

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Review of States Parties to the international conventions on intellectual property adopted under the auspices of UNESCO

Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 and annexed Protocols 1 and 2

State of ratifications, acceptances and accessions up to 15 February 2005

I. ADOPTION

Text	Adopted by
Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971	Conference for Revision of the Universal Copyright Convention, Paris, 5-24 July 1971
Annexed Protocol No. 1 concerning the application of that Convention to the works of stateless persons and refugees	Conference for Revision of the Universal Copyright Convention, Paris, 5-24 July 1971
Annexed Protocol No. 2 concerning the application of that Convention to the works of certain international organizations	Conference for Revision of the Universal Copyright Convention, Paris, 5-24 July 1971

II. ENTRY INTO FORCE

Text	Initial entry into force	Subsequent entry into force
Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971.	10 July 1974 in accordance with Article IX, paragraph 1.	Three months after deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, in accordance with Article IX, paragraph 2.
Annexed Protocol No. 1 concerning the application of that Convention to the works of stateless persons and refugees.	10 July 1974 in accordance with paragraph 2(b).	Date of deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, subject to the concerned State being a party to the Convention (paragraph 2(b)).
Annexed Protocol No. 2 concerning the application of that Convention to the works of certain international organizations.	10 July 1974 in accordance with paragraph 2(b).	Date of deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, subject to the concerned State being a party to the Convention (paragraph 2(b)).

III. RATIFICATIONS, ACCEPTANCES AND ACCESSIONS

(R = Ratification or acceptance; A = Accession; D = Declaration*)

States parties	Date of deposit of Instrument			Territorial application of the Convention	
	Convention	Protocol 1	Protocol 2	Date of receipt of notification	Extention to
Albania ¹	04.11.2003 A	04.11.2003 A	04.11.2003 A		
Algeria ²	28.05.1973 A				
Australia	29.11.1977 A	29.11.1977 A	29.11.1977 A		
Austria	14.05.1982 A	14.05.1982 A	14.05.1982 A		
Bahamas	27.09.1976 A				
Bangladesh ³	05.05.1975 A	05.05.1975 A	05.05.1975 A		
Barbados	18.03.1983 A				
Bolivia ⁴	22.12.1989 A				
Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁵	12.07.1993 D				
Brazil	11.09.1975 R	11.09.1975 R	11.09.1975 R		
Bulgaria ⁶	07.03.1975 A				
Cameroon	01.02.1973 A				
China ⁷	30.07.1992 A			09.06.1997	Hong Kong ⁸ Macao ⁹
Colombia	18.03.1976 A				
Costa Rica	07.12.1979 R				
Croatia ¹⁰	06.07.1992 D				
Cyprus	19.09.1990 A	19.09.1990 A	19.09.1990 A		
Czech Republic ¹¹	26.03.1993 D		26.03.1993 D		
Denmark	11.04.1979 R	11.04.1979 R	11.04.1979 R		
Dominican Republic	08.02.1983 A				
Ecuador	06.06.1991 A	06.06.1991 A	06.06.1991 A		
El Salvador	29.12.1978 A	29.12.1978 A	29.12.1978 A		
Finland	01.08.1986 R				
France	11.09.1972 R	11.09.1972 R	11.09.1972 R		
Germany ¹²	18.10.1973 R	18.10.1973 R	18.10.1973 R		
Guinea	13.08.1981 A	13.08.1981 A	13.08.1981 A		
Holy See	06.02.1980 R	06.02.1980 R	06.02.1980 R		
Hungary ¹³	15.09.1972 R		15.09.1972 R		
India	07.01.1988 R	07.01.1988 R	07.01.1988 R		
Italy ¹⁴	25.10.1979 R	25.10.1979 R	25.10.1979 R		
Japan	21.07.1977 R	21.07.1977 R	21.07.1977 R		
Kenya	04.01.1974 R	04.01.1974 R	04.01.1974 R		
Liechtenstein	11.08.1999 R	11.08.1999 R	11.08.1999 R		
Mexico ¹⁵	31.07.1975 R				

* The symbol 'D' denotes a declaration made by a State recognizing itself bound, as from the date of its independence, by the Convention and/or by annexed Protocols 1 and 2, the application of which had been extended to its territory either by a State then responsible for the conduct of its foreign relations, or by the State from which it separated. The date shown is the date from which the application of the Convention had been extended to the territory of this State or in cases of separation, the date on which the Director-General of UNESCO received from the State notification of succession (see corresponding note).

States parties	Date of deposit of Instrument			Territorial application of the Convention	
	Convention	Protocol 1	Protocol 2	Date of receipt of notification	Extention to
Uruguay	12.01.1993 A				
Venezuela	11.01.1996 A				

Notes

- ¹ On 4 November 2003, Albania deposited with the Director-General its instruments of accession to the above-mentioned Convention and its annexed Protocols 1 and 2.
- Article IX.3 of the 1971 Convention provides that "Accession to this Convention by a State not party to the 1952 Convention shall also constitute accession to that Convention". As Albania is not yet a party to the 1952 Convention, the aforesaid instrument constitutes Albania's accession to that Convention also.
- In accordance with Article IX.1 of the 1952 Convention and Article IX.2 of the 1971 Convention, both Conventions will enter into force with respect to Albania three months after the deposit of this instrument of accession, that is to say on 4 February 2004. With regard to the Protocols 1 and 2 annexed to the 1971 Convention, in conformity with their Articles 2(b), those Protocols will enter into force with respect to Albania on the same date.
- ² On 11 June 1976, the Government of Algeria deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO a notification by which, in accordance with Article *Vbis*(1) of the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971, it declared to avail itself 'of all the exceptions which are provided for in Articles *Vter* and *Vquater* of the Convention and which were drafted for the benefit of developing countries, referring to the right to translate and reproduce literary, artistic and scientific works protected by copyright and introducing compulsory provisions in respect of the granting of licences in favour of such countries'.
- On 5 August 1983, the Government of Algeria deposited a new notification with the Director-General of UNESCO, in conformity with Article *Vbis* of the Convention 'in order to avail itself for a second period of ten years of all the exceptions provided for in Articles *Vter* and *Vquater* of the Convention, which were drafted for the benefit of developing countries, referring to the right to translate and reproduce literary, artistic and scientific works protected by copyright and introducing compulsory provisions in respect of the granting of licences in favour of such countries'.
- On 5 May 1993 the Director-General of UNESCO received a further notification by the Government of Algeria, deposited for an additional period of ten years, in conformity with the above-mentioned Article *Vbis*.
- On 28 August 2003, Algeria deposited the following new notification with the Director-General:
- "Pursuant to the provisions of the Universal Copyright Convention of 22 July 1971, and more especially its Articles V and V bis relating to the exceptions accorded to developing countries in the matter of authorization of the translation and republication of works, ratified by Algeria in 1973, I have the honour to request that you take note of the deposit of another notification by Algeria, availing itself of the exceptions accorded to the developing countries in the matter of authorization of the translation and republication of works for the forthcoming decade."
- By the above notification, Algeria has renewed its previous notification to the same effect. Under the terms of Article *Vbis*, paragraph 2, this notification will remain effective up to and including 9 July 2014.
- ³ On 4 December 1979, the Government of Bangladesh deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO a notification by which, in accordance with Article *Vbis*(1) of this Convention, it declared that 'being a developing country, the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, having considered all the provisions of Articles *Vbis*, *Vter* and *Vquater* of the aforesaid Convention, do hereby notify in terms of Article *Vbis*(1) that the Government of Bangladesh shall avail itself of all the exceptions provided in the provisions of the above articles and undertake faithfully to carry out the stipulations therein contained'.
- On 3 April 1984, the Government of Bangladesh deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO a further notification, in accordance with Article *Vbis* of the Convention, renewing the previous notification for a second ten-year period as from 10 July 1984.

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- ⁴ The instrument of accession contained the following declaration: ‘In accordance with Article *Vbis* of the Convention revised in 1971, I would like to inform you that Bolivia wishes to be considered as a developing country for the purposes of the application of the provisions relating to those countries.’
- ⁵ On 12 July 1993, the Director-General of UNESCO received from the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina the instrument of succession to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971, ratified by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 3 July 1973.
- ⁶ The instrument of accession contained the following declaration: ‘The People’s Republic of Bulgaria considers that the provisions of Article XIII of the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 are at variance with the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples adopted by Resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, which proclaimed the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.’
- ⁷ The instrument of accession was accompanied by a notification stating that the Government of the People’s Republic of China will avail itself of the exceptions provided for in Articles *Vter* and *Vquater* of the Convention.
- ⁸ On 9 June 1997 the Director-General of UNESCO received two letters from the Permanent Delegation of the People’s Republic of China to UNESCO containing the following notifications: ‘In accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Question of Hong Kong signed on 19 December 1984, the People’s Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong with effect from 1 July 1997. Hong Kong will, with effect from that date, become a Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defence affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People’s Government of the People’s Republic of China The Universal Copyright Convention (adopted on 6 September 1952, and as revised in 1971), to which the instrument of accession was deposited by the Government of the People’s Republic of China on 30 July 1992 (referred to as “the Convention”), which applies to Hong Kong at present, will continue to apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997, and meanwhile the Government of the People’s Republic of China states that the statement made by the People’s Republic of China at the time when its instrument of accession was deposited in accordance with the provision of Paragraph 2, Article V of the Convention, applies also to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Within the above ambit, responsibility for the international rights and obligations of a Party to the above Convention will be assumed by the Government of the People’s Republic of China. . . . It is provided both in Section XI of Annex I to the Joint Declaration, Elaboration by the Government of the People’s Republic of China of its Basic Policies Regarding Hong Kong’ and Article 153 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region . . . that international agreements to which the People’s Republic of China is not a party but which are implemented in Hong Kong may continue to be implemented in the Hong Kong Special Administration Region The Protocols I and II annexed to the Universal Copyright Convention adopted in 1952 and revised in 1971 (referred to as the “Two Protocols”), which apply to Hong Kong at present, will continue to apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997. Within the above ambit, responsibility for the international rights and obligations of a party to the above Convention and the Additional Two Protocols will be assumed by the Government of the People’s Republic of China . . .’.
- ⁹ On 2 December 1999, the Director-General of UNESCO received from the Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of the People’s Republic of China to UNESCO, duly empowered by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of China to that effect, the following notification: ‘The Universal Copyright Convention, done at Geneva on 6 September 1952 as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 (hereinafter referred to as the Convention) to which the Government of the People’s Republic of China deposited the instrument of accession on 30 July 1992, will apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999. The Government of the People’s Republic of China will assume the responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to the Macao Special Administrative Region.’
- ¹⁰ On 6 July 1992, the Director-General of UNESCO received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia, a letter dated 1 July 1992, notifying him that, according to the Croatian Parliament’s Constitutional Decision of 25 June 1992 on the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Croatia ‘the international agreements signed and joined by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall be implemented by the Republic of Croatia in compliance with the principles of the international law governing the succession of States . . .’. Consequently, the Republic of Croatia will continue to apply the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971, ratified by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 3 July 1973.

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- ¹¹ On 1 January 1993, Czechoslovakia separated into two independent States: the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic. On 26 March 1993, the Director-General of UNESCO received from the Government of the Czech Republic the following notification dated 14 March 1993: ‘. . . In harmony with the valid principles of international law and to the extent defined by it, the Czech Republic, as a successor State created as a result of the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, considers itself bound, as of 1 January 1993, i.e. the date of the dissolution of the Czechoslovak Federation, by multilateral international treaties to which the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic was a party on that date, including reservations and statements to their provisions made earlier by Czechoslovakia.
Of the treaties deposited with UNESCO this applies to the following treaties:
- Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 with Appendix Declaration relating to Article XVII and Resolution concerning Article XI (Paris, 24 July 1971).
 - Protocol 2 annexed to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 concerning the application of that Convention to the works of certain international organizations (Paris, 24 July 1971).
- ¹² The Director-General of UNESCO received from the Permanent Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany a letter dated 3 October 1990 informing him that ‘through the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany with effect from 3 October 1990, the two German States have united to form one sovereign State’. This letter was accompanied by a verbal note dated 3 October 1990 informing UNESCO that ‘with regard to the continued application of treaties of the Federal Republic of Germany and the treatment of treaties of the German Democratic Republic following its accession to the Federal Republic of Germany with effect from 3 October 1990, the Treaty of 31 August 1990 between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic on the establishment of German unity (Unification Treaty) contains the following relevant provisions:
- 1. Article 11*
Treaties of the Federal Republic of Germany
- The contracting parties proceed on the understanding that international treaties and agreements to which the Federal Republic of Germany is a contracting party . . . shall retain their validity and that the rights and obligations arising there from . . . shall also relate to the territory specified in Article 3 of this Treaty’. (*Länder* of Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Saxe, Saxe-Anhalt and Thuringia as well as the sector of the *Land* of Berlin where the Fundamental Law of the Federal Republic of Germany was not applicable.)
- ¹³ In depositing the instrument of ratification, the Permanent Delegation of Hungary to UNESCO made the following declaration on behalf of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People’s Republic: ‘The Hungarian People’s Republic declares that the provisions of Article XIII, paragraph 1, of the Universal Copyright Convention signed at Geneva on 6 September 1952 and revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 run counter to the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in Resolution 1514(XV) which was adopted on 14 December 1960 by the General Assembly of the United Nations.’
- ¹⁴ The deposit of the instrument of ratification by Italy was effected under cover of a letter dated 19 October 1979, containing the following declaration: ‘With reference to Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971, the Italian Government declares that within the Italian Republic protection to a work shall not be granted for a period longer than that fixed for the class of works to which the work belongs, in the case of unpublished works, by the law of the Contracting State of which the author is a national, and, in the case of published works, by the law of the Contracting State in which the work has been first published.’
- ‘If the law of any Contracting State grants two or more terms of protection, and a specified work is not protected by such State during the second or any subsequent term for any reason, that work shall not be granted protection within the Italian Republic during the second or any subsequent term.’
- ¹⁵ On 21 November 1975, the Government of Mexico deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO a notification by which, in accordance with Article *Vbis*(1) of the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971, it declared that it wished Mexico ‘to be regarded as a developing country for the purpose of the provisions which refer to such countries’. On 19 August 1985, the Director-General of UNESCO received from the Government of Mexico a communication dated 14 August 1985 informing him that that Government intended to renew, for a second ten-year period, its previous notification under Article *Vbis* of the

aforementioned Convention by which it had availed itself of the exceptions provided for in Articles *Vter* and *Vquater* of the Convention. The Mexican authorities were informed by UNESCO that their notification had not been presented within the time-limit prescribed by Article *Vbis*, paragraph 2, of the Convention. Subsequently, the Mexican authorities placed the matter before the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee, which discussed it during its seventh ordinary session (June 1987). The Committee agreed: (a) that the question raised by Mexico was within the Committee's competence under Article XI of the Universal Copyright Convention which provides that the Committee may study the problems concerning the application and operation of the Convention; (b) that Mexico was and is a developing country within the meaning of the Convention as far as the advantages established for the benefit of developing countries were concerned; (c) that it was up to each State party to the Universal Convention to determine for itself, in the final analysis, the question of the timeliness and consequences, if any, of Mexico's notice of renewal under Article *Vbis*(2) of the Convention. Pursuant to the request of the Committee, the text of the notification of the Government of Mexico was transmitted to the States concerned by letter LA/STD/87/100 of 20 October 1987.

- ¹⁶ On 11 February 2000, the Director-General of UNESCO received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Portugal, the following notification: 'In accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the Portuguese Republic and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Question of Macau signed on 13 April 1987, the Portuguese Republic will continue to have international responsibility for Macau until 19 December 1999 and from that onwards the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau on 20 December 1999. From 20 December onwards the Portuguese Republic will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Macau.'
- ¹⁷ On 5 November 1987, the Government of the Republic of Korea deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO a notification by which, in accordance with Article *Vbis* of the Convention, it declares that it shall avail itself of all the exceptions provided for in Articles *Vter* and *Vquater* of the said Convention.
- ¹⁸ The Director-General of UNESCO received on 22 January 1985 from the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines a communication notifying him that that Government has decided to apply provisionally, and on the basis of reciprocity, multilateral treaties extended to the former British Associated State of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and, in particular, the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 and the annexed Protocols 1 and 2.
- ¹⁹ On 11 September 2001, the Director-General of UNESCO received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia the following notification: '... the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia decided to accept, as a successor State to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Conventions, Agreements and Protocols of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization...'. Listed in the annex attached to the letter were, in particular, the Universal Copyright Convention adopted on 6 September 1952 in Geneva, with Appendix Declaration relating to Article XVII, and Resolution concerning Article XI; the annexed Protocol 1 to the Convention concerning the application of the Convention to works of stateless persons and refugees, Protocol 2 concerning the application of the Convention to the works of certain international organizations and Protocol 3 concerning the effective date of instruments of ratification or acceptance of, or accession to the Convention; Universal Copyright Convention as revised in Paris on 24 July 1971 with Appendix Declaration relating to Article XVII and Resolution concerning Article XI; Convention relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite, adopted on 21 May 1974 in Brussels. The Minister further declared that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 'takes faithfully to perform and carry out the stipulations therein contained as from 27 April 1992, the date upon which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed responsibility for its international relations'.
- ²⁰ On 1 January 1993, Czechoslovakia separated into two independent States: the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic. On 31 March 1993, the Director-General of UNESCO received from the Slovak Republic the following notification dated 10 March 1993: '... In accordance with the relevant principles and norms defined by international law, the Slovak Republic – a successor of the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic –

considers itself bound by the multilateral international treaties to which the CSFR was party until 31 December 1992.

This applies to the following treaties deposited with UNESCO:

- Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 with Appendix Declaration relating to Article XVII and Resolution concerning Article XI, 24 July 1971.
- Protocol 2 annexed to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 concerning the application of that Convention to the works of certain international organizations, 24 July 1971 . . .’.

²¹ On 5 November 1992, the Director-General of UNESCO received from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, a letter dated 28 October 1992, notifying him that, ‘when declaring independence on 25 June 1991, the Parliament of the Republic of Slovenia decided that the international treaties which had been concluded by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and which related to the Republic of Slovenia remained effective on its territory. . .’. Consequently, the Republic of Slovenia will continue to apply the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971, ratified by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 3 July 1973.

²² The instrument of ratification contained the following declaration: ‘Ratification by Spain of this Protocol shall in no way signify acceptance of the definition of refugee established in the IRO Constitution and maintained in Article 1, paragraph A.1, of the Convention relating to the status of refugees, of 28 July 1951, and Article 1 of the New York Protocol of 31 January 1967.’

²³ On 30 April 1997 the Director-General of UNESCO received a communication from the Permanent Delegation of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia enclosing a letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of that State, notifying him that the Republic of Macedonia considers itself bound, from 17 November 1991, by the obligations arising from the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971.

²⁴ The instrument of ratification contained the following notification: ‘Considering that Article *Vbis* of the said Convention permits any Contracting State regarded as a developing country in conformity with the established practice of the General Assembly of the United Nations, by a notification deposited with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to avail itself, at the time of its ratification, of any or all of the exceptions provided for in Articles *Vter* and *Vquater*; Notifies as well, in accordance with Article *Vbis* of the Convention, that Tunisia intends to avail itself of all the exceptions provided for in Articles *Vter* and *Vquater*.’

On 18 January 1984, the Government of Tunisia deposited a new notification with the Director-General of UNESCO, in conformity with Article *Vbis* of the Convention, ‘in order to avail itself for a second period of ten years of all the exceptions provided for in Articles *Vter* and *Vquater* of the Convention, which were drafted for the benefit of developing countries’.

²⁵ On 30 June 1997 the Director-General of UNESCO received a letter from the British Embassy in Paris containing the following notification: ‘. . . in accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People’s Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong signed on 19 December 1984, the Government of the United Kingdom will restore Hong Kong to the People’s Republic of China with effect from 1 July 1997. The Government of the United Kingdom will continue to have international responsibility for Hong Kong until that date. Therefore, from that date the Government of the United Kingdom will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention and Protocols to Hong Kong . . .’.