in its relations with developing countries.  
*Invitations:* Member States of UPOV.
- October 21 and 22 (Geneva)            **Administrative and Legal Committee**  
*Invitations:* Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and intergovernmental organizations.
- October 23 (Geneva)                    **Consultative Committee (Forty-Fourth Session)**  
 The Committee will prepare the twenty-fifth ordinary session of the Council.  
*Invitations:* Member States of UPOV.
- October 24 and 25 (Geneva)           **Council (Twenty-Fifth Ordinary Session)**  
 The Council will examine the reports on the activities of UPOV in 1990 and the first part of 1991 and approve the program and budget for the 1992-93 biennium.  
*Invitations:* Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and intergovernmental organizations.

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

### Non-Governmental Organizations

#### 1991

- April 19 to 26 (Aegean Sea)            **International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI): Congress**
- May 12 to 16  
 (Dunkeld, United Kingdom)           **International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC): Legal and Legislation Committee**