4. CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF PRODUCERS OF PHONOGAMS
AGAINST UNAUTHORIZED DUPLICATION OF THEIR PHONOGAMS

Geneva, 29 October 1971

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 18 April 1973, in accordance with article 11.


Note: The Convention was adopted by the International Conference of States on the Protection of Phonograms convened jointly by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization. The Conference was held at the Palais des Nations, in Geneva, from 18 to 29 October 1971.
New Zealand............ 3 May 1976 a
Nicaragua.............. 29 Oct 1971 10 May 2000
North Macedonia........ 2 Dec 1997 a
Norway ................. 28 Apr 1972 10 Apr 1978
Panama ................. 28 Apr 1972 20 Mar 1974
Paraguay .............. 30 Oct 1978 a
Peru .................... 7 May 1985 a
Philippines ............ 29 Apr 1972
Republic of Korea...... 1 Jul 1987 a
Republic of Moldova.... 17 Apr 2000 a
Romania ............... 1 Jul 1998 a
Russian Federation ...... 9 Dec 1994 a
Saudi Arabia .......... 4 Apr 2023 a
Serbia¹ .................. 12 Mar 2001 d 10 Mar 2003
Slovakia³ ............... 28 May 1993 d
Slovenia ............... 9 Jul 1996 a
Spain ................... 29 Oct 1971 16 May 1974
St. Lucia ............... 2 Jan 2001 a
Sweden .................. 29 Oct 1971 18 Jan 1973
Tajikistan .............. 16 Nov 2012 a
Togo .................... 10 Mar 2003 a
Trinidad and Tobago .... 27 Jun 1988 a
Ukraine .................. 18 Nov 1999 a
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland...... 29 Oct 1971 5 Dec 1972
Uzbekistan .............. 25 Jan 2019 a
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) ............ 30 Jul 1982 a
Viet Nam .................. 6 Apr 2005 a

*Declarations and Reservations*
(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, accession, acceptance or succession.)

**Czech Republic³**

**Egypt ⁸**

**Hungary**

"A. Ad article 9, paragraphs 1 and 2:
In the opinion of the Hungarian People's Republic, article 9, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Convention have a discriminatory character. The Convention is a general, multilateral one and therefore every State has the right to be a party to it, in accordance with the basic principles of international law.

"B. Ad article 11, paragraph 3:
The Hungarian People's Republic declares that the provisions of article 11, paragraph 3 of the Convention are inconsistent with the principles of the independence of colonial countries and peoples, formulated, *inter alia*, also in resolution No. 1514 (XV) of the United Nations General Assembly."

**Slovakia³**

**Territorial Application**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date of receipt of the notification</th>
<th>Territories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>4 Dec 1974</td>
<td>Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Isle of Man, Montserrat, Seychelles and St. Lucia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
¹ The former Yugoslavia had signed the Convention on 29 October 1971. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
On 17 June 1997, the Secretary-General received from the Government of China, the following communication:

“In accordance with the Declaration of the Government of the People’s Republic of China and 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 defense affairs which are the responsibility of the Central People’s Government of the People’s Republic of China.

The [said Convention], which the Government of the People’s Republic of China acceded on 5 January 1993, will apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997.

The Government of the People’s Republic of China will assume responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 5 October 1984. Subsequently, on 1 February 1985, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Czechoslovakia, the following reservation:

"The provision of article 11, paragraph 3 of the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms is in contradiction to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples which was adopted at the XVth session of the United Nations General Assembly (resolution C 1514/XV of 14 December 1960)."

See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

See note 2 under “Germany” regarding Berlin (West) in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

See note 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

See note 1 under “Montenegro” in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

For the Kingdom in Europe.

In a notification received on 18 January 1980, the Government of Egypt informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the declaration relating to Israel. The notification indicates 25 January 1980 as the effective date of the withdrawal. For the text of said declaration, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1067, p. 327.