

## INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

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

Universal Copyright Convention adopted at Geneva in 1952  
and annexed Protocols 1, 2 and 3

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

#### **I. ADOPTION**

<b>Text</b>	<b>Adopted by</b>
Universal Copyright Convention	Intergovernmental Copyright Conference, Geneva, 18 August to 6 September 1952
Annexed Protocol No. 1 concerning the application of that Convention to the works of stateless persons and refugees	Intergovernmental Copyright Conference, Geneva, 18 August to 6 September 1952
Annexed Protocol No. 2 concerning the application of that Convention to the works of certain international organizations	Intergovernmental Copyright Conference, Geneva, 18 August to 6 September 1952
Annexed Protocol No. 3 concerning the effective date of instruments of ratification or acceptance of, or accession to, that Convention	Intergovernmental Copyright Conference, Geneva, 18 August to 6 September 1952

## II. ENTRY INTO FORCE

<b>Text</b>	<b>Initial entry into force</b>	<b>Subsequent entry into force</b>
Universal Copyright Convention	16 September 1955 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	16 September 1955 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	16 September 1955 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. 3 concerning the effective date of instruments of ratification or acceptance of, or accession to, that Convention	19 August 1954 in accordance with paragraph 6(b)	Date of deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession (paragraph 6(b))

### III. RATIFICATIONS, ACCEPTANCE AND ACCESSIONS

(R = Ratification or acceptance; A = Accession; D = Declaration<sup>\*</sup>)

States parties	Date of deposit of Instrument				Territorial application of the Convention	
	Convention	Protocol 1	Protocol 2	Protocol 3	Date of receipt of notification	Extention to
Albania <sup>1</sup>	04.11.2003 A	04.11.2003 A				
Algeria <sup>2</sup>	28.05.1973 A					
Andorra <sup>3</sup>	31.12.1952 R <sup>a</sup>		31.12.1952 R <sup>a</sup>	31.12.1952 R <sup>a</sup>		
	22.01.1953 R <sup>b</sup>	22.01.1953 R <sup>b</sup>	22.01.1953 R <sup>b</sup>	22.01.1953 R <sup>b</sup>		
Argentina	13.11.1957 R	13.11.1957 R	13.11.1957 R			
Australia	01.02.1969 R	24.07.1969 R	24.07.1969 R	24.07.1969 R		
Austria	02.04.1957 R	02.04.1957 R	02.04.1957 R	02.04.1957 R		
Azerbaijan <sup>4</sup>	07.04.1997 D	07.04.1997 D	07.04.1997 D			
Bahamas <sup>5</sup>	13.07.1976 D					
Bangladesh <sup>6</sup>	05.05.1975 A	05.05.1975 A				
Barbados <sup>7</sup>	18.03.1983 A					
Belarus <sup>8</sup>	29.03.1994 D					
Belgium	31.05.1960 R	31.05.1960 R	31.05.1960 R	31.05.1960 R	24.01.1961	Ruanda-Burundi
Belize <sup>9</sup>	01.12.1982 D					
Bolivia <sup>10</sup>	22.12.1989 A	22.12.1989 A	22.12.1989 A	22.12.1989 A		
Bosnia and Herzegovina <sup>11</sup>	12.07.1993 D	12.07.1993 D	12.07.1993 D	12.07.1993 D		
Brazil	13.10.1959 R	13.10.1959 R	13.10.1959 R	13.10.1959 R		
Bulgaria <sup>12</sup>	07.03.1975 A					
Cambodia	03.08.1953 A	03.08.1953 A	03.08.1953 A	03.08.1953 A		
Cameroon <sup>13</sup>	01.02.1973 A					
Canada	10.05.1962 R			10.05.1962 R		
Chile	18.01.1955 R		18.01.1955 R			
China	30.07.1992 A					
Colombia <sup>14</sup>	18.03.1976 A					
Costa Rica	07.12.1954 A	07.12.1954 A	07.12.1954 A	07.12.1954 A		
Croatia <sup>15</sup>	06.07.1992 D	06.07.1992 D	06.07.1992 D	06.07.1992 D		
Cuba	18.03.1957 R	18.03.1957 R	18.03.1957 R			
Cyprus <sup>16</sup>	19.09.1990 A	19.09.1990 A				
Czech Republic <sup>17</sup>	26.03.1993 D		26.03.1993 D	26.03.1993 D		
Denmark	09.11.1961 R	09.11.1961 R	09.11.1961 R	09.11.1961 R		
Dominican Republic <sup>18</sup>	08.02.1983 A					
Ecuador	05.03.1957 A	05.03.1957 A	05.03.1957 A			
El Salvador <sup>19</sup>	29.12.1978 A	29.12.1978 A				
Fiji	13.12.1971 D					
Finland	16.01.1963 R	16.01.1963 R	16.01.1963 R	16.01.1963 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, 2 and 3, 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).

<sup>a</sup> Date upon which an instrument of ratification was deposited on behalf of the Bishop of Urgel, co-Prince of Andorra.

<sup>b</sup> Date upon which an instrument of ratification was deposited on behalf of the President of the French Republic, co-Prince of Andorra.

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States parties	Date of deposit of Instrument				Territorial application of the Convention	
	Convention	Protocol 1	Protocol 2	Protocol 3	Date of receipt of notification	Extention to
France	14.10.1955 R	14.10.1955 R	14.10.1955 R	14.10.1955 R	16.11.1955	Departments of Algeria Guadeloupe Martinique Guiana Reunion
Germany <sup>20</sup>	03.06.1955 R	03.06.1955 R	03.06.1955 R	03.06.1955 R		
Ghana	22.05.1962 A	22.05.1962 A	22.05.1962 A	22.05.1962 A		
Greece	24.05.1963 A	24.05.1963 A	24.05.1963 A	24.05.1963 A		
Guatemala	28.07.1964 R	28.07.1964 R	28.07.1964 R	28.07.1964 R		
Guinea <sup>21</sup>	13.08.1981 A	13.08.1981 A				
Haiti	01.09.1954 R	01.09.1954 R	01.09.1954 R	01.09.1954 R		
Holy See	05.07.1955 R	05.07.1955 R	05.07.1955 R	05.07.1955 R		
Hungary <sup>22</sup>	23.10.1970 A		23.10.1970 A			
Iceland	18.09.1956 A					
India	21.10.1957 R	21.10.1957 R	21.10.1957 R	21.10.1957 A		
Ireland	20.10.1958 R	20.10.1958 R	20.10.1958 R	20.10.1958 R		
Israel	06.04.1955 R	06.04.1955 R	06.04.1955 R	06.04.1955 R		
Italy	24.10.1956 R	19.12.1966 R	24.10.1956 R	24.10.1956 R		
Japan	28.01.1956 R	28.01.1956 R	28.01.1956 R	28.01.1956 R		
Kazakhstan <sup>23</sup>	06.08.1992 D					
Kenya	07.06.1966 A	07.06.1966 A	07.06.1966 A	07.06.1966 A		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	19.08.1954 A	19.08.1954 A	19.08.1954 A	19.08.1954 A		
Lebanon	17.07.1959 A	17.07.1959 A	17.07.1959 A	17.07.1959 A		
Liberia	27.04.1956 R	27.04.1956 R	27.04.1956 R			
Liechtenstein	22.10.1958 A	22.10.1958 A	22.10.1958 A			
Luxembourg	15.07.1955 R	15.07.1955 R	15.07.1955 R	15.07.1955 R		
Malawi	26.07.1965 A					
Malta	19.08.1968 A					
Mauritius <sup>24</sup>	20.08.1970 D	20.08.1970 D	20.08.1970 D	20.08.1970 D		
Mexico	12.02.1957 R		12.02.1957 R			
Monaco	16.06.1955 R	16.06.1955 R	16.06.1955 R			
Morocco	08.02.1972 A	08.02.1972 A	08.02.1972 A	08.02.1972 A		
Netherlands <sup>c</sup>	22.03.1967 R	22.03.1967 A	22.03.1967 A	22.03.1967 R		
New Zealand	11.06.1964 A	11.06.1964 A	11.06.1964 A	11.06.1964 A	11.06.1964	Cook Islands (including Niue) Tokelau Islands
Nicaragua	16.05.1961 R	16.05.1961 R	16.05.1961 R	16.05.1961 R		
Niger <sup>25</sup>	15.02.1989 A	15.02.1989 A				
Nigeria	14.11.1961 A					
Norway	23.10.1962 R	23.10.1962 R	23.10.1962 R	23.10.1962 R		
Pakistan	28.04.1954 A	28.04.1954 A	28.04.1954 A	28.04.1954 A		
Panama	17.07.1962 A	17.07.1962 A	17.07.1962 A	17.07.1962 A		
Paraguay	11.12.1961 A	11.12.1961 A	11.12.1961 A	11.12.1961 A		
Peru	16.07.1963 R	22.04.1985 A				
Poland <sup>26</sup>	09.12.1976 A	09.12.1976 A				
Portugal	25.09.1956 R	25.09.1956 R	25.09.1956 R	25.09.1956 R		
Republic of Korea <sup>27</sup>	01.07.1987 A	01.07.1987 A				
Republic of Moldova <sup>28</sup>	26.06.1997 D					

<sup>c</sup> For the Kingdom in Europe.

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	Convention	Protocol 1	Protocol 2	Protocol 3	Date of receipt of notification	Extention to
Russian Federation <sup>29</sup>	27.02.1973 A					
Rwanda <sup>30</sup>	10.08.1989 A	10.08.1989 A				
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines <sup>31</sup>	22.01.1985 D					
Saudi Arabia	13.04.1994 A					
Senegal <sup>32</sup>	09.04.1974 A	09.04.1974 A				
Serbia and Montenegro <sup>33</sup>	11.09.2001 D	11.09.2001 D	11.09.2001 D	11.09.2001 D		
Slovakia <sup>34</sup>	31.03.1993 D		31.03.1993 D	31.03.1993 D		
Slovenia <sup>35</sup>	05.11.1992 D	05.11.1992 D	05.11.1992 D	05.11.1992 D		
Spain	27.10.1954 R		27.10.1954 R <sup>36</sup>			
Sri Lanka <sup>37</sup>	25.10.1983 A	27.07.1988 A	27.07.1988 A	27.07.1988 A		
Sweden	01.04.1961 R	01.04.1961 R	01.04.1961 R	01.04.1961 R		
Switzerland	30.12.1955 R	30.12.1955 R	30.12.1955 R			
Tajikistan <sup>38</sup>	28.08.1992 D					
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia <sup>39</sup>	30.04.1997 D	30.04.1997 D	30.04.1997 D	30.4.1997 D		
Togo	28.02.2003 A					
Trinidad and Tobago <sup>40</sup>	19.05.1988 A					
Tunisia	19.03.1969 A	19.03.1969 A	19.03.1969 A	19.03.1969 A		
Ukraine <sup>41</sup>	17.01.1994 D					
United Kingdom	27.06.1957 R	27.06.1957 R	27.06.1957 R	27.06.1957 R	29.11.1961 04.02.1963 26.04.1963 29.10.1963 06.10.1964 08.02.1966 15.02.1966 11.03.1966 15.03.1966 19.07.1966 10.08.1967 30.06.1997	Isle of Man Fiji Gibraltar Sarawak Zanzibar Bermuda North Borneo <sup>42</sup> Bahamas Virgin Islands Falkland Islands <sup>43</sup> Kenya St Helena Seychelles Mauritius Bechuanaland Montserrat Saint Lucia Grenada Cayman Islands British Guiana British Honduras <sup>44</sup> Saint Vincent Hong Kong <sup>45</sup>
United States of America	06.12.1954 R	06.12.1954 R	06.12.1954 R	06.12.1954 R	06.12.1954 17.05.1957	Alaska Hawaii Panama Canal Zone <sup>46</sup> Puerto Rico Virgin Islands Guam
Uruguay <sup>47</sup>	12.01.1993 R	12.01.1993 R	12.01.1993 R	12.01.1993 R		
Venezuela	30.06.1966 A	30.06.1966 A	30.06.1966 A	30.06.1966 A		
Zambia	01.03.1965 A					

## Notes

### Philippines:

The instrument of accession by Philippines to the Universal Copyright Convention adopted at Geneva in 1952 and its annexed Protocols 1, 2 and 3 was deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO on 19 August 1955. But on 16 November 1955, the Director-General of UNESCO received from the Government of the Republic of the Philippines a communication dated 14 November 1955 informing him that ‘. . . His Excellency the President of the Republic of the Philippines has directed the withdrawal of the instrument of accession of the Republic of the Philippines to the Universal Copyright Convention prior to the date of 19 November 1955, at which the Convention would become effective in respect of the Philippines’. The text of this communication was transmitted to the States concerned by letter ODG/SJ/569.973 of 11 January 1956. Observations received from governments were communicated to the Government of the Philippines and to the other States concerned by letter ODG/SJ/666.278 of 16 April 1957.

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- <sup>1</sup> The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, acting in his capacity as depositary, communicates the following information.  
On 4 November 2003, Albania deposited with the Director-General its instruments of accession to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 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.
  - <sup>2</sup> The instrument of accession by Algeria to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 was deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO on 28 May 1973. Article IX(3) of the revised Convention provides: ‘Accession to this Convention by a State not party to the 1952 Convention shall also constitute accession to that Convention; however, if its instrument of accession is deposited before this Convention comes into force, such State may make its accession to the 1952 Convention conditional upon the coming into force of this Convention . . .’. Since Algeria's accession was not made conditional upon the coming into force of the revised Convention, its accession to the 1952 Convention came into force on 28 August 1973.
  - <sup>3</sup> The Director-General of UNESCO received (a) from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in the name of the President of the French Republic, co-Prince of Andorra, a communication dated 17 January 1953 and (b) from His Excellency the Bishop of Urgel, co-Prince of Andorra, a communication dated 10 March 1953, regarding the instrument of ratification deposited on 31 December 1952. These two communications were transmitted to the States concerned by letter CL/806 of 25 July 1953.
  - <sup>4</sup> On 7 April 1997 the Director-General of UNESCO received a communication from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan notifying him that on 7 February 1996 the Milli Majlis (Parliament) adopted the Law N<sup>o</sup> 20-IQ, signed by the President, according to which the Republic of Azerbaijan considers itself bound by the obligations arising from the Universal Copyright Convention (text adopted on 6 September 1952) from 27 May 1973, date on which this Convention came into force for the former USSR.
  - <sup>5</sup> The Director-General of UNESCO received on 13 July 1976 from the Government of the Bahamas a communication notifying him that it considers itself bound by the Universal Copyright Convention (1952), the application of which had been extended to its territory before the attainment of independence.
  - <sup>6</sup> The instrument of accession by Bangladesh to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 and annexed Protocols 1 and 2 was deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO on 5 May 1975. Article IX(3) of the revised Convention provides: ‘Accession to this Convention by a State not party to

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the 1952 Convention shall also constitute accession to that Convention; . . .'. Consequently, in respect of Bangladesh, the 1952 Convention came into force on 5 August 1975. Paragraph 2(c) of Protocol 1 annexed to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 provides: 'On the entry into force of this Protocol in respect of a State not party to Protocol 1 annexed to the 1952 Convention, the latter Protocol shall be deemed to enter into force in respect of such State.' Consequently, in respect of Bangladesh, Protocol 1 annexed to the 1952 Convention entered into force on 5 August 1975.

- 7 The instrument of accession by Barbados to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 was deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO on 18 March 1983. Article IX(3) of the revised Convention provides: 'Accession to this Convention by a State not party to the 1952 Convention shall also constitute accession to that Convention; . . .'. Consequently, in respect of Barbados, the 1952 Convention came into force on 18 June 1983.
- 8 On 29 March 1994, the Director-General of UNESCO received from the Permanent Delegate of the Republic of Belarus a letter dated 21 March 1994, transmitting to him the Note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Declaration of the Republic of Belarus dated 24 February 1994, confirming that this country considers itself bound by the obligations arising from the Universal Copyright Convention, adopted at Geneva on 6 September 1952, from 27 May 1973, date on which this Convention came into force for the former USSR.
- 9 On 1 December 1982, the Director-General of UNESCO received from the Government of Belize a communication notifying him that it has decided to apply provisionally, and on the basis of reciprocity, the Convention, the application of which had been extended to its territory before the attainment of independence.
- 10 On 22 December 1989, Bolivia deposited also with the Director-General of UNESCO its instrument of accession to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971.
- 11 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 adopted at Geneva in 1952 and its annexed Protocols 1, 2 and 3, ratified by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 11 February 1966.
- 12 The instrument of accession by Bulgaria to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 was deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO on 7 March 1975. Article IX(3) of the revised Convention provides: 'Accession to this Convention by a State not party to the 1952 Convention shall also constitute accession to that Convention; . . .'. Consequently, in respect of Bulgaria, the 1952 Convention entered into force on 7 June 1975. The instrument of accession contained a declaration with respect to Article XIII.
- 13 Cameroon deposited its instrument of accession to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 with the Director-General of UNESCO on 1 February 1973. Article IX(3) of the revised Convention provides: 'Accession to this Convention by a State not party to the 1952 Convention shall also constitute accession to that Convention; however, if its instrument of accession is deposited before this Convention comes into force, such State may make its accession to the 1952 Convention conditional upon the coming into force of this Convention . . .'. Since Cameroon's accession was not made conditional upon the coming into force of the revised Convention, its accession to the 1952 Convention came into force on 1 May 1973.
- 14 The instrument of accession by Colombia to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 was deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO on 18 March 1976. Article IX(3) of the revised Convention provides: 'Accession to this Convention by a State not party to the 1952 Convention shall also constitute accession to that Convention; . . .'. Consequently, in respect of Colombia, the 1952 Convention came into force on 18 June 1976.
- 15 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

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the succession of States . . .'. Consequently, the Republic of Croatia will continue to apply the Universal Copyright Convention adopted at Geneva in 1952 and its annexed Protocols 1, 2 and 3, ratified by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 11 February 1966.

- <sup>16</sup> The instrument of accession by Cyprus to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 and annexed Protocols 1 and 2 was deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO on 19 September 1990. Article IX(3) of the revised Convention provides: 'Accession to this Convention by a State not party to the 1952 Convention shall also constitute accession to that Convention; . . .'. Consequently, in respect of Cyprus, the 1952 Convention came into force on 19 December 1990. Paragraph 2(c) of Protocol 1 annexed to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 provides: 'On the entry into force of this Protocol in respect of a State not party to Protocol 1 annexed to the 1952 Convention, the latter Protocol shall be deemed to enter into force in respect of such State.' Consequently, in respect of Cyprus, Protocol 1 annexed to the 1952 Convention entered into force on 19 December 1990.
- <sup>17</sup> 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, with Appendix Declaration relating to Article XVII and Resolution concerning Article XI (Geneva, 6 September 1952).
  - Protocol 2 annexed to the Universal Copyright Convention, concerning the application of that Convention to the works of certain international organizations (Geneva, 6 September 1952).
  - Protocol 3 annexed to the Universal Copyright Convention, concerning ratification, acceptance or conditional accession (Geneva, 6 September 1952) . . .'.
- <sup>18</sup> The instrument of accession by the Dominican Republic to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 was deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO on 8 February 1983. Article IX(3) of the revised Convention provides: 'Accession to this Convention by a State not party to the 1952 Convention shall also constitute accession to that Convention; . . .'. Consequently, in respect of the Dominican Republic, the 1952 Convention came into force on 8 May 1983.
- <sup>19</sup> The instrument of accession by El Salvador to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 and annexed Protocols 1 and 2 was deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO on 29 December 1978. Article IX(3) of the revised Convention provides: 'Accession to this Convention by a State not party to the 1952 Convention shall also constitute accession to that Convention; . . .'. Consequently, in respect of El Salvador, the 1952 Convention came into force on 29 March 1979. Paragraph 2(c) of Protocol 1 annexed to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 provides: 'On the entry into force of this Protocol in respect of a State not party to Protocol 1 annexed to the 1952 Convention, the latter Protocol shall be deemed to enter into force in respect of such State.' Consequently, in respect of El Salvador, Protocol 1 annexed to the 1952 Convention entered into force on 29 March 1979.
- <sup>20</sup> 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*

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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 therefrom . . . 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.)

- <sup>21</sup> The instrument of accession by Guinea to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 and annexed Protocols 1 and 2 was deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO on 13 August 1981. Article IX(3) of the revised Convention provides: 'Accession to this Convention by a State not party to the 1952 Convention shall also constitute accession to that Convention; . . .'. Consequently, in respect of Guinea, the 1952 Convention came into force on 13 November 1981. Paragraph 2(c) of Protocol 1 annexed to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 provides: 'On the entry into force of this Protocol in respect of a State not party to Protocol 1 annexed to the 1952 Convention, the latter Protocol shall be deemed to enter into force in respect of such State.' Consequently, in respect of Guinea, Protocol 1 annexed to the 1952 Convention entered into force on 13 November 1981.
- <sup>22</sup> The deposit of the instrument of accession by Hungary was effected under cover of a verbal note (No. U/43/1970), dated 22 October 1970, containing the following declaration: '. . . the Hungarian Permanent Delegation declares on behalf of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic that the provisions of Article XIII of the said Convention are contrary to the fundamental principle of international law concerning the self-determination of peoples which the United Nations General Assembly also wrote into its resolution 1514(XV) on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples . . .'
- <sup>23</sup> On 6 August 1992, the Director-General of UNESCO received from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan a letter dated 16 July 1992, notifying him that, 'in accordance with the Alma-Ata declaration of 21 December 1991, the Member States of the Community [of Independent States] guarantee, in accordance with constitutional procedures, the implementation of the international obligations arising from the treaties and agreements concluded by the former Soviet Union. Consequently, the terms of the Universal Copyright Convention of 6 September 1952 remain in force in the Republic of Kazakhstan.'
- <sup>24</sup> On 20 August 1970, the Director-General of UNESCO received from the Government of Mauritius a communication notifying that it considers itself bound, as from 12 March 1968, by the Universal Copyright Convention and annexed Protocols 1, 2 and 3, the application of which had been extended to its territory before the attainment of independence.
- <sup>25</sup> The instrument of accession by Niger to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 and annexed Protocols 1 and 2 was deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO on 15 February 1989. Article IX(3) of the revised Convention provides: 'Accession to this Convention by a State not party to the 1952 Convention shall also constitute accession to that Convention; . . .'. Consequently, in respect of Niger, the 1952 Convention came into force on 15 May 1989. Paragraph 2(c) of Protocol 1 annexed to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 provides: 'On the entry into force of this Protocol in respect of a State not party to Protocol 1 annexed to the 1952 Convention, the latter Protocol shall be deemed to enter into force in respect of such State.' Consequently, in respect of Niger, Protocol 1 annexed to the 1952 Convention entered into force on 15 May 1989.
- <sup>26</sup> The instrument of accession by Poland to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 and annexed Protocols 1 and 2 was deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO on 9 December 1976. Article IX(3) of the revised Convention provides: 'Accession to this Convention by a State not party to the 1952 Convention shall also constitute accession to that Convention; . . .'. Consequently, in respect of Poland, the 1952 Convention came into force on 9 March 1977. Paragraph 2(c) of Protocol 1 annexed to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 provides: 'On the entry into force of this Protocol in respect of a State not party to Protocol 1 annexed to the 1952 Convention, the latter Protocol shall be deemed to enter into force in respect of such State.' Consequently, in respect of Poland, Protocol 1 annexed to the 1952 Convention entered into force on 9 March 1977.

- <sup>27</sup> The instrument of accession by the Republic of Korea to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 and annexed Protocols 1 and 2 was deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO on 1 July 1987. Article IX(3) of the revised Convention provides: ‘Accession to this Convention by a State not party to the 1952 Convention shall also constitute accession to that Convention; . . .’. Consequently, in respect of the Republic of Korea, the 1952 Convention came into force on 1 October 1987. Paragraph 2(c) of Protocol 1 annexed to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 provides: ‘On the entry into force of this Protocol in respect of a State not party to Protocol 1 annexed to the 1952 Convention, the latter Protocol shall be deemed to enter into force in respect of such State.’ Consequently, in respect of the Republic of Korea, Protocol 1 annexed to the 1952 Convention entered into force on 1 October 1987.
- <sup>28</sup> On 26 June 1997 the Director-General of UNESCO received a communication from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Moldova notifying him that the Republic of Moldova considers itself bound by the obligations arising from the Universal Copyright Convention (text adopted on 6 September 1952) from 27 May 1973, date on which this Convention came into force for the former USSR.
- <sup>29</sup> On 26 December 1991, the Permanent Delegate of the Russian Federation transmitted to the Director-General of UNESCO a verbal note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of his country, the terms of which are as follows: ‘The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation . . . has the honour to inform you that the participation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . in all the conventions, agreements and other instruments of international law concluded therein or under its auspices is continued by the Russian Federation (RF) and that, to that end, the title “Union of Soviet Socialist Republics” should be replaced within UNESCO by “Russian Federation” . . .’. Consequently, the Russian Federation is bound by the Universal Copyright Convention adopted at Geneva in 1952 since 27 May 1973, the date on which this instrument came into force for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
- The instrument of accession of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics contained the following: ‘In acceding to the Universal (Geneva) Copyright Convention of 1952, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that the provisions of Article XIII of the Convention are outdated and are contrary to the Declaration of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (Resolution 1514(XV), 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.’
- <sup>30</sup> The instrument of accession by Rwanda to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 and annexed Protocols 1 and 2 was deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO on 10 August 1989. Article IX(3) of the revised Convention provides: ‘Accession to this Convention by a State not party to the 1952 Convention shall also constitute accession to that Convention; . . .’. Consequently, in respect of Rwanda, the 1952 Convention came into force on 10 November 1989. Paragraph 2(c) of Protocol 1 annexed to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 provides: ‘On the entry into force of this Protocol in respect of a State not party to Protocol 1 annexed to the 1952 Convention, the latter Protocol shall be deemed to enter into force in respect of such State.’ Consequently, in respect of Rwanda, Protocol 1 annexed to the 1952 Convention entered into force on 10 November 1989.
- <sup>31</sup> 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 adopted at Geneva in 1952.
- <sup>32</sup> The instrument of accession by Senegal to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 and annexed Protocols 1 and 2 was deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO on 9 April 1974. Article IX(3) of the revised Convention provides: ‘Accession to this Convention by a State not party to the 1952 Convention shall also constitute accession to that Convention; however, if its instrument of accession is deposited before this Convention comes into force, such State may make its accession to the 1952 Convention conditional upon the coming into force of this Convention . . .’. Since Senegal’s accession was not made conditional upon the coming into force of the revised Convention, its accession to the 1952 Convention came into force on 9 July 1974. Paragraph 2(c) of Protocol 1 annexed to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 provides: ‘On the entry into force of this Protocol in respect of a State not party to Protocol 1 annexed to the 1952 Convention, the latter Protocol shall be deemed to enter into force in respect

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of such State.’ Consequently, in respect of Senegal, Protocol 1 annexed to the 1952 Convention entered into force on 10 July 1974.

- <sup>33</sup> 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’.
- <sup>34</sup> 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, with Appendix Declaration relating to Article XVII and Resolution concerning Article XI, 6 September 1952.
  - Protocol 2 annexed to the Universal Copyright Convention, concerning the application of that Convention to the works of certain international organizations, 6 September 1952.
  - Protocol 3 annexed to the Universal Copyright Convention, concerning the conditional ratification or acceptance of, or accession to, that Convention, 6 September 1952 . . .’.
- <sup>35</sup> On 5 November 1992, the Director-General of UNESCO received from the Minister 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 adopted at Geneva in 1952 and its annexed Protocols 1, 2 and 3, ratified by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 11 February 1966.
- <sup>36</sup> The instrument of ratification deposited on behalf of Spain on 27 October 1954 referred to the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto. Since Protocols 1 and 3 had not been signed on behalf of Spain, the Director-General of UNESCO, by letter of 12 November 1954, drew the attention of the Government of Spain to this fact. In reply, the Director-General received on 27 January 1955 from the Spanish Government a communication stating that ‘... the Spanish ratification of the Universal Copyright Convention applies solely to the documents in fact signed, viz. the Convention and Protocol No. 2’. This communication was transmitted to the States concerned by letter CL/1030 of 25 March 1955.
- <sup>37</sup> The instrument of accession by Sri Lanka to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 was deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO on 25 October 1983. Article IX(3) of the revised Convention provides: ‘Accession to this Convention by a State not party to the 1952 Convention shall also constitute accession to that Convention; . . .’. Consequently, in respect of Sri Lanka, the Convention came into force on 25 January 1984.
- <sup>38</sup> On 28 August 1992, the Director-General of UNESCO received from the Minister of External Relations of the Republic of Tajikistan, a letter dated 11 August 1992, notifying him, on behalf of his Government, that, in

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accordance with the provisions of the Alma-Ata declaration adopted on 21 December 1991 by the Community of Independent States, the Universal Copyright Convention adopted at Geneva in 1952, to which the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics acceded on 27 February 1973, will remain in force in the Republic of Tajikistan.

- <sup>39</sup> 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.
- <sup>40</sup> The instrument of accession by Trinidad and Tobago to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 was deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO on 19 May 1988. Article IX(3) of the revised Convention provides: 'Accession to this Convention by a State not party to the 1952 Convention shall also constitute accession to that Convention . . .'. Consequently, in respect of Trinidad and Tobago, the 1952 Convention came into force on 19 August 1988.
- <sup>41</sup> On 17 January 1994, the Director-General of UNESCO received from the Government of Ukraine the instrument of succession to the Universal Copyright Convention adopted at Geneva in 1952, which the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics acceded to on 27 February 1973.
- <sup>42</sup> On 3 May 1963, the Director-General of UNESCO received from the Government of the Republic of the Philippines a communication dated 16 April 1963 informing him that the Philippines Government does not recognize the declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom concerning the application of the provisions of the Universal Copyright Convention to North Borneo. The Government of the United Kingdom informed the Director-General of UNESCO by a communication dated 29 August 1963 that: ' . . . Her Majesty's Government have no doubt of the validity of the declaration made by the United Kingdom whereby the Convention applies to North Borneo, a territory over which the United Kingdom has full Sovereignty'. These communications were transmitted to the States concerned respectively by letter CL/1652 of 27 May 1963 and letter CL/1678 of 25 September 1963.
- <sup>43</sup> On 28 January 1964, the Director-General of UNESCO received from the Government of Argentina a communication dated 28 January 1964 informing him that the Government of Argentina does not recognize the declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom concerning the application of the Convention to the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. The Government of the United Kingdom informed the Director-General of UNESCO by a communication dated 12 March 1964 that: ' . . . Her Majesty's Government . . . have no doubts as to their Sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and they reserve their rights in this matter . . .'. These communications were transmitted to the States concerned respectively by letter CL/1704 of 2 March 1964 and letter CL/1718 of 20 April 1964.
- <sup>44</sup> On 27 September 1966, the Director-General of UNESCO received from the Government of Guatemala a communication dated 19 September 1966 informing him that this Government contests the inclusion of the territory of Belize within the English colonies and they reserve their rights on this Guatemalan territory. The Government of the United Kingdom informed the Director-General of UNESCO by a communication dated 17 February 1967 that: ' . . . Her Majesty's Government . . . have no doubts as to their Sovereignty over the territory of British Honduras and they reserve their rights in this matter . . .'. These communications were transmitted to the States concerned respectively by letter CL/1855 of 22 November 1966 and letter CL/1872 of 11 April 1967.
- <sup>45</sup> 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 . . .’.

<sup>46</sup> On 9 December 1957, the Director-General of UNESCO received from the Government of Panama a communication dated 21 November 1957 contesting the right of the Government of the United States of America to extend the application of the Convention to the Panama Canal Zone. The Government of the United States of America informed the Director-General of UNESCO, by a communication dated 28 February 1958, that such extension was proper under Article 3 of its 1903 treaty with Panama. The communications were transmitted to the States concerned respectively by letter CL/1263 of 13 February 1958 and letter CL/1284 of 22 April 1958.

<sup>47</sup> On 12 January 1993, Uruguay deposited also with the Director-General of UNESCO its instrument of accession to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971.