CIRCULAR 38A

International Copyright Relations
of the United States

This circular provides a brief overview[1] of the international conventions, treaties, and other bilateral instruments that the United States has concluded with other countries, and it details the participation of other countries in these same instruments.

There is no such thing as an "international copyright" that will automatically protect an author's writings throughout the world. Protection against unauthorized use in a particular country depends on the national laws of that country.

Many countries offer protection to foreign works under certain conditions that have been greatly simplified by international copyright treaties and conventions.

The United States is a member of many treaties and conventions affecting copyright. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) administers the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works; the WIPO Copyright Treaty; the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty; the Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms; the Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Program-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite; and the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled. The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization administers the Universal Copyright Convention.

The World Trade Organization administers the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), which sets forth obligations related to intellectual property rights, including copyright and enforcement measures, in the context of a multilateral trade agreement.

The treaties and conventions noted above include substantive obligations. Many also define "points of attachment," the factors that connect an eligible work to be protected among treaty member countries. An author's nationality or the place a work was first published are examples of points of attachment. Sections 104 and 104A of the U.S. Copyright Act specify the scope of protection for unpublished and published foreign works.

In addition to international treaties and conventions, other instruments, such as free trade agreements, require member countries to comply with specific obligations.

Building on TRIPS, the free trade agreements concluded by the United States require the parties to have robust copyright laws and enforcement measures. A bilateral free trade agreement between the United States and another country does not usually create a first point of attachment for a U.S. work in that other country, or vice versa (the two parties are usually already members of international treaties). Specific facts, circumstances, and national laws are important in any international copyright analysis.

Recent international developments have resulted in two new WIPO copyright treaties: the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled (which has entered into force) and the Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances (which has entered into force).

If you seek copyright protection for your U.S. work in another country, it is important to determine the points of attachment under that country's copyright system. If possible, do this before your work is published anywhere, because protection may depend on the facts existing at the time of first publication. The scope of protection available in that country will then turn on the substantive provisions available under that country's law and practice. Keep in mind, however, that some countries offer little or no copyright protection to foreign works.

For more information on the scope of copyright protection provided by other countries, you may want to consult a legal expert familiar with foreign and U.S. copyright laws. The U.S. Copyright Office is not permitted to recommend attorneys or agents to give legal advice on foreign or domestic laws.

Relations as of October 2026

This publication documents the countries that are parties to specific multilateral copyright conventions or agreements, as well as those that have specific bilateral relationships with the United States.[2] The relevant agreements and their abbreviations are listed below. A list of countries follows, indicating which agreements each country has signed and the date each agreement took effect.

Agreements and treaties

BAC · Buenos Aires Convention of 1910. U.S. ratification deposited with the government of Argentina, May 1, 1911; proclaimed by the president of the United States, July 13, 1914.

Berne · Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. The Berne Convention, which was first accepted in 1886, has been revised numerous times. Notable revisions were made at Berlin on November 13, 1908; at Rome on June 2, 1928; at Brussels on June 26, 1948; at Stockholm on July 14, 1967; and at Paris on July 27, 1971 (which were subsequently amended on September 28, 1979). Accordingly, the list of countries includes in a parenthetical the latest act of the convention to which the country is party. For example, the substantive provisions of Berne (Paris) include articles 1 to 21 and the appendix; articles 22 to 38 deal with administrative provisions of the convention. The effective date for U.S. adherence to the Berne Convention is March 1, 1989.

Bilateral · Bilateral copyright relations with the United States by virtue of a proclamation or treaty. Where there is more than one proclamation or treaty, only the date of the first one is given.

FTA · Free Trade Agreement. The United States has concluded comprehensive free trade agreements (many bilaterally, some regionally) with multiple countries. With the exception of the United States–Israel agreement, the FTAs contain chapters on intellectual property rights, which include substantive copyright law and enforcement obligations.

NAFTA · North American Free Trade Agreement. The effective date of the United States was January 1, 1994, the date the agreement entered into force. NAFTA was renegotiated and replaced with the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), which entered into force on July 1, 2020.

None · No known copyright relations with the United States.

Phonograms · Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms, Geneva, 1971. The effective date for the United States is March 10, 1974.

SAT · Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite, Brussels, 1974. The effective date for the United States is March 7, 1985.

UCC Geneva · Universal Copyright Convention, Geneva, 1952. The effective date for the United States is September 16, 1955, the date the treaty entered into force.

UCC Paris · Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris, 1971. The effective date for the United States is July 10, 1974, the date the treaty entered into force.

Unclear · Copyright relations status is unclear; a country may not have established copyright relations with the United States but may be honoring obligations incurred under a former political status, including possible relationships as a territory.

USMCA · United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement. The USMCA entered into force on July 1, 2020, replacing NAFTA.

VIP[3] · The Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled. This treaty entered into force on September 30, 2016 after twenty eligible parties, including countries or certain intergovernmental organizations, ratified it. Because the European Union has ratified this treaty, all 27 members of the EU are covered by this treaty's obligations. The effective date for the United States is May 8, 2019.

WCT · World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Copyright Treaty, Geneva, 1996. The effective date for the United States is March 6, 2002, the date the treaty entered into force.

WPPT · WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty, Geneva, 1996. The effective date for the United States is May 20, 2002, the date the treaty entered into force.

WTO · World Trade Organization (WTO), established pursuant to the Marrakesh Agreement of April 15, 1994, to implement the Uruguay Round Agreements. The Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) is one of the WTO agreements. It includes substantive obligations for the protection of copyright and other intellectual property rights as well as their enforcement. The effective date of United States membership in the WTO is January 1, 1995.

Treaty membership

Convention or Treaty	Member Parties, including United States
Berne (various texts)	182
Phonograms	81
SAT	40
UCC Geneva	100
UCC Paris	65
VIP (Marrakesh)	106 contracting members covering 132 countries
WCT	119
WPPT	115
WTO	166

The United States has not yet acceded to the treaty below.

BTAP[4] · Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances. On June 26, 2012, the United States and forty-seven other nations signed the treaty at the diplomatic conference. The treaty entered into force on April 28, 2020. The United States has not yet acceded to this treaty.

Countries[5]

Afghanistan
WTO July 29, 2016;
Berne (Paris) June 2, 2018;
VIP Oct. 26, 2018;
WCT Feb. 9, 2021;
WPPT Feb. 9, 2021

Albania
Berne (Paris) Mar. 6, 1994;
WTO Sept. 8, 2000;
Phonograms June 26, 2001;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
UCC Geneva Feb. 4, 2004;
UCC Paris Feb. 4, 2004;
WCT Aug. 6, 2005
VIP Oct. 1, 2026

Algeria
UCC Geneva Aug. 28, 1973;
UCC Paris July 10, 1974;
Berne (Paris) Apr. 19, 1998;
WCT Jan. 31, 2014;
WPPT Jan. 31, 2014

Andorra
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955;
Berne (Paris) June 2, 2004

Angola
WTO Nov. 23, 1996
VIP Mar. 15, 2026

Antigua and Barbuda
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
Berne (Paris) Mar. 17, 2000

Argentina
Bilateral Aug. 23, 1934;
BAC Apr. 19, 1950;
UCC Geneva Feb. 13, 1958;
Berne (Paris) June 10, 1967;
Phonograms June 30, 1973;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
VIP Sept. 30, 2016

Armenia
SAT Dec. 13, 1993;
Berne (Paris) Oct. 19, 2000;
Phonograms Jan. 31, 2003;
WTO Feb. 5, 2003;
WCT Mar. 6, 2005;
WPPT Mar. 6, 2005;
VIP Sept. 1, 2022

Australia
Bilateral Mar. 15, 1918;
Berne (Paris) Apr. 14, 1928;
UCC Geneva May 1, 1969;
Phonograms June 22, 1974;
UCC Paris Feb. 29, 1978;
SAT Oct. 26, 1990;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
FTA Jan. 1, 2005[6];
WCT July 26, 2007;
WPPT July 26, 2007;
VIP Sept. 30, 2016

Austria
Bilateral Sept. 20, 1907;
Berne (Paris) Oct. 1, 1920;
UCC Geneva July 2, 1957;
SAT Aug. 6, 1982;
UCC Paris Aug. 14, 1982;
Phonograms Aug. 21, 1982;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Mar. 14, 2010;
WPPT Mar. 14, 2010;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

Azerbaijan[7]
UCC Geneva Apr. 7, 1997;
Berne (Paris) June 4, 1999;
Phonograms Sept. 1, 2001;
WCT Apr. 11, 2006;
WPPT Apr. 11, 2006;
VIP Dec. 24, 2018

Bahamas
Berne (Brussels) July 10, 1973;
UCC Geneva July 13, 1976;
UCC Paris Dec. 27, 1976
WCT Oct. 11, 2026;
WPPT Oct. 11, 2026;

Bahrain
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
Berne (Paris) Mar. 2, 1997;
WCT Dec. 15, 2005;
WPPT Dec. 15, 2005;
FTA Jan. 11, 2006[8];
SAT May 1, 2007

Bangladesh
UCC Geneva Aug. 5, 1975;
UCC Paris Aug. 5, 1975;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
Berne (Paris) May 4, 1999;
VIP Dec. 26, 2022

Barbados
UCC Geneva June 18, 1983;
UCC Paris June 18, 1983;
Berne (Paris) July 30, 1983;
Phonograms July 29, 1983;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Dec. 13, 2019;
WPPT Dec. 13, 2019;
VIP May 20, 2023

Belarus[7]
UCC Geneva Mar. 29, 1994;
Berne (Paris) Dec. 12, 1997;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
Phonograms Apr. 17, 2003;
VIP Oct. 22, 2020

Belgium
Berne (Paris) Dec. 5, 1887;
Bilateral July 1, 1891[9];
UCC Geneva Aug. 31, 1960;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Aug. 30, 2006;
WPPT Aug. 30, 2006;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

Belize
UCC Geneva Dec. 1, 1982;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
Berne (Paris) June 17, 2000;
WCT Feb. 9, 2019;
WPPT Feb. 9, 2019;
VIP Feb. 9, 2019

Benin
Berne (Paris) Jan. 3, 1961;
WTO Feb. 22, 1996;
WCT Apr. 16, 2006;
WPPT Apr. 16, 2006;
SAT Aug. 17, 2017

Bhutan
Berne (Paris) Nov. 25, 2004

Bolivia
BAC May 15, 1914;
UCC Geneva Mar. 22, 1990;
UCC Paris Mar. 22, 1990;
Berne (Paris) Nov. 4, 1993;
WTO Sept. 12, 1995;
VIP June 12, 2019

Bosnia and Herzegovina
Berne (Paris) Mar. 1, 1992;
UCC Geneva July 12, 1993;
UCC Paris July 12, 1993;
SAT Jan. 12, 1994;
Phonograms May 25, 2009;
WCT Nov. 25, 2009;
WPPT Nov. 25, 2009;
VIP Apr. 20, 2021

Botswana
WTO May 31, 1995;
Berne (Paris) Apr. 15, 1998;
WCT Jan. 27, 2005;
WPPT Jan. 27, 2005;
VIP Jan. 5, 2017

Brazil
BAC Aug. 31, 1915;
Berne (Paris) Feb. 9, 1922;
Bilateral Apr. 2, 1957;
UCC Geneva Jan. 13, 1960;
Phonograms Nov. 28, 1975;
UCC Paris Dec. 11, 1975;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
VIP Sept. 30, 2016

Brunei Darussalam
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
Berne (Paris) Aug. 30, 2006;
WCT May 2, 2017;
WPPT May 2, 2017

Bulgaria
Berne (Paris) Dec. 5, 1921;
UCC Geneva June 7, 1975;
UCC Paris June 7, 1975;
Phonograms Sept. 6, 1995;
WTO Dec. 1, 1996;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

Burkina Faso
Berne (Paris) Aug. 19, 1963;
Phonograms Jan. 30, 1988;
WTO June 3, 1995;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
VIP Oct. 31, 2017

Burundi
WTO July 23, 1995;
Berne (Paris) Apr. 12, 2016;
WCT Apr. 12, 2016

Cambodia
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955;
WTO Oct. 13, 2004;
Berne (Paris) Mar. 9, 2022

Cameroon
Berne (Paris) Sept. 21, 1964;
UCC Geneva May 1, 1973;
UCC Paris July 10, 1974;
WTO Dec. 13, 1995;
VIP Jan. 5, 2022;
WPPT Apr. 9, 2025;
WCT Apr. 9, 2025

Canada
Bilateral Jan. 1, 1924;
Berne (Paris) Apr. 10, 1928;
UCC Geneva Aug. 10, 1962;
FTA Jan. 1, 1989[10];
NAFTA Jan. 1, 1994[11];
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Aug. 13, 2014;
WPPT Aug. 13, 2014;
VIP Sept. 30, 2016;
USMCA July 1, 2020;
SAT June 27, 2024

Cape Verde
Berne (Paris) July 7, 1997;
WTO July 23, 2008;
VIP May 22, 2019;
WCT May 22, 2019;
WPPT May 22, 2019

Central African Republic
Berne (Paris) Sept. 3, 1977;
WTO May 31, 1995;
VIP Nov. 19, 2020

Chad
Berne (Brussels/Stockholm) Nov. 25, 1971;
WTO Oct. 19, 1996

Chile
Bilateral May 25, 1896;
BAC June 14, 1955;
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955;
Berne (Paris) June 5, 1970;
Phonograms Mar. 24, 1977;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
FTA Jan. 1, 2004[12];
SAT June 8, 2011;
VIP Sept. 30, 2016

China
Bilateral Jan. 13, 1904[13];
Bilateral Nov. 30, 1948;
Bilateral Mar. 17, 1992[14];
Berne (Paris) Oct. 15, 1992;
UCC Geneva Oct. 30, 1992;
UCC Paris Oct. 30, 1992;
Phonograms Apr. 30, 1993;
WTO Dec. 11, 2001;
WCT June 9, 2007;
WPPT June 9, 2007;
VIP May 5, 2022

Colombia
BAC Dec. 23, 1936;
UCC Geneva June 18, 1976;
UCC Paris June 18, 1976;
Berne (Paris) Mar. 7, 1988;
Phonograms May 16, 1994;
WTO Apr. 30, 1995;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
FTA[15] May 15, 2012;
SAT Mar. 20, 2014;
VIP May 27, 2025

Comoros
Berne (Paris) Apr. 17, 2005;
WCT Apr. 25, 2021;
WPPT Apr. 25, 2021;
VIP Apr. 25, 2021;
WTO Aug. 21, 2024

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
Berne (Paris) Oct. 8, 1963;
WTO Jan. 1, 1997;
Phonograms Nov. 29, 1977

Congo
Berne (Paris) May 8, 1962;
WTO Mar. 27, 1997

Cook Islands
Berne (Paris) Aug. 3, 2017;
VIP June 19, 2019;
WCT June 19, 2019;
WPPT June 19, 2019

Costa Rica[16]
Bilateral Oct. 19, 1899;
BAC Nov. 30, 1916;
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955;
Berne (Paris) June 10, 1978;
UCC Paris Mar. 7, 1980;
Phonograms June 17, 1982;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
SAT June 25, 1999;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
FTA Jan. 1, 2009[17];
VIP Jan. 9, 2019

Cote d'Ivoire
Berne (Paris) Jan. 1, 1962;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
VIP Dec. 17, 2020

Croatia
Berne (Paris) Oct. 8, 1991;
UCC Paris July 6, 1992;
UCC Geneva July 6, 1992;
SAT July 26, 1993;
Phonograms Apr. 20, 2000;
WTO Nov. 30, 2000;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

Cuba
Bilateral Nov. 17, 1903;
BAC May 28, 1913;
UCC Geneva June 18, 1957;
WTO Apr. 20, 1995;
Berne (Paris) Feb. 20, 1997
VIP June 4, 2026

Cyprus
Berne (Paris) Feb. 24, 1964;
UCC Geneva Dec. 19, 1990;
UCC Paris Dec. 19, 1990;
Phonograms Sept. 30, 1993;
WTO July 30, 1995;
WCT Nov. 4, 2003;
WPPT Dec. 2, 2005;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

Czech Republic
Berne (Paris) Jan. 1, 1993;
Phonograms Jan. 1, 1993;
UCC Geneva Mar. 26, 1993;
UCC Paris Mar. 26, 1993;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

Denmark
Bilateral May 8, 1893;
Berne (Paris) July 1, 1903;
UCC Geneva Feb. 9, 1962;
Phonograms Mar. 24, 1977;
UCC Paris July 11, 1979;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Mar. 14, 2010;
WPPT Mar. 14, 2010;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

Djibouti
WTO May 31, 1995;
Berne (Paris) May 13, 2002

Dominica
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
Berne (Paris) Aug. 7, 1999

Dominican Republic[16]
BAC Oct. 31, 1912;
UCC Geneva May 8, 1983;
UCC Paris May 8, 1983;
WTO Mar. 9, 1995;
Berne (Paris) Dec. 24, 1997;
WCT Jan. 10, 2006;
WPPT Jan. 10, 2006;
FTA Mar. 1, 2007[17];
VIP Sept. 5, 2018

Ecuador
BAC Aug. 31, 1914;
UCC Geneva June 5, 1957;
Phonograms Sept. 14, 1974;
UCC Paris Sept. 6, 1991;
Berne (Paris) Oct. 9, 1991;
WTO Jan. 21, 1996;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
VIP Sept. 30, 2016

Egypt
Berne (Paris) June 7, 1977;
Phonograms Apr. 23, 1978;
WTO June 30, 1995

El Salvador
Bilateral June 30, 1908[18];
Phonograms Feb. 9, 1979;
UCC Geneva Mar. 29, 1979;
UCC Paris Mar. 29, 1979;
Berne (Paris) Feb. 19, 1994;
WTO May 7, 1995;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
FTA Mar. 1, 2006[17];
SAT July 22, 2008;
VIP Sept. 30, 2016

Equatorial Guinea
Berne (Paris) June 26, 1997

Eritrea
None

Estonia
Berne (Paris) Oct. 26, 1994;
WTO Nov. 13, 1999;
Phonograms May 28, 2000;
WCT Mar. 14, 2010;
WPPT Mar. 14, 2010;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

Eswatini (*formerly Swaziland*)
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
Berne (Paris) Dec. 14, 1998

Ethiopia
VIP Feb. 2, 2021

European Union[19]
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Mar. 14, 2010;
WPPT Mar. 14, 2010;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

Fiji
Berne (Brussels) Dec. 1, 1971;
UCC Geneva Dec. 13, 1971;
Phonograms Apr. 18, 1973;
WTO Jan. 14, 1996

Finland
Berne (Paris) Apr. 1, 1928;
Bilateral Jan. 1, 1929;
UCC Geneva Apr. 16, 1963;
Phonograms Apr. 18, 1973;
UCC Paris Nov. 1, 1986;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Mar. 14, 2010;
WPPT Mar. 14, 2010;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

France
Berne (Paris) Dec. 5, 1887;
Bilateral July 1, 1891[9];
UCC Geneva Jan. 14, 1956;
Phonograms Apr. 18, 1973;
UCC Paris July 10, 1974;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Mar. 14, 2010;
WPPT Mar. 14, 2010;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

Gabon
Berne (Paris) Mar. 26, 1962;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002

Gambia, The
Berne (Paris) Mar. 7, 1993;
WTO Oct. 23, 1996

Georgia
Berne (Paris) May 16, 1995;
WTO June 14, 2000;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
VIP Feb. 26, 2025

Germany[20]
Berne (Paris) Dec. 5, 1887[21];
Bilateral Apr. 15, 1892;
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955;
Bilateral July 12, 1967[22];
Phonograms May 18, 1974;
UCC Paris July 10, 1974;
SAT Aug. 25, 1979;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Mar. 14, 2010;
WPPT Mar. 14, 2010;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

Ghana
UCC Geneva Aug. 22, 1962;
Berne (Paris) Oct. 11, 1991;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Nov. 18, 2006;
WPPT Feb. 16, 2013;
Phonograms Feb. 10, 2017;
VIP Aug. 11, 2018

Greece
Berne (Paris) Nov. 9, 1920;
Bilateral Mar. 1, 1932;
UCC Geneva Aug. 24, 1963;
SAT Oct. 22, 1991;
Phonograms Feb. 9, 1994;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Mar. 14, 2010;
WPPT Mar. 14, 2010;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

Grenada
WTO Feb. 22, 1996;
Berne (Paris) Sept. 22, 1998

Guatemala[16]
BAC Mar. 28, 1913;
UCC Geneva Oct. 28, 1964;
Phonograms Feb. 1, 1977;
WTO July 21, 1995;
Berne (Paris) July 28, 1997;
WPPT Jan. 8, 2003;
WCT Feb. 4, 2003;
FTA July 1, 2006[17];
VIP Sept. 30, 2016

Guinea
Berne (Paris) Nov. 20, 1980;
UCC Geneva Nov. 13, 1981;
UCC Paris Nov. 13, 1981;
WTO Oct. 25, 1995;
WCT May 25, 2002;
WPPT May 25, 2002

Guinea-Bissau
Berne (Paris) July 22, 1991;
WTO May 31, 1995

Guyana
Berne (Paris) Oct. 25, 1994;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995

Haiti
BAC Nov. 27, 1919;
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955;
Berne (Paris) Jan. 11, 1996;
WTO Jan. 30, 1996

Holy See
Berne (Paris) Sept. 12, 1935;
UCC Geneva Oct. 5, 1955;
Phonograms July 18, 1977;
UCC Paris May 6, 1980

Honduras[16]
BAC Apr. 27, 1914;
Berne (Paris) Jan. 25, 1990;
Phonograms Mar. 6, 1990;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT May 20, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
FTA Apr. 1, 2006[17];
SAT Apr. 7, 2008;
VIP June 29, 2017

Hong Kong, China[23]
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
Berne (Paris) July 1, 1997;
Phonograms July 1, 1997

Hungary
Bilateral Oct. 16, 1912;
Berne (Paris) Feb. 14, 1922;
UCC Geneva Jan. 23, 1971;
UCC Paris July 10, 1974;
Phonograms May 28, 1975;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

Iceland
Berne (Paris) Sept. 7, 1947;
UCC Geneva Dec. 18, 1956;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
VIP Mar. 9, 2022

India
Berne (Paris) Apr. 1, 1928;
Bilateral Aug. 15, 1947;
UCC Geneva Jan. 21, 1958;
Phonograms Feb. 12, 1975;
UCC Paris Apr. 7, 1988;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Dec. 25, 2018;
WPPT Dec. 25, 2018;
VIP Sept. 30, 2016

Indonesia
Bilateral Aug. 1, 1989;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
Berne (Paris) Sept. 5, 1997;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT Feb. 15, 2005;
VIP Apr. 28, 2020

Iran
None

Iraq
VIP July 23, 2024

Ireland
Berne (Paris) Oct. 5, 1927;
Bilateral Oct. 1, 1929;
UCC Geneva Jan. 20, 1959;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Mar. 14, 2010;
WPPT Mar. 14, 2010;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

Israel
Bilateral May 15, 1948;
Berne (Paris) Mar. 24, 1950;
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955;
Phonograms May 1, 1978;
FTA Aug. 19, 1985;
Bilateral Sept. 1, 1985;
WTO Apr. 21, 1995;
VIP Sept. 30, 2016

Italy
Berne (Paris) Dec. 5, 1887;
Bilateral Oct. 31, 1892;
Bilateral May 1, 1915;
UCC Geneva Jan. 24, 1957;
Phonograms Mar. 24, 1977;
UCC Paris Jan. 25, 1980;
SAT July 7, 1981;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Mar. 14, 2010;
WPPT Mar. 14, 2010;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

Jamaica
Berne (Paris) Jan. 1, 1994;
Phonograms Jan. 11, 1994;
WTO Mar. 9, 1995;
SAT Jan. 12, 2000;
WCT June 12, 2002;
WPPT June 12, 2002;
VIP Aug. 28, 2024

Japan[24]
Berne (Paris) July 15, 1899;
Bilateral May 10, 1906;
UCC Geneva Apr. 28, 1956;
UCC Paris Oct. 21, 1977;
Phonograms Oct. 14, 1978;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT Oct. 9, 2002;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

Jordan
Berne (Paris) July 28, 1999;
WTO Apr. 11, 2000;
FTA Dec. 17, 2001[25];
WCT Apr. 27, 2004;
WPPT May 24, 2004;
VIP Sept. 26, 2018

Kazakhstan[7]
UCC Geneva Aug. 6, 1992;
Berne (Paris) Apr. 12, 1999;
Phonograms Aug. 3, 2001;
WCT Nov. 12, 2004;
WPPT Nov. 12, 2004;
WTO Nov. 30, 2015;
VIP July 14, 2025

Kenya
UCC Geneva Sept. 7, 1966;
UCC Paris July 10, 1974;
Phonograms Apr. 21, 1976;
SAT Aug. 25, 1979;
Berne (Paris) June 11, 1993;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
VIP Sept. 2, 2017

Kiribati
Berne (Paris) Jan. 2, 2018;
VIP Oct. 31, 2019;
WCT June 22, 2021;
WPPT June 22, 2021

Korea, Democratic People's Republic of North
Berne (Paris) Apr. 28, 2003;
VIP Sept. 30, 2016;
WCT Apr. 30, 2024

Korea, Republic of
UCC Geneva Oct. 1, 1987;
UCC Paris Oct. 1, 1987;
Phonograms Oct. 10, 1987;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
Berne (Paris) Aug. 21,1996;
WCT June 24, 2004;
WPPT Mar. 18, 2009;
FTA Mar. 15, 2012;
SAT Mar. 19, 2012;
VIP Sept. 30, 2016

Kuwait
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
Berne (Paris) Dec. 2, 2014

Kyrgyz Republic
WTO Dec. 20, 1998;
Berne (Paris) July 8, 1999;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT Aug. 15, 2002;
Phonograms Oct. 12, 2002;
VIP Aug. 15, 2017

Lao People's Democratic Republic
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955;
Berne (Paris) Mar. 14, 2012;
WTO Feb. 2, 2013

Latvia
Berne (Paris) Aug. 11, 1995;
Phonograms Aug. 23, 1997;
WTO Feb. 10, 1999;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

Lebanon
Berne (Rome) Sept. 30, 1947;
UCC Geneva Oct. 17, 1959

Lesotho
Berne (Paris) Sept. 28, 1989;
WTO May 31, 1995;
VIP July 30, 2018

Liberia
UCC Geneva July 27, 1956;
Berne (Paris) Mar. 8, 1989;
Phonograms Dec. 16, 2005;
WTO July 14, 2016;
VIP Jan. 6, 2017

Libya
Berne (Paris) Sept. 28, 1976

Liechtenstein
Berne (Paris) July 30, 1931;
UCC Geneva Jan. 22, 1959;
WTO Sept. 1, 1995;
Phonograms Oct. 12, 1999;
UCC Paris Nov. 11, 1999;
WCT Apr. 30, 2007;
WPPT Apr. 30, 2007;
VIP Dec. 22, 2021

Lithuania
Berne (Paris) Dec. 14, 1994;
Phonograms Jan. 27, 2000;
WTO May 31, 2001;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

Luxembourg
Berne (Paris) June 20, 1888;
Bilateral (two) June 29, 1910;
UCC Geneva Oct. 15, 1955;
Phonograms Mar. 8, 1976;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Mar. 14, 2010;
WPPT Mar. 14, 2010;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

Macau, China[26]
WTO Jan. 1, 1995

Madagascar
Berne (Brussels) Jan. 1, 1966;
WTO Nov. 17, 1995;
WCT Feb. 24, 2015;
WPPT Feb. 24, 2015

Malawi
UCC Geneva Oct. 26, 1965;
Berne (Paris) Oct. 12, 1991;
WTO May 31, 1995;
VIP Oct. 14, 2017

Malaysia
Berne (Paris) Oct. 1, 1990;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Dec. 27, 2012;
WPPT Dec. 27, 2012;
VIP June 30, 2022

Maldives, Republic of
WTO May 31, 1995;
Berne (Paris) Nov. 22, 2025

Mali
Berne (Rome) Mar. 19, 1962;
WTO May 31, 1995;
WCT Apr. 24, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
VIP Sept. 30, 2016

Malta
Berne (Rome) Sept. 21, 1964;
UCC Geneva Nov. 19, 1968;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Mar. 14, 2010;
WPPT Mar. 14, 2010;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

Marshall Islands
VIP May 8, 2019

Mauritania
Berne (Paris) Feb. 6, 1973;
WTO May 31, 1995

Mauritius
UCC Geneva Aug. 20, 1970;
Berne (Paris) May 10, 1989;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
VIP Apr. 11, 2021

Mexico
Bilateral Feb. 27, 1896;
UCC Geneva May 12, 1957;
BAC Apr. 24, 1964;
Berne (Paris) June 11, 1967;
Phonograms Dec. 21, 1973;
UCC Paris Oct. 31, 1975;
SAT Aug. 25, 1979;
NAFTA Jan. 1, 1994[11];
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
VIP Sept. 30, 2016;
USMCA July 1, 2020

Micronesia, Federated States of
Berne (Paris) Oct. 7, 2003

Moldova[7]
UCC Geneva June 23, 1997;
Berne (Paris) Nov. 2, 1995;
Phonograms July 17, 2000;
WTO July 26, 2001;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
SAT Oct. 28, 2008;
VIP May 19, 2018

Monaco
Berne (Paris) May 30, 1889;
Bilateral Oct. 15, 1952;
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955;
Phonograms Dec. 2, 1974;
UCC Paris Dec. 13, 1974

Mongolia
WTO Jan. 29, 1997;
Berne (Paris) Mar. 12, 1998;
WCT Oct. 25, 2002;
WPPT Oct. 25, 2002;
VIP Sept. 30, 2016

Montenegro
Berne (Paris) June 3, 2006;
Phonograms June 3, 2006;
WCT June 3, 2006;
WPPT June 3, 2006;
SAT Oct. 23, 2006;
UCC Geneva Apr. 26, 2007;
UCC Paris Apr. 26, 2007;
WTO Apr. 29, 2012;
VIP June 8, 2022

Morocco
Berne (Paris) June 16, 1917;
UCC Geneva May 8, 1972;
UCC Paris Jan. 28, 1976;
SAT June 30, 1983;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
FTA Jan. 1, 2006[27];
WCT July 20, 2011;
WPPT July 20, 2011;
VIP Aug. 15, 2019

Mozambique
WTO Aug. 26, 1995;
Berne (Paris) Nov. 22, 2013
VIP Apr. 27, 2026

Myanmar, Union of
WTO Jan. 1, 1995

Namibia
Berne (Paris) Mar. 21, 1990;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995

Naoero
Berne (Paris) May 11, 2020;
WCT Aug. 11, 2020

Nepal
WTO Apr. 23, 2004;
Berne (Paris) Jan. 11, 2006

Netherlands[28]
Bilateral Nov. 20, 1899;
Berne (Paris) Nov. 1, 1912;
UCC Geneva June 22, 1967;
UCC Paris Nov. 30, 1985;
Phonograms Oct. 12, 1993;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Mar. 14, 2010;
WPPT Mar. 14, 2010;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

New Zealand
Bilateral Dec. 1, 1916;
Berne (Paris) Apr. 24, 1928;
UCC Geneva Sept. 11, 1964;
Phonograms Aug. 13, 1976;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Mar. 17, 2019;
WPPT Mar. 17, 2019;
VIP Jan. 4, 2020

Nicaragua[16]
BAC Dec. 15, 1913;
UCC Geneva Aug. 16, 1961;
SAT Aug. 25, 1979;
WTO Sept. 3, 1995;
Phonograms Aug. 10, 2000;
Berne (Paris) Aug. 23, 2000;
WCT Mar. 6, 2003;
WPPT Mar. 6, 2003;
FTA Apr. 1, 2006[17];
VIP Apr. 16, 2020

Niger
Berne (Paris) May 2, 1962;
UCC Geneva May 15, 1989;
UCC Paris May 15, 1989;
WTO Dec. 13, 1996
VIP Oct. 20, 2026

Nigeria
UCC Geneva Feb. 14, 1962;
Berne (Paris) Sept. 14, 1993;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Jan. 4, 2018;
WPPT Jan. 4, 2018;
VIP Jan. 4, 2018

Niue
Berne (Paris) Sept. 24, 2016

North Macedonia
Berne (Paris) Sept. 8, 1991;
SAT Sept. 2, 1977;
UCC Geneva Apr. 30, 1997;
UCC Paris Apr. 30, 1997;
Phonograms Mar. 2, 1998;
WTO Apr. 4, 2003;
WCT Feb. 4, 2004;
WPPT Mar. 20, 2005

Norway
Berne (Paris) Apr. 13, 1896;
Bilateral July 1, 1905;
UCC Geneva Jan. 23, 1963;
UCC Paris Aug. 7, 1974;
Phonograms Aug. 1, 1978;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
VIP Nov. 30, 2021

Oman
Berne (Paris) July 14, 1999;
WTO Nov. 9, 2000;
WCT Sept. 20, 2005;
WPPT Sept. 20, 2005;
SAT Mar. 18, 2008;
FTA Jan. 1, 2009[29]

Pakistan
Berne (Rome) July 5, 1948;
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
VIP June 12, 2024

Palau
Unclear

Panama
BAC Nov. 25, 1913;
UCC Geneva Oct. 17, 1962;
Phonograms June 29, 1974;
UCC Paris Sept. 3, 1980;
SAT Sept. 25, 1985;
Berne (Paris) June 8, 1996;
WTO Sept. 6, 1997;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
FTA Oct. 21, 2012[30];
VIP May 10, 2017

Papua New Guinea
WTO June 9, 1996

Paraguay
BAC Sept. 20, 1917;
UCC Geneva Mar. 11, 1962;
Phonograms Feb. 13, 1979;
Berne (Paris) Jan. 2, 1992;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
VIP Sept. 30, 2016

Peru
BAC Apr. 30, 1920;
UCC Geneva Oct. 16, 1963;
UCC Paris July 22, 1985;
SAT Aug. 7, 1985;
Phonograms Aug. 24, 1985;
Berne (Paris) Aug. 20, 1988;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT July 18, 2002;
FTA Feb. 1, 2009[31];
VIP Sept. 30, 2016

Philippines
Bilateral Oct. 21, 1948;
Berne (Paris) Aug. 1, 1951;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Oct. 4, 2002;
WPPT Oct. 4, 2002;
VIP Mar. 18, 2019

Poland
Berne (Paris) Jan. 28, 1920;
Bilateral Feb. 16, 1927;
UCC Geneva Mar. 9, 1977;
UCC Paris Mar. 9, 1977;
WTO July 1, 1995;
WPPT Oct. 21, 2003;
WCT Mar. 23, 2004;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

Portugal
Bilateral July 20, 1893;
Berne (Paris) Mar. 29, 1911;
UCC Geneva Dec. 25, 1956;
UCC Paris July 30, 1981;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
SAT Mar. 11, 1996;
WCT Mar. 14, 2010;
WPPT Mar. 14, 2010;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

Qatar
WTO Jan. 13, 1996;
Berne (Paris) July 5, 2000;
WCT Oct. 28, 2005;
WPPT Oct. 28, 2005;
VIP Jan. 24, 2019;
SAT July 12, 2023

Romania
Berne (Paris) Jan. 1, 1927;
Bilateral May 14, 1928;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
Phonograms Oct. 1, 1998;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

Russian Federation[7]
UCC Geneva May 27, 1973;
SAT Jan. 20, 1989;
UCC Paris Mar. 9, 1995;
Berne (Paris) Mar. 13, 1995;
Phonograms Mar. 13, 1995;
WCT Feb. 5, 2009;
WPPT Feb. 5, 2009;
WTO Aug. 22, 2012;
VIP May 8, 2018

Rwanda
Berne (Paris) Mar. 1, 1984;
UCC Geneva Nov. 10, 1989;
UCC Paris Nov. 10, 1989;
WTO May 22, 1996;
SAT July 25, 2001;
VIP Jan. 25, 2022

Saint Kitts and Nevis
Berne (Paris) Apr. 9, 1995;
WTO Feb. 21, 1996;
WCT Oct. 8, 2024;
WPPT Oct. 8, 2024;
VIP Oct. 8, 2024

Saint Lucia
Berne (Paris) Aug. 24, 1993;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
Phonograms Apr. 2, 2001;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
VIP Sept. 11, 2020

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
UCC Geneva Jan. 22, 1985;
UCC Paris Jan. 22, 1985;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
Berne (Paris) Aug. 29, 1995;
WPPT Feb. 12, 2011;
VIP Dec. 5, 2016;
WCT July 6, 2023

Samoa, Independent State of
Berne (Paris) July 21, 2006;
WTO May 10, 2012

San Marino
Berne (Paris) Sept. 2, 2020;
VIP Sept. 2, 2020;
WCT Sept. 2, 2020;
WPPT Sept. 2, 2020

São Tomé and Principe
Berne (Paris) June 14, 2016;
WCT Apr. 27, 2020;
WPPT Apr. 27, 2020;
VIP Jan. 15, 2021

Saudi Arabia
UCC Geneva July 13, 1994;
UCC Paris July 13, 1994;
Berne (Paris) Mar. 11, 2004;
WTO Dec. 11, 2005;
VIP Feb. 21, 2019;
Phonograms July 4, 2023

Senegal
Berne (Paris) Aug. 25, 1962;
UCC Geneva July 9, 1974;
UCC Paris July 10, 1974;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT May 18, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002

Serbia
Berne (Paris) Apr. 27, 1992;
SAT Mar. 12, 2001;
UCC Paris Sept. 11, 2001;
UCC Geneva Nov. 11, 2001;
Phonograms June 10, 2003;
WCT June 13, 2003;
WPPT June 13, 2003;
VIP May 24, 2020

Seychelles
WTO Apr. 26, 2015

Sierra Leone
WTO July 23, 1995

Singapore
Bilateral May 18, 1987;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
Berne (Paris) Dec. 21, 1998;
FTA Jan. 1, 2004[32];
WCT Apr. 17, 2005;
WPPT Apr. 17, 2005;
SAT Apr. 27, 2005;
VIP Sept. 30, 2016

Slovakia
Berne (Paris) Jan. 1, 1993;
Phonograms Jan. 1, 1993;
UCC Geneva Mar. 31, 1993;
UCC Paris Mar. 31, 1993;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

Slovenia
Berne (Paris) June 25, 1991;
SAT Nov. 3, 1992;
UCC Geneva Nov. 5, 1992;
UCC Paris Nov. 5, 1992;
WTO July 30, 1995;
Phonograms Oct. 15, 1996;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

Solomon Islands
WTO July 26, 1996;
Berne (Paris) July 4, 2019

Somalia
Unclear

South Africa
Bilateral July 1, 1924;
Berne (Brussels) Oct. 3, 1928;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995

Spain
Berne (Paris) Dec. 5, 1887;
Bilateral July 10, 1895
and renewed Nov. 26, 1902;
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955;
UCC Paris July 10, 1974;
Phonograms Aug. 24, 1974;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Mar. 14, 2010;
WPPT Mar. 14, 2010;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

Sri Lanka
Berne (Rome) July 20, 1959;
UCC Geneva Jan. 25, 1984;
UCC Paris Jan. 25, 1984;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
VIP Jan. 5, 2017

Sudan
Berne (Paris) Dec. 28, 2000

Sudan, Republic of South
Unclear

Suriname
Berne (Paris) Feb. 23, 1977;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995

Sweden
Berne (Paris) Aug. 1, 1904;
Bilateral June 1, 1911;
UCC Geneva July 1, 1961;
Phonograms Apr. 18, 1973;
UCC Paris July 10, 1974;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Mar. 14, 2010;
WPPT Mar. 14, 2010;
VIP Jan. 1, 2019

Switzerland
Berne (Paris) Dec. 5, 1887;
Bilateral July 1, 1891[9];
UCC Geneva Mar. 30, 1956;
UCC Paris Sept. 21, 1993;
SAT Sept. 24, 1993;
Phonograms Sept. 30, 1993;
WTO July 1, 1995;
WCT July 1, 2008;
WPPT July 1, 2008;
VIP May 11, 2020

Syria
Berne (Paris) June 11, 2004

Taiwan (*Chinese Taipei*)[13]
WTO Jan. 1, 2002;

Tajikistan[7]
UCC Geneva Aug. 28, 1992;
Berne (Paris) Mar. 9, 2000;
WCT Apr. 5, 2009;
WPPT Aug. 24, 2011;
Phonograms Feb. 26, 2013;
WTO Mar. 2, 2013;
VIP May 27, 2019

Tanzania
Berne (Paris) July 25, 1994;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
VIP July 8, 2020

Timor-Leste
WTO Aug. 30, 2024

Thailand
Bilateral Sept. 1, 1921;
Berne (Paris) July 17, 1931;
Bilateral June 8, 1968;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
VIP Apr. 28, 2019;
WCT Oct. 13, 2022

Togo
Berne (Paris) Apr. 30, 1975;
WTO May 31, 1995;
WCT May 21, 2003;
WPPT May 21, 2003;
UCC Geneva May 28, 2003;
UCC Paris May 28, 2003;
Phonograms June 10, 2003;
SAT June 10, 2003

Tonga
Berne (Paris) June 14, 2001;
WTO July 27, 2007

Trinidad and Tobago
Berne (Paris) Aug. 16, 1988;
UCC Geneva Aug. 19, 1988;
UCC Paris Aug. 19, 1988;
Phonograms Oct. 1, 1988;
WTO Mar. 1, 1995;
SAT Nov. 1, 1996;
WCT Nov. 28, 2008;
WPPT Nov. 28, 2008;
VIP Jan. 4, 2020

Tunisia
Berne (Paris) Dec. 5, 1887;
UCC Geneva June 19, 1969;
UCC Paris June 10, 1975;
WTO Mar. 29, 1995;
VIP Dec. 7, 2016;
WPPT June 16, 2023;
WCT June 16, 2023

Turkey
Berne (Paris) Jan. 1, 1952;
WTO Mar. 26, 1995;
WCT Nov. 28, 2008;
WPPT Nov. 28, 2008
VIP Dec. 28, 2026

Turkmenistan
Berne (Paris) May 29, 2016;
VIP Jan. 15, 2021

Tuvalu
Berne (Paris) June 2, 2017

Uganda
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
VIP July 23, 2018;
Berne (Paris) Apr. 28, 2022;
WCT Apr. 28, 2022;
WPPT Apr. 28, 2022

Ukraine[7]
UCC Geneva Jan. 17, 1994;
Berne (Paris) Oct. 25, 1995;
Phonograms Feb. 18, 2000;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
WTO May 16, 2008;
VIP Sept. 8, 2023

United Arab Emirates
WTO Apr. 10, 1996;
Berne (Paris) July 14, 2004;
WCT July 14, 2004;
WPPT June 9, 2005;
VIP Sept. 30, 2016

United Kingdom
Berne (Paris) Dec. 5, 1887;
Bilateral July 1, 1891[9];
UCC Geneva Sept. 27, 1957;
Phonograms Apr. 18, 1973;
UCC Paris July 10, 1974;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WCT Mar. 14, 2010;
WPPT Mar. 14, 2010;
VIP Jan. 1, 2021

United States of America
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955;
Phonograms Mar. 10, 1974;
UCC Paris July 10, 1974;
SAT Mar. 7, 1985;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
Berne (Paris) Mar. 1, 1989;
WCT Mar. 6, 2002;
WPPT May 20, 2002;
VIP May 8, 2019

Uruguay
BAC Mar. 18, 1920;
Berne (Paris) July 10, 1967;
Phonograms Jan. 18, 1983;
UCC Geneva Apr. 12, 1993;
UCC Paris Apr. 12, 1993;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
WPPT Aug. 28, 2008;
WCT June 5, 2009;
VIP Sept. 30, 2016

Uzbekistan
Berne (Paris) Apr. 19, 2005;
Phonograms Apr. 25, 2019;
WCT July 17, 2019;
WPPT July 17, 2019;
VIP June 7, 2022

Vanuatu
Berne (Paris) Dec. 27, 2012;
WTO Aug. 24, 2012;
VIP Aug. 6, 2020;
WCT Aug. 6, 2020;
WPPT Aug. 6, 2020

Venezuela
UCC Geneva Sept. 30, 1966;
Phonograms Nov. 18, 1982;
Berne (Paris) Dec. 30, 1982;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995;
UCC Paris Apr. 11, 1996;
VIP Jan. 2, 2020

Viet Nam
Bilateral Dec. 23, 1998[33];
Bilateral Dec. 10, 2001;
Berne (Paris) Oct. 26, 2004;
Phonograms July 6, 2005;
SAT Jan. 12, 2006;
WTO Jan. 11, 2007;
WCT Feb. 17, 2022;
WPPT July 1, 2022;
VIP Mar. 6, 2023

Yemen
Berne (Paris) July 14, 2008;
WTO June 26, 2014

Zambia
UCC Geneva June 1, 1965;
Berne (Paris) Jan. 2, 1992;
WTO Jan. 1, 1995

Zimbabwe
Berne (Rome) Apr. 18, 1980;
WTO Mar. 5, 1995;
VIP Dec. 12, 2019

Statutory provisions

Sections 104 and 104(a) of Title 17 of the *United States Code*, which pertain to the national origin of works receiving U.S. copyright protection and copyright in restored works, are reprinted below.

§ 104. Subject matter of copyright: National origin

(a) Unpublished Works.—The works specified by sections 102 and 103, while unpublished, are subject to protection under this title without regard to the nationality or domicile of the author.

(b) Published Works.—The works specified by sections 102 and 103, when published, are subject to protection under this title if—

(1) on the date of first publication, one or more of the authors is a national or domiciliary of the United States, or is a national, domiciliary, or sovereign authority of a treaty party, or is a stateless person, wherever that person may be domiciled; or

(2) the work is first published in the United States or in a foreign nation that, on the date of first publication, is a treaty party; or

(3) the work is a sound recording that was first fixed in a treaty party; or

(4) the work is a pictorial, graphic, or sculptural work that is incorporated in a building or other structure, or an architectural work that is embodied in a building and the building or structure is located in the United States or a treaty party; or

(5) the work is first published by the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies, or by the Organization of American States; or

(6) the work comes within the scope of a presidential proclamation. Whenever the president finds that a particular foreign nation extends, to works by authors who are nationals or domiciliaries of the United States or to works that are first published in the United States, copyright protection on substantially the same basis as that on which the foreign nation extends protection to works of its own nationals and domiciliaries and works first published in that nation, the president may by proclamation extend protection under this title to works of which one or more of the authors is, on the date of first publication, a national, domiciliary, or sovereign authority of that nation, or which was first published in that nation. The president may revise, suspend, or revoke any such proclamation or impose any conditions or limitations on protection under a proclamation.

For purposes of paragraph (2), a work that is published in the United States or a treaty party within 30 days after publication in a foreign nation that is not a treaty party shall be considered to be first published in the United States or such treaty party, as the case may be.

(c) Effect of Berne Convention.—No right or interest in a work eligible for protection under this title may be claimed by virtue of, or in reliance upon, the provisions of the Berne Convention, or the adherence of the United States thereto. Any rights in a work eligible for protection under this title that derive from this title, other federal or state statutes, or the common law, shall not be expanded or reduced by virtue of, or in reliance upon, the provisions of the Berne Convention, or the adherence of the United States thereto.

(d) Effect of Phonograms Treaties.—Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b), no works other than sound recordings shall be eligible for protection under this title solely by virtue of the adherence of the United States to the Geneva Phonograms Convention or the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty.

§ 104A. Copyright in restored works

(a) Automatic Protection and Term.—

(1) Term.—

(A) Copyright subsists, in accordance with this section, in restored works, and vests automatically on the date of restoration.

(B) Any work in which copyright is restored under this section shall subsist for the remainder of the term of copyright that the work would have otherwise been granted in the United States if the work never entered the public domain in the United States.

(2) Exception.—Any work in which the copyright was ever owned or administered by the Alien Property Custodian and in which the restored copyright would be owned by a government or instrumentality thereof, is not a restored work.

(b) Ownership of Restored Copyright.—A restored work vests initially in the author or initial rightholder of the work as determined by the law of the source country of the work.

(c) Filing of Notice of Intent to Enforce Restored Copyright Against Reliance Parties.—On or after the date of restoration, any person who owns a copyright in a restored work or an exclusive right therein may file with the Copyright Office a notice of intent to enforce that person's copyright or exclusive right or may serve such a notice directly on a reliance party. Acceptance of a notice by the Copyright Office is effective as to any reliance parties but shall not create a presumption of the validity of any of the facts stated therein. Service on a reliance party is effective as to that reliance party and any other reliance parties with actual knowledge of such service and of the contents of that notice.

(d) Remedies for Infringement of Restored Copyrights.—

(1) Enforcement of copyright in restored works in the absence of a reliance party.—As against any party who is not a reliance party, the remedies provided in chapter 5 of this title shall be available on or after the date of restoration of a restored copyright with respect to an act of infringement of the restored copyright that is commenced on or after the date of restoration.

(2) Enforcement of copyright in restored works as against reliance parties.—As against a reliance party, except to the extent provided in paragraphs (3) and (4), the remedies provided in chapter 5 of this title shall be available, with respect to an act of infringement of a restored copyright, on or after the date of restoration of the restored copyright if the requirements of either of the following subparagraphs are met:

(A)(i) The owner of the restored copyright (or such owner's agent) or the owner of an exclusive right therein (or such owner's agent) files with the Copyright Office, during the 24-month period beginning on the date of restoration, a notice of intent to enforce the restored copyright; and

(ii)(I) the act of infringement commenced after the end of the 12-month period beginning on the date of publication of the notice in the *Federal Register*;

(II) the act of infringement commenced before the end of the 12-month period described in subclause (I) and continued after the end of that 12-month period, in which case remedies shall be available only for infringement occurring after the end of that 12-month period; or

(III) copies or phonorecords of a work in which copyright has been restored under this section are made after publication of the notice of intent in the *Federal Register*.

(B)(i) The owner of the restored copyright (or such owner's agent) or the owner of an exclusive right therein (or such owner's agent) serves upon a reliance party a notice of intent to enforce a restored copyright; and

(ii)(I) the act of infringement commenced after the end of the 12-month period beginning on the date the notice of intent is received;

(II) the act of infringement commenced before the end of the 12-month period described in subclause (I) and continued after the end of that 12-month period, in which case remedies shall be available only for the infringement occurring after the end of that 12-month period; or

(III) copies or phonorecords of a work in which copyright has been restored under this section are made after receipt of the notice of intent.

In the event that notice is provided under both subparagraphs (A) and (B), the 12-month period referred to in such subparagraphs shall run from the earlier of publication or service of notice.

(3) Existing derivative works.—

(A) In the case of a derivative work that is based upon a restored work and is created—

(i) before the date of the enactment of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act, if the source country of the restored work is an eligible country on such date, or

(ii) before the date on which the source country of the restored work becomes an eligible country, if that country is not an eligible country on such date of enactment,

a reliance party may continue to exploit that derivative work for the duration of the restored copyright if the reliance party pays to the owner of the restored copyright reasonable compensation for conduct which would be subject to a remedy for infringement but for the provisions of this paragraph.

(B) In the absence of an agreement between the parties, the amount of such compensation shall be determined by an action in United States district court, and shall reflect any harm to the actual or potential market for or value of the restored work from the reliance party's continued exploitation of the work, as well as compensation for the relative contributions of expression of the author of the restored work and the reliance party to the derivative work.

(4) Commencement of infringement for reliance parties.—For purposes of section 412, in the case of reliance parties, infringement shall be deemed to have commenced before registration when acts which would have constituted infringement had the restored work been subject to copyright were commenced before the date of restoration.

(e) Notices of Intent to Enforce a Restored Copyright.—

(1) Notices of intent filed with the Copyright Office.—

(A)(i) A notice of intent filed with the Copyright Office to enforce a restored copyright shall be signed by the owner of the restored copyright or the owner of an exclusive right therein, who files the notice under subsection

(d)(2)(A)(i) (hereafter in this paragraph referred to as the "owner"), or by the owner's agent, shall identify the title of the restored work, and shall include an English translation of the title and any other alternative titles known to the owner by which the restored work may be identified, and an address and telephone number at which the owner may be contacted. If the notice is signed by an agent, the agency relationship must have been constituted in a writing signed by the owner before the filing of the notice. The Copyright Office may specifically require in regulations other information to be included in the notice, but failure to provide such other information shall not invalidate the notice or be a basis for refusal to list the restored work in the *Federal Register*.

(ii) If a work in which copyright is restored has no formal title, it shall be described in the notice of intent in detail sufficient to identify it.

(iii) Minor errors or omissions may be corrected by further notice at any time after the notice of intent is filed. Notices of corrections for such minor errors or omissions shall be accepted after the period established in subsection (d)(2)(A)(i). Notices shall be published in the *Federal Register* pursuant to subparagraph (B).

(B)(i) The Register of Copyrights shall publish in the *Federal Register*, commencing not later than 4 months after the date of restoration for a particular nation and every 4 months thereafter for a period of 2 years, lists identifying restored works and the ownership thereof if a notice of intent to enforce a restored copyright has been filed.

(ii) Not less than 1 list containing all notices of intent to enforce shall be maintained in the Public Information Office of the Copyright Office and shall be available for public inspection and copying during regular business hours pursuant to sections 705 and 708.

(C) The Register of Copyrights is authorized to fix reasonable fees based on the costs of receipt, processing, recording, and publication of notices of intent to enforce a restored copyright and corrections thereto.

(D)(i) Not later than 90 days before the date the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property referred to in section 101(d)(15) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act enters into force with respect to the United States, the Copyright Office shall issue and publish in the *Federal Register* regulations governing the filing under this subsection of notices of intent to enforce a restored copyright.

(ii) Such regulations shall permit owners of restored copyrights to file simultaneously for registration of the restored copyright.

(2) Notices of intent served on a reliance party.—

(A) Notices of intent to enforce a restored copyright may be served on a reliance party at any time after the date of restoration of the restored copyright.

(B) Notices of intent to enforce a restored copyright served on a reliance party shall be signed by the owner or the owner's agent, shall identify the restored work and the work in which the restored work is used, if any, in detail sufficient to identify them, and shall include an English translation of the title, any other alternative titles known to the owner by which the work may be identified, the use or uses to which the owner objects, and an address and telephone number at which the reliance party may contact the owner. If the notice is signed by an agent, the agency relationship must have been constituted in writing and signed by the owner before service of the notice.

(3) Effect of material false statements.—Any material false statement knowingly made with respect to any restored copyright identified in any notice of intent shall make void all claims and assertions made with respect to such restored copyright.

(f) Immunity from Warranty and Related Liability.—

(1) In general.—Any person who warrants, promises, or guarantees that a work does not violate an exclusive right granted in section 106 shall not be liable for legal, equitable, arbitral, or administrative relief if the warranty, promise, or guarantee is breached by virtue of the restoration of copyright under this section, if such warranty, promise, or guarantee is made before January 1, 1995.

(2) Performances.—No person shall be required to perform any act if such performance is made infringing by virtue of the restoration of copyright under the provisions of this section, if the obligation to perform was undertaken before January 1, 1995.

(g) Proclamation of Copyright Restoration.—Whenever the President finds that a particular foreign nation extends, to works by authors who are nationals or domiciliaries of the United States, restored copyright protection on substantially the same basis as provided under this section, the President may by proclamation extend restored protection provided under this section to any work—

(1) of which one or more of the authors is, on the date of first publication, a national, domiciliary, or sovereign authority of that nation; or

(2) which was first published in that nation.

The President may revise, suspend, or revoke any such proclamation or impose any conditions or limitations on protection under such a proclamation.

(h) Definitions.—For purposes of this section and section 109(a):

(1) The term "date of adherence or proclamation" means the earlier of the date on which a foreign nation which, as of the date the WTO Agreement enters into force with respect to the United States, is not a nation adhering to the Berne Convention or a WTO member country, becomes—

(A) a nation adhering to the Berne Convention;

(B) a WTO member country;

(C) a nation adhering to the WIPO Copyright Treaty;

(D) a nation adhering to the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty; or

(E) subject to a Presidential proclamation under subsection (g).

(2) The "date of restoration" of a restored copyright is—

(A) January 1, 1996, if the source country of the restored work is a nation adhering to the Berne Convention or a WTO member country on such date, or

(B) the date of adherence or proclamation, in the case of any other source country of the restored work.

(3) The term "eligible country" means a nation, other than the United States, that—

(A) becomes a WTO member country after the date of the enactment of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act;

(B) on such date of enactment is, or after such date of enactment becomes, a nation adhering to the Berne Convention;

(C) adheres to the WIPO Copyright Treaty;

(D) adheres to the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty; or

(E) after such date of enactment becomes subject to a proclamation under subsection (g).

(4) The term "reliance party" means any person who—

(A) with respect to a particular work, engages in acts, before the source country of that work becomes an eligible country, which would have violated section 106 if the restored work had been subject to copyright protection, and who, after the source country becomes an eligible country, continues to engage in such acts;

(B) before the source country of a particular work becomes an eligible country, makes or acquires 1 or more copies or phonorecords of that work; or

(C) as the result of the sale or other disposition of a derivative work covered under subsection (d)(3), or significant assets of a person described in subparagraph (A) or (B), is a successor, assignee, or licensee of that person.

(5) The term "restored copyright" means copyright in a restored work under this section.

(6) The term "restored work" means an original work of authorship that—

(A) is protected under subsection (a);

(B) is not in the public domain in its source country through expiration of term of protection;

(C) is in the public domain in the United States due to—

(i) noncompliance with formalities imposed at any time by United States copyright law, including failure of renewal, lack of proper notice, or failure to comply with any manufacturing requirements;

(ii) lack of subject matter protection in the case of sound recordings fixed before February 15, 1972; or

(iii) lack of national eligibility;

(D) has at least one author or rightholder who was, at the time the work was created, a national or domiciliary of an eligible country, and if published, was first published in an eligible country and not published in the United States during the 30-day period following publication in such eligible country; and

(E) if the source country for the work is an eligible country solely by virtue of its adherence to the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty, is a sound recording.

(7) The term "rightholder" means the person—

(A) who, with respect to a sound recording, first fixes a sound recording with authorization, or

(B) who has acquired rights from the person described in subparagraph (A) by means of any conveyance or by operation of law.

(8) The "source country" of a restored work is—

(A) a nation other than the United States;

(B) in the case of an unpublished work—

(i) the eligible country in which the author or rightholder is a national or domiciliary, or, if a restored work has more than 1 author or rightholder, of which the majority of foreign authors or rightholders are nationals or domiciliaries; or

(ii) if the majority of authors or rightholders are not foreign, the nation other than the United States which has the most significant contacts with the work; and

(C) in the case of a published work—

(i) the eligible country in which the work is first published, or

(ii) if the restored work is published on the same day in 2 or more eligible countries, the eligible country which has the most significant contacts with the work.

NOTES

1. This circular is intended as an overview of registering a work with the Copyright Office after receiving a demand for mandatory deposit. The authoritative source for U.S. copyright law is Title 17 of *United States Code*, which includes the Copyright Act of 1976 and all subsequent amendments to copyright law. Copyright Office regulations are codified in Title 37 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*. Copyright Office practices and procedures are summarized in the *Compendium of U.S. Copyright Office Practices, Third Edition*. The copyright law, regulations, and the *Compendium* are available on the Copyright Office website at **copyright.gov**.

2. U.S. federal copyright law applies in the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands but not in American Samoa.

3. The Marrakesh Treaty requires contracting parties to adopt national law provisions that permit the reproduction, distribution, and making available of published works in accessible formats through limitations and exceptions to the rights of copyright holders. It also provides for the exchange of these accessible-format works across borders by organizations that serve persons who are blind, visually impaired, and print disabled.

4. The Beijing Treaty updates the international legal framework for audiovisual performers to provide rights and protections similar to those already provided for musical performers under the WPPT. Included in the Beijing Treaty are articles requiring national treatment for audiovisual performers in other countries, exclusive rights for audiovisual performers, and safeguards for technological protection measures.

5. In certain cases, the United States may have had copyright relations with former territories or colonies of countries such as France, the Netherlands, Portugal, the Soviet Union, Spain, and the United Kingdom before those countries and their territories gained independence and joined international copyright treaties and conventions and bilateral agreements in their own right. The legal situations involved may be fact-specific, and the scope of copyright protection for U.S. works in such situations may be complex.

6. Copyright relations between Australia and the United States were further developed pursuant to the United States–Australia Free Trade Agreement, effective Jan. 1, 2005.

7. Each of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries listed in this circular is a successor to the Soviet Union's copyright treaty obligations, in particular those under UCC Geneva; accordingly, each is a member of UCC Geneva effective May 27, 1973, the date the Soviet Union became a party. The successor status of each country was confirmed in a bilateral trade agreement between each country and the United States, effective on the following dates: Armenia (Apr. 2, 1992); Azerbaijan (Apr. 21, 1995); Belarus (Feb. 16, 1993); Georgia (Aug. 13, 1993); Kazakhstan (Feb. 18, 1993); Kyrgyz Republic (Aug. 21, 1992); Moldova (July 2, 1992); Russia (June 17, 1992); Tajikistan (Nov. 24, 1993); Turkmenistan (Oct. 25, 1993); Ukraine (June 23, 1992); Uzbekistan (Jan. 13, 1994). However, only the countries listed in this circular as parties to the UCC have filed notices of succession with the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, which administers UCC Geneva. The notices of succession are effective on the dates specified.

8. Copyright relations between the United States and Bahrain were further developed pursuant to the United States–Bahrain Free Trade Agreement, effective Jan. 11, 2006.

9. Copyright relations between the United States and Belgium, France, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland were established by Presidential Proclamation No. 3. of July 1, 1891, 27 Stat. 981 (1891), effective that same date, under the authority of the Chase Act of 1891.

10. Relations between Canada and the United States were further developed pursuant to the Canada–U.S. Free Trade Agreement, effective Jan. 1, 1989.

11. Relations between Canada, Mexico, and the United States were further developed pursuant to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), effective Jan. 1, 1994. NAFTA was renegotiated and replaced with the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), which entered into force on July 1, 2020.

12. Copyright relations between Chile and the United States were further developed pursuant to the United States–Chile Free Trade Agreement, effective Jan. 1, 2004.

13. The government of the People's Republic of China views the 1904 treaty as not binding. In the territory administered by the authorities on Taiwan, the treaty is considered to be in force.

14. Copyright relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America were established, effective Mar. 17, 1992, by a presidential proclamation of the same date, under the authority of section 104 of Title 17 of the *United States Code*, as amended on Oct. 31, 1988 (Public Law 100-568, 102 Stat. 2853, 2855).

15. Copyright relations between Colombia and the United States were further developed pursuant to the United States–Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement, effective May 15, 2012.

16. This country became a party to the Mexico City Convention, 1902, effective June 30, 1908, to which the United States also became a party, effective on the same date. As regards copyright relations with the United States, this convention is considered to have been superseded by adherence of this country and the United States to the Buenos Aires Convention of 1910.

17. Copyright relations between the United States and Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua were further developed pursuant to the Dominican Republic–Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA–DR). All countries signed CAFTA–DR on Aug. 5, 2004. CAFTA-DR entered into force for each country on the dates specified in this circular.

18. This country became a party to the Mexico City Convention, 1902, effective June 30, 1908, to which the United States also became a party, effective on the same date.

19. Formerly European Communities. The effective date of the name change from European Communities to European Union is December 1, 2009. Currently, EU member countries are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden. The European Commission is the European Union's executive arm.

20. The dates of adherence by Germany to multilateral treaties include adherence by the Federal Republic of Germany when that country was divided into the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic. However, through the accession, effective Oct. 3, 1990, of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany, in accordance with the German Unification Treaty of Aug. 31, 1990, the German Democratic Republic ceased, on the said date, to be a sovereign state. Previously, the German Democratic Republic had become party to the Paris Act of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works on Feb. 18, 1978, but ceased to be a party to the said convention on Oct. 3, 1990. The German Democratic Republic had also been a member of the Universal Copyright Convention, having become party to the Geneva text of the convention on Oct. 5, 1973, and party to the revised Paris text of the same convention on Dec. 10, 1980.

21. Date on which the accession by the German Empire became effective.

22. Copyright relations between the United States and Germany were established effective July 12, 1967, by Presidential Proclamation No. 3792 of that same date, at 32 FR 10341, under the authority of the Copyright Act of 1909 as amended at 55 Stat. 732.

23. Prior to the return of Hong Kong to China, bilateral copyright relations existed with Hong Kong through the United Kingdom (from Aug. 1, 1973), and Phonogram Convention Membership existed through the United Kingdom (from Mar. 4, 1975). The Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of Sept. 9, 1886, as amended in 1979, applies to Hong Kong, China, through the People's Republic of China (PRC), effective July 1, 1997. The Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms applies to Hong Kong, China, through the PRC, effective July 1, 1997.

24. Copyright relations between Japan and the United States, which were formulated effective May 10, 1906, are considered to have been abrogated and superseded by the adherence of Japan to the UCC Geneva, effective Apr. 28, 1956.

25. Copyright relations between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the United States were further developed pursuant to the United States–Jordan Free Trade Agreement, effective Dec. 17, 2001.

26. Prior to the return of Macau to the People's Republic of China (PRC), Macau was a member of Berne (Paris) through Portugal. The Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of Sept. 9, 1886, applies to Macau, China, effective Dec. 20, 1999, through the PRC.

27. Copyright relations between the United States and Morocco were further developed pursuant to the United States–Morocco Free Trade Agreement, effective Jan. 1, 2006.

28. Refers to the country in Europe and the Netherland Antilles.

29. Copyright relations between the United States and Oman were further developed pursuant to the United States–Oman Free Trade Agreement, effective Jan. 1, 2009.

30. Copyright relations between the United States and Panama were further developed pursuant to the United States–Panama Trade Promotion Agreement, effective Oct. 21, 2012.

31. Copyright relations between the United States and Peru were further developed pursuant to the United States–Peru Trade Promotion Agreement, effective Feb. 1, 2009.

32. Copyright relations between the United States and Singapore were further developed pursuant to the United States–Singapore Free Trade Agreement, effective Jan. 1, 2004.

33. Copyright relations between the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the United States were established effective December 23, 1998, by Presidential Proclamation No. 7161 of that same date, at 63 FR 71571 (1998), under the authority of sections 104(b)(5) and 104A(g) of Title 17 of the *United States Code*, as amended.

For further information

By internet

The copyright law, the *Compendium*, electronic registration, application forms, regulations, and related materials are available on the Copyright Office website at **copyright.gov**.

By email

To send an email inquiry, **Contact Us** on the Copyright Office website.

By telephone

For general information, call the Copyright Public Information Office at 202-707-3000 or 877-476-0778 (toll free). Staff members are on duty from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., eastern time, Monday through Friday, except federal holidays.

By regular mail

Write to

Library of Congress
U.S. Copyright Office
Public Information Division
101 Independence Avenue SE #6303
Washington, DC 20559-6303