

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

COPYRIGHT AMENDMENT BILL

*(As introduced in the National Assembly (proposed section 75) and redrafted by
the Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry; explanatory summary of Bill
published in Government Gazette No. 40121 of 5 July 2016)*

(The English text is the official text of the Bill.)

(MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

[B 13—2017]

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GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

[] Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.

_____ Words underlined with a solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

BILL

To amend the Copyright Act, 1978, so as to define certain words and expressions; to allow for the reproduction of copyright work; to provide for the protection of copyright in artistic work; to provide for the accreditation of Collecting Societies; to provide for the procedure for settlement of royalties disputes; to allow fair use of copyright work; to provide for access to copyright works by persons with disabilities; to provide for the protection of ownership in respect of orphan works; to strengthen the powers and functions of the Copyright tribunal; to provide for prohibited conduct in respect of technological protection measures; to provide for prohibited conduct in respect of copyright management information; to provide for management of digital rights; to provide for certain new offences; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

BE IT ENACTED by the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Amendment of section 1 of Act 98 of 1978, as amended by section 1 of Act 56 of 1980, section 1 of Act 66 of 1983, section 1 of Act 52 of 1984, section 1 of Act 13 of 1988, section 1 of Act 125 of 1992, section 50 of Act 38 of 1997, section 1 of Act 9 of 2002, section 224 of Act 71 of 2008 and section 3 of Act 28 of 2013

1. Section 1 of the Copyright Act, 1978 (hereinafter referred to as “the principal Act”), is hereby amended—

(a) by the insertion before the definition of “adaptation” of the following definition:

“ **‘accessible format copy’** means a copy of a work in an alternative manner or form which gives a person with a disability access to the work and which

permits such person to have access as feasibly and comfortably as a person without disability;”;

- (b) by the insertion after the definition of “artistic work” of the following definition:

“ **‘audiovisual work’** means embodiment of moving images, whether or not accompanied by sounds or by the representations thereof, from which either can be perceived, reproduced or communicated through a device, and includes a cinematographic film;”;

- (c) by the insertion after the definition of “collecting society” of the following definition:

“ **‘commercial’** means the obtaining of direct economic advantage or financial gain in connection with a business or trade;”;

- (d) by the insertion after the definition of “community protocol” of the following definition:

“ **‘Companies Act’** means the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008);”;

- (e) by the insertion after the definition of “copyright” of the following definition:

“ **‘copyright management information’** means information attached to or embodied in a copy of a work that—

(a) identifies the work and its author or copyright owner; or

(b) identifies or indicates some or all of the terms and conditions for using the work or indicates that the use of the work is subject to terms and conditions;”;

- (f) by the insertion after the definition of “National Trust” of the following definitions:

“ **‘open licence’** means a royalty-free, non-exclusive, perpetual, irrevocable copyright licence granting the public permission to do an act for which the permission of the owner of copyright, or the author, is required;

‘orphan work’ means a work in which copyright subsists and the owner of a right in that work—

(a) cannot be identified; or

(b) is identified, but cannot be located;’’;

- (g) by the insertion after the definition of “performance” of the following definitions:

“ ‘performer’ has the meaning ascribed to it in section 1 of the Performers’ Protection Act, 1967 (Act No. 11 of 1967);

‘person with a disability’ means a person who has a physical, intellectual, neurological, or sensory impairment and requires an accessible format copy in order to access and use a work;’’;

- (h) by the insertion after the definition of “sound recording” of the following definitions:

“ ‘technologically protected work’ means a work that is protected by a technological protection measure;

‘technological protection measure’—

(a) means any process, treatment, mechanism, technology, device, system or component that in the normal course of its operation prevents or restricts infringement of copyright in a work; and

(b) does not include a process, treatment, mechanism, technology, device, system or component, to the extent that in the normal course of its operation, it controls any access to a work for non-infringing purposes;

‘technological protection measure circumvention device’ means a device primarily designed, produced or adapted for purposes of enabling or facilitating the circumvention of a technological protection measure;’’; and

- (i) by the insertion after the definition of “traditional work” of the following definitions:

“ ‘Tribunal’ means the Copyright Tribunal established by section 29;

‘visual artistic work’—

(a) means an original artistic work that was created for the purpose of being appreciated by the visual sense and includes a painting, a sculpture, a drawing, engraving and a photograph; and

(b) excludes commercialised artistic work such as industrial design, works of architecture, engineering drawings, digital or graphic design, fashion

design, interior design, circuit layouts, commercial logos and icons for applications;”.

Insertion of section 2A in Act 98 of 1978

2. The following section is hereby inserted in the principal Act after section 2:

“Scope of copyright protection

2A. (1) Copyright protection subsists in expressions and not—

(a) in ideas, procedures, methods of operation or mathematical concepts; or

(b) in the case of computer programs, in interface specifications.

(2) A table or compilation which by reason of the selection or arrangement of its content, constitutes an original work, shall be protected as such by copyright.

(3) The copyright protection of a table or compilation contemplated in subsection (2) does not extend to its content.

(4) No protection shall—

(a) extend to an expression—

(i) inextricably merged with an idea such that the idea can be expressed intelligibly only in one or a limited number of ways; or

(ii) when the particular expression is required by law; or

(b) subsist in—

(i) official texts of a legislative, administrative or legal nature or in official translations of those texts; or

(ii) speeches of a political nature, in speeches delivered in the course of legal proceedings or in news of the day that are mere items of press information: Provided that the maker of the speeches referred to in this subparagraph shall have the exclusive right of making a collection of the speeches in question.”.

Amendment of section 5 of Act 98 of 1978, as amended by section 5 of Act 52 of 1984 and section 5 of Act 125 of 1992

3. Section 5 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection:

“(2) Copyright shall be conferred by this section on every work which is eligible for copyright and which is made by or under the direction or control of the state or [such] an international or local [organizations] organisation as may be prescribed.”.

Amendment of section 6 of Act 98 of 1978, as amended by section 3 of Act 56 of 1980 and section 6 of Act 125 of 1992

4. Section 6 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the insertion after paragraph (e) of the following paragraphs:

“(eA) communicating the work to the public by wire or wireless means;

(eB) making the work available to the public by wire or wireless means, so that any member of the public may access the work from a place and at a time chosen by that person;”; and

(b) by the substitution for paragraph (g) of the following paragraph:

“(g) doing, in relation to an adaptation of the work, any of the acts specified **[in relation to the work]** in paragraphs (a) to [(e)] (eB) inclusive.”.

Insertion of section 6A in Act 98 of 1978

5. The following section is hereby inserted in the principal Act after section 6:

“Royalties regarding literary or musical works

6A. (1) Notwithstanding the assignment of the copyright in a literary or musical work the author shall have the right to a percentage of any royalty received by the copyright owner, subject to the provisions of this Act, for the execution, or authorisation, of any of the acts contemplated in section 6.

(2) (a) The royalty percentage contemplated in subsection (1) shall be determined by a written agreement in the prescribed manner and form, between the author and the person to whom the author is assigning copyright, or between their representative collecting societies.

(b) Any subsequent assignment of the copyright in that work is subject to the agreement between the author and the assignee, contemplated in paragraph (a), or the order contemplated in subsection (3), as the case may be.

(3) Where the author and assignee contemplated in subsection (2)(a) cannot agree on the royalty percentage, the author or assignee may refer the matter to the

Tribunal for an order determining the percentage.

(4) The agreement contemplated in subsection (2)(a) must include the following:

- (a) The rights and obligations of the author and the assignee;
- (b) the royalty percentage agreed on, or ordered by the Tribunal, as the case may be;
- (c) the method and period within which the amount must be paid by the assignee to the author;
- (d) a cooling off period; and
- (e) a dispute resolution mechanism.

(5) (a) A person who obtained the copyright in a literary or musical work prior to the commencement of the Copyright Amendment Act, 2019, must within 48 months after said commencement negotiate a percentage of royalty as contemplated in subsection (1) with the author of the copyrighted literary or musical work in question.

(b) Subsections (2), (3) and (4) apply to the negotiation contemplated in paragraph (a).

(c) Section 22A, with the necessary changes, applies where the author cannot be found.

- (d) This subsection does not apply—
- (i) to a copyright owner who commissioned, or who is the author of, the copyrighted literary or musical work in question; or
 - (ii) where the term of copyright in the copyrighted literary or musical work has ended.’’.

Amendment of section 7 of Act 98 of 1978, as amended by section 4 of Act 56 of 1980 and section 7 of Act 125 of 1992

6. Section 7 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the insertion after paragraph *(d)* of the following paragraphs:

“(dA)communicating the work to the public by wire or wireless means;

(dB) making the work available to the public by wire or wireless means, so that any member of the public may access the work from a place and at a time chosen by that person;’’; and

(b) by the substitution for paragraph *(f)* of the following paragraph:

“(f) doing, in relation to an adaptation of the work, any of the acts specified **[in relation to the work]** in paragraphs (a) to [(d)] (dB) inclusive.”.

Insertion of section 7A, 7B, 7C, 7D and 7E in Act 98 of 1978

7. The following sections are hereby inserted in the principal Act after section 7:

“Royalties regarding artistic works

7A. (1) Notwithstanding the assignment of the copyright in an artistic work the author shall have the right to a percentage of any royalty received by the copyright owner, subject to the provisions of this Act, for the execution, or authorisation, of any of the acts contemplated in section 7.

(2) (a) The royalty percentage contemplated in subsection (1) shall be determined by a written agreement in the prescribed manner and form, between the author and the person to whom the author is assigning copyright, or between their representative collecting societies.

(b) Any subsequent assignment of the copyright in that work is subject to the agreement between the author and the assignee, contemplated in paragraph (a), or the order contemplated in subsection (3), as the case may be.

(3) Where the author and assignee contemplated in subsection (2)(a) cannot agree on the royalty percentage, the author or assignee may refer the matter to the Tribunal for an order determining the percentage.

(4) The agreement contemplated in subsection (2)(a) must include the following:

(a) The rights and obligations of the author and the assignee;

(b) the royalty percentage agreed on, or ordered by the Tribunal, as the case may be;

(c) the method and period within which the amount must be paid by the assignee to the author;

(d) a cooling off period; and

(e) a dispute resolution mechanism.

(5) (a) A person who obtained the copyright in an artistic work prior to the commencement of the Copyright Amendment Act, 2019, must within 48 months after said commencement negotiate a percentage of royalty as contemplated in subsection (1) with the author of the copyrighted artistic work in question.

(b) Subsections (2), (3) and (4) apply to the negotiation contemplated in paragraph (a).

(c) Section 22A, with the necessary changes, applies where the author cannot be found.

(d) This subsection does not apply—

(i) to a copyright owner who commissioned, or who is the author of, the copyrighted artistic work in question; or

(ii) where the term of copyright in the copyrighted artistic work has ended.

Resale royalty right regarding visual artistic works

7B. (1) The author of a visual artistic work in which copyright subsists must be paid royalties on the commercial resale of his or her work.

(2)(a) Royalties in respect of visual artistic works shall be payable at the rate prescribed by the Minister after consultation with the Minister responsible for arts and culture.

(b) The Minister must, before prescribing the rate referred to in paragraph (a), publish the rate proposed in the *Gazette* and call for written comments by any interested party to be provided within 30 days after publication.

(c) The Minister may from time to time in the manner contemplated in paragraph (b), increase the prescribed rate contemplated in paragraph (a).

(3) The author of a visual artistic work shall be entitled to receive a resale royalty if—

(a) at the time when the resale is concluded—

(i) the author is a South African citizen or is legally domiciled or resident in the Republic or is a citizen of a designated country; and

(ii) the term of validity of the resale royalty right has not expired;

(b) in the case of a deceased author, the deceased was at the time of death a South African citizen or was resident in the Republic;

(c) the resale or any part of the transaction takes place in the Republic or in

any country contemplated in Article 1 of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works; and

(d) the resale of the work is recognisable after the commencement of section 9 of the Copyright Amendment Act, 2019.

(4) A resale royalty right applies whether or not the author was the first owner of any copyright in the work.

(5)(a) The Minister may designate any country for the purposes of subsection (3)(a)(i) by notice in the *Gazette*.

(b) The Minister may by notice withdraw any designation contemplated in paragraph (a).

(6) Sections 7B, 7C, 7D and 7E apply to a visual artistic work that was made before the commencement date of the Copyright Amendment Act, 2019, if that visual artistic work falls within the application of this Act.

Proof of author

7C. (1) Where a mark or name purporting to identify a person as the author of a visual artistic work appears on such work, that person is, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, presumed to be the author of such work.

(2) If a visual artistic work—

(a) is a work of more than one author, the presumption in subsection (1) applies to each co-author of such visual artistic work; or

(b) includes indigenous cultural expressions or knowledge the relevant indigenous community is entitled to an equitable share in the resale royalty payable.

Duration of resale royalty right

7D. (1) The resale royalty right of an author of a visual artistic work expires at the end of the period of 50 years calculated from the end of the calendar year—

(a) in which the author concerned died; or

(b) in the case of more than one author, in which the last of the known authors died.

(2) In the case of a visual artistic work created by an unknown author—

- (a) the resale royalty right in that work expires at the end of the period of 50 years calculated from the end of the calendar year in which the work was first made available to the public; or
- (b) where the identity of the author becomes known at a later stage, the resale royalty right of that author expires in accordance with the period contemplated in subsection (1).

Transmission of resale royalty right

7E. (1) A resale royalty right may not be alienated, save for transmission on the death of the holder of the right by testamentary disposition; or by operation of law.

(2) In the case of a bequest of a visual artistic work by an author who did not assign copyright in that work in his or her lifetime, the bequest must be read as including the resale royalty right.

(3) If resale royalties are recovered by a collecting society or an indigenous community after the death of a holder of a resale royalty right, those resale royalties must be treated as part of the estate of the deceased holder.

(4) A resale royalty right may not be assigned or waived and any assignment or waiver of a resale royalty right is unenforceable.”.

Substitution of section 8 of Act 98 of 1978, as amended by section 5 of Act 56 of 1980, section 6 of Act 52 of 1984, section 1 of Act 61 of 1989 and section 8 of Act 125 of 1992

8. The following section is hereby substituted for section 8 of the principal Act:

“Nature of copyright in [cinematograph films] audiovisual works

8. (1) Copyright in [a cinematograph film] an audiovisual work vests the exclusive right to do or to authorize the doing of any of the following acts in the Republic:

- (a) Reproducing the [film] work in any manner or form, including making a still photograph therefrom;
- (b) causing the [film] work, in so far as it consists of images, to be seen in public, or, in so far as it consists of sounds, to be heard in public;
- (c) broadcasting the [film] work;

- (d) causing the **[film] work** to be transmitted in a diffusion service, unless such service transmits a lawful television broadcast, including the **[film] work**, and is operated by the original broadcaster;
- (dA) communicating the work to the public by wire or wireless means;
- (dB) making the work available to the public by wire or wireless means, so that any member of the public may access the work from a place and at a time chosen by that person;
- (e) making an adaptation of the **[film] work**;
- (f) doing, in relation to an adaptation of the **[film] work**, any of the acts specified in relation to the **[film] work** in paragraphs (a) to [(d)] (dA) inclusive;
- (g) letting, or offering or exposing for hire by way of trade, directly or indirectly, a copy of the **[film] work**.’’.

Insertion of section 8A in Act 98 of 1978

9. The following section is hereby inserted in the principal Act after section 8:

“Royalties regarding audiovisual works

8A. (1) Notwithstanding the assignment of the copyright in an audiovisual work the author shall have the right to a percentage of any royalty received by the copyright owner, subject to the provisions of this Act, for the execution, or authorisation, of any of the acts contemplated in section 8.

(2) (a) The royalty percentage contemplated in subsection (1) shall be determined by a written agreement in the prescribed manner and form, between the author and the person to whom the author is assigning copyright, or between their representative collecting societies.

(b) Any subsequent assignment of the copyright in that work is subject to the agreement between the author and the assignee, contemplated in paragraph (a), or the order contemplated in subsection (3), as the case may be.

(3) Where the author and assignee contemplated in subsection (2)(a) cannot agree on the royalty percentage, the author or assignee may refer the matter to the Tribunal for an order determining the percentage.

(4) The agreement contemplated in subsection (2)(a) must include the following:

- (a) The rights and obligations of the author and the assignee;
 - (b) the royalty percentage agreed on, or ordered by the Tribunal, as the case may be;
 - (c) the method and period within which the amount must be paid by the assignee to the author;
 - (d) a cooling off period; and
 - (e) a dispute resolution mechanism.
- (5) (a) A person who obtained the copyright in an audiovisual work prior to the commencement of the Copyright Amendment Act, 2019, must within 48 months after said commencement negotiate a percentage of royalty as contemplated in subsection (1) with the author of the audiovisual work in question.
- (b) Subsections (2), (3) and (4) apply to the negotiation contemplated in paragraph (a).
- (c) Section 22A, with the necessary changes, applies where the author cannot be found.
- (d) This subsection does not apply—
- (i) to a copyright owner who commissioned, or who is the author of, the copyrighted audiovisual work in question; or
 - (ii) where the term of copyright in the copyrighted audiovisual work has ended.’’.

Amendment of section 9 of Act 98 of 1978, as substituted by section 2 of Act 9 of 2002

10. Section 9 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

- (a) by the substitution for paragraph of the following paragraph:
 - “(e) communicating the sound recording to the public by wire or wireless means[.]”; and
- (b) by the addition after paragraph (e) of the following paragraph:
 - “(f) making the sound recording available to the public by wire or wireless means, so that any member of the public may access the sound recording from a place and at a time chosen by that person.”.

Substitution of section 9A of Act 98 of 1978, as inserted by section 3 of Act 9 of 2002

11. The following section is hereby substituted for section 9A of the principal Act:

“Royalties regarding sound recordings

9A. (1) (a) In the absence of an agreement to the contrary or unless otherwise authorised by law, no person may, without payment of a royalty to the owner of the relevant copyright—

- (i) broadcast[,] a sound recording as contemplated in section 9(c);
- (ii) cause the transmission of a sound recording as contemplated in section 9(d); or [play]
- (iii) communicate a sound recording to the public as contemplated in [section 9(c), (d) or (e) without payment of a royalty to the owner of the relevant copyright] section 9(e).

(aA) Any person who performs an act contemplated in section 9(c), (d) or (e) must—

- (i) register that act in the prescribed manner and form; and
- (ii) submit a report to the performer, copyright owner or collecting society, as the case may be, in the prescribed period and manner, for the purpose of calculating the royalties due and payable by that person.

(b) The amount of any royalty contemplated in paragraph (a) shall be determined by an agreement between the user of the sound recording, the performer and the owner of the copyright, the indigenous community, or between their **[representative]** collecting societies.

(c) In the absence of an agreement contemplated in paragraph (b), the user, performer or owner may in the prescribed manner refer the matter to the **[Copyright]** Tribunal **[referred to in section 29(1)]** or they may agree to refer the matter for arbitration in terms of the Arbitration Act, 1965 (Act No. 42 of 1965).

(2)(a) The owner of the copyright, collecting society or indigenous community who receives payment of a royalty in terms of this section shall ensure that [share] such royalty is equally shared between the copyright owner and [with] any performer whose performance is featured on the sound recording in question and who would have been entitled to receive a

royalty in that regard as contemplated in section 5 of the Performers' Protection Act, 1967 (Act No.11 of 1967).

[(b) The performer's share of the royalty shall represent fair and equitable remuneration determined by an agreement between the performer and the owner of copyright, or between their representative collecting societies.

(c) In the absence of an agreement contemplated in paragraph (b), the performer or owner may refer the matter to the Copyright Tribunal referred to in section 29(1), or they may agree to refer the matter for arbitration in terms of the Arbitration Act, 1965 (Act No. 42 of 1965).]

(d) Any payment made by the user of the sound recording in terms of this subsection shall be deemed to have discharged any obligation which that user might have to make any payment in respect of his or her use of a corresponding fixation in terms of section 5 of the Performers' Protection Act, 1967 (Act No.11 of 1967).

(3) In the event of any right to a royalty being assigned to any successor in title, either by contractual arrangement, operation of law, testamentary disposition or otherwise, any successor in title shall be entitled to enforce such right to a royalty against the person who in terms of this section is obliged to pay or against his or her successor in title.

(4) (a) Any person who intentionally fails to register an act as contemplated in subsection (1)(aA)(i), or who intentionally fails to submit a report as contemplated in subsection 9A(1)(aA)(ii), shall be guilty of an offence.

(b) A person convicted of an offence under paragraph (a) shall be liable to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years or to both such fine and such imprisonment, or if the convicted person is not a natural person, to a fine of a minimum of ten per cent of its annual turnover.

(c) For the purpose of paragraph (b), the annual turnover of a convicted person that is not a natural person at the time the fine is assessed, is the total income of that person during the year immediately preceding the calculation, under all transactions to which this Act applies.''

Substitution of section 11 of Act 98 of 1978

12. The following section is hereby substituted for section 11 of the principal Act:

“Nature of copyright in programme-carrying signals

11. (1) Copyright in programme carrying signals vest the exclusive right to undertake, or to authorize, the—

- (a) direct or indirect distribution of such signals by any distributor to the general public or any section thereof in the Republic, or from the Republic;
- (b) communication of the work to the public by wire or wireless means;
- (c) making the work available to the public by wire or wireless means, so that any member of the public may access the work from a place and at a time chosen by that person.’’.

Repeal of section 12 of Act 98 of 1978

13. Section 12 of the principal Act is hereby repealed.

Insertion of sections 12A, 12B, 12C and 12 D in Act 98 of 1978

14. The following sections are hereby inserted in the principal Act after section 12:

“General exceptions from copyright protection

12A. (1) (a) In addition to uses specifically authorised, fair use in respect of a work or the performance of that work, for purposes such as the following, does not infringe copyright in that work:

- (i) Research, private study or personal use, including the use of a lawful copy of the work at a different time or with a different device;
- (ii) criticism or review of that work or of another work;
- (iii) reporting current events;
- (iv) scholarship, teaching and education;
- (v) comment, illustration, parody, satire, caricature, cartoon, tribute, homage or pastiche;

(vi) preservation of and access to the collections of libraries, archives and museums; and

(vii) ensuring proper performance of public administration.

(b) In determining whether an act done in relation to a work constitutes fair use, all relevant factors shall be taken into account, including but not limited to—

(i) the nature of the work in question;

(ii) the amount and substantiality of the part of the work affected by the act in relation to the whole of the work;

(iii) the purpose and character of the use, including whether—

(aa) such use serves a purpose different from that of the work affected; and

(bb) it is of a commercial nature or for non-profit research, library or educational purposes; and

(iv) the substitution effect of the act upon the potential market for the work in question.

(c) For the purposes of paragraphs (a) and (b) and to the extent reasonably practicable and appropriate, the source and the name of the author shall be mentioned.

Specific exceptions from copyright protection applicable to all works

12B. (1) Copyright in a work shall not be infringed by any of the following acts:

(a) Any quotation: Provided that—

(i) the extent thereof shall not exceed the extent reasonably justified by the purpose; and

(ii) to the extent that it is practicable, the source and the name of the author, if it appears on or in the work, shall be mentioned in the quotation;

(b) any illustration in a publication, broadcast, sound or visual record for the purpose of teaching: Provided that such use shall not exceed the extent justified by the purpose: Provided further that, to the extent that it is

practicable, the source and the name of the author, if it appears on or in the work, shall be mentioned in the act of teaching or in the illustration in question;

- (c) the reproduction of such work by a broadcaster by means of its own facilities where such reproduction or any copy of the reproduction is intended exclusively for lawful broadcasts of the broadcaster and is destroyed before the expiration of a period of six months immediately following the date of the making of the reproduction, or such longer period as may be agreed to by the owner of the relevant part of the copyright in the work: Provided that any such reproduction of a work may, if it is of an exceptional documentary nature, be preserved in the archives of the broadcaster, but shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, not be used for broadcasting or for any other purpose without the consent of the owner of the relevant part of the copyright in the work;
- (d) the reproduction in the press or by broadcasting of a lecture, address or other work of a similar nature which is delivered in public, if such reproduction or broadcast is for information purposes: Provided that the author of the lecture, address or other work so reproduced shall have the exclusive right of making a collection thereof;
- (e) subject to the obligation to indicate the source and the name of the author in so far as it is practicable—
- (i) the reproduction by the press, or in a broadcast, transmission or other communication to the public of an article published in a newspaper or periodical on current economic, political or religious topics, and of broadcast works of the same character in cases in which the reproduction, broadcasting or such communication thereof is not expressly reserved;
- (ii) the reporting of current events, or the reproduction and the broadcasting or communication to the public of excerpts of a work seen or heard in the course of those events, to the extent justified by the purpose; and
- (iii) the reproduction in a newspaper or periodical, or the broadcasting or communication to the public, of a lecture, address, or sermon

or other work of a similar nature delivered in public, to the extent justified by the purpose of providing current information;

(f) the translation of such work by a person giving or receiving instruction:

Provided that—

(i) such translation is not done for commercial purposes;

(ii) such translation is used for personal, educational, teaching, judicial proceedings, research and professional advice purposes only; or

(iii) such work is translated and communicated to the public for non-commercial purposes;

(g) the use of such work in a bona fide demonstration of electronic equipment to a client by a dealer in such equipment;

(h) the use of such work is for the purposes of judicial proceedings or preparing a report of judicial proceedings; and

(i) the making of a personal copy of such work by an individual for the individual's personal use and made for ends which are not commercial.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(j), permitted personal uses include—

(a) the making of a back-up copy;

(b) time or format-shifting; or

(c) the making of a copy for the purposes of storage, which storage may include storage in an electronic storage medium or facility accessed by the individual who stored the copy or the person responsible for the storage medium or facility.

(3) The provisions of subsection (1) shall also apply with reference to the making or use of an adaptation of a work and shall also include the right to use the work either in its original language or in a different language.

(4) An authorisation to use a literary work as the basis for the making of an audiovisual work, or as a contribution of the literary work to such making, shall, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, include the right to broadcast such audiovisual work.

(5) The provisions of subsection (1)(d) and (e) shall apply also with reference to a work or an adaptation thereof which is transmitted in a diffusion service.

(6) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act, the Trademark Act, 1993 (Act No. 194 of 1993), and the Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No. 37 of 1997), the first sale of or other assignment of ownership of an assigned original or copy of a work in the Republic or outside the Republic, shall exhaust the rights of distribution and importation locally and internationally in respect of such assigned original or copy.

Temporary reproduction and adaptation

12C. (1) Any person may make transient or incidental copies or adaptations of a work, including reformatting, where such copies or adaptations are an integral and essential part of a technical process and the purpose of those copies or adaptations is—

- (a) to enable the transmission of the work in a network between third parties by an intermediary or any other lawful use of the work; or
- (b) to adapt the work to allow use on different technological devices, such as mobile devices, as long as there is no independent economic significance to these acts.

Reproduction for educational and academic activities

12D. (1) Subject to subsection (3), a person may make copies of works or recordings of works, including broadcasts, for the purposes of educational and academic activities: Provided that the copying does not exceed the extent justified by the purpose.

(2) Educational institutions may incorporate the copies made under subsection (1) in printed and electronic course packs, study packs, resource lists and in any other material to be used in a course of instruction or in virtual learning environments, managed learning environments, virtual research environments or library environments hosted on a secure network and accessible only by the persons giving and receiving instruction at or from the educational establishment making such copies.

(3) Educational institutions shall not incorporate the whole or substantially the whole of a book or journal issue, or a recording of a work, unless a licence to do so

is not available from the copyright owner, collecting society or an indigenous community on reasonable terms and conditions.

(4) The right to make copies contemplated in subsection (1) extends to the reproduction of a whole textbook—

(a) where the textbook is out of print;

(b) where the owner of the right cannot be found; or

(c) where authorised copies of the same edition of the text book are not for sale in the Republic or cannot be obtained at a price reasonably related to that normally charged in the Republic for comparable works.

(5) The right to make copies shall not extend to reproductions for commercial purposes.

(6) Any person receiving instruction may incorporate portions of works in printed or electronic form in an assignment, portfolio, thesis or a dissertation for submission, personal use, library deposit or posting on an institutional repository.

(7)(a) The author of a scientific or other contribution, which is the result of a research activity that received at least 50 per cent of its funding from the state and which has appeared in a collection, has the right, despite granting the publisher or editor an exclusive right of use, to make the final manuscript version available to the public under an open licence or by means of an open access institutional repository.

(b) In the case of a contribution published in a collection that is issued periodically at least annually, an agreement may provide for a delay in the exercise of the author's right referred to in paragraph (a) for up to 12 months from the date of the first publication in that periodical.

(c) When the contribution is made available to the public as contemplated in paragraph (a), the place of the first publication must be properly acknowledged.

(d) Third parties, such as librarians, may carry out activities contemplated in paragraphs (a) to (c) on behalf of the author.

(e) Any agreement that denies the author any of the rights contemplated in

this subsection shall be unenforceable.

(8) The source of the work reproduced and the name of the author shall be indicated as far as is practicable on all copies contemplated in subsections (1) to (5).’’.

Amendment of section 15 of Act 98 of 1978, as amended by section 2 of Act 13 of 1988 and section 13 of Act 125 of 1992

15. Section 15 of the principle Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

“(1) *(a)* The copyright in an artistic work shall not be infringed by its **[inclusion] use** in **[a cinematograph film or a television broadcast or transmission in a diffusion service]** another work, if—

(i) such **[inclusion] use** is merely by way of background, or incidental, to the principal matters represented in **[the film, broadcast or transmission]** that other work; or

(ii) the artistic work so used, is situated in a public place.

(b) The copyright in an artistic work shall not be infringed by the issue to the public of copies, or the communication to the public of anything, whose making was by virtue of this subsection not an infringement of the copyright.’’.

Amendment of section 16 of Act 98 of 1978, as substituted by section 14 of Act 125 of 1992

16. Section 16 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the deletion of subsection (1).

Repeal of section 17 of Act 98 of 1978

17. Section 17 of the principal Act is hereby repealed.

Repeal of section 18 of Act 98 of 1978

18. Section 18 of the principal Act is hereby repealed.

Repeal of section 19A of Act 98 of 1978

19. Section 19A of the principal Act is hereby repealed.

Insertion of sections 19C and 19D in Act 98 of 1978

20. The following sections are hereby inserted in the principal Act after section 19B:

“General exceptions regarding protection of copyright work for libraries, archives, museums and galleries

19C. (1) A library, archive, museum or gallery may, without the authorisation of the copyright owner, use a copyright work to the extent appropriate to its activities in accordance with subsections (2) to (13): Provided that the work is not used for commercial purposes.

(2) A library, archive, museum or gallery may lend a copyright work incorporated in tangible media to a user or to another library, archive, museum or gallery.

(3) A library, archive, museum or gallery may provide temporary access to a copyright work in digital or other intangible media, to which it has lawful access, to a user or to another library, archive, museum or gallery.

(4) A library, archive, museum or gallery may, for educational or research purposes, permit a user to view a whole audiovisual work, listen to a full digital video disc, compact disc or other sound recording or musical work on its premises, in an institutional classroom or lecture theatre, or view such work or listen to such digital video disc, compact disc or other sound recording or musical work by means of a secure computer network, without permission from copyright owners, but may not permit a user to make a copy or recording of the work for commercial purposes.

(5) A library, archive, museum or gallery may make a copy of —

(a) any work in its collection for the purposes of back-up and preservation;
and

(b) a publicly accessible website for the purposes of preservation.

(6) If a work or a copy of such work in the collection of a library, archive, museum or gallery is incomplete, such library, archive, museum or gallery may make or procure a copy of the missing parts from another library, archive, museum or gallery.

(7) A library, archive, museum or gallery may, without the consent of the copyright owner engage in format-shifting or conversion of works from ageing or

obsolete technologies to new technologies in order to preserve the works for perpetuity, and to make the resulting copies accessible consistent with this section.

(8) This Act does not prevent the making of copies in accordance with section 5 of the Legal Deposit Act, 1997 (Act No. 54 of 1997).

(9) A library, archive, museum or gallery may make a copy of a copyright work when the permission of the owner of copyright, collecting society or the indigenous community concerned cannot after reasonable endeavour be obtained or where the work is not available by general trade or from the publisher.

(10) Notwithstanding any other section, a library, archive, museum or gallery may buy, import or otherwise acquire any copyright work that is legally available in any country.

(11) A library, archive, museum or gallery may reproduce in any format any copyright work which has been retracted or withdrawn from public access, but which has previously been communicated to the public or made available to the public by the copyright owner, and make such work available for preservation, research or any other legal use.

(12)(a) A library, archive, museum or gallery may make a copy of any copyright work and make it available to another library, archive, museum or gallery or for public exhibition of a non-profit nature for the purposes of commemorating any historical or cultural event or for educational and research purposes.

(b) A library, archive, museum or gallery contemplated in paragraph (a) may also, for the purposes of that paragraph—

(i) take and show a photograph of such work or show video footage of such work;

(ii) create other images such as paintings of buildings; or

(iii) photograph artworks on public buildings such as wall art and graffiti, memorial sites, sculptures and other artworks which are permanently located in a public place.

(13)(a) Subject to paragraph (b), a library may supply to any other library a copy of a copyright work in its collection, whether by post, fax or secure

digital transmission.

(b) The receiving library, archive, museum or gallery must delete any digital file received from the other library, archive, museum or gallery immediately after supplying the person who has requested it with a digital or paper copy of the work.

(14) An officer or employee of a library, archive, museum or gallery acting within the scope of his or her duties, shall be protected from any claim for damages, from criminal liability and from copyright infringement when the duty is performed in good faith and where there are reasonable grounds for believing that—

(a) the work is being used as permitted within the scope of an exception in this Act or in a way that is not restricted by copyright; or

(b) the copyright work, or material protected by related rights, is in the public domain or licensed to the public under an open licence.

(15) Nothing in this section shall diminish any rights that a library, archive, museum or gallery otherwise enjoy pursuant to other provisions of this Act, including those in sections 12 and 12A: Provided that, in exercising rights provided for in this section or elsewhere in the Act, such library, archive, museum or gallery shall take reasonable steps to ensure that any digital copy supplied by it is accompanied by information concerning the appropriate use of that copy.

General exceptions regarding protection of copyright work for persons with disability

19D. (1) Any person or an organisation that serves persons with disabilities may, without the authorisation of the copyright owner, make an accessible format copy for the benefit of a person with a disability, supply that accessible format copy to a person with a disability by any means, including by non-commercial lending or by digital communication by wire or wireless means, and undertake any intermediate steps to achieve these objectives, if the following conditions are met:

(a) The person wishing to undertake any activity under this subsection must have lawful access to the copyright work or a copy of that work;

(b) the copyright work must be converted into an accessible format copy, which may include any means necessary to create such accessible format copy but which does not introduce changes other than those

needed to make the work accessible to a person with a disability; and

(c) the activity under this subsection must be undertaken on a non-profit basis.

(2)(a) A person with a disability, or an organisation that serves persons with disabilities, to whom the work is communicated by wire or wireless means as a result of an activity under subsection (1) may, without the authorisation of the owner of the copyright work, reproduce the work for personal use.

(b) The provisions of paragraph (a) are without prejudice to any other limitations or exceptions that the person referred to in that paragraph may enjoy.

(3) A person with a disability or an organisation that serves persons with disabilities may, without the authorisation of the copyright owner export to or import from another country any copy of an accessible format copy of a work referred to in subsection (1), as long as such activity is undertaken on a non-profit basis by that person or organisation.

(4) The exception created by this section is subject to the obligation of indicating the source and the name of the author on any accessible format copy in so far as it is practicable.’’.

Amendment of section 20 of Act 98 of 1978, as substituted by section 19 of Act 125 of 1992

21. Section 20 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsections (1) and (2) of the following subsections, respectively:

“(1) Notwithstanding the **[transfer] assignment** of the copyright in a **[literary, musical or artistic work, in a cinematograph film or in a computer program] work**, the author shall have the right to claim authorship of the work, subject to the provisions of this Act, and to object to any distortion, mutilation or other modification of the work where such action is or would be prejudicial to the honour or reputation of the author: Provided that an author who authorizes the use of his or her work in a sound recording or [cinematograph film or a television broadcast] audiovisual work or an author of a computer program or a work associated with a computer program may not prevent or object to modifications that are absolutely

necessary on technical grounds or for the purpose of commercial exploitation of the work.

(2) Any infringement of the provisions of this section shall be treated as an infringement of copyright under Chapter 2, **[and] except that**, for the purposes of the provisions of the said Chapter, the author shall be deemed **[to be] to have the right to complain of infringement of the provisions of this section, rather than the owner of the copyright in question.**”.

Amendment of section 21 of Act 98 of 1978, as substituted by section 9 of Act 56 of 1980

22. Section 21 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution in subsection (1) for paragraph (c) of the following paragraph:

“(c) Where a person commissions the taking of a photograph, the painting or drawing of a portrait, the making of a gravure, the making of **[a cinematograph film]** an audiovisual work or the making of a sound recording and pays or agrees to pay for it in money or money’s worth, and the work is made in pursuance of that commission, **[such person shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph (b), be the owner of any copyright subsisting therein by virtue of section 3 or 4]** the ownership of any copyright subsisting in the work shall, subject to subsection (3), be governed by agreement between the parties.”;

(b) by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection:

“(2) Ownership of any copyright conferred by section 5 shall initially vest in the state or the international or local **[organization]** organisation concerned, and not in the author.”; and

(c) by the addition after subsection (2) of the following subsection:

“(3) (a) The agreement contemplated in subsection (1)(c) may limit the ownership of copyright in the relevant work so that the exclusive right to do or to authorise any of the acts contemplated in sections 7, 8 or 9, as may be applicable, is limited to one or more of such acts, necessary for the purpose of that commission.

- (b) Where the agreement contemplated in subsection (1)(c) does not specify who the copyright owner is, limited ownership of the copyright shall vest in the person commissioning the work, so that the exclusive right to do or to authorise any of the acts contemplated in sections 7, 8 or 9, as may be applicable, is limited to such rights as may be necessary for the purpose of the commission.
- (c) The author of a work contemplated in subsection (1)(c) may approach the Tribunal for an order—
- (i) where the work is not used by the copyright owner for the purpose commissioned, licencing the author to use that work for such purpose, subject to a tariff determined by the Tribunal payable to the copyright owner; or
- (ii) where the work is used for a purpose other than that for which it was commissioned, ordering the copyright owner to make payment of royalties to the author for such other use.
- (d) When considering a licence contemplated in paragraph (c)(i), the Tribunal must take all relevant factors into account, including the following:
- (i) The nature of the work;
- (ii) the reason why, and period for which, the copyright right owner did not use the work; and
- (iii) public interest.
- (e) Where the work contemplated in subsection (1)(c) is of a personal nature to the copyright owner, the Tribunal may not licence the author to use that work.’’.

Amendment of section 22 of Act 98 of 1978

23. Section 22 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

- (a)* by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

“(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, copyright shall be transmissible as movable property by assignment, testamentary disposition or operation of law: Provided that copyright owned by, vested in or under the custody of the state may not be assigned.”;

- (b) by the substitution for subsections (3) and (4) of the following subsections, respectively:

“(3) No assignment of copyright in a literary or musical work by an author to a publisher, and no exclusive licence to do an act which is subject to copyright in such work shall have effect unless it is in writing and signed by or on behalf of the assignor, the **[licenser]** licensor or, in the case of an exclusive **[principal act]** sub-licence, the exclusive **[sub- licenser, as the case may be]** sub-licensor, as stipulated in Schedule 2: Provided that assignment of copyright in a literary or musical work shall only be valid for a period of up to 25 years from the date of such assignment.

(4) A non-exclusive licence to do an act which is subject to copyright may be **[written or oral]** verbal or in writing, or may be inferred from conduct, and may be revoked at any time: Provided that such a licence granted **[by contract]** verbally or in writing, or an electronic equivalent thereof, shall not be revoked, either by the person who granted the licence or his or her successor in title, except as the contract may provide, **[or by a further contract]** by a further contract or by operation of law.”;

- (c) by the substitution for subsection (8) of the following subsection:

“(8) Unless otherwise prohibited from doing so, a licensee may grant a sub-licence for the doing of any act that falls within the terms of the licence, including any implied term, without the consent of the original licensor.”.

Insertion of section 22A in Act 98 of 1978

24. The following section is hereby inserted in the principal Act after section 22:

“Licences in respect of orphan works

22A. (1) A person who wishes to obtain a licence to do an act which is subject to copyright or a resale royalty right in respect of an orphan work must make an application to the Commission in the prescribed manner.

(2) Before making an application in terms of subsection (1), the applicant must publish his or her intention to make such application by notice in the *Gazette* in English and one other official language, as well as in two daily newspapers having general circulation throughout the Republic in any official language.

(3) An application in terms of subsection (1) must be made in such form as may be prescribed and must be accompanied by copies of the published advertisement contemplated in subsection (2) and such fee as may be prescribed.

(4) When the Commission receives an application in terms of subsection (1), the Commission may, after holding such inquiry as may be prescribed, grant to the applicant a licence to perform any act which is subject to copyright, subject to subsections (5) and (6) and the payment of a royalty.

(5) A licence issued in terms of subsection (4) is non-exclusive and is subject to such terms and conditions as the Commission may determine.

(6) The Commission may not issue the licence in terms of subsection (4) unless the Commission is satisfied that the applicant has undertaken the following steps in locating the copyright owner:

(a) Conducted a search of the database of the register of copyright maintained by the Commission that is available to the public through either the internet or any other means relevant to identifying and locating a registered copyright owner;

(b) conducted a search of reasonably available sources of copyright ownership and ownership information and where appropriate, licensor information;

(c) conducted a search using appropriate technology tools, printed publications and enlisted, where reasonable, internal or external expert assistance;

(d) conducted a search using any other database available to the public, including any database that is available to the public through the internet; and

(e) undertaken actions that are reasonable and appropriate in terms of the facts relevant to the search, including—

- (i) actions based on facts known at the start of the search and facts uncovered during the search;
- (ii) actions directed by the Commission; and
- (iii) the review of any records not available to the public through the internet that are known to be useful in identifying and locating the copyright owner.

(7) Where a licence is granted in terms of subsection (4), the Commission may direct the applicant to deposit the amount of the royalty determined in a particular account so as to enable the owner of the copyright in the work or, as the case may be, his or her heirs, executors or legal representatives to claim such royalty at any time.

(8) The copyright owner may at any time collect the royalties fixed in the licence or in default of payment, by initiating legal action to recover such royalties.

(9) Any person who can adduce evidence for the purposes of proving that he or she is the owner of copyright in an orphan work, must submit his or her details for registration on the database of the register of copyright referred to in subsection (6)(a) and may for the period during which the owner of copyright was unknown, recover royalties as contemplated in subsection (8).”

Insertion of Chapter 1A in Act 98 of 1978

25. The following Chapter is hereby inserted in the principal Act after Chapter 1:

“CHAPTER 1A

COLLECTING SOCIETIES

Accreditation

22B. (1) Any person who intends to act as a representative collecting society in terms of this Chapter must apply to the Commission in the prescribed manner and form for accreditation.

(2) A collecting society that has been accredited by the Commission to administer rights on behalf of—

- (a) copyright owners or authors, or on behalf of an organisation representing copyright owners or authors, has the right to receive payment of a royalty in terms of this Act; or

(b) performers or owners, or on behalf of an organisation representing performers or owners, has the right to receive payment of a royalty in terms of section 5(1)(b) of the Performers' Protection Act, 1967 (Act No. 11 of 1967).

(3) The Commission may, for purposes of issuing an accreditation certificate, consult with any person and may grant such accreditation and issue an accreditation certificate on such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Commission.

(4) The Commission shall not accredit or issue an accreditation certificate to any applicant unless the Commission is satisfied that the applicant—

(a) is able to ensure adequate, efficient and effective administration relating to collection of royalties;

(b) is able to comply with any condition for accreditation and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2013 (Act No. 46 of 2013), and any other applicable legislation; and

(c) has adopted a constitution meeting the prescribed requirements.

(5) An accreditation certificate issued in terms of this section is valid for a period not exceeding five years and, unless it is suspended or cancelled, may be renewed in the prescribed manner on such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Commission.

(6) If there is no collecting society for a right the Commission may provide such assistance as may be necessary to assist in the formation of a collecting society.

(7) (a) Any person who at the commencement of the Copyright Amendment Act, 2019, is acting as a representative collecting society in terms of this Chapter must, within 18 months of the commencement of the Copyright Amendment Act, 2019, apply to the Commission in the prescribed manner and form for accreditation.

(b) The person contemplated in paragraph (a) may continue to act as a representative society pending such accreditation subject to any—

(i) conditions that the Commission may instruct it in writing to comply

with; and

- (ii) finding of the Commission related to such application for accreditation.

Administration of rights by collecting society

22C. (1) Subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed—

(a) a collecting society or indigenous community may accept from a performer copyright owner or indigenous community or another collecting society of rights, exclusive authorisation to administer any right in any work by the issuing of licences or the collecting of licence fees and royalties, or both; and

(b) a performer copyright owner or indigenous community or other collecting society of rights may withdraw such authorisation without prejudice to the right of the collecting society or indigenous community concerned.

(2) Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, a collecting society may—

(a) issue a licence in respect of any rights under this Act;

(b) collect fees and royalties in pursuance of such a licence;

(c) distribute such collected royalties among, performers or copyright owners, collecting societies of rights or indigenous communities after deducting a prescribed amount from the collected royalties for its own expenses;

(d) negotiate royalty rates; and

(e) perform any other prescribed function.

(3) A collecting society may—

(a) enter into an agreement with any foreign society or foreign organisation administering rights corresponding to rights that it administers under this Act;

(b) entrust rights administered by it in the Republic to such foreign society or foreign organisation to administer in that country: Provided that no such collecting society, foreign society or foreign organisation shall

permit any discrimination in respect of the terms of a licence or the distribution of royalties collected; and

(c) only make payment of royalties to a collecting society outside the Republic, if there is a reciprocal agreement regarding royalties in place between that country and the Republic.

Control of collecting society by performers or copyright owners

22D. (1) A collecting society is subject to the control of the performers or copyright owners whose rights that collecting society administers, and the collecting society shall, in such manner as may be prescribed—

(a) collect and distribute royalties in accordance with the constitution of the collecting society contemplated in section 22B(4)(c) and subsection (2);

(b) utilise amounts collected as royalties in accordance with the constitution of the collecting society contemplated in section 22B(4)(c) only for the purpose of distribution of the royalties to the performers or copyright owners; and

(c) provide to each performer or copyright owner regular, full and detailed information concerning all the activities of the collecting society in respect of the administration of the rights of that performer or copyright owner.

(2) Royalties distributed among the performers or copyright owners shall—

(a) as far as may be possible, be distributed in proportion to the actual use of their works; and

(b) be distributed to the performer or copyright owner as soon as possible after receipt thereof, but no later than three years from the date on which the royalties were collected.

(3) Where the collecting society, for whatever reason, is unable to distribute the royalties within three years from the date on which the royalties were collected, that collecting society shall—

(a) invest the royalties in an interest-bearing account with a financial institution, the rate of which may not be less than the rate applicable to a savings account with that financial institution; and

(b) upon demand by the performer or copyright owner, or their authorised representatives, pay over the royalties together with the interest earned on the investment contemplated in paragraph (a).

Submission of returns and reports

22E. (1) A collecting society shall submit to the Commission such returns and reports as may be prescribed.

(2) The Commission may call for a report and specific records from a collecting society for the purposes of satisfying the Commission that—

(a) the affairs of the collecting society are conducted in a manner consistent with the accreditation conditions of that collecting society; or

(b) the royalties collected by the collecting society in respect of rights administered by that collecting society are being utilised or distributed in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Suspension and cancellation of accreditation of collecting society

22F. (1) The Commission may issue a compliance notice or apply to the Tribunal for an order to institute an inquiry into the affairs of a collecting society, if the Commission is satisfied that the collecting society is being managed in a manner that contravenes the accreditation conditions of that collecting society or is managed in a manner detrimental to the interests of the performers or copyright owners concerned.

(2) The Commission may, if it is of the opinion that it will be in the interest of the performers or copyright owners concerned, apply to the Tribunal for an order suspending the accreditation of the collecting society contemplated in subsection (1), pending an inquiry for such period as may be specified in the order.

(3) The Commission may, after the inquiry contemplated in subsection (2) has been finalised and if it is of the opinion that it will be in the interest of the performers or copyright owners concerned, apply to the Tribunal for an order of cancellation of the accreditation of the collecting society in question.

(4) The Commission shall be responsible for the administration and discharge of the functions of the collecting society contemplated in subsection (3) during the period of suspension or cancellation of the accreditation of that collecting society

following the order of the Tribunal: Provided that the Tribunal may, on application by the Commission, appoint any suitable person to assist the Commission in the administration and discharging of the functions of that collecting society.’’.

Amendment of section 23 of Act 98 of 1978, as amended by section 20 of Act 125 of 1992

26. Section 23 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

“(1) Copyright shall be infringed by any person[,]—

(a) not being the owner of the copyright, who, without the licence of such owner, does or causes any other person to do, in the Republic, any act which the owner has the exclusive right to do or to authorise;

(b) who tampers with any information kept by any other person in order to administer copyright in terms of this Act; or

(c) who abuses copyright and technological protection measures in order to constitute a defence to any claim of copyright liability or any independent cause of action that may be pursued either as a counterclaim in an action for infringement or instituted independently.’’; and

(b) by the deletion in subsection (2) of paragraph (b).

Amendment of section 27 of Act 98 of 1978, as amended by section 11 of Act 52 of 1984, section 3 of Act 61 of 1989 and section 24 of Act 125 of 1992

27. Section 27 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the insertion of the following subsection:

“(5A) Any person who, at the time when copyright subsists in a work that is protected by a technological protection measure applied by the author or owner of the copyright—

(a) makes, imports, sells, distributes, lets for hire, offers or exposes for sale or hire or advertise for sale or hire, a technological protection measure circumvention device if—

- (i) such person knows, or has reason to believe, that that device will or is likely to be used to infringe copyright in a work protected by a technological protection measure;
 - (ii) such person provides a service to another person to enable or assist such other person to circumvent a technological protection measure; or
 - (iii) such person knows or has reason to believe that the service contemplated in subparagraph (ii) will or is likely to be used by another person to infringe copyright in a work protected by a technological protection measure;
- (b) publishes information enabling or assisting any other person to circumvent a technological protection measure with the intention of inciting that other person to unlawfully circumvent a technological protection measure in the Republic; or
- (c) circumvents such technological protection measure when he or she is not authorised to do so,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall upon conviction be liable to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years, or to both a fine and such imprisonment.’’; and

(b) by the substitution for subsection (6) of the following subsection:

- “(6) A person convicted of an offence under this section shall be liable—
- (a) in the case of a first conviction, to a fine [**not exceeding five thousand rand**] or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years or to both such fine and such imprisonment, or if the convicted person is not a natural person, to a fine of a minimum of five per cent of its annual turnover, for each article to which the offence relates; or
 - (b) in any [**other**] case other than those contemplated in paragraph (a), to a fine [**not exceeding ten thousand rand**] or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years or to both such fine and such imprisonment, or if the convicted person is not a natural person, to a fine of a minimum of ten per cent of its annual turnover, for each

article to which the offence relates.’’.

Amendment of section 28 of Act 98 of 1978, as substituted by section 12 of Act 52 of 1984 and amended by section 25 of Act 125 of 1992

28. Section 28 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection:

“(2) This section shall apply to any copy of the work in question made outside the Republic [**which if it had been made in the Republic would be an infringing copy of the work**], if the making of such copy constituted an infringement of copyright in the country in which the work was made.’’; and

(b) by the substitution for subsection (5) of the following subsection:

“(5) This section shall [*mutatis mutandis*] with the necessary changes, apply with reference to an exclusive licensee who has the right to import into the Republic any work published elsewhere, which would be an infringing copy of the work in the country in which it was made.’’.

Insertion of sections 28O to 28S in Act 98 of 1978

29. The following section is hereby inserted in the principal Act after section 28N:

“Prohibited conduct in respect of technological protection measures

28O. (1) No person may make, import, sell, distribute, let for hire, offer or expose for sale, hire or advertise for sale a technological protection measure circumvention device if such a person knows or has reason to believe that it will or is likely to be used to infringe copyright in a technologically protected work.

(2) No person may provide a service to any other person if—

(a) such other person intends to use the service to circumvent an effective technological protection measure; or

(b) such person knows or has reason to believe that the service will or is likely to be used by another person to infringe copyright in a technologically protected work.

(3) No person may publish in the Republic information enabling or assisting another person to circumvent an effective technological protection measure with the specific intention of inciting that other person to unlawfully circumvent a

technological protection measure.

(4) No person may, during the subsistence of copyright in a work and without a licence of the owner of the copyright in such work, circumvent an effective technological protection measure applied by the owner of the copyright to such work.

(5) A technological protection measure shall be deemed to be effective if the use of the work is controlled by the exclusive licensee or copyright owner in such work through the application of an access control or protection process, such as encryption, scrambling or other transformation of the work or a copy control mechanism which achieves the protection objective.

(6) The provisions of this section must be read together with the provisions of sections 86, 87 and 88 of the Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, 2002 (Act No. 25 of 2002).

Exceptions in respect of technological protection measure

28P. (1) For the purposes of this Act and of section 86 of the Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, 2002 (Act No. 25 of 2002), nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from using a technological protection measure circumvention device to perform any of the following:

- (a) An act permitted in terms of any exception provided for in this Act; or
- (b) the sale, offer to sell, procurement for use, design, adaptation for use, distribution or possession of any device or data, including a computer program or a component, which is designed primarily to overcome security measures for the protection of data in order to enable the performance of any act permitted in terms of paragraph (a).

(2) A person who wishes to circumvent a technological protection measure so as to perform a permitted act contemplated in subsection (1) but cannot practically do so because of such technological protection measure, may—

- (a) apply to the copyright owner for assistance to enable such person to circumvent such technological protection measure in order to perform such permitted act; or
- (b) if the copyright owner has refused such person's request or has failed to

respond to it within reasonable time, engage the services of any other person for assistance to enable such person to circumvent such technological protection measure in order to perform such permitted act.

(3) A person engaging the services of another person for assistance to enable such person or user to circumvent a technological measure in terms of subsection (2)(b) shall maintain a complete record of the particulars of the—

(a) other person, including his or her name, address and all other relevant information necessary to identify him or her; and

(b) purpose for which the services of such other person has been engaged.

Enforcement by Commission

28Q. The Commission must enforce this Act by—

(a) performing all the relevant functions contemplated in section 187 of the Companies Act in respect of this Act;

(b) referring matters to and appearing before the Tribunal; and

(c) dealing with any other matter referred to it by any person, Tribunal or any other regulatory authority.

Prohibited conduct in respect of copyright management information

28R. No person may—

(a) in respect of any copy of a work, remove or modify any copyright management information; and

(b) in the course of business make, import, sell, let for hire, offer or expose for sale, advertise for sale or hire a copy of a work if any copyright management information has been removed or modified without the authority of the copyright owner.

Exceptions in respect of copyright management information

28S. The prohibition in section 28R does not apply if a person—

(a) is authorised by the performer or copyright owner to remove or modify the copyright management information;

(b) does not know and has no reason to believe that the removal or modification of the copyright management information will induce,

enable, facilitate or conceal an infringement of the copyright in the work; or

(c) does not know or has no reason to believe that the copyright management information has been removed or modified without the authority of the performer or copyright owner.’’.

Substitution of section 29 of Act 98 of 1978, as amended by section 26 of Act 125 of 1992

30. The following section is hereby substituted for section 29 of the principal Act:

‘‘Establishment of Tribunal

29. (1) The Chief Justice shall designate—

(a) five judges;

(b) five acting judges; and

(c) five retired judges,

as members of the Tribunal.

(2) The Minister must designate one of the persons contemplated in subsection (1) as chairperson and one as deputy chairperson.

(3) The members of the Tribunal contemplated in subsection (1) shall serve for a period not exceeding five years, which period shall be renewable for a further five years.

(4) The chairperson may, on one month written notice addressed to the Minister and the Chief Justice—

(a) resign from the Tribunal; or

(b) resign as chairperson, but remain as a member of the Tribunal.

(5) A member of the Tribunal other than the chairperson may resign by giving at least one month written notice to the Minister and the Chief Justice.

(6) In the event of the expiry of the term of office of a member of the Tribunal, the member has a matter pending for adjudication before the Tribunal, the member may continue to act as a member in respect of that matter only.’’.

Insertion of sections 29A to 29I in Act 98 of 1978

31. The following sections are hereby inserted in the principal Act after section 29:

“Functions of Tribunal

29A. (1) The Tribunal must carry out the functions entrusted to it in terms of this Act or any other legislation.

(2) The Tribunal may—

(a) adjudicate any application or referral made to it in terms of this Act, the Companies Act or any other relevant legislation, and may make any appropriate order in respect of an application or referral;

(b) hear matters referred to it by the Commission, a dispute resolution institution or any regulatory authority, only if the dispute relates to Copyright;

(c) review any decision of the Commission, dispute resolution institution or any regulatory authority if it relates to Copyright;

(d) adjudicate any application or referral made to it by any person, institution or regulatory authority where the dispute can only be directly referred to the Tribunal in terms of this Act and such dispute relates to Copyright;

(e) settle disputes relating to licensing schemes, payment of royalties or terms of agreements entered into as required by this Act or agreements entered into in order to regulate any other matter in relation to Copyright; and

(f) settle any dispute that relates to Copyright.

(3) The Tribunal does not have the power to review any administrative action by the Commission that does not relate to Copyright.

Qualifications for appointment

29B. To be eligible for designation as a member of the Tribunal and to continue to hold that office, a person must, in addition to satisfying any other specific requirements set out in this Act—

(a) be a fit and proper person;

- (b) have adequate knowledge in commercial law, intellectual property law or copyright law;
- (c) have experience in dispute resolution; and
- (d) not have, or through a related person acquire, a personal financial interest that may conflict or interfere with the proper performance of the duties of a member of the Tribunal.

Removal or suspension of members of Tribunal

29C. The Minister may at any time, after consultation with the Minister of Justice, remove or suspend a member of the Tribunal from office if such a member—

- (a) no longer qualify to be a member of Tribunal as referred to in section 29B;
- (b) repeatedly fails to perform the duties of the Tribunal;
- (c) due to a physical or mental illness or disability becomes incapable of performing the functions of the Tribunal;
- (d) is found guilty of a serious misconduct; or
- (e) engages in any activity that may undermine the integrity of the Tribunal.

Conflict and disclosure of interest

29D. (1) A member of the Tribunal may not represent any person before the Tribunal.

(2) If, during a hearing in which a member of the Tribunal is participating, it appears to the member that the matter concerns a financial or other interest of the member contemplated in section 29B(d), the member must—

- (a) immediately and fully disclose the fact and nature of such interest to the chairperson, deputy chairperson and the presiding member at that hearing, as the case may be; and
- (b) withdraw from any further involvement in that hearing.

(2) A member must not—

- (a) make private use of or profit from confidential information obtained as a result of performing his or her official duties as a member of the Tribunal; or

- (b) divulge any information referred to in paragraph (a) to a third party, except as required and as part of the official functions as a member of the Tribunal.

Proceedings of Tribunal

29E. The Minister must prescribe—

- (a) the form and procedure to make an application or referral to the Tribunal;
- (b) rules that determine the form and manner of proceedings before the Tribunal;
- (c) the fees applicable to proceedings before the Tribunal; and
- (d) any other matter necessary for the proper functioning of the Tribunal.

Hearings before Tribunal

29F. (1) The Tribunal must conduct its hearings in the prescribed manner and must specifically conduct its hearings—

- (a) in public;
- (b) in an inquisitorial manner;
- (c) as expeditiously as possible;
- (d) as informally as possible; and
- (e) in accordance with the principles of natural justice.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), a Tribunal member presiding at a hearing may exclude members of the public, specific persons or categories of persons from attending the hearing if—

- (a) evidence to be presented is confidential information, but only to the extent that the information cannot otherwise be protected;
- (b) the proper conduct of the hearing requires it; or
- (c) for any other reason that would be justifiable during proceedings in a High Court.

Right to participate in hearing

29G. The following persons may participate in a hearing before the Tribunal, in

person or through a representative, and may put questions to witnesses and inspect any books, documents or items presented at the hearing:

- (a) The Commission;
- (b) the applicant, complainant and respondent; and
- (c) any other person who has a material interest in the hearing, unless, in the opinion of the presiding member of the Tribunal, such interest is adequately represented by any other person participating at the hearing.

Powers of member presiding at hearing

29H. The member of the Tribunal presiding at a hearing may—

- (a) direct or summon any person to appear before the Tribunal at any specified time and place;
- (b) question any person under oath or affirmation;
- (c) summon or order any person to—
 - (i) produce any book, document or item necessary for the purposes of the hearing; or
 - (ii) perform any other act in relation to this Act; and
- (d) give direction prohibiting or restricting the publication of any evidence adduced during a Tribunal hearing.

Orders of Tribunal

29I. In addition to the powers in terms of this Act and the Companies Act, the Tribunal may make any appropriate order in relation to a matter brought before it, including—

- (a) declaring particular conduct to constitute an infringement of this Act and as such prohibited;
- (b) interdicting conduct which constitutes an infringement of this Act;
- (c) imposing an administrative fine in terms of section 175 of the Companies Act, with or without the addition of any other order in terms of this Act;
- (d) confirming a consent agreement in terms of section 173 of the

Companies Act as an order of the Tribunal;

- (e) condoning any non-compliance of its rules and procedures on good cause shown;
- (f) confirming an order against an unregistered person to cease engaging in any activity that is required to be registered in terms of this Act;
- (g) suspending or cancelling the registrant’s registration or accreditation subject to any such terms and conditions the Tribunal deems fit; or
- (h) any other appropriate order required to give effect to a right contemplated in this Act or any other relevant legislation.’’.

Repeal of sections 30, 31, 32, 33 and 36 of Act 98 of 1978

32. Sections 30, 31, 32, 33 and 36 of the principal Act are hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 39 of Act 98 of 1978, as amended by section 4 of Act 9 of 2002 and section 5 of Act 28 of 2013

33. Section 39 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

- (a) by the deletion of the word “and” at the end of paragraph (cD);
- (b) by the insertion of the following paragraphs after paragraph (cE):

“(cF)prescribing rules regulating the processes and proceedings of the Tribunal;

(cG) prescribing compulsory and standard contractual terms to be included in agreements to be entered in terms of this Act;

(cH) prescribing permitted acts for circumvention of technological protection measures contemplated in section 28B after due consideration of the following factors:

- (i) The availability for use of works protected by copyright;
- (ii) the availability for use of works for non-profit archival and educational purposes;
- (iii) the impact of the prohibition on the circumvention of technological protection measures applied to works or protected by copyright on criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship or research; or

(iv) the effect of the circumvention of technological protection measures on the market for or value of works protected by copyright;

(cI) prescribing royalty rates or tariffs for various forms of use;

(cJ) prescribing the percentage and period within which distribution of royalties must be made by collecting societies;

(cK) prescribing the terms and manner relating to the management of unclaimed royalties, code of conduct and any other matter relating to the reporting, operations, activities and better collection processes of royalties by a collecting society; ’’; and

(c) by the addition of the following subsection, the existing section becoming subsection (1):

“(2) Before making any regulations in terms of subsection (1), the Minister must publish the proposed regulations for public comment for a period of not less than 30 days.”.

Insertion of section 39B in Act 98 of 1978

34. The following section is hereby inserted in the principal Act after section 39A:

“Unenforceable contractual term

39B. (1) To the extent that a term of a contract purports to prevent or restrict the doing of any act which by virtue of this Act would not infringe copyright or which purport to renounce a right or protection afforded by this Act, such term shall be unenforceable.

(2) This section does not prohibit or otherwise interfere with open licences or voluntary dedications of a work to the public domain.”.

Insertion of Schedule 2 in Act 98 of 1978

35. The following Schedule is hereby added to the principal Act, the existing Schedule becoming Schedule 1:

“Schedule 2

(Section 22(3))

Part A

Translation Licences

Application of provisions in Part A

1. The provisions in this Part apply to copyright works which have been published in printed or analogous forms of reproduction.

Application for licence to translate copyright work

2. (1) Any person may, subject to item 4, apply to the Tribunal for a licence to make a translation of the work (hereinafter in Part A referred to as “the licence”) into—

(a) any language that is an official language within the Republic;

(b) a foreign language that is regularly used in the Republic; or

(c) any other language,

for use by readers located in the Republic.

(2) Any person may apply to the Tribunal for a licence to translate a work in order to convert the work into a usable or analogous form of reproduction.

(3) No licence shall be granted until the expiration of the following applicable periods, commencing from the date of first publication of the original work:

(a) One week where the application is for a licence for translation into an official language;

(b) three months where the application is for a licence into a foreign language in regular use in the Republic; and

(c) one year where the application is for a licence for translation into any language contemplated in sub-item (1)(c).

Granting of licence

3. (1) Before granting a licence the Tribunal must be satisfied that—

(a) no translation of the work into the language in question has been executed by or with the authorisation of the copyright owner or that any previous editions in that language are out of print; and

(b) the applicant for the licence—

(i) has requested and unreasonably been denied authorisation from the copyright owner to translate the copyright work; or

(ii) after due diligence on his or her part, was unable to find such copyright owner and can prove that he or she has by registered mail or electronic mail sent a copy of his or her application contemplated in item 2(1), to the principal place of business of the publisher whose name appears on the copyright work;

(2) Where the copyright owner of the work in question is known and can be located, no licence shall be granted unless he or she has been given an opportunity to be heard.

(3) Where—

(a) the one week period referred to in item 2(3)(a) applies, no licence shall be granted until the expiration of a further period of two days;

(b) the three months period referred to in item 2(3)(b) applies, no licence shall be granted until the expiration of a further period of two weeks;
or

(c) the one year period referred to in item 2(3)(c) applies, no licence shall be granted until the expiration of a further period of three months, calculated in accordance with sub-item (4).

(4) The further periods contemplated in sub-item (3) shall be computed from the date on which the requirements mentioned in sub-item (1)(a) and sub-item and sub-item (1)(b)(i) are fulfilled or, where the identity or the address of the copyright owner is unknown from the date on which the applicant also complies with the requirements mentioned in sub-item (1)(b)(ii).

(5) If, during any of the said further periods, a translation into the language in question of the work is published in printed or analogous form of reproduction by, or with the authorisation of, the copyright owner, no licence shall be granted.

(6) For works composed mainly of illustrations, a licence shall only be granted if the conditions stipulated in sub-item (1) have been fulfilled.

(7) No licence shall be granted when the copyright owner has withdrawn all copies of the work from circulation.

Scope and conditions of licence

4. (1) Any licence granted under this Part shall—

(a) be for the purpose of teaching; or

(b) be for training, scholarship or research.

(2) Copies of a translation published under a licence may be sent abroad by the government or a public entity if—

(a) the translation is into a language other than a language regularly used in the Republic;

(b) the recipients of the copies are individuals who are South African nationals or are organisations that are registered in the Republic;

(c) the recipients will use the copies only for the purposes of teaching, scholarship or research; and

(d) both the sending of the copies abroad and their subsequent distribution to the recipients are without any commercial purpose.

(3) The licence shall provide for just compensation in favour of the copyright owner that is consistent with standards of royalties normally operating in the case of licences freely negotiated between persons in the Republic and copyright owners in the country of the copyright owner.

(4) If the licensee is unable, by reason of currency regulations, to transmit the compensation to the copyright owner he or she shall report the fact to the Tribunal who shall make all efforts to ensure that such transmittal is in internationally convertible currency or its equivalent.

(5) As a condition of maintaining the validity of the licence, the translation must be correct for the use contemplated in the licence and all published copies must include the following:

(a) The original title and name of the copyright owner of the work;

(b) a notice in the language of the translation stating that the copy is available for distribution only in the Republic or in accordance with item 4(2); and

(c) if the translated work was published with a copyright notice, a reprint of

that notice.

(6) The licence shall terminate if a translation of the work in the same language allowed by the licence, is published—

- (a) with substantially the same content as the original publication under the licence;
- (b) by or with permission of the copyright owner; and
- (c) in printed or analogous form of reproduction in the Republic at a price reasonably related to the price normally charged in the Republic for comparable works.

(7) Any copies of the work already made before the licence terminates may continue to be distributed until stocks are exhausted.

Licence for broadcasting organisation

5. (1) A licence under this Part may also be granted to a domestic broadcasting organisation if the following conditions are met:

- (a) The translation is made from a copy made and acquired in accordance with the laws of the Republic;
- (b) the translation is for use in broadcasts intended exclusively for teaching or for the dissemination of the results of specialised technical or scientific research to experts in a particular profession only;
- (c) broadcasts are made lawfully and are intended for recipients in the Republic;
- (d) sound or visual recordings of the translation may only be used by broadcasting organisations with their headquarters in the Republic; and
- (e) all uses made of the translation are without commercial purpose.

(2) A broadcast contemplated in sub-item (1) includes a broadcast made through the medium of lawful sound or visual recording, made for the sole purpose of such broadcast.

(3) A licence may also be granted to a domestic broadcasting organisation under all of the conditions provided in sub-item (1) to translate any text incorporated in an audiovisual work that was itself prepared and published for the sole purpose of being used in connection with systematic instructional activities.

Part B

Reproduction Licences

Application of provisions in Part B

1. The provisions in this Part apply to copyright works which have been published in printed or analogous forms of reproduction.

Application for licence to reproduce and publish copyright work

2. (1) Any person may, subject to item 4, apply to the Tribunal for a licence to reproduce and publish a particular edition of the work in printed or analogous forms of reproduction (hereinafter in Part B referred to as “the licence”).

(2) No licence shall be granted until the expiration of the following applicable periods, commencing from the date of first publication of the particular edition of the work:

(a) Three years for works of technology and the natural and physical sciences including mathematics;

(b) seven years for works of fiction, poetry, drama and music, and for art books; and

(c) five years for all other works.

Granting of licence

3. (1) Before granting a licence, the Tribunal must be satisfied that—

(a) no distribution by, or with authorisation of, the copyright owner of copies in printed or analogous forms of reproduction of that particular edition has taken place in the Republic to the general public or in connection with systematic instructional activities, at a price reasonably related to that normally charged in the Republic or that, under the same conditions as contemplated in the licence to be granted, such copies have not been on sale in the Republic for a continuous period of at least six months; and

(b) the applicant for the licence—

(i) has requested, and unreasonably been denied, authorisation from the copyright owner; or

(ii) after due diligence on his or her part, was unable to find such copyright owner and can prove that he or she has by registered mail or electronic mail sent a copy of his or her application contemplated in item 2(1), to the principal place of business of the publisher whose name appears on the copyright work.

(2) Where the copyright owner is known and can be located, no licence shall be granted unless he or she has been given an opportunity to be heard.

(3) Where the three-year period referred to in item 2(2)(a) applies, no licence shall be granted until the expiration of six months calculated from the date on which the requirements mentioned in sub-item (1)(a) and sub-item (1)(b)(i) are fulfilled or, where the identity or the address of the copyright owner is unknown, from the date on which the applicant also complies with the requirements mentioned in sub-item (1)(b)(ii).

(4) Where the seven-year or five-year periods referred to in paragraphs (b) and (c) of item 2(2) apply and where the identity or the address of the copyright owner is unknown, no licence shall be granted until the expiration of six months calculated from the date on which the copies of the application referred to in sub-item (1)(b)(ii) have been mailed.

(5) If, during the period of six or three months referred to in sub-item (3) or (4), any distribution or sale as contemplated in sub-item (1)(a) has taken place, no licence shall be granted.

(6) No licence shall be granted if the copyright owner has withdrawn all copies of the edition which is the subject of the application from circulation.

(7) Where the edition which is the subject of an application for a licence under this Part is a translation, the licence shall only be granted if the translation is in a language required by, or was made with the authorisation of, the copyright owner.

Scope and condition of licence

4. (1) Any licence under this Part shall—

(a) be for use in connection with systematic instructional activities only;

(b) allow publication only in a printed or analogous form of reproduction at a price reasonably related to or lower than that normally charged in the

Republic for comparable work; and

(c) allow publication within the Republic only and shall not extend to the export of copies made under the licence.

(2) If the Tribunal is satisfied that facilities do not exist in the Republic to do the printing or reproduction or that existing facilities are incapable for economic or practical reasons of ensuring such printing or reproduction, and the contract between the prospective licensee and the establishment doing the work of reproduction so requires, the Tribunal may allow reproduction outside the Republic: Provided that—

(a) all copies reproduced are to be sent to the prospective licensee in one or more bulk shipments for distribution exclusively in the Republic;

(b) the contract between the prospective licensee and the establishment doing the work of reproduction shall—

(i) include a stipulation regarding delivery and distribution as contemplated in paragraph (a); and

(ii) provide a guarantee by the establishment engaged for doing the work of reproduction that the work of reproduction is lawful in the country where it is done;

(c) the prospective licensee may not entrust the work of reproduction to an establishment created to reproduce copies of works in respect of which a licence has already been granted under this Part;

(d) the licence is non-exclusive; and

(e) the licence is transferable.

(2) The licence shall provide for just compensation in favour of the copyright owner that is consistent with standards of royalties normally operating in the case of licences freely negotiated between persons in the Republic and copyright owners in the Republic.

(3) If the licensee is unable, by reason of currency regulations, to transmit the compensation to the copyright owner, he or she shall report the fact to the Tribunal who shall make all efforts to ensure such transmittal in internationally convertible currency or its equivalent.

(4) As a condition of maintaining the validity of the licence, the reproduction of that particular edition must be accurate and all published copies must include the following:

- (a) The title and name of the owner of the work;
- (b) a notice in the language of the publication stating that the copy is available for distribution only in the Republic; and
- (c) if the edition which is reproduced bears a copyright notice, a reprint of that notice.

(5) The licence shall terminate if—

- (a) copies of an edition of the work in printed or analogous form of reproduction are distributed in the Republic in connection with systematic instructional activities, at a price reasonably related to that normally charged in the Republic;
- (b) by or with the authorisation of the copyright owner; and
- (c) such edition is in the same language and is substantially the same in content as the edition which was published under the licence.

(6) Any copies of an edition of the work already made before the licence terminates may continue to be distributed until stocks are exhausted.

Licence for audiovisual works

5. Under the conditions provided in this Part, a licence may also be granted—

- (a) to reproduce in audiovisual form a lawfully made audiovisual work, including any protected work incorporated in it if that audiovisual work was prepared and published for the sole purpose of being used in connection with systematic instructional activities; and
- (b) to translate any text incorporated in that audiovisual work into a language generally used in the Republic.’’.

Amendment of certain expressions in Act 98 of 1978

36. The principal Act, save for sections 26(9) and 43, is hereby amended by the substitution for the expressions “cinematographic film” and “film” where it appears in the Act, of the relevant expressions of “audiovisual work” and “work” respectively.

Transitional provision

37. Any reference in the Copyright Amendment Act, 2019, to the phrases “indigenous cultural expressions” or “indigenous community” shall only be effective upon the date on which the Intellectual Property Laws Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No. 28 of 2013) becomes operational.

Short title and commencement

38 . This Act is called the Copyright Amendment Act, 2019, and comes into operation on a date fixed by the President by proclamation in the *Gazette*.

MEMORANDUM ON THE OBJECTS OF THE COPYRIGHT AMENDMENT BILL

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1. The Copyright Amendment Bill (“the Bill”) seeks to align copyright with the digital era and developments at a multilateral level. The existing Copyright Act, 1978 (Act No. 98 of 1978) (“the Act”), is outdated and has not been effective in a number of areas. The creative industry is impacted upon; educators are hampered in carrying out their duties; researchers are restricted to further developing research; and people with disabilities are severely disadvantaged by having limited access to copyright works. For this reason, a need exists for Intellectual Property (“IP”) legislation to be consonant with the ever evolving digital space; to allow reasonable access to education; to ensure that access to information and resources are available for persons with disabilities; and to ensure that artists do not die as paupers due to ineffective protection. The latter is supported by the experience of the power imbalance, vulnerabilities and abuse taking place in the music industry which Government was called to address.
- 1.2. The Bill is consistent with the Draft National Policy as commented on and the recommendations of the Copyright Review Commission (“the CRC”) chaired by retired judge Ian Farlam, and is linked to the National Development Plan (“NDP”), in that it seeks to ensure consistency and coherence in aligning the approach of various Government Departments to IP matters. The proposed provisions in the Bill are strategically aligned with the treaties that South Africa reviewed, amongst others, the World Intellectual Property Organisation (“WIPO”) digital treaties namely the WIPO Copyright Treaty (“WCT”); the WIPO Performance and Phonograms Treaty (“WPPT”); the Beijing Treaty for the Protection of Audio Visual Performances; and the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled. The alignment is for purposes of ensuring effective governance, social protection, employment creation and reduction of inequalities.
- 1.3. The amendment of the Act means that South Africa will be able to accede to international treaties and conventions which require domestic legislation to be

consistent with international imperatives.

2. OVERVIEW OF BILL

2.1. The purpose of the proposed amendments to the Act is to protect the economic interests of authors and creators of work against infringement by promoting the progress of science and useful creative activities. It is also envisaged that the proposed legislation will reward and incentivise authors of knowledge and art. Various sectors within the South African Copyright regime are dissatisfied. Ranking highest are local performers and composers, who have not benefitted due to the lack of access to the Copyright system. (CRC report 2011). Thus, the Bill aims to make copyright consistent with the digital era, developments at a multilateral level, international standards and introduce improved exceptions and limitations into Copyright law. The Bill also aims to enhance access to and use of copyright works, to promote access to information for the advancement of education and research and payment of royalties to alleviate the plight of the creative industry.

2.2. The objectives of the Bill are—

2.2.1. to develop a legal framework on Copyright and related rights that will promote accessibility to producers, users and consumers in a balanced manner; this includes flexibilities and advancements in the digital space that should empower all strata of the citizens of South Africa;

2.2.2. to address the licensing of copyright works or material in relation to commissioned work to facilitate commercial exploitation by any person so licensed.

2.3. The Bill introduces provisions which deal with matters pertaining to Collective Management. Collecting Societies will only be allowed to collect for their registered members, and all Collecting Societies have to be accredited with the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (“CIPC”).

2.4. The Bill deals with the protection of works and rights of authors in the digital environment.

2.5. The Bill provides for the availability of accessible format copies of a work to accommodate persons with disabilities. This provision extends beyond matters pertaining to the blind but to other disabilities such as learning disabilities,

dyslexia etc.

2.6. The Bill introduces an Artist Resale Royalty. This resale right means that an artist could be entitled to a royalty even when their work is resold.

2.7. Scope is left for the reproduction of copyright material for certain uses or purposes without obtaining permission and without paying a fee and without paying a royalty. Limited circumstances have been provided for in this regard. Furthermore, this provision stipulates the factors that need to be considered in determining whether the use of a copyright amounts to fair use.

2.8. The Bill proposes the strengthening of the Copyright Tribunal.

3. ANALYSIS OF BILL

3.1. Clause 1 of the Bill proposes the insertion into the Act of a range of new definitions necessitated by certain amendments embodied in the Bill.

3.2. Clause 2 proposes the insertion of section 2A in the Act, circumscribing the extent of copyright protection.

3.3. Clause 3 of the Bill proposes an amendment to section 5 of the Act by also providing for ownership by local organisations that may be prescribed.

3.4. Clause 4 of the Bill proposes an amendment to section 6 of the Act by providing for communication to the public of a literary or musical work, by wire or wireless means, including internet access and making available to the public a work in such a way that members of the public may access such work from a place and at a time individually chosen by them, whether interactively or non-interactively.

3.5. Clause 5 of the Bill inserts a new section 6A specifically providing for royalty sharing after assignment of copyright in a literary or musical work.

3.6. Clause 6 of the Bill proposes an amendment to section 7 by providing for communication to the public of an artistic work by wire or wireless means, including internet access and making available to the public a work in such a way that members of the public may access such work from a place and at a time individually chosen by them, whether interactively or non-interactively.

3.7. Clause 7 of the Bill inserts a new section 7A specifically providing for royalty sharing after assignment of copyright in an artistic work. It also provides in

sections 7B to 7E for the resale, duration, assignment or waiver of royalty rights. It also provides for authors to enjoy the inalienable resale royalty right on the commercial resale of his or her work of art, subsequent to the first assignment by the author of such work of art.

- 3.8. Clause 8 of the Bill proposes an amendment to section 8 of the Act by providing for communication to the public of an audiovisual work by wire or wireless means, including internet access and making available to the public a work in such a way that members of the public may access such work from a place and at a time individually chosen by them, whether interactively or non-interactively.
- 3.9. Clause 9 of the Bill inserts a new section 8A specifically providing for royalty sharing after assignment of copyright in audiovisual works.
- 3.10. Clause 10 of the Bill proposes an amendment to section 9 of the Act providing for communication to the public of a sound recording by wire or wireless means, including internet access and making available to the public a work in such a way that members of the public may access such work from a place and at a time individually chosen by them, whether interactively or non-interactively.
- 3.11. Clause 11 of the Bill proposes the substitution of section 9A of the Act. It requires the recording and reporting of any act contemplated in section 9(c), (d) or (e) and makes the failure to do so, an offence. It also make certain amendments related to the parties involved in determining the royalty amount, and for referral to the Tribunal.
- 3.12. Clause 12 of the Bill substitutes section 11 to also provide for communication to the public of a programme carrying signal by wire or wireless means, including internet access and making available to the public the work in such a way that members of the public may access such work from a place and at a time individually chosen by them, whether interactively or non-interactively.
- 3.13. Clause 13 of the Bill proposes the repeal of section 12, in order to provide for exceptions in all works, rather than only in literary and musical works.
- 3.14. Clause 14 of the Bill proposes the insertion of section 12A in the Act, providing for the general exceptions from copyright protection, section 12B providing for

specific exceptions and section 12C providing for the permission to make transient or incidental copies of a work, including reformatting, an integral and essential part of a technical process. It also proposes the insertion of section 12D providing for exceptions related to educational and academic activities.

- 3.15. Clause 15 of the Bill proposes an amendment to section 15 of the Act to provide for panorama and incidental use exceptions.
- 3.16. Clause 16 of the Bill proposes an amendment to section 16 of the Act, providing for the deletion of subsection (1).
- 3.17. Clauses 17 and 18 proposes the repeal of sections 17 and 18 of the Act, respectively.
- 3.18. Clause 19 of the Bill proposes the repeal of section 19A of the Act.
- 3.19. Clause 20 of the Bill proposes the insertion of sections 19C and 19D into the Act by providing general exceptions regarding protection of copyright work for archives, libraries, museums and galleries, also exceptions regarding protection of copyright work for persons with disability.
- 3.20. Clause 21 of the Bill proposes an amendment to section 20 of the Act, thereby providing for an author to have the right to claim authorship of the work, and to object to any distortion, mutilation or other modification of the work where such action is or would be prejudicial to the honour or reputation of the author.
- 3.21. Clause 22 of the Bill proposes an amendment to section 21 of the Act by providing for the ownership of any copyright subsisting in the work between the person commissioning the work and the author who executes the commission. It further provides for the protection of the author by allowing an application to the Tribunal where the work is not used, or not used for the purpose of the commission.
- 3.22. Clause 23 of the Bill proposes an amendment to section 22 of the Act by providing that copyright owned by, vesting in or under the custody of the State may not be assigned. It also provides a reversion right for where copyright in a literary or musical work was assigned by an author to a publisher.
- 3.23. Clause 24 of the Bill proposes the insertion into the Act of a new section 22A, making provision for assignment and licences in respect of orphan works.

- 3.24. Clause 25 of the Bill proposes the insertion of a new Chapter 1A into the Act and provides for the accreditation and regulation of Collecting Societies.
- 3.25. Clause 26 of the Bill proposes an amendment to section 23 of the Act by providing for an offence if a person tampers with information managing copyright, omits to pay the author of the copyright work a royalty fee as and when the copyright work is used and omits to pay the author of artistic work royalty fees as and when the artistic work is sold as prescribed by the Act.
- 3.26. Clause 27 of the Bill proposes an amendment to section 27 of the Act by inserting a new subsection which provides for an offence if a person unlawfully circumvents technological protection measures applied by the author. It also provides for an increase in penalties for penalties where the convicted person is not a natural person.
- 3.27. Clause 28 of the Bill proposes amendments to section 28 of the Act, which provides for the copying of a work to constitute an infringement of copyright, if such copying would have constituted infringement in the country in which the work was made.
- 3.28. Clause 29 of the Bill proposes the insertion of sections 28O, 28P, 28Q, 28R, 28S in the Bill providing for prohibited conduct in respect of technological protection measures; exceptions in respect of technological protection measures; and prohibited conduct in respect of copyright management information and exceptions.
- 3.29. Clauses 30 and 31 of the Bill amends section 29 and propose the insertion of sections 29A to 29I into the Act, which provide for, amongst others, the strengthening of the Copyright Tribunal; its functions; appointment of its members; qualifications for such appointment; term of office; removal and suspensions; and procedural matters on the conduct of hearings of the Tribunal.
- 3.30. Clause 32 of the Bill proposes the repeal of sections 30, 31, 32, 33 and 36 of the Act.
- 3.31. Clause 33 of the Bill proposes an amendment to section 39 of the Act by providing for ministerial powers to prescribe regulations relating amongst others to the procedure for the conduct of Tribunal hearings and relating to Collecting Societies.

- 3.32. Clause 34 of the Bill proposes a new section 39B, and provides that a term in a contract that purports to prevent or restrict any act which by virtue of the Act would not infringe copyright or which purport to renounce a right or protection afforded by the Act will be unenforceable.
- 3.33. Clause 35 of the Bill proposes the insertion into the Act of a new Schedule 2, providing for “Translation Licences” and “Reproduction Licences”.
- 3.34. Clause 36 provides for the amendment of the expressions “cinematographic film” and “film”.
- 3.35. Clause 37 provides for transitional provisions related to terms inserted in the Act by the Intellectual Property Laws Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No. 28 of 2013).
- 3.36. Clause 38 of the Bill provides for the short title and commencement.

4. DEPARTMENTS/BODIES/PERSONS CONSULTED

- 4.1. The Department of Trade and Industry consulted various stakeholders in different sectors within the South African Copyright regime such as Departments and their agencies, local performers, composers, academics, non-government organisations, copyright consultants and the general public, through meetings and a conference. The consultation took place pre- and post-Cabinet approval.

5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS FOR STATE

- 5.1. Any financial requirement will be accommodated within the existing budget.

6. PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Tagging

- 6.1. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (“the Constitution”) distinguishes between four categories of Bills: Bills amending the Constitution (section 74); ordinary Bills not affecting provinces (section 75); ordinary Bills affecting provinces (section 76); and money Bills (section 77). A Bill must be correctly tagged otherwise it would be constitutionally invalid.
- 6.2. The Bill must be considered against the provisions of the Constitution relating to the tagging of Bills, and against the functional areas listed in Schedule 4 and Schedule 5 to the Constitution.
- 6.3. The crux of tagging has been explained by the courts, especially the

Constitutional Court in the case of **Tongoane and Others v Minister of Agriculture and Land Affairs and Others**¹. The Constitutional Court in its judgment stated as follows:

“[58] What matters for the purpose of tagging is not the substance or the true purpose and effect of the Bill, rather, what matters is whether the provisions of the Bill ‘in substantial measure fall within a functional area listed in schedule 4’. This statement refers to the test to be adopted when tagging Bills. This test for classification or tagging is different from that used by this court to characterise a Bill in order to determine legislative competence. This ‘involves the determination of the subject matter or the substance of the legislation, its essence, or true purpose and effect, that is, what the [legislation] is about.’” (footnote omitted).

[60] The test for tagging must be informed by its purpose. Tagging is not concerned with determining the sphere of government that has the competence to legislate on a matter. Nor is the process concerned with preventing interference in the legislative competence of another sphere of government. The process is concerned with the question of how the Bill should be considered by the provinces and in the NCOP, and how a Bill must be considered by the provincial legislatures depends on whether it affects the provinces. The more it affects the interests, concerns and capacities of the provinces, the more say the provinces should have on its content.”

- 6.4. In light of what the Constitutional Court stated in the abovementioned case, the test essentially entails that “any Bill whose provisions in substantial measure” fall within a specific Schedule must be classified in terms of that Schedule.
- 6.5. The Act regulates copyright. In terms of section 2 of the Act, and subject to the provisions of the Act, the following works, if they are original, are eligible for copyright, namely literary works, musical works, artistic works, audiovisual works, sound recordings, broadcasts, program-carrying signals, published editions and computer programs.
- 6.6. The Bill, amongst others things, seeks to provide for certain exceptions in respect of infringement of copyright for educational purposes, e.g. the new

¹ 2010 (8) BCLR 741 (CC)

section 13B [clause 12 of the Bill] which regulates the making of copies of works, recordings of works and broadcasts in radio and television for the purposes of educational and academic activities if the copying does not exceed the extent justified by the purpose. “Education at all levels, excluding tertiary education” is a functional area listed in Schedule 4 to the Constitution. The Bill also proposes general exceptions regarding protection of copyright work for archives, libraries, museums and galleries. “Archives other than national archives”, “Libraries other than national libraries” and “Museums other than national museums” are functional areas listed in Schedule 5 to the Constitution. The question is whether or not the abovementioned provisions of the Bill in substantial measure fall within a functional area listed in Schedule 4 or 5. The purpose of the Bill is to regulate copyright and not to regulate any matter falling under the functional areas in question. The Constitutional Court, in paragraph 71, stated the following with regard to the test for tagging:

“[71] . . . the ‘substantial measure’ test permits a consideration of the provisions of the Bill and their impact on matters that substantially affect the provinces. This test ensures that legislation that affects the provinces will be enacted in accordance with a procedure that allows the provinces to fully and effectively play their role in the law-making process. This test must therefore be endorsed.” (emphasis added).

- 6.7. The subject matter of the Bill is the regulation of copyright in the Republic and does not impact on matters that substantially affect the provinces.
- 6.8. Since none of the provisions of the Bill in substantial measure fall within a functional area listed in Schedule 4 or 5, the Bill must be dealt with in accordance with the procedure set out in section 75 of the Constitution.

Referral of Bill to House of Traditional Leaders

- 6.9. According to section 18(1) of the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act, 2003 (Act No. 41 of 2003), “(a)ny parliamentary Bill pertaining to customary law or customs of traditional communities must, before it is passed by the house of Parliament where it was introduced, be referred by the Secretary to Parliament to the National House of Traditional Leaders for its comments.”.
- 6.10. Indigenous works will in terms of the Act be eligible for the payment of royalties. An “indigenous work” means a literary, artistic or musical work with an indigenous or traditional origin, including indigenous cultural expressions or

knowledge which was created by persons who are or were members, currently or historically, of an indigenous community and which literary, artistic or musical work is regarded as part of the heritage of such indigenous community. The Bill provides for the registration of collecting societies to administer rights on behalf of copyright owners or authors. Since the Bill pertains to “customs of traditional communities” it would be necessary to refer the Bill to the House of Traditional Leaders.