Netherlands⁴ New Zealand Nicaragua Niger Nigeria Norway² Oman Pakistan Panama Papua New Guinea Paraguay Peru Philippines Poland Portugal Romania² Rwanda Sao Tome and Principe Senegal Seychelles Somalia Spain Suriname Sweden^{1²} Switzerland Syrian Arab Republic² Tanzania Togo Tonga Trinidad and Tobago Tunisia Turkey Tuvalu United Arab Emirates United Kingdom² United States Uruquay Venezuela Viet Nam Yemen, Arab Republic Yugoslavia Zaire

NOTES:

¹With a reservation ²With a statement ³Applicable to Land Berlin ⁴Applicable to Netherlands Antilles, Aruba

CONTAINERS

See also Customs

International Convention for Safe Containers (CSC) Done at Geneva, **December 2, 1972** Entered into force for Canada February 19, 1981 BTS 1979/40; TIAS 9037 UNTS 1064/3

Amended:

April 2, 1981 (TIAS 10220) June 13, 1983

PARTIES:

Austria Argentina Australia Bahamas Barbados Belgium Benin Bulgaria¹ Byeloussian S.S.R.¹ Canada Chile² China Cuba Czechoslavakia Denmark³ France² German Democratic Republic¹ Germany, Federal Republic⁴ Guinea Honduras Hungary India Israel Italy Japan Korea, Republic Liberia Luxembourg Netherlands New Zealand⁵ Norway Pakistan Poland Romania Saudi Arabia South Africa Spain Sweden Ukrainian S.S.R.¹ Union of Soviet Socialist Republics¹ United Kingdom⁶ United States Yemen Arab Republic

NOTES:

¹With a statement
²With a reservation
³Not applicable to Greenland and the Farce Islands
⁴Applicable to Land Berlin
⁵Not applicable to Cook Island, Niue and Tokelau Islands
⁶Applicable to Bermuda and the Isle of Man

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See also Culture July 15, 1949 (Beirut Agreement)

International Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works

Done at Rome, June 2, 1928 Entered into force for Canada August 1, 1931 CTS 1931/3; LNTS 123/233

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NOTES:

In relation to the Berne Convention (Convention for the Creation of an International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, done at Berne on September 9, 1886) the Canadian position is as follows. The Berne Convention has been revised at Paris (1896), Berlin (1908), Berne (1914), Rome (1928), Brussels (1948), Stockholm (1967) and Paris (1971). It has two main sets of provisions: substantive ones and administrative ones. States can be bound at one level for the substantive provisions and at another level for the administrative provisions. Canada is currently bound, as regards the substantive provisions of the Convention, at the Rome level (Revised Convention for the Creation of an International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, done at Rome on June 2, 1928). The Rome Convention entered into force for Canada on August 1, 1931. As regards the administrative provisions of the Berne Convention, as revised, Canada is at present bound at the Stockholm level (International Convention further revising the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, with Protocol regarding Developing Countries, done at Stockholm on July 14, 1967). Canada acceded to the Stockholm Act on March 26, 1970, and it entered into force for Canada on July 7, 1970. The Canadian Instrument of Accession reads:

> "...with the limitations provided for in Article 28(1)(b)(i), namely that the accession by the Government of Canada shall not apply to Articles 1 to 21 and the Protocol regarding Developing Countries."

> (Articles 1 to 21 are the "substantive clauses".)

PARTIES:

Argentina Australia Austria Belgium Benin¹ Brazil Bulgaria Canada Cyprus Czechoslovakia Denmark Finland France² Germany, Federal Republic³