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No. 3

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

for the

PROTECTION OF LITERARY

and

ARTISTIC WORKS

Signed at Rome, June 2, 1928

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# International Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works

(Translation.)

THE President of the German Reich; the Federal President of the Republic of Austria; His Majesty the King of the Belgians; the President of the United States of Brazil; His Majesty the King of the Bulgarians; His Majesty the King of Denmark; His Majesty the King of Spain; the President of the Republic of Estonia; the President of the Republic of Finland; the President of the French Republic; His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India; the President of the Hellenic Republic; His Serene Highness the Regent of the Kingdom of Hungary; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the Emperor of Japan; Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg; His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco; His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco; His Majesty the King of Norway; Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands; the President of the Polish Republic, in the name of Poland and of the Free City of Danzig; the President of the Portuguese Republic; His Majesty the King of Roumania; His Majesty the King of Sweden; the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation; the States of Syria and Grand Lebanon; the President of the Czechoslovak Republic; His Highness the Bey of Tunis,

Being equally animated by the desire to protect in as effective and uniform a manner as possible the rights of authors over their literary and artistic works,

Have resolved to revise and to complete the Act signed at Berlin on the 13th November, 1908.

They have consequently appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the German Reich:  
His Excellency Dr. h. c. Baron Constantin von Neurath,  
German Ambassador at Rome;  
Mr. Georg Klauer, Legal Adviser, Department of Justice;  
Mr. Wilhelm Mackeben, Counsellor of Legation, Department of Foreign Affairs;  
Dr. Eberhard Neugebauer, Legal Adviser, Department of Posts and Telegraphs;

Dr. Johannes Mittelstaedt, Counsellor, Advocate of the Supreme Court of the Reich;

Mr. Maximilian Mintz, Chairman of the German Group of the International Literary and Artistic Association;

Dr. h. c. Max von Schillings, Senator of the Prussian Academy of Fine Arts, Member of the Committee of the Association of German Composers;

Dr. Ludwig Fulda, Senator of the Prussian Academy of Fine Arts, Chairman of the Society of German Authors and Dramatic Composers, Chairman of the International Federation of Dramatic Authors and Composers and Vice-Chairman of the International Confederation of the Societies of Authors and Composers.

The President of the Austrian Republic:

Dr. Auguste Hesse, Departmental Counsellor.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians:

His Excellency Count della Faille de Leverghem, Belgian Ambassador at Rome;

His Excellency Jules Destrée, Member of the Chamber of Representatives, Minister Plenipotentiary.

Mr. Paul Wauwermans, Member of the Chamber of Representatives.

The President of the United States of Brazil:

His Excellency M. F. Pessoa de Queiroz, Former Diplomat, Journalist, Deputy, Member of the Diplomatic and Treaty Commission of the Chamber;

Mr. João Severiano da Fonseca Hermes, Junior, First Secretary, Brazilian Embassy at Rome.

His Majesty the King of Bulgaria:

Mr. Stoil C. Stoiloff, Counsellor of the Bulgarian Legation at Rome.

His Majesty the King of Denmark:

His Excellency I. C. W. Kruse, Chamberlain, Danish Minister at Rome;

Mr. F. Graae, Head Officer, Department of Education.

His Majesty the King of Spain:

Mr. Francisco de Paula Alvarez Ossorio, Advocate, Administrative Head, Corporation of Archivists, Librarians and Archaeologists, Under-Director of the National Archaeological Museum.

The President of the Estonian Republic:  
His Excellency Karl Tofer, Envoy Extraordinary and  
Minister Plenipotentiary of Estonia at Rome.

The President of the Republic of Finland:  
His Excellency Dr. Emile Setälä, Professor at the Univer-  
sity of Helsinki, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister  
Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen, former Minister of  
Foreign Affairs;

His Excellency Dr. Rolf Thesleff, Envoy Extraordinary  
and Minister Plenipotentiary of Finland at Rome;

Mr. George Winckelmann, Counsellor of Legation, Head  
of the Law Branch of the Department of Foreign  
Affairs.

The President of the French Republic:  
His Excellency Maurice de Beaumarchais, French Am-  
bassador at Rome;

Mr. Marcel Plaisant, Deputy, Advocate at the Court of  
Appeal of Paris;

Mr. Grunebaum-Ballin, Honorary Master of Petitions  
at the Council of State, President of the Prefecture  
Council of the Seine, Counsellor of the Department of  
Fine Arts;

Mr. Drouets, Director of Industrial Property, Depart-  
ment of Commerce;

Mr. Georges Maillard, Advocate at the Court of Appeal  
of Paris, Chairman of the International Literary and  
Art Association;

Mr. André Rivoire, Chairman of the French Society of  
Orators and Lecturers, former Chairman of the Society of  
Dramatic Authors and Composers, Chairman of the  
International Confederation of Societies of Dramatic  
Authors and Composers;

Mr. Romain Coolus, Chairman of honour of the Society  
of Dramatic Authors and Composers, Delegate General  
of the Confederation of Intellectual Workers;

Mr. André Messager, Member of the Institute, former  
Chairman of the Society of Dramatic Authors and  
Composers.

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the  
British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

For Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

Sir Sydney Chapman, K.C.B., C.B.E., Chief Economic  
Adviser to His Majesty's Government.

Mr. William Smith Jarratt, Comptroller, Industrial  
Property Department;

Mr. Alfred James Martin, O.B.E., Assistant Com-  
ptroller, Industrial Property Department.

For the Dominion of Canada:

The Honourable Philippe Roy, C.P., Commissioner  
General of Canada at Paris;

For the Commonwealth of Australia:

Sir William Harrison Moore, K.B.E., C.M.G.

For the Dominion of New Zealand:

Mr. Samuel George Raymond, K.C.

For the Irish Free State:

Mr. Michael MacWhite, Representative of the Irish  
Free State at the League of Nations;

For India:

Mr. G. Graham Dixon.

The President of the Greek Republic:

His Excellency Nicolas Mavroudis, Envoy Extraordinary  
and Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece at Rome.

His Serene Highness the Regent of the Kingdom of Hun-  
gary:

His Excellency André de Hóry, Envoy Extraordinary and  
Minister Plenipotentiary of Hungary at Rome.

His Majesty the King of Italy:

His Excellency Professor Vittorio Scialoja, Minister of  
State, Senator;

His Excellency Edoardo Piola-Caselli, President of  
Chamber, Court of Cassation;

Mr. Vincenzo Morello, Senator, Chairman of the Society  
of Authors;

Mr. Ermanno Amicucci, Deputy;

Mr. Arrigo Solmi, Deputy, Professor at the University of  
Pavia;

- Professor Amedeo Giannini, Honorary Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
- Mr. Domenico Barone, State Counsellor;
- Mr. Cesare Vivante, Professor of Commercial Law at the University of Rome;
- Mr. Emilio Venezian, Inspector General, Department of National Economy.
- Dr. Alfredo Jannoni-Sebastianini, Director of the Bureau of Intellectual Property;
- Mr. Mario Ghiron, Professor at the University of Rome.
- His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:
- His Excellency Mr. Michikazu Matsuda, Japanese Ambassador at Rome;
- Mr. Tomoharu Akagi, Director, Reconstruction Bureau.
- Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg:
- Mr. Victor Auguste Bruck, Consul of Luxemburg at Rome.
- His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco:
- His Excellency Maurice de Beaumarchais, French Ambassador at Rome.
- His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco:
- Mr. Raoul Sauvage, Chancellor of the Legation of Monaco at Rome;
- His Majesty the King of Norway:
- His Excellency Arnold Raestad, former Minister of Foreign Affairs.
- Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands:
- Mr. H. L. de Beaufort, Doctor of Laws;
- Dr. F. W. J. G. Snijder de Wissenkerke, former Counsellor of the Department of Justice, former Chairman of the Patent Council, Chairman of the Dutch Section of the International Literary and Art Association;
- Dr. L. J. Plempe van Duiveland, Director of the Press Service, Department of Foreign Affairs.
- The President of the Republic of Poland:
- For Poland:
- His Excellency Stefan Siczkowski, Attorney for the Court of Cassation at Warsaw, Director of the Legislative Branch, Department of Justice;
- Professor Fryderyk Zoll, Professor, University of Cracow.

For the Free City of Danzig:

His Excellency Stefan Sieczkowski, Attorney for the Court of Cassation at Warsaw, Director of the Legislative Branch, Department of Justice.

The President of the Portuguese Republic:

His Excellency Enrique Trindade Coelho, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Portugal at Rome.

His Majesty the King of Roumania:

Mr. Theodore Solacolo, Advocate.

His Majesty the King of Sweden:

His Excellency Baron Erik Marks de Wurtemberg, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chairman of the Court of Appeal of Stockholm;  
Mr. Erik Lidforss, Advocate.

The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation:

His Excellency M. Georges Wagnière, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Switzerland at Rome;

Mr. Walther Kraft, Director of the Federal Bureau of Intellectual Property.

Mr. Adolf Streuli, Doctor of Laws and Advocate at Zurich.

The President of the French Republic:

For the States of Syria and the Grand Lebanon:

His Excellency Maurice de Beaumarchais, French Ambassador at Rome.

The President of the Czechoslovak Republic:

His Excellency Dr. Voitech Mastny, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Czechoslovakia at Rome;

Dr. Karel Hermann-Otavsky, Law Professor at the Carolina University of Prague. Chairman of the National Group of the International Literary and Art Association.

His Highness the Bey of Tunis:

His Excellency Maurice de Beaumarchais, French Ambassador at Rome.



Who, being hereto duly authorized, have agreed as follows:—

#### ARTICLE 1.

The countries to which the present convention applies are constituted into a Union for the protection of the rights of authors over their literary and artistic works.

#### ARTICLE 2.

(1) The term "literary and artistic works" shall include every production in the literary, scientific and artistic domain, whatever may be the mode or form of its expression, such as books, pamphlets and other writings; lectures, addresses, sermons and other works of the same nature; dramatic or dramatico-musical works, choreographic works and entertainments in dumb show, the acting form of which is fixed in writing or otherwise; musical compositions with or without words; works of drawing, painting, architecture, sculpture, engraving and lithography; illustrations, geographical charts, plans, sketches, and plastic works relative to geography, topography, architecture or science.

(2) Translations, adaptations, arrangements of music and other reproductions in an altered form of a literary or artistic work, as well as collections of different works, shall be protected as original works without prejudice to the rights of the author of the original work.

(3) The countries of the Union shall be bound to make provision for the protection of the above-mentioned works.

(4) Works of art applied to industrial purposes shall be protected so far as the domestic legislation of each country allows.

#### ARTICLE 2 bis.

(1) The right of partially or wholly excluding political speeches and speeches delivered in legal proceedings from the protection provided by the preceding article is reserved for the domestic legislation of each country of the Union.

(2) The right of fixing the conditions under which lectures, addresses, sermons and other works of the same

nature may be reproduced by the press is also reserved for the domestic legislation of each country of the Union. Nevertheless the author shall have the sole right of making a collection of the said works.

### ARTICLE 3.

The present Convention shall apply to photographic works and to works produced by a process analogous to photography. The countries of the Union shall be bound to make provision for their protection.

### ARTICLE 4.

(1) Authors who are nationals of any of the countries of the Union shall enjoy in countries other than the country of origin of the work, for their works, whether unpublished or first published in a country of the Union, the rights which the respective laws do now or may hereafter grant to natives, as well as the rights specially granted by the present Convention.

(2) The enjoyment and the exercise of these rights shall not be subject to the performance of any formality; such enjoyment and such exercise are independent of the existence of protection in the country of origin of the work. Consequently, apart from the express stipulations of the present Convention, the extent of protection, as well as the means of redress secured to the author to safeguard his rights, shall be governed exclusively by the laws of the country where protection is claimed.

(3) The country of origin of the work shall be considered to be: in the case of unpublished works, the country to which the author belongs; in the case of published works, the country of first publication; and in the case of works published simultaneously in several countries of the Union, the country the laws of which grant the shortest term of protection. In the case of works published simultaneously in a country outside the Union and in a country of the Union, the latter country shall be considered exclusively as the country of origin.

(4) By "published works" must be understood, for the purposes of the present Convention, works copies of which have been issued to the public. The representation of a dramatic or dramatico-musical work, the performance of a musical work, the exhibition of a work of art, and the construction of a work of architecture shall not constitute a publication.

### ARTICLE 5.

Authors who are nationals of one of the countries of the Union and who first publish their works in another country

of the Union shall have in the latter country the same rights as native authors.

#### ARTICLE 6.

(1) Authors who are not nationals of one of the countries of the Union, and who first publish their works in one of those countries, shall enjoy in that country the same rights as native authors, and in the other countries of the Union the rights granted by the present Convention.

(2) Nevertheless, where any country outside the Union fails to protect in an adequate manner the works of authors who are nationals of one of the countries of the Union, the latter country may restrict the protection given to the works of authors who are at the date of the first publication thereof nationals of the other country and are not effectively domiciled in one of the countries of the Union.

(3) No restrictions introduced by virtue of the preceding paragraph shall in any way affect the rights which an author may have acquired in respect of a work published in a country of the Union before such restrictions were put in force.

(4) The countries of the Union which restrict the grant of copyright in accordance with the present article shall give notice thereof to the Government of the Swiss Confederation by a written declaration specifying the countries in regard to which protection is restricted and the restrictions to which rights of authors who are nationals of those countries are subjected. The Government of the Swiss Confederation will immediately communicate this declaration to all the countries of the Union.

#### ARTICLE 6 bis.

(1) Independently of the author's copyright, and even after transfer of the said copyright, the author shall have the right to claim authorship of the work, as well as the right to object to any distortion, mutilation or other modification of the said work which would be prejudicial to his honour or reputation.

(2) The determination of the conditions under which these rights shall be exercised is reserved for the national legislation of the countries of the Union. The means of redress for safeguarding these rights shall be regulated by the legislation of the country where protection is claimed.

#### ARTICLE 7.

(1) The term of protection granted by the present Convention shall be the life of the author and fifty years after his death.

(2) Nevertheless, in case such term of protection should not be uniformly adopted by all the countries of the Union, the term shall be regulated by the law of the country where protection is claimed, and must not exceed the term fixed in the country of origin of the work. Consequently the countries of the Union shall only be bound to apply the provisions of the preceding paragraph in so far as such provisions are consistent with their domestic laws.

(3) For photographic works and works produced by a process analogous to photography, for posthumous works, for anonymous or pseudonymous works, the term of protection shall be regulated by the law of the country where protection is claimed, provided that the said term shall not exceed the term fixed in the country of origin of the work.

#### ARTICLE 7 bis.

(1) The term of copyright protection belonging in common to joint authors of a work shall be calculated according to the date of the death of the author who dies last.

(2) Authors who are nationals of the countries which grant a term of protection shorter than that mentioned in paragraph (1) cannot claim a longer term of protection in the other countries of the Union.

(3) In no case may the term of protection expire before the death of the author who dies last.

#### ARTICLE 8.

The authors of unpublished works, who are nationals of one of the countries of the Union, and the authors of works first published in one of those countries, shall enjoy, in the other countries of the Union, during the whole term of the right in the original work, the exclusive right of making or authorizing a translation of their works.

#### ARTICLE 9.

(1) Serial stories, tales, and all other works, whether literary, scientific, or artistic, whatever their object, published in the newspapers or periodicals of one of the countries of the Union may not be reproduced in the other countries without the consent of the authors.

(2) Articles on current economic, political or religious topics may be reproduced by the press unless the reproduction thereof is expressly reserved. Nevertheless the source must always be clearly indicated; the legal consequences of the breach of this obligation shall be determined by the laws of the country where protection is claimed

(3) The protection of the present Convention shall not apply to news of the day or to miscellaneous information which is simply of the nature of items of news.

## ARTICLE 10.

As regards the liberty of extracting portions from literary or artistic works for use in publications destined for educational purposes, or having a scientific character, or for chrestomathies, the effect of the legislation of the countries of the Union and of special arrangements existing, or to be concluded, between them is not affected by the present Convention.

## ARTICLE 11.

(1) The stipulations of the present Convention shall apply to the public representation of dramatic or dramatico-musical works and to the public performance of musical works, whether such works be published or not.

(2) Authors of dramatic or dramatico-musical works shall be protected during the existence of their right over the original work against the unauthorized public representation of translations of their works.

(3) In order to enjoy the protection of the present Article, authors shall not be bound in publishing their works to forbid the public representation or performance thereof.

## ARTICLE 11 bis.

(1) Authors of literary and artistic works shall enjoy the exclusive right of authorizing the communication of their works to the public by radiocommunication.

(2) The national legislations of the countries of the Union may regulate the conditions under which the right mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be exercised, but the effect of those conditions will be strictly limited to the countries which have put them in force. Such conditions shall not in any case prejudice the moral right (droit moral) of the author, nor the right which belongs to the author to obtain an equitable remuneration which shall be fixed, failing agreement, by the competent authority.

## ARTICLE 12.

The following shall be specially included among the unlawful reproductions to which the present Convention applies: Unauthorized indirect appropriations of a literary or artistic work, such as adaptations, musical arrangements, transformations of a novel, tale, or piece of poetry, into a dramatic piece and vice versa, etc., when they are only the reproduction of that work, in the same form or in another form, without essential alterations, additions, or abridgments and do not present the character of a new original work.

## ARTICLE 13.

(1) The authors of musical works shall have the exclusive right of authorizing (1) the adaptation of those works to instruments which can reproduce them mechanically; (2) the public performance of the said works by means of these instruments.

(2) Reservations and conditions relating to the application of this Article may be determined by the domestic legislation of each country in so far as it is concerned; but the effect of any such reservations and conditions will be strictly limited to the country which has put them in force.

(3) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall not be retroactive, and consequently shall not be applicable in any country of the Union to works which have been lawfully adapted in that country to mechanical instruments before the coming into force of the Convention signed at Berlin on the 13th November, 1908, and in the case of a country which has acceded to the Union since that date, or accedes in the future, before the date of its accession.

(4) Adaptations made in virtue of paragraphs (2) and (3) of the present Article, and imported without the authority of the interested parties into a country where they would not be lawful, shall be liable to seizure in that country.

## ARTICLE 14.

(1) Authors of literary, scientific or artistic works shall have the exclusive right of authorizing the reproduction, adaptation and public presentation of their works by cinematography.

(2) Cinematographic productions shall be protected as literary or artistic works if the author has given the work an original character. If this character is absent the cinematographic production shall enjoy protection as a photographic work.

(3) Without prejudice to the rights of the author of the work reproduced or adapted, a cinematographic work shall be protected as an original work.

(4) The above provisions apply to reproduction or production effected by any other process analogous to cinematography.

## ARTICLE 15.

(1) In order that the authors of works protected by the present Convention shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be considered as such, and be consequently admitted to institute proceedings against pirates before the Courts of the various countries of the Union, it will be sufficient that their name be indicated on the work in the accustomed manner.

(2) For anonymous or pseudonymous works the publisher whose name is indicated on the work shall be entitled to protect the rights belonging to the author. He shall be, without other proof, deemed to be the legal representative of the anonymous or pseudonymous author.

#### ARTICLE 16.

(1) Pirated works may be seized by the competent authorities of any country of the Union where the original work enjoys legal protection.

(2) In such a country the seizure may also apply to reproductions imported from a country where the work is not protected, or has ceased to be protected.

(3) The seizure shall take place in accordance with the domestic legislation of each country.

#### ARTICLE 17.

The provisions of the present Convention cannot in any way derogate from the right belonging to the Government of each country of the Union to permit, to control, or to prohibit, by measures of domestic legislation or police, the circulation, representation, or exhibition of any works or productions in regard to which the competent authority may find it necessary to exercise that right.

#### ARTICLE 18.

(1) The present Convention shall apply to all works which at the moment of its coming into force have not yet fallen into the public domain in the country of origin through the expiration of the term of protection.

(2) If, however, through the expiration of the term of protection which was previously granted, a work has fallen into the public domain of the country where protection is claimed, that work shall not be protected anew in that country.

(3) The application of this principle shall take effect according to the stipulations contained in special Conventions existing, or to be concluded, to that effect between countries of the Union. In the absence of such stipulations, the respective countries shall regulate, each in so far as it is concerned, the manner in which the said principle is to be applied.

(4) The above provisions shall apply equally in case of new accessions to the Union, and also in the event of the term of protection being extended by the application of Article 7 or by abandonment of reservations.

## ARTICLE 19.

The provisions of the present Convention shall not prevent a claim being made for the application of any wider provisions which may be made by the legislation of a country of the Union in favour of foreigners in general.

## ARTICLE 20.

The Governments of the countries of the Union reserve to themselves the right to enter into special arrangements between each other, provided always that such arrangements confer upon authors more extended rights than those granted by the Union, or embody other stipulations not contrary to the present Convention. The provisions of existing arrangements which answer to the above-mentioned conditions shall remain applicable.

## ARTICLE 21.

(1) The International Office established under the name of the "Office of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works" shall be maintained.

(2) That Office is placed under the high authority of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, which regulates its organization and supervises its working.

(3) The official language of the Office shall be French.

## ARTICLE 22.

(1) The International Office collects every kind of information relative to the protection of the rights of authors over their literary and artistic works. It arranges and publishes such information. It undertakes the study of questions of general interest concerning the Union, and, by the aid of documents placed at its disposal by the different Administrations, edits a periodical publication in the French language on the questions which concern the objects of the Union. The Governments of the countries of the Union reserve to themselves the power to authorize by common accord the publication by the Office of an edition in one or more other languages, if experience should show this to be requisite.

(2) The International Office will always hold itself at the disposal of members of the Union with the view to furnish them with any special information which they may require relative to the protection of literary and artistic works.

(3) The Director of the International Office shall make an annual Report on his Administration, which shall be communicated to all the members of the Union.



## ARTICLE 23.

(1) The expenses of the Office of the International Union shall be shared by the countries of the Union. Until a fresh arrangement be made, they cannot exceed the sum of 120,000 Swiss francs a year. This sum may be increased, if necessary, by the unanimous decision of one of the Conferences provided for in Article 24.

(2) The share of the total expense to be paid by each country shall be determined by the division of the countries of the Union and those subsequently acceding to the Union into six classes, each of which shall contribute in the proportion of a certain number of units, viz.:—

	Units
1st class.....	25
2nd class.....	20
3rd class.....	15
4th class.....	10
5th class.....	5
6th class.....	3

(3) These coefficients are multiplied by the number of countries of each class, and the total product thus obtained gives the number of units by which the total expense is to be divided. The quotient gives the amount of the unit of expense.

(4) Each country shall declare, at the time of its accession, in which of the said classes it desires to be placed, but it may subsequently declare that it wishes to be placed in another class.

(5) The Swiss Administration prepares the Budget of the Office, superintends its expenditure, makes the necessary advances, and draws up the annual account which shall be communicated to all the other Administrations.

## ARTICLE 24.

(1) The present Convention may be submitted to revisions in order to introduce therein amendments calculated to perfect the system of the Union.

(2) Questions of this kind, as well as those which are of interest to the Union in other respects, shall be considered in Conferences to be held successively in the countries of the Union by delegates of the said countries. The Administration of the country where a Conference is to meet prepares, with the assistance of the International Office, the programme of the Conference. The Director of the Office shall attend at the sittings of the Conferences, and shall take part in the discussions without the right to vote.

(3) No alteration in the present Convention shall be binding on the Union except by the unanimous consent of the countries composing it.

## ARTICLE 25.

(1) Countries outside the Union which make provision for the legal protection of the rights forming the object of the present Convention may accede thereto on request to that effect.

(2) Such accession shall be notified in writing to the Government of the Swiss Confederation, who will communicate it to all the other countries of the Union.

(3) Such accession shall imply full adhesion to all the clauses and admission to all the advantages provided by the present Convention, and shall take effect one month after the date of the notification made by the Government of the Swiss Confederation to the other unionist countries, unless some later date has been indicated by the adhering country. In may, nevertheless, contain an indication that the adhering country wishes to substitute, provisionally at least, for Article 8, which relates to translations, the provisions of Article 5 of the Convention of 1886 revised at Paris in 1896, on the understanding that those provisions shall apply only to translations into the language or languages of that country.

## ARTICLE 26.

(1) Any country of the Union may at any time notify in writing to the Government of the Swiss Confederation that the present Convention shall apply to all or any of its colonies, protectorates, territories under mandate or any other territories subject to its sovereignty or to its authority, or any territories under suzerainty, and the Convention shall thereupon apply to all the territories named in such notification. Failing such notification, the Convention shall not apply to any such territories.

(2) Any country of the Union may at any time notify in writing to the Government of the Swiss Confederation that the present Convention shall cease to apply to all or any of the territories which have been made the subject of a notification under the preceding paragraph, and the Convention shall cease to apply in the territories named in the notification given under this paragraph twelve months after the receipt of the latter notification by the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

(3) All notifications given to the Government of the Swiss Confederation in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of the present article shall be communicated by that Government to all the countries of the Union.

## ARTICLE 27.

(1) The present Convention shall replace, in regard to the relations between the countries of the Union, the Convention of Berne of the 9th September, 1886, and the subsequent revisions thereof. The instruments previously in force shall continue to be applicable in regard to relations with countries which do not ratify the present Convention.

(2) The countries on whose behalf the present Convention is signed may retain the benefit of the reservations which they have previously formulated on condition that they make a declaration to that effect at the time of the deposit of their ratifications.

(3) The countries which are actually members of the Union, but on whose behalf the present Convention is not signed may adhere to the Convention at any time.<sup>(1)</sup> In that event they may enjoy the benefit of the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

## ARTICLE 28.

(1) The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications deposited at Rome, not later than the 1st July, 1931.<sup>(2)</sup>

(2) It shall come into force, between the countries which have ratified it, one month after that date, nevertheless, if before that date, it has been ratified by at least six countries of the Union, it shall come into force between those countries one month after the deposit of the sixth ratification has been notified to them by the Government of the Swiss Confederation and, in the case of countries which ratify thereafter, one month after the notification of each of such ratifications.

(3) Until the 1st August, 1931, countries outside the Union may accede to the Union by adhering either to the Convention signed at Berlin on the 13th November, 1908, or to the present Convention. On or after the 1st August, 1931, they may adhere only to the present Convention.<sup>(1)</sup>

## ARTICLE 29.

(1) The present Convention shall remain in force for an indefinite period until the termination of a year from the day on which it may have been denounced.

(2) Such denunciation shall be made to the Government of the Swiss Confederation. It shall only take effect in regard to the country making it, the Convention remaining in full force and effect for the other countries of the Union.

(1) For list of accessions, see pages 24-25.

(2) For list of ratifications, see page 24.

## ARTICLE 30.

(1) The countries which shall introduce in their legislation the duration of protection for fifty years contemplated by Article 7, paragraph (1), of the present Convention, shall give notice thereof in writing to the Government of the Swiss Confederation, who will communicate it at once to all the other countries of the Union.

(2) The same procedure shall be followed in the case of the countries renouncing the reservations made or maintained by them in virtue of Articles 25 and 27.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

Done at Rome, the 2nd day of June, 1928, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Royal Italian Government. A copy, duly certified, shall be transmitted by the diplomatic channel to each country of the Union.

For Germany:

C. VON NEURATH.  
 GEORG KLAUER.  
 WILHELM MACKEBEN.  
 EBERHARD NEUGEBAUER.  
 MAXIMILIAN MINTZ.  
 MAX VON SCHILLINGS.

For Austria:

DR. AUGUST HESSE.

For Belgium:

CTE. DELLA FAILLE DE LEVERGHEM.  
 P. WAUWERMANS.

For Brazil:

F. PESSOA DE QUEIROZ.  
 J. S. DA FONSECA HERMES, JR.

For Bulgaria:

G. RADEFF.

- For Denmark:  
 J. C. W. KRUSE.  
 F. GRAAE.
- For Danzig:  
 STEFAN SIECZKOWSKI.
- For Spain:  
 FRANCISCO ALVAREZ-OSSORIO.
- For Estonia:  
 K. TOFER.
- For Finland:  
 EMILE SETÄLÄ.  
 ROLF THESLEFF.  
 GEORGE WINCKELMANN.
- For France:  
 BEAUMARCHAIS.  
 MARCEL PLAISANT.  
 P. GRUNEBAUM-BALLIN.  
 C. DROUETS.  
 GEORGES MAILLARD.  
 ANDRÉ RIVOIRE.  
 ROMAIN COOLUS.  
 A. MESSENGER.
- For Great Britain and Northern Ireland:  
 S. J. CHAPMAN.  
 W. S. JARRATT.  
 A. J. MARTIN.
- For Canada:  
 PHILIPPE ROY.
- For Australia:  
 W. HARRISON MOORE.
- For New Zealand:  
 S. G. RAYMOND.

For India:

G. GRAHAM DIXON.

For the Hellenic Republic:

N. MAVROUDIS.

For Hungary:

ANDRÉ DE HÓRY.

For Italy:

VITTORIO SCIALOJA.

E. PIOLA-CASELLI.

VINCENZO MORELLO.

AMEDEO GIANNINI.

DOMENICO BARONE.

EMILIO VENEZIAN.

A. JANNONI-SEBASTIANINI.

MARIO GHIRON.

For Japan:

M. MATSUDA.

T. AKAGI.

For Luxemburg:

BRUCK.

For Morocco:

BEAUMARCHAIS.

For Monaco:

R. SAUVAGE.

For Norway:

A. RÆSTAD.

For the Netherlands:

A. VAN DER GOES.

For Poland:

STEFAN SIECZKOWSKI.

FRÉDÉRIC ZOLL.

For Portugal:

HENRIQUE TRINDADE COELHO.

For Roumania:

THEODOR SOLACOLO.

For Sweden:

E. MARKS VON WÜRTTEMBERG.  
ERIK LIDFORSS.

For Switzerland:

WAGNIÈRE.  
W. KRAFT.  
DR. STREULI.

For Syria and Grand Lebanon:

BEAUMARCHAIS.

For Czechoslovakia:

DR. V. MASTNY.  
PROF. DR. KAREL HERMANN-OTAVSKY.

For Tunis:

BEAUMARCHAIS.

## Ratifications.

Canada.....	June 27, 1931 ✓
United Kingdom.....	June 27, 1931 ✓
India.....	June 30, 1931 ✓
Bulgaria.....	May 28, 1931 ✓
Danzig.....	June 30, 1931 ✓
Finland.....	July 1, 1931 ✓
Hungary.....	June 25, 1931 ✓
Italy.....	June 27, 1931 ✓
Japan (1) (2).....	July 10, 1931 ✓
Netherlands (3).....	July 2, 1931 ✓
Norway.....	June 30, 1931 ✓
Sweden.....	June 27, 1931 ✓
Switzerland.....	March 18, 1931 ✓

## Accessions

Greece (4).....	February 25, 1932 ✓
Liechtenstein.....	August 30, 1931 ✓
Luxemburg.....	February 4, 1932 ✓
Southern Rhodesia.....	August 31, 1931 ✓
Yugoslavia (5).....	August 1, 1931 ✓
Malta.....	October 1, 1931
Bahamas.....	"
Barbados.....	"
Bermuda.....	"
British Guiana.....	"
British Honduras.....	"
Ceylon.....	"
Cyprus.....	"
Falkland Islands and Dependencies.....	"
Fiji.....	"
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate).....	"
Gibraltar.....	"

(1) A declaration was made by the Japanese Ambassador at Rome stating that in accordance with Art. 27 (2) of the Convention the Japanese Government declared their intention of remaining bound, as regards the exclusive right of authors to make or to authorise a translation of their works, by the provisions of Article 5 of the original Convention as subsequently amended in Paris on May 4, 1896.

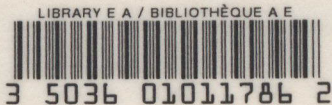
(2) Includes Korea, Formosa, Japanese Saghalien and the Leased Territory of Kwantung.

(3) Includes Dutch East Indies, Surinam and Curacao.

(4) Subject as regards translation rights to substitution of Article 8 by Article 5 of 1886 Convention, and, as regards representation of dramatic or dramatic-musical works, to substitution of Article II by Article 9 of 1886 Convention.

(5) Subject as regards translation rights, to substitution of Article 8 by Article 5 of 1886 Convention as amended by Additional Act of 1896.





Accessions—Concluded

Gold Coast—	
(a) Colony.....	October 1, 1931
(b) Ashanti.....	“
(c) Northern Territories.....	“
(d) Togoland under British mandate..	“
Hong Kong.....	“
Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands).....	“
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate).....	“
Leeward Islands—	
Antigua.....	“
Dominica.....	“
Montserrat.....	“
St. Christopher and Nevis.....	“
Virgin Islands.....	“
Mauritius.....	“
Nigeria—	
(a) Colony.....	“
(b) Protectorate.....	“
(c) Cameroons under British mandate..	“
Northern Rhodesia.....	“
Nyasaland Protectorate.....	“
Palestine (including Trans-Jordan).....	“
St. Helena and Ascension.....	“
Seychelles.....	“
Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)..	“
Somaliland Protectorate.....	“
South African High Commission. Ter- ritories of the—	
Basutoland.....	“
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	“
Swaziland.....	“
Straits Settlements.....	“
Tanganyika Territory.....	“
Trinidad and Tobago.....	“
Uganda Protectorate.....	“
Western Pacific. Islands of—	
British Solomon Islands Protectorate..	“
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.....	“
Windward Islands—	
Grenada.....	“
St. Lucia.....	“
St. Vincent.....	“

