International Copyright and Related Rights Treaties

Beijing Treaty and MarrakeshTreaty

Bandar Seri Begawan, May 12, 2018

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WIPO Office in Singapore

Outline

Legal protection as a solid foundation for any creative economy

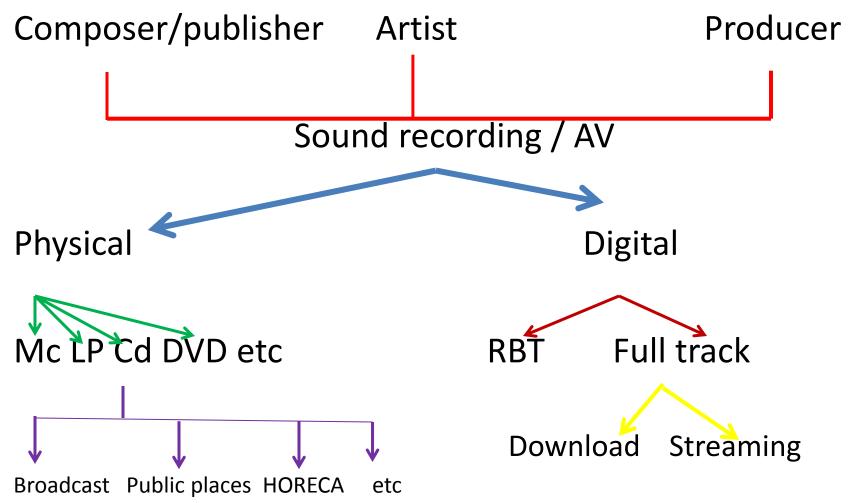
 Collective management organization as a model for administering rights (Administration)

Alerting the consumers: awareness in the digital era (Respect)

Importance of international treaties

- Level playing field
- Allows CMOs to function nationally and collaborate globally
- Minimum standards for national laws
- Induces international (music trade) business through exports and imports

Study case: music production



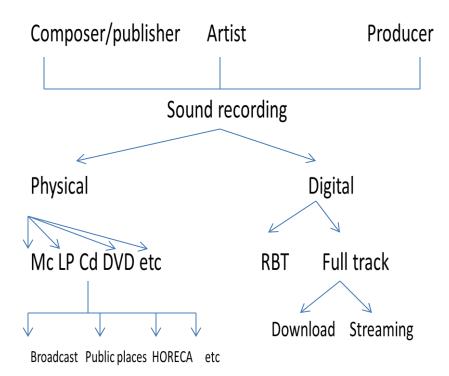
Source: ASIRI and CD

The CR and RR international treaties

- Berne Convention (BC), 1886; 176 members
- Rome Convention (RC), 1961; 93
- (Geneva) Phonograms Treaty (PT), 1971; 79
- (Brussels) Satellite Convention (SC), 1974; 37
- WCT & WPPT (WW), 2002; 96 members
- Beijing Treaty (BTAP), 2012; 19 signatories
- Marrakesh Treaty (MVT), 2013; 35

Superimposing treaties on study case

Study case: Music production



Treaties

Berne Convention (BC), 1886

Rome Convention (RC), 1961

Phonograms Treaty (PT), 1971

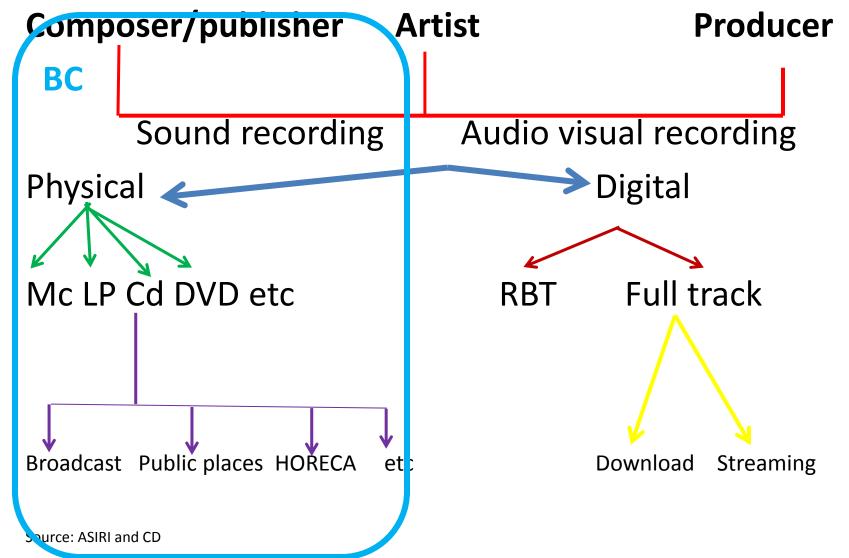
[Satellite Convention (SC), 1974]

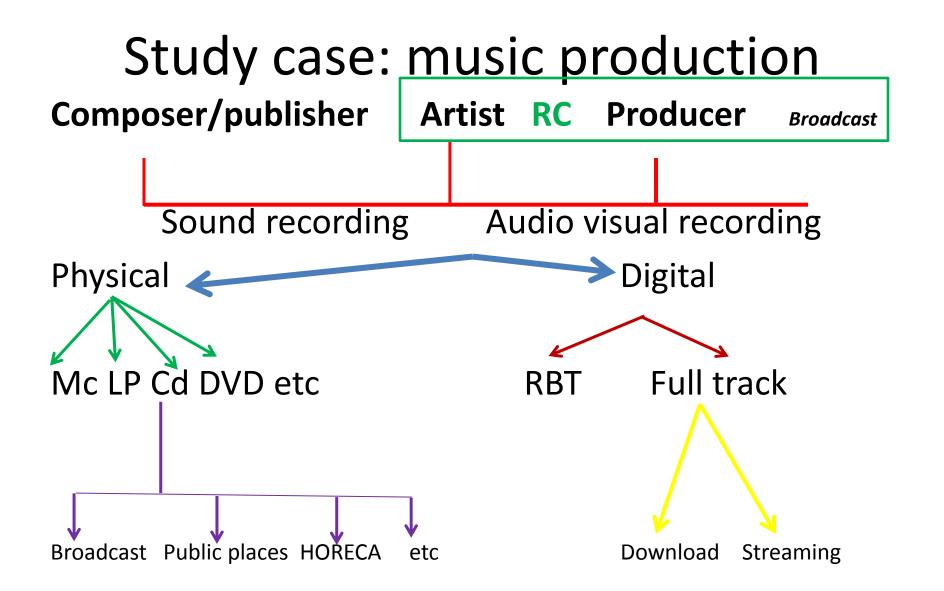
WCT & WPPT (WW), 2002

Beijing Treaty (BT), 2012

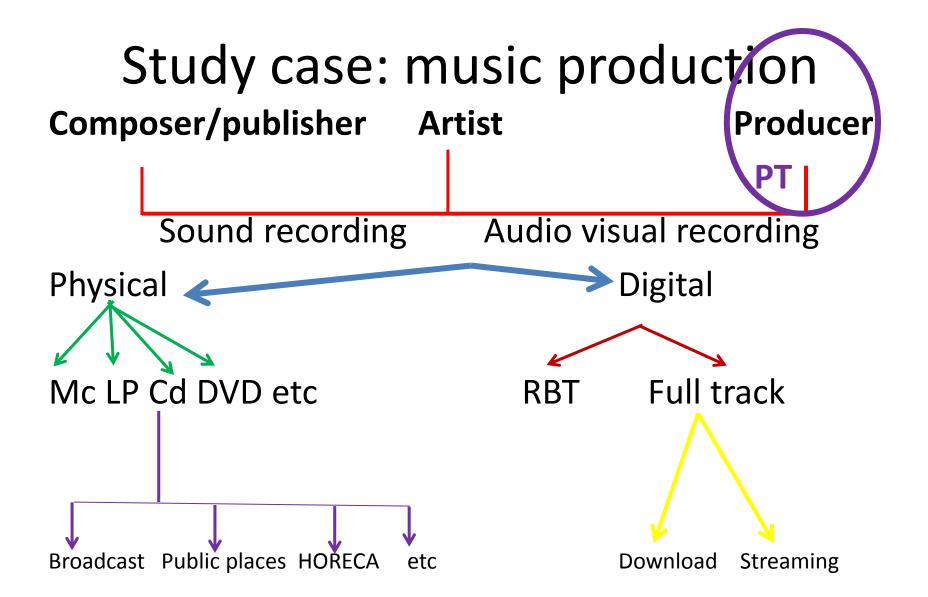
[Marrakesh Treaty (MT), 2013]

Study case: music production





Source: ASIRI and CD



Source: ASIRI and CD

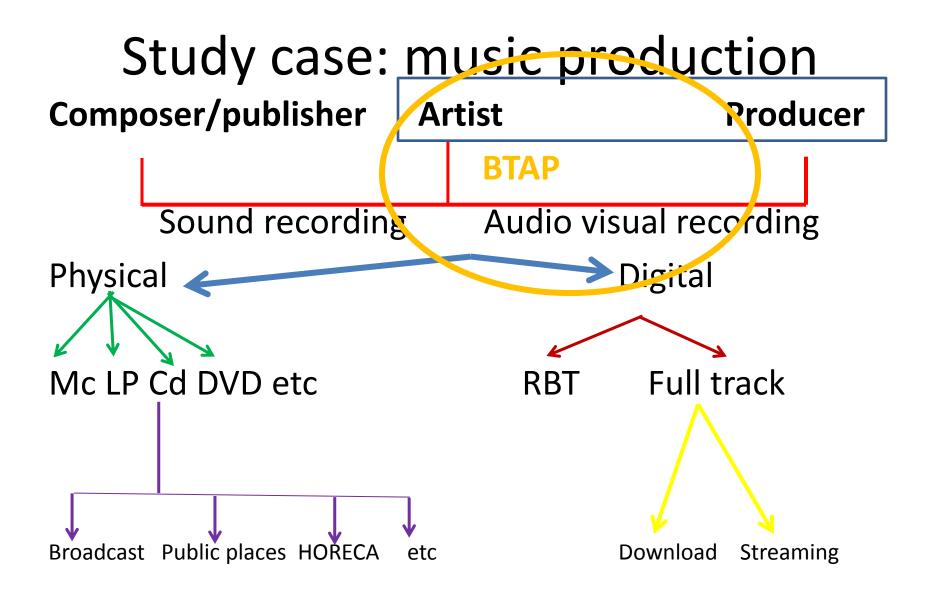
Study case: music production Composer/publisher **Producer Artist** Audio visual recording Sound recording Physical Digital WW Mc LP Cd DVD etc Full track

Source: ASIRI and CD

Broadcast Public places HOŘECA

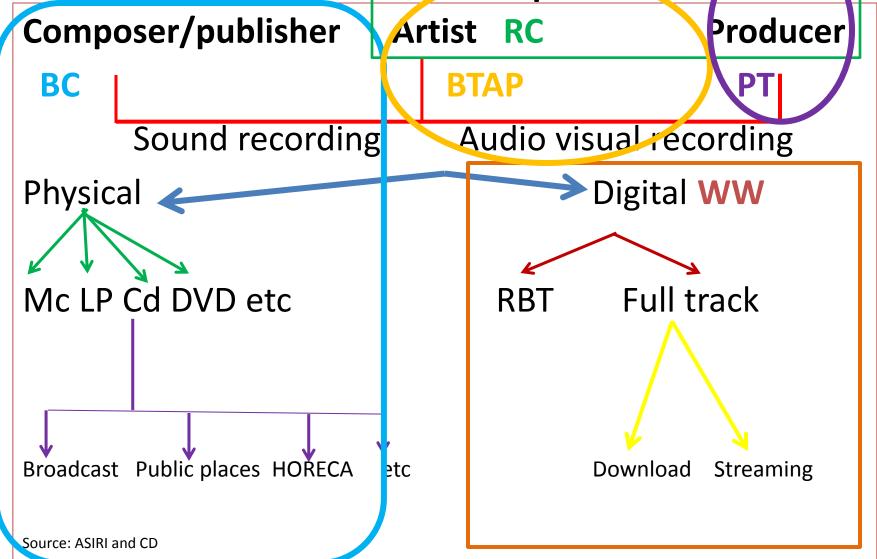
Download

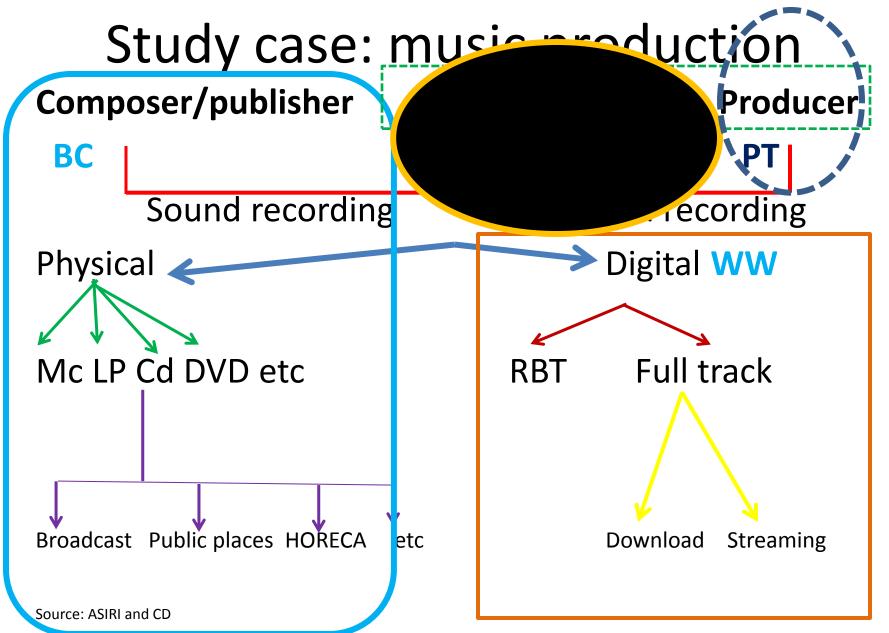
Streaming



Source: ASIRI and CD

Study case: music production





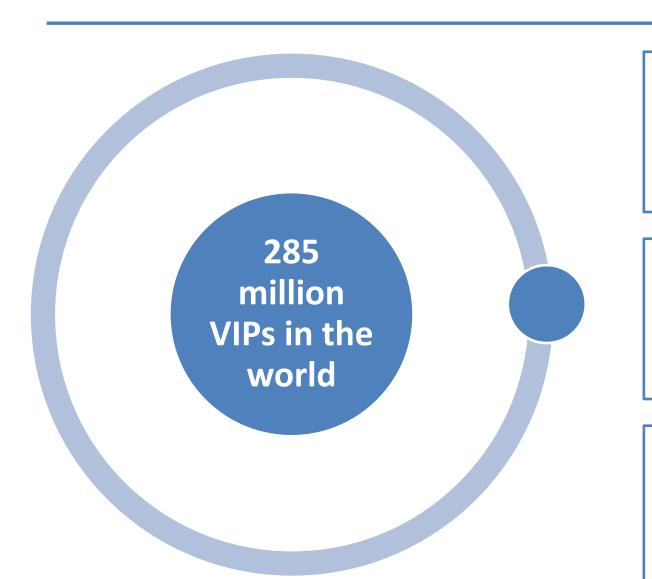
Beijing Treaty

The Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual
 Performances was adopted on June 24, 2012.
 It deals with the intellectual property rights of performers in audiovisual performances.

Marrakesh Treaty

 The Marrakesh Treaty was adopted on June 27, 2013 in Marrakesh and it forms part of the body of international copyright treaties administered by WIPO. It has a clear humanitarian and social development dimension and its main goal is to create a set of mandatory limitations and exceptions for the benefit of the blind, visually impaired, and otherwise print disabled (VIPs).

The Facts



At least 57 national laws with exceptions

Around 1% to 10% of printed materials in accessible formats

90% of VIPs in developing countries

It is not only a matter of Legislation

- Trusted Intermediaries
- Enabling Legal Regime
- Development Dimension
- Concerns in the Digital Environment
- Technological Tools
- Standards Interoperability
- Information and Training



Structure

Preamble

- 1. Relation to other Conventions and Treaty
- 2. Definitions (works; accessible format copy; authorized entity)
- 3. Beneficiary Persons
- 4. National level
- 5. Cross-border exchange (exportation)
- 6. Importation
- 7. Technological Protection Measures
- 8. Respect for Privacy
- 9. Cooperation to facilitate exchange
- 10. Implementation provisions
- 11. Respect for Copyright provisions
- 12. Other Limitations and Exceptions

Definition: Work

Within the meaning of Article 2.1 Berne*;

 in the form of text, notation and/or related illustrations (Agreed Statement to include Audiobooks);

Whether published or otherwise made available.

(*Translation is not included (Agreed statement 4(3))

Definition: Accessible format copy

 Defined with reference to the functional activities that can be carried out by beneficiaries and refers to "permit[ting] the person to have access as feasibly and comfortably as a person without visual impairment or other print disability"

(e.g. Braille, Daisy, large print);

Must respect the integrity of the work;

Used exclusively by the beneficiary person.

Definition: Authorized entity (1)

 Broad definition that encompasses many non-profit and government entities, whether they are specifically authorized by the government or "recognized" by the government (including through receiving funds) as entities that may provide many functions, but notably education and information provider to VIPs;

Definition: Authorized entity (2)

authorized or recognized by the government;

- on a non-profit basis;
- Serving VIP as "primary activities" or institutional obligations;
- Duties: (1) verify conditions for being a beneficiary; (2) limit distribution to them; (3) discourage unauthorized uses; (4) maintain due care and keep records.

Autorized Entities: examples

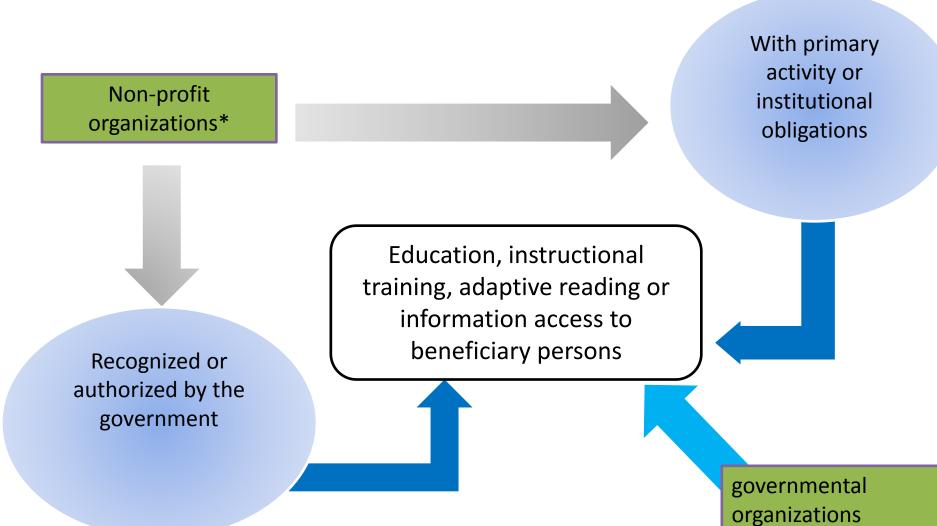




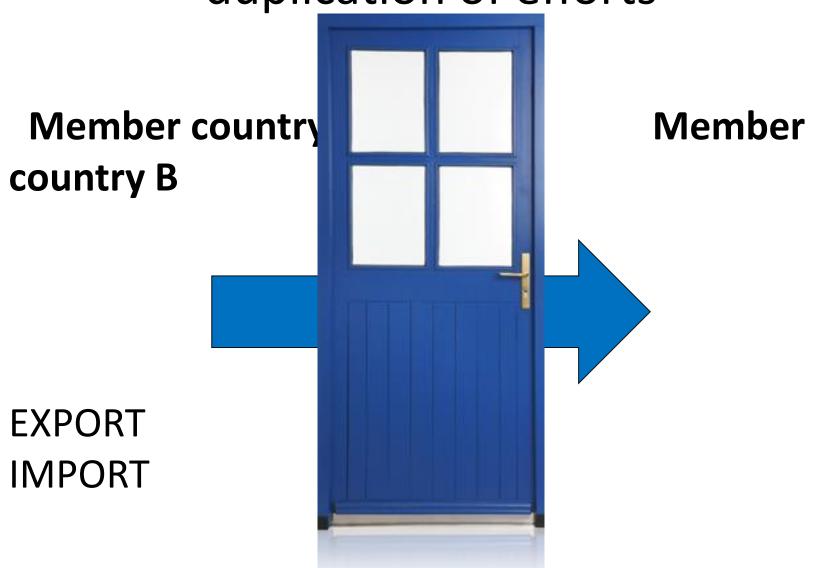




The Authorized Entities



Cross-border exchange: avoiding duplication of efforts



Exportation

 Distribute or make available accessible formats to other authorized entities in other Member States;

 Distribute or make available accessible formats directly to beneficiary persons;

 "absence of commercial availability" requirement.

Importation

 Within the scope of limitations and exceptions at the National level (i.e. in cases where beneficiary persons, someone acting on her behalf or an authorized entity can make an accessible copy);

 Mandatory: permit a beneficiary person, someone acting on his/her behalf or an authorized entities to import.

Cross-border exchange - Conditions

- Both countries are members of the MVT;
- The accessible format copy has been created in accordance with the MVT:
- Exported by an authorized entity;
- Imported by an authorized entity or a beneficiary;
- Further conditions (Article 5.4) may apply.



MVT Advantages

- Help end the Book Famine!
- Increase the reach of works in accessible formats to developing countries
- Further the goals of the CRPD



Enhanced social integration and cultural participation

- Having equal access to common sources of knowledge and information is crucial not only for learning, but also for social inclusion and cultural participation.
- It is equally important that persons with print disabilities in the community have access to entertainment materials, which afford persons with print disabilities the opportunity to fully participate in cultural developments as consumers or as creators



Accessible Books Consortium (ABC)



 Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons who are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled - 2013

Accessible Books Consortium (ABC) was established in June 2014 acts as a complement to the *Marrakesh Treaty*

Accessible



What is it?

- A free, global, on-line catalogue of accessible books for libraries serving the print disabled
 - -"A libraries' library"
 - Over 319,000 books and growing (10 languages)





How does it help?

Wide selection of accessible books

Major savings in production since collections can be supplemented from other libraries

A ready-made technical platform





Statistics

Operational in 16 countries with 19 participating organizations

100,000 accessible books lent to people with print disabilities through participating libraries

5,500 digital files of accessible books shared

Berne Convention

 The Berne Convention, adopted in 1886, deals with the protection of works and the rights of their authors. It provides creators such as authors, musicians, poets, painters etc. with the means to control how their works are used, by whom, and on what terms. It is based on three basic principles and contains a series of provisions determining the minimum protection to be granted, as well as special provisions available to developing countries that want to make use of them

Rome Convention

 The Rome Convention secures protection in performances for performers, in phonograms for producers of phonograms and in broadcasts for broadcasting organizations. WIPO is responsible for the administration of the convention jointly with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Geneva Phonograms Treaty 1971

 In the mid-1960s music labels began producing prerecorded compact cassettes, a technology developed in the late 1950s which offered relatively compact players and space-efficient storage compared to vinyl records. It was also very much cheaper and simpler to make unauthorized copies compared to vinyl records. By the late 1960s copyright infringement and counterfeiting of these recordings had become common, and the music industry lobbied for a new international treaty which would give them additional powers to combat copyright infringement in the form of unauthorized duplication, importation and distribution.

WIPO publication 2009 / Wikipedia

Brussels

 The Brussels or Satellites Convention provides for the obligation of each Contracting State to take adequate measures to prevent the unauthorized distribution on or from its territory of any programme-carrying signal transmitted by satellite. A distribution is considered unauthorized if it has not been authorized by the organization – typically a broadcasting organization – that decided on the programme's content. The obligation exists in respect of organizations that are nationals of a Contracting State.

WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT)

 The WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) is a special agreement under the Berne Convention which deals with the protection of works and the rights of their authors in the digital environment. In addition to the rights recognized by the Berne Convention, they are granted certain economic rights. The Treaty also deals with two subject matters to be protected by copyright: (i) computer programs, whatever the mode or form of their expression; and (ii) compilations of data or other material ("databases").

WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT)

 The WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT) deals with the rights of two kinds of beneficiaries, particularly in the digital environment: (i) performers (actors, singers, musicians, etc.); and (ii) producers of phonograms (persons or legal entities that take the initiative and have the responsibility for the fixation of sounds).

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SUMMARY·TABLE·OF·MEMBERSHIP·OF·THE·ASEAN·COUNTRIES·TO·THE·WORLD·INTELLECTUAL·PROPERTY·ORGANIZATION·(WIPO)¶ AND·THE·TREATIES·ADMINISTERED·BY·WIPO,·PLUS·UN,·WTO·AND·UPOV¶

Status-as-of-February,-2018¶

n	<u>Member</u> □																п	Ħ										
Countries¤	W¤	Р¤	B¤	MI¤	MM	MP	H¤	N¤	Ll¤	LO¤	PCT¤	IPC¤	V C¤	BP¤	ST	TLT¤	PH¤	ROp	S¤	WCT	WPPT	PLT	GH	UN¤	WTO¤	U¤		BT APt
Brunei·Darussalam¤	Xα	Хα	Xα	Ω	Ω	Χ¤	Χ¤	Ω	Ω	¤	X¤	Ω	Ω	·Χ¤	Ω	¤	Ω	n	Ω	Xα	X¤	Ω	Ω	Xα	χ¤	Ω	Ω	Ω
Cambodia¤	Xα	Хα	·¤	Ω	ū	Χ¤	ū	ū	Χ¤	n	Х¤	Ω	Ω	ū	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ø	Ω	Ω	n	Ω	Ω	Xα	X¤	Ω	n	n
Indonesia¤	X¤	Х¤	Χ¤	n	n	Х¤	n	n	n	ū	X¤	n	ū	ū	ū	Х¤	n	ū	ū	Х¤	Xα	n	n	Х¤	Х¤	n	n	n
Lao·PDR¤	Xα	Xα	χ·¤	Ω	ū	Χ¤	ū	ū	Ω	n	Xα	Ω	¤	ū	ū	ū	Ω	Ø	Ω	n	Ω	Ω	Ω	Xα	X¤	Ω	n	n
Malaysia¤	Xα	Хα	Xα	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Χα	Ω	Ω	Х¤	Ω	Xα	ū	Ω	ū	Ω	Ω	Ω	Χ¤	→ ·X¤	Ω	Ω	X¤	Χ¤	Ω	Ω	n
Myanmar¤	X¤	ū	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	n	¤	Ω	Ω	ū	Ω	ū	Ω	ū	Ω	ū	n	Ω	¤	X¤	χ¤	Ω	Ω	n
Philippines¤	Xα	Xα	X¤	ū	ū	Χ¤	ū	ū	Ω	n	Xα	Ω	ū	Χ¤	ū	ū	Ω	Х¤	Ω	Xα	Xα	Ω	Ω	Xα	X¤	n	n	n
Singapore¤	Xα	Хα	Xα	Ω	Ω	Χα	Χ¤	Χα	Ω	Ω	Xα	Ω	Ω	Х¤	Xα	ū	Ω	ū	Xα	Xα	X¤	Ω	Xα	X¤	χ¤	Xα	XΩ	n
Thailand¤	X¤	Х¤	Χ¤	Ω	n	Χ¤	ū	ū	ū	n	Xα	n	ū	ū	ū	ū	n	¤	ū	ū	Ω	ū	ū	Х¤	Xα	n	n	n
Viet·Nam¤	Xα	Хα	Xα	Ω	Xα	Хα	Ω	ū	Ω	¤	X¤	Ω	Ω	ū	ū	ū	Xα	Х¤	Xα	ū	n	Ω	n	Xα	Xα	Xα	n	n
→ TOTAL:¤	10¤	9¤	8¤	0¤	1n	8¤	2¤	2¤	10	0¤	8¤	0¤	10	3¤	10	10	1n	2¤	2¤	5¤	5¤	0¤	10	10¤	10¤	2¤	10	0¤

[→] W:--WIPO -- P---Paris -- B:--Berne -- MI:--Madrid -(Indications of Source) -- MM:--Madrid -(Marks) -- MP:--Madrid -Protocol -- H:--Hague -- N:--Nice -- LI:--Lisbon -- LO:-Locarno -- PCT:--Patent -- Cooperation Treaty -- IPC:--International -- Patent -- Classification (Strasbourg) -- VC:--Vienna -- (Classification) -- BP:--Budapest -- ST:--SingaporeTreaty -- TLT:--Trademark -- Law-Treaty -- PH:--Geneva -- Convention -- (Phonograms) -- RO:--Rome -- Convention -- (Related -- Rights) -- S:--Brussels -- Convention -- (Satellites) -WCT:--WIPO -- Copyright -- Treaty -- WPPT:--WIPO -- Performances -- and -- Phonograms -- Treaty -- PLT:--Patent -- Law-Treaty -- GH:--Geneva -- Act -- of -- Hague -- UN:-- UnitedNations -- WTO:-- World -- Trade -- Organization -- U:-- UPOV -- MT:-- Marrakesh -- Treaty -- BTAP:-- Beiiing -- Treaty -- Tr