**ANNEXURE OHD 2**

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**COPYRIGHT**

**AMENDMENT BILL**

*(As amended by the Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry after a referral of  
certain concerns raised by the President in terms of section 79(1) of the Constitution  
(National Assembly))*

*(The English text is the offıcial text of the Bill)*

(Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition)

**[B 13D—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 further limitations and exceptions regarding the reproduction of copyright works; to provide for the sharing of royalties in copyright works; to provide for the payment of royalties in respect of literary, musical, artistic and audiovisual works; to provide for resale royalty rights; to provide for recordal and reporting of certain acts; to provide for the accreditation of collecting societies; to provide for a mechanism for settlement of disputes; to provide for access to copyright works by persons with a disability; to provide for the licensing 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 protection of digital rights; to provide for certain new offences; and to provide for matters connected therewith.**

as

E IT ENACTED by the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, 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 1ofAct13of 1988, section 1 of Act 125 of 1992, section 50 of Act 38 of 1997, section 1 of Act 9 of** 5 **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: 10

‘‘ **‘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, including to permit the person to have access as feasibly and comfortably as a person without a disability;’’.

*(b)* by the insertion after the definition of ‘‘artistic work’’ of the following 15 definitions:

‘‘ **‘art market professional’** includes—

1. an auctioneer or auction house;
2. the owner or operator of an art gallery;
3. the owner or operator of a museum;
4. an art dealer; or

*(c)*

*(d)*

*(e)*

*(f)*

*(g)*

*(h)*

*(i)*

by the substitution for the definition of ‘‘broadcast’’ of the following definition:

‘‘ **‘broadcast’** means—

*(a)*

*(b)*

*(c)*

*(b)*

*(c)*

*(d)*

by the substitution for the definition of ‘‘collecting society’’ of the following definition:

‘‘ **‘collecting society’** means a non-profit company contemplated in the

Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008)—

*(a)*

that is owned by holders of rights in terms of this Act or the Performers’ Protection Act, 1967 (Act No. 11 of 1967);

whose only members are holders of rights in terms of this Act or the Performers’ Protection Act, 1967 (Act No. 11 of 1967);

to whom members have granted mandates to license, manage or otherwise represent rights contemplated in this Act or the Perform­ers’ Protection Act, 1967 (Act No. 11 of 1967), on behalf of and for the benefit of those members or exercise any of the actions contemplated in section 22C(2); and

whose primary purpose is executing the mandates contemplated in paragraph *(c)*;’’;

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1. a person otherwise involved in the business of dealing in artworks;

**‘audiovisual work’** means the 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 cinematograph film;’’;

by the insertion after the definition of ‘‘author’’, of the following definition:

‘‘ **‘authorized entity’** means—

1. an entity that is authorized or recognised by the government to provide education, instructional training, adaptive reading or information access to persons with a disability on a non-profit basis;

or

1. a government institution or non-profit organization that provides education, instructional training, adaptive reading or information access to persons with a disability as one of its primary activities or institutional obligations;’’;

transmission, partially or wholly, by wire or wireless means for public reception of sounds or of images or of images and sounds or of the representations thereof;

transmission, partially or wholly, by satellite; or

transmission, partially or wholly, of encrypted signals if the means for decrypting are provided to the public by the broadcasting organisation or with its consent;’’.

by the insertion after the definition of ‘‘collecting society’’ of the following definition:

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

by the insertion after the definition of ‘‘community protocol’’ of the following definition:

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

by the insertion after the definition of ‘‘copyright’’ of the following definition:

1. **‘copyright management information’** means information attached to or embodied in a copy of a work that—
2. identifies the work and its author or copyright owner; or
3. 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;’’;

by the insertion after the definition of ‘‘National Trust’’ of the following definitions:

1. **‘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—

1. cannot be identified; or
2. is identified, but cannot be located;’’;
3. by the insertion after the definition of ‘‘performance’’ of the following definitions:

‘‘ **‘performer’** has the meaning ascribed to it in section 1 of the 5 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 who requires the work to be in a format that enables that person to access and use the work in the same manner as a person without a disability;’’; 10

1. by the insertion after the definition of ‘‘sound recording’’ of the following definitions:
2. **‘technologically protected work’** means a work that is protected by a technological protection measure;

**‘technological protection measure’**— 15

1. means any process, treatment, mechanism, technology, device, product, system or component that in the normal course of its operation prevents or restricts infringement of copyright in a work; and
2. does not include a process, treatment, mechanism, technology, 20 device, product, 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 or service’**

means a device or service primarily designed, produced or adapted for 25 purposes of enabling or facilitating the circumvention of a technological protection measure;’’; and

1. by the insertion after the definition of ‘‘traditional work’’ of the following definitions:

‘‘ **‘Tribunal’** means the Copyright Tribunal established by section 29; 30

**‘visual artistic work’** means an artistic work as contemplated in paragraph *(a)* of the definition of ‘artistic work’;’’.

**Insertion of section 2A in Act 98 of 1978**

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

‘‘**Scope of copyright protection** 35

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

1. in ideas, procedures, methods of operation or mathematical concepts; or
2. in the case of computer programs, in interface specifications.
3. 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.
4. The copyright protection of a table or compilation contemplated in subsection (2) does not extend to its content.
5. No protection shall—
6. extend to an expression—
7. inextricably merged with an idea such that the idea can be expressed intelligibly only in one or a limited number of ways; or
8. when the particular expression is required by law; or
9. subsist in—
10. official texts ofa legislative, administrative or legal nature orin official translations of those texts; or
11. 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

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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**

1. 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 5 for copyright and which is made by or under the direction or control of the state or such international or local **[organizations]** organization 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— 10

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

‘‘*(e*A*)* communicating the work to the public by wire or wireless means; *(e*B*)* 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;

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*(e*C*)* distributing the original or a copy of the work to the public;’’; 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)*]** *(e*C*)* inclusive.’’.

**Insertion of section 6A in Act 98 of 1978**

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

‘‘**Share in royalties regarding literary or musical works**

**6A.** (1) For the purposes of this section, **‘royalty’** means the gross profit

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made on the exploitation of a literary work or musical work by a copyright owner or a person who has been authorized by the author to do any of the acts contemplated in section 6.

1. Notwithstanding—
2. the assignment of copyright in a literary or musical work; or
3. the authorization by the author of a literary or musical work of the right to do any of the acts contemplated in section 6,

the author shall, subject to any agreement to the contrary, be entitled to receive a fair share of the royalty received for the execution of any of the acts contemplated in section 6.

1. *(a)* The author’s share of the royalty contemplated in subsection (2) shall be determined by a written agreement in the prescribed manner and form, between the author and the copyright owner, or between the author and the person contemplated in subsection (2)*(b)*, or between their respective collecting societies.

*(b)* Any assignment of the copyright in that work, by the copyright owner, or subsequent copyright owners, is subject to the agreement between the author and the copyright owner, contemplated in paragraph *(a)*, or the order contemplated in subsection (4).

(4) Where the author and copyright owner, or the person contemplated in subsection (2)*(b)*, cannot agree on the author’s share of the royalty, either party may refer the matter to the Tribunal for an order determining the author’s share of the royalty.

(5) The agreement contemplated in subsection (3)*(a)* must include the following:

*(a)* The rights and obligations of the author and the copyright owner or the person authorized by the author to use the work as contemplated in subsection (2)*(b)*;

*(b)* the author’s share of the royalty agreed on, or ordered by the Tribunal, as the case may be;

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1. the method and period within which the amount must be paid to the author by the copyright owner, or the person authorized to use the work as contemplated in subsection (2)*(b)*, to the author; and
2. a dispute resolution mechanism.
3. This section does not apply to— 5
4. a copyright owner who is the author of the literary or musical work in question;
5. a work created in the course of employment contemplated in section 21(1)*(b)* or *(d)*; or
6. a work where copyright is conferred by section 5 in the state, or a 10 prescribed local or international organization.’’.

***NOTE - General comment on new section 6A:***

***The section is an innovation in copyright law. It provides that an author who is the initial copyright owner of a work, and who has assigned his copyright, has the right to receive payments arising from the commercial exploitation of his work from his assignee and all future assignees and licensees for the duration of the copyright. This right to receive payment is separate and apart from any normal royalties or other forms of remuneration for his work in the ordinary course.***

***This right will not operate where the author was not the initial copyright owner, for instance where the work was made in the course of employment, pursuant to a commission of in the employment of the state, nor where the author has not assigned his copyright.***

***It would appear that the purport of this section is to place a charge on any assignee or licensee following on from the initial copyright owner to pay a portion of the ‘royalty’ arising from his commercial exploitation of the work to the author and presumably to his heirs after he has passed away. Each such assignee or licensee must enter into an agreement to this effect with the author. Of course in many instances there will be no contact between the author and further assignees or licensees further down the line in the case of onward subsequent assignments or licences. This problem will be exacerbated in the case foreign authors.***

***Let’s take an example. I take out a licence to reproduce a work of foreign origin(say from the Republic of the Congo) from a copyright owner or licensee who is three stages removed (by virtue of a chain of subsequent assignments or licences from the author). I am expected to enter into the contemplated agreement, not with my licensor, but with the author of the work who is three stages removed from the licensor and probably has no contact with him. I am expected to track down the author in the Congo and engage with him to enter into the contemplated agreement. This is wildly impractical and patently absurd. It will simply not happen in practice. Commercial dealings in the exploitation of copyright works can simply not entertain this sort of impediment. Fortunately, in terms of section 6A(2)(b), the arrangement is subject to an agreement to the contrary, which means that the parties can contract out of the arrangement. I would obviously resort to this option in the present scenario. Indeed, any licensee in his right mind would act in this way.***

***The charge payable to the author will be in addition to any licensee fee or royalty that I would have to pay to my licensor and thus would impact on the ability of the licensor to obtain standard royalties from me. Indeed, the licensor would himself have to pay the charge to the author, as would his processor in title. The entire normal exploitation of the work will be turned on it head.***

***The fact that the author and the subsequent rights holder can contract out of the arrangement makes the whole scheme an exercise if futility. I, as a prospective licensee, would simply not be prepared to contemplate such an arrangement. However, according to the strict letter of the provision, I would still have to track down the author in order to agree with him that the system will not apply. In practice what will happen is that licensees will simply ignore the provision and leave it to the author to take steps against him to enforce his right if he chooses to do so. This will inevitably involve the author in considerable costs and trouble, and it is likely that in most cases he will take no action. This will make the section a dead letter in practice.***

***While it is not my intention in this commentary to address the substantive and policy issues in the Bill, I must say that what is proposed rides roughshod over the copyright holder's and the grantee of the rights' power of freedom of contract and it is totally unworkable in practice. I fully expect it to be ignored in practice if embodied in the Act. In regard to the aforegoing, I wish to refer to my essay entitled 'Authors you’ve Got a Friend' contained in the booklet 'A Gift of Multiplication' published by Juta. The essay is to be found on page 14. I have made copies of this booklet available to the secretariat of the COP.***

***We treat computer programs as a sui generis category of work eligible for copyright, and as a country and member of the copyright international treaties we are exceptional in this respect. The TRIPS Agreement requires all members to protect computer programs ‘as literary works’ (Article 10.1). We interpret this phrase to mean ‘to the same extent as, or as if’ literary works. This means that any changes in the Act in regard to literary works must also be applied to computer programs. Accordingly, if this section is to be retained, it must be made applicable to computer programs as well or else we will be in breach of our obligations under the TRIPS Agreement.***

***Save for the aforegoing comments in regard to computer programs, these comments apply equally to the proposed new section 7A and should be read in conjunction with that section as well.***

***This section is out of kilter with the structure and sequence of the Act. Sections 6 to 11B make up the part of the Act that deals with the ‘restricted acts’ comprised in copyright. Section 22 deals with ‘Assignment and licences’. Section 6A does not create or qualify a restricted act, but rather deals with the consequences that flow from assignments and licences. If it is to appear in the Act at all, it should be placed in the part dealing with assignments and licences (Section 22 of the Act). Its present placement creates confusion and uncertainty and is unacceptable on that account.***

**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**

1. Section 7 of the principal Act is hereby amended—
2. by the insertion after paragraph *(d)* of the following paragraphs: 15

‘‘*(d*A*)* communicating the work to the public by wire or wireless means; *(d*B*)* 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;

*(d*C*)* distributing the original or a copy of the work to the public;’’; and 20

1. 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)*]** *(d*C*)* inclusive.’’.

**Insertion of sections 7A, 7B, 7C, 7D, 7E and 7F in Act 98 of 1978**

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

‘‘**Share in royalties regarding visual artistic works**

**7A.** (1) For the purposes of this section, **‘royalty’** means the gross profit

made on the exploitation of a visual artistic work by a copyright owner or a person who has been authorized by the author to do any of the acts contemplated in section 7, but does not include profit made on the commercial resale of a visual artistic work contemplated in section 7B.

1. Notwithstanding—
2. the assignment of the copyright in a visual artistic work; or
3. the authorization by the author of a visual artistic work of the right to do any of the acts contemplated in section 7,

the author shall have the right to share in the royalty received for the execution of any of the acts contemplated in section 7.

1. *(a)* The author’s share of the royalty contemplated in subsection (2) shall be determined by a written agreement in the prescribed manner and form, between the author and the copyright owner, or the person contemplated in subsection (2)*(b)*, or between their respective collecting societies.

*(b)* Any assignment of the copyright in that work, by the copyright owner, or subsequent copyright owners, is subject to the agreement between the author and the copyright owner, contemplated in paragraph *(a)*, or the order contemplated in subsection (4), as the case may be.

(4) Where the author and copyright owner, or the person contemplated in subsection (2)*(b)*, cannot agree on the author’s share of the royalty, any party may refer the matter to the Tribunal for an order determining the author’s share of the royalty.

(5) The agreement contemplated in subsection (3)*(a)* must include the following:

*(a)* The rights and obligations of the author and the copyright owner or the person contemplated in subsection (2)*(b)*;

*(b)* the author’s share of the royalty agreed on, or ordered by the Tribunal,

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as the case may be;

1. the method and period within which the amount must be paid by the copyright owner, or the person contemplated in subsection (2)*(b)*, to the author; and
2. a dispute resolution mechanism.
3. This section does not apply to— 5
4. a copyright owner who commissioned, or who is the author of, the visual artistic work in question;
5. a work created in the course of employment contemplated in section 21(1)*(b)* or *(d)*; or
6. a work where copyright is conferred by section 5 in the state, or a 10 prescribed local or international organization.

***NOTE: GENERAL COMMENTS OF SECTION 7B***

***This section gives effect to Article14ter of the Berne Convention. It requires members to give to the authors of inter alia ‘original works of art’ (as distinct from ‘artistic works), the inalienable right to an interest in any sale of ‘the original’ work of art, i.e. the original version of the painting made by the artist, being a physical article, as distinct from the intellectual property residing in it. In other words it creates a resale royalty right in respect of the original version of a ‘work of art’ and not of artistic works generally. See my comments above on the term ‘visual artistic work,’ which term is an anathema.***

***The effect of Article 14 ter and of the proposed new section is to create an additional right of copyright that flows from copyright as such. It is thus incorporated in, and covered by, the bundle of rights comprised in copyright. The general provisions of the Copyright Act apply to this right of copyright in the same way as they apply to all the rights of copyright, i.e. the bundle of rights as a whole.***

***Article 14 ter is peremptory which means that members of the convention are obliged to provide this right of copyright in their legislation. However, the Article is not confined only to works of art but also provides for the right to be accorded to the original* manuscripts of literary and musical works. *The section is thus defective in this regard and its scope should be broadened, failing which we will be in breach of our obligations under the treaty.***

**Resale royalty right regarding visual artistic works**

1. (1) The author of a visual artistic work in which copyright subsists or

their heirs, as may be applicable, must be paid royalties on the commercial resale within the art market of that 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.

1. 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.
2. The Minister may from time to time in the manner contemplated in paragraph *(b)*, amend the prescribed rate contemplated in paragraph *(a)*.
3. The seller and the art market professional concerned are jointly and severally liable to pay the royalties contemplated in subsection (1) to the author or their heirs, as may be applicable.
4. The author of a visual artistic work or their heirs, as may be applicable, shall be entitled to receive a resale royalty if— *(a)* at the time when the resale is concluded—
5. the author is a South African citizen oris domiciled or resident in the Republic or is a citizen of, or domiciled in, a designated country specified by the Minister in accordance with section 37; and
6. 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 domiciled or resident in the Republic or was a citizen of, or domiciled in, a country specified by the Minister in accordance with section 37;
7. the resale or any part of the transaction takes place in the Republic or in any country specified by the Minister in accordance with section 37; and
8. the resale of the work is recognisable after the commencement of section 7 of the Copyright Amendment Act, 2017.

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**Proof of author**

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**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.

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**Duration of resale royalty right**

1. (1) The resale royalty right of an author of a visual artistic work or their heirs, as may be applicable, expires at the end of the period of 50 years calculated from the end of the calendar year—
2. in which the author concerned died; or 5
3. in the case of more than one author, in which the last of the known authors died.
4. In the case of a visual artistic work created by an unknown author—
5. the resale royalty right in that work expires at the end of the period of
6. years calculated from the end of the calendar year in which the 10 work was first made available to the public; or
7. 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** 15

1. (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 their lifetime, the bequest must be read 20 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. 25
4. A resale royalty right may not be assigned or waived and any assignment or waiver of a resale royalty right is unenforceable.

**Application of resale royalty right**

**7F.** (1) Sections 7B, 7C, 7D and 7E apply to a visual artistic work that was made before the commencement date of the Copyright Amendment Act, 2017, if that visual artistic work falls within the application of this Act.

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1. The resale royalty right only applies to a commercial resale made

after the commencement date of the Copyright Amendment Act, 2017.’’.

***NOTE. General Comment on the Proposed New Section 8 (the text of which follows below)***

***See my comments above on the definition of ‘audio visual work.’***

***The whole concept of a category of work eligible for copyright called an ‘audio visual work’ is an anomaly. The present definition of ‘cinematograph film’ is perfectly adequate and the term is used in the Berne Convention. There is no justification or need to change it. Doing so will cause confusion and uncertainty. The term has been used in our copyright legislation since 1916 and the present Act protects works created during the currency of all our previous Copyright Acts. It is also used in, and is the subject matter of, the Registration of Copyright in Cinematograph Films Act.***

***The important issue is that the Act should cover the full spectrum of what may be called ‘audio visual works’. By virtue of the very broad meaning in our law of the term ‘cinematograph film’ this is achieved. Indeed, as previously mentioned, the proposed definition of ‘audio visual work’ is substantially identical to the current definition of ‘cinematograph film’. Whether this category of work is called an ‘audio visual work’ or a ‘cinematograph film’ is an unnecessary question of semantics. However, ‘cinematograph film is the well-established term which has been clearly interpreted by the court and is well understood. The contemplated change causes undue confusion and problems, and brings about no benefits. It should thus be dispensed with, and the current position be retained with the slight change to the definition of ‘cinematograph film’ that I have suggested.***

***In the premises all the provisions of the Bill (i.e. throughout the entire Bill) that relate to the change of the name of the category of work to ‘audio visual works’ should be omitted. I will not draw attention this term wherever and whenever it occurs in the Bill, but the aforementioned comments apply to each and every such reference.***

**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** 35 **of 1992**

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

‘‘**Nature of copyright in [cinematograph films] audiovisual works**

1. (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 40 acts in the Republic:
2. Reproducing the **[film]** work in any manner or form, including making a still photograph therefrom;
3. 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; 45

1. broadcasting the **[film]** work;
2. 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;
3. *)* communicating the work to the public by wire or wireless means; 50 *(d*B*)* 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;

*(d*C*)* distributing the original or a copy of the work to the public;

**9.** The following section is hereby inserted in the principal Act after section 8: 10

‘‘**Share in royalties regarding audiovisual works**

**8A.** (1) A performer shall, subject to the Performers Protection Act, 1967

(Act No. 11 1967), have the right to share in the royalty received by the copyright owner for any of the acts contemplated in section 8.

(2) *(a)* The performer’s share of the royalty contemplated in subsection (1) shall be determined by a written agreement in the prescribed manner and form, between the performer and the copyright owner or between their respective collecting societies.

1. Any assignment of the copyright in that work by the copyright owner, or subsequent copyright owners, is subject to the agreement between the performer and the copyright owner, contemplated in paragraph *(a)*, or the order contemplated in subsection (3), as the case may be.
2. Where the performer and copyright owner contemplated in subsec­tion (2)*(a)* cannot agree on the performer’s share of the royalty, the performer or copyright owner may refer the matter to the Tribunal for an order determining the performer’s share of the royalty.
3. The agreement contemplated in subsection (2)*(a)* must include the following:
4. The rights and obligations of the performer and the copyright owner; *(b)* the performer’s share of the royalty agreed on, or ordered by the Tribunal, as the case may be;
5. the method and period within which the amount must be paid by the copyright owner to the performer; and
6. a dispute resolution mechanism.
7. Any person who executes an act contemplated in section 8 for commercial purposes must—
8. register that act in the prescribed manner and form; and
9. submit a complete, true and accurate report to the performer, copyright owner, the indigenous community or collecting society, as the case may be, in the prescribed manner for purposes that include the calculation of royalties due and payable by that person.
10. *(a)* Any person who intentionally fails to register an act as contemplated in subsection (5)*(a)*, or who intentionally fails to submit a report as contemplated in subsection (5)*(b)*, shall be guilty of an offence.
11. 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.
12. 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 financial year during which the offence or the majority of offences were committed, and if that financial year has not yet been completed, the financial year immediately preceding the offence or the majority of offences, under all transactions to which this Act applies.
13. If the court is satisfied that substantial and compelling circumstances exist, which justify the imposition of a lesser sentence than the minimum sentence prescribed in paragraph *(b)*, it shall enter those circumstances on the record of the proceedings and must thereupon impose such lesser

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sentence.’’.

**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 *(e)* of the following paragraph:

‘‘*(e)* communicating the sound recording to the public by wire or 5 wireless means**[.]**;’’; and

*(b)* by the addition after paragraph *(e)* of the following paragraphs:

‘‘*(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.

*(g)* distributing the original or a copy of the work to the public;

*(h)* authorising the commercial rental of the original or copy of the work to the public;’’.

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

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**11.** The following section is hereby substituted for section 9A of the principal Act: 15

‘‘**Royalties regarding sound recordings**

**9A.** (1) *(a)* In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, no person may,

without payment of a royalty to the owner of the relevant copyright—

1. broadcast**[,]** a sound recording as contemplated in section 9*(c)*;
2. cause the transmission of a sound recording as contemplated in section 20 9*(d)*; or **[play]**
3. 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)*.

*(a*A*)* Any person who executes an act contemplated in section 9*(c)*, *(d)*, 25 *(e)*, or *(f)* for commercial purposes must—

(i) register that act in the prescribed manner and form; and

(ii) submit a complete, true and accurate report to the performer, copyright owner, the indigenous community or collecting society, as the case may be, in the prescribed manner, for purposes that include the

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calculation of 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]** respective collecting societies. 35

*(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). 40

(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, subject to an agreement to the contrary, between the copyright owner and **[with]** any performer whose performance is featured on the sound recording in question and who 45 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 be determined by an agreement between the performer and the owner of copyright, or between their representative collecting societies.** 50

***(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).]** 55

*(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]** their 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 5 such right to a royalty against the person who in terms of this section is obliged to pay or against **[his or her]** their successor in title.

(4) *(a)* Any person who intentionally fails to register an act a

contemplated in subsection (1)*(a*A*)*(i), or who intentionally fails to submit a report as contemplated in subsection (1)*(a*A*)*(ii), shall be guilty of an offence.

1. 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.
2. 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 financial year during which the offence or the majority of offences, were committed, and if that financial year has not yet been completed, the financial year immediately preceding the offence or the majority of offences, under all transactions to which this Act applies.
3. If the court is satisfied that substantial and compelling circumstances exist which justify the imposition of a lesser sentence than the minimum sentence prescribed in paragraph *(b)*, it shall enter those circumstances on the record of the proceedings and must thereupon impose such lesser sentence.’’.

**Substitution of section 11A of Act 98 of 1978, as inserted by section 8 of Act 52 of 1984**

1. The following section is hereby substituted for section 11A of the principal Act:
2. **1A.** Copyright in a published edition vests the exclusive right to make or to authorize the doing of any of the following acts in the Republic: *(a)* **[making]** Making of a reproduction of the edition in any manner; *(b)* communicating the work to the public by wire or wireless means;
3. 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
4. distributing the original or a copy of the work to the public.’’.

**Amendment of section 11B of Act 98 of 1978, as substituted by section 53 of Act 38 of 1997**

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1. Section 11B of the principal Act is hereby amended by the insertion after 40 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;

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*(dC)* distributing the***original*** or a copy of the work to the public;’’.

**Repeal of section 12 of Act 98 of 1978, as amended by section 11 of Act 125 of 1992 and section 54 of Act 38 of 1997**

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

**Insertion of sections 12A, 12B, 12C and 12D in Act 98 of 1978** 50

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

‘‘**General exceptions from copyright protection**

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**12A.** *(a)* In addition to uses specifically authorized, 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:

1. 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;
2. criticism or review of that work or of another work;
3. reporting current events;
4. scholarship, teaching and education;
5. comment, illustration, parody, satire, caricature, cartoon, tribute, homage or pastiche;
6. preservation of and access to the collections of libraries, archives and museums; and
7. ensuring proper performance of public administration.
8. 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—
9. the nature of the work in question;
10. the amount and substantiality of the part of the work affected by the act in relation to the whole of the work;
11. 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

1. the substitution effect of the act upon the potential market for the work in question.
2. For the purposes of paragraphs *(a)* and *(b)* the source, as well as the name of the author shall be mentioned, if it appears on the work.

**Specific exceptions from copyright protection applicable to all works**

**12B.** (1) Copyright in a work shall not be infringed by any of the 30

following acts:

1. Any quotation: Provided that—
2. the extent thereof shall not exceed the extent reasonably justified by the purpose, and it shall be compatible with fair practice; and
3. the source and the name of the author, if it appears on the work, shall be mentioned in the quotation;
4. 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;
5. 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 source and the name of the author should be indicated, if it appears on the work, and that the author of the lecture, address or other work so reproduced shall have the exclusive right of making a collection thereof;
6. subject to the obligation to indicate the source and the name of the author, if it appears on the work—

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(i) 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; or

1. for purposes of providing current information, 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 such purpose;
2. the translation of such work by a person giving or receiving instruction: Provided that such translation is—
3. done for non-commercial purposes;

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1. used for personal, educational, teaching, judicial proceedings, research, the furtherance of language and culture, or profes­sional advice purposes only: Provided that such use shall be compatible with fair practice; and
2. communicated to the public for non-commercial purposes;

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1. the use of such work in a *bona fide* demonstration of electronic equipment to a client by a dealer in such equipment;
2. the use of such work is for the purposes of judicial proceedings or preparing a report of judicial proceedings; or
3. the making of a personal copy of such work by a natural person for their personal use and made for ends which are not commercial: Provided that such use shall be compatible with fair practice.

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1. For the purposes of subsection (1)*(h)*, permitted personal uses include—
2. the making of a back-up copy;
3. time or format-shifting; or
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. An authorization 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.
7. The provisions of subsection (1)*(c)* and *(d)* shall apply also with reference to a work or an adaptation thereof which is transmitted in a diffusion service.

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1. 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, internationally in respect of such assigned original or copy.

shall exhaust the rights of distribution and importation locally and 45

**Temporary reproduction and adaptation**

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 50 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, 55

as long as there is no commercial 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.

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. The right to make copies contemplated in subsection (1) extends to the reproduction of a whole textbook—
4. where the textbook is out of print;
5. where the owner of the right cannot be found; or
6. where authorized copies of the same edition of the textbook 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.
7. The right to make copies shall not extend to reproductions for commercial purposes.
8. 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.
9. *(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.
10. 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.
11. When the contribution is made available to the public as contem­plated in paragraph *(a)*, the place of the first publication must be properly acknowledged.
12. Third parties, such as librarians, may carry out activities contem­plated in paragraphs *(a)* to *(c)* on behalf of the author.
13. Any agreement that denies the author any of the rights contemplated in this subsection shall be unenforceable.

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1. *(a)* The source of the work reproduced and the name of the author, if it appears on the work, shall as far as is practicable, be indicated on all copies contemplated in subsections (1) to (6).
2. The use of the work as contemplated in subsections (1) to (6) shall not exceed the extent justified by the purpose and shall be compatible with fair 50 practice.
3. Copyright in a work shall not be infringed by 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, and shall be compatible with fair practice: Provided further that the source 55 as well as the name of the author, if it appears on the work, shall be

mentioned in the act of teaching or in the illustration in question.’’.

**Amendment of section 15 of Act 98 of 1978, as amended by section 2 of Act 66 of 1983, section 2 of Act 13 of 1988 and section 13 of Act 125 of 1992**

1. Section 15 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:
2. 1) *(a)* The copyright in an artistic work shall not be infringed by its **[inclusion]** 5

use in **[a cinematograph film or a television broadcast or transmission in a diffusion service]** another work, if—

1. such **[inclusion]** use is merely by way of background, or incidental, to the principal matters represented in **[the film, broadcast or transmission]** that

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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**

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

**Repeal of section 17 of Act 98 of 1978, as substituted by section 15 of Act 125 of 1992**

1. Section 17 of the principal Act is hereby repealed. 20

**Repeal of section 18 of Act 98 of 1978, as substituted by section 16 of Act 125 of 1992**

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

**Repeal of section 19A of Act 98 of 1978, as substituted by section 17 of Act 125 of 1992**

1. Section 19A of the principal Act is hereby repealed. 25

**Substitution of section 19B of Act 98 of 1978, as inserted by section 18ofAct125of 1992**

1. The following section is hereby substituted for section 19B of the principal Act:

‘‘**General exceptions regarding protection of computer programs**

may, without the authorization of the copyright owner, observe, study or test the functioning of the program in order to determine the ideas and principles, which underlie any element of the program if that person does so while performing any of the acts of loading, displaying, executing, transmitting or storing the program, which they are is entitled to perform.

1. The authorization of the copyright owner shall not be required where reproduction of the code and translation of its form are indispensable in order to obtain the information necessary to achieve the interoperability of an independently created computer program with other programs, if the following conditions are met:
2. The acts referred to in subsection (1) are performed by the licensee or another person having a right to use a copy of the program, or on their behalf by a person authorized to do so;
3. the information necessary to achieve interoperability has not previ­ously been readily available to the persons referred to in paragraph *(a)*; and
4. those acts are confined to the parts of the original program which are necessary in order to achieve interoperability.
5. The information obtained through the application of the provisions of subsection (2) may not be—

**19B.** (1) A person having a right to use a copy of a computer program 30

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1. used for goals other than those to achieve the interoperability of the independently created computer program;
2. given to others except when necessary for the interoperability of the independently created computer program;
3. used for the development, production or marketing of a computer 5 program substantially similar in its expression to the program contemplated in subsection (1); or
4. used for any other act which infringes copyright.
5. For the purposes of this section, ‘interoperability’ means the ability to

exchange information and to use the information which has been 10 exchanged.’’.

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

1. 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** 15

**19C.** (1) A library, archive, museum or gallery may, without the

authorization 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.

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. A library, archive, museum or gallery may make a copy of —
5. any work in its collection for the purposes of back-up and preserva­tion; and
6. a publicly accessible website for the purposes of preservation.
7. 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.
8. A library, archive, museum or gallery may, without the consent of the copyright owner engage in format-shifting or conversion of works from aging 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.
9. 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).
10. A library, archive, museum or gallery may make a copy of a copyright work for its own collection 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.
11. 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.
12. A library, archive, museum or gallery may reproduce for preserva­tion purposes, in any format, any copyright work which has been retracted or withdrawn from public access, but which has previously been

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communicated to the public or made available to the public by the copyright owner, and make such work available for scholarship, 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 a public exhibition of a non-profit nature for the purposes of commemorating any historical or cultural event or for educational and research purposes.

1. A library, archive, museum or gallery contemplated in paragraph *(a)* may also, for the purposes of that paragraph—
2. take and show a photograph of such work or show video footage of such work;
3. create other images such as paintings of buildings; or
4. 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, archive, museum or gallery may supply to any other library, archive, museum or gallery 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.

1. An officer or employee of a library, archive, museum or gallery acting within the scope of their 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—
2. 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
3. the copyright work, or material protected by related rights is in the public domain or licensed to the public under an open licence.
4. 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 section 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

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appropriate use of that copy.

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**General exceptions regarding protection of copyright work for persons with disability**

**19D.** (1) Any person as may be prescribed and who serves persons with

disabilities, including an authorized entity, may, without the authorization 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:

1. The person wishing to undertake any activity under this subsection must have lawful access to the copyright work or a copy of that work;
2. in converting the copyright work to an accessible format copy, the integrity of the original work must be respected, taking due consideration of the changes needed to make the work accessible in that alternative format and of the accessibility needs of the persons with a disability; and
3. the activity under this subsection must be undertaken on a non-profit basis.
4. *(a)* A person to whom the work is communicated by wire or wireless means as a result of an activity under subsection (1) may, without the

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authorization of the owner of the copyright work, reproduce the work, where that person is a person—

1. with a disability, for their personal use; or
2. who serves persons with disabilities, including an authorized entity, for personal use by a person with a disability.
3. The provisions of paragraph *(a)* are without prejudice to any other limitations or exceptions that the person referred to in that paragraph may enjoy.
4. *(a)* A person with a disability or a person who serves persons with disabilities, including an authorized entity, may, without the authorization of the copyright owner export to, or import from, another country any legal copy of an accessible format copy of a work referred to in subsection (1), for distribution, or to make it available to persons with a disability, as long as such activity is undertaken on a non-profit basis by that person.

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1. A person contemplated in paragraph *(a)* may not export or import an accessible format copy where such person knows, or has reason to know, that the accessible format copy will be used for purposes other than to aid persons with a disability.
2. The exception created by this section is subject to the obligation of indicating the source and the name of the author, if it appears on the work, on any accessible format copy.’’.

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

1. Section 20 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsections (1) and (2) of the following subsections, respectively: 25
2. 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 30 or reputation of the author: Provided that an author who authorizes the use of **[his]** their 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 35 exploitation of the work.
3. 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 take legal action related to the infringement of the provisions of this 40 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**

1. Section 21 of the principal Act is hereby amended—
2. by the substitution in subsection (1) for paragraph *(c)* of the following 45 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 50 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 55 by written agreement between the parties.’’;

‘‘(2) Ownership of any copyright conferred by section 5 shall initially vest in the state or the international or local organization concerned, and not in the author.’’; and

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

1. by the addition after subsection (2) of the following subsection: 5

‘‘(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 authorize 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.

1. 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 authorize 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.
2. The author of a work contemplated in subsection (1)*(c)* may approach the Tribunal for an order—
3. where the work is not used by the person who commissioned the work for the purpose commissioned, licensing the author to use that work for such purpose, subject to a fee determined by the Tribunal payable to the person who commissioned the work; or
4. where the work is used for a purpose other than that for which it was commissioned, ordering the person who commissioned the work to make payment of royalties to the author for such other use.
5. When considering a licence contemplated in paragraph *(c)*(i), the Tribunal must take all relevant factors into account, including the following:
6. The nature of the work;
7. the reason why, and period for which, the person who commis­sioned the work did not use the work; and
8. public interest.
9. Where the work contemplated in subsection (1)*(c)* is of a personal nature to the person who commissioned the work, the Tribunal may not licence the author to use that work.’’.

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**Amendment of section 22 of Act 98 of 1978**

1. Section 22 of the principal Act is hereby amended—
2. 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 disposi- 40 tion or operation of law: Provided that copyright owned by, vested in or under the custody of the state may not be assigned.’’;

1. by the substitution for subsections (3) and (4) of the following subsections, respectively:

‘‘(3) No assignment of copyright and no exclusive licence to do an act 45 which is subject to copyright in such work shall have effect unless itisin writing and signed by or on behalf of the assignor, the **[licenser]** licensor or, in the case of an exclusive **[sublicence]** sub-licence, the exclusive **[sublicenser, as the case may be]** sub-licensor, as stipulated in Schedule 2: Provided that assignment of copyright in a literary or musical work 50 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 55 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]** their successor in title, except as the contract may provide, **[or]** by a further contract or by operation of law.’’; and

*(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.’’. 5

**Insertion of section 22A in Act 98 of 1978**

**26.** 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

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subject to copyright in respect of an orphan work must make an application to the Commission in the prescribed manner.

1. Before making an application in terms of subsection (1), the applicant must publish their 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. A licence issued in terms of subsection (4) is non-exclusive and is subject to such terms and conditions as the Commission may determine.
5. 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:
6. 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;
7. conducted a search of reasonably available sources of copyright ownership and ownership information and where appropriate, licensor information;
8. conducted a search using appropriate technology tools, printed publications and enlisted, where reasonable, internal or external expert assistance;
9. conducted a search using any other database available to the public, including any database that is available to the public through the internet; and
10. undertaken actions that are reasonable and appropriate in terms of the facts relevant to the search, including—
11. actions based on facts known at the start of the search and facts uncovered during the search;
12. actions directed by the Commission; and
13. 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, their 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 from the particular account contemplated in subsection (7), or

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where the licensee has not made payment to that account, directly from the licensee.

1. Any person who can adduce evidence for the purposes of proving that they are the owner of copyright in an orphan work must submit their details for registration on the database of the register of copyright referred to in 5 subsection (6)*(a)* and may for the period during which the owner of copyright was unknown, recover royalties as contemplated in subsection (8).
2. *(a)* Where the identity of an author who has a resale royalty right is unknown, or such author cannot be located, the affected seller or art market 10 professional must follow the steps contemplated in subsection (6) to identify and locate the affected author.
3. Where the author, despite the steps contemplated in paragraph *(a)*, was not identified or located, the affected seller or art market profession must deposit the resale royalty in accordance with subsection (7), read with 15 the necessary amendments.
4. Subsections (8) and (9) apply to the author who has a resale royalty right, read with the necessary amendments.’’.

**Insertion of Chapter 1A in Act 98 of 1978**

1. The following Chapter is hereby inserted in the principal Act after Chapter 1: 20

‘‘**CHAPTER 1A**

**COLLECTING SOCIETIES**

**Accreditation**

**22B.** (1) Any person who intends to act as a collecting society in terms of

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this Chapter must apply to the Commission in the prescribed manner and form for accreditation.

1. A collecting society that has been accredited by the Commission to administer rights on behalf of—
2. authors or copyright owners, or on behalf of an organization representing copyright owners or authors, has the right to receive payment of a royalty in terms of this Act; or
3. performers or copyright owners, or on behalf of an organization representing performers or copyright owners, has the right to receive payment of a royalty in terms of this Act and the Performers’ Protection Act, 1967 (Act No. 11 of 1967).
4. 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.
5. The Commission shall not accredit or issue an accreditation certificate to any applicant unless the Commission is satisfied that the applicant—
6. complies with the requirements for accreditation and such require­ments as may be prescribed;
7. has met the prescribed transformation requirements and applicable legislation related to management, ownership and representivity of the collecting society;
8. is able to ensure adequate, efficient and effective administration relating to collection of royalties;
9. is able to comply with any condition for accreditation and any other applicable legislation; and
10. 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

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may be determined by the Commission.

1. 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.
2. *(a)* Any person who at the commencement of the Copyright Amendment Act, 2017, is acting as a collecting society must, within 18 5

months of the commencement of the Copyright Amendment Act, 2017, apply to the Commission in the prescribed manner and form for accreditation.

1. The person contemplated in paragraph *(a)* may continue to act as a collecting society pending such accreditation subject to any— 10
2. conditions that the Commission may instruct it in writing to comply with; and
3. finding of the Commission related to such application for accredita­tion.
4. *(a)* Subject to subsection (7), any person who intentionally gives 15 themselves out as a collecting society in terms of this Chapter without having been accredited, commits an offence.

*(b)* A person convicted of an offence in terms of paragraph *(a)*, is liable on conviction to a fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years. 20

**Administration of rights by collecting society**

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

1. a collecting society or indigenous community may accept from an author, performer, copyright owner or indigenous community or another collecting society, exclusive authorization to administer any right in any work by the issuing of licences or the collecting of licence fees and royalties, or both; and
2. an author, performer, copyright owner or indigenous community or other collecting society may withdraw such authorization without prejudice to the right of the collecting society or indigenous community concerned.
3. Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, a collecting society may—
4. issue a licence in respect of any rights under this Act;
5. require any person who executes an act contemplated in sections 6, 7, 7B, 8 or 9 for commercial purposes to provide a complete, true and accurate report to the collecting society in the prescribed manner, to allow the collecting society to fulfil its mandate, which includes the calculation of royalties due and payable by that person;
6. collect licensing fees and royalties in pursuance of such a licence;
7. distribute such collected royalties among authors, performers or copyright owners, collecting societies or indigenous communities after deducting a prescribed amount from the collected royalties for its own expenses;
8. negotiate licensing fees, royalty rates and tariffs; and
9. perform any other prescribed function.
10. A collecting society may—
11. enter into an agreement with any foreign society or foreign organiza­tion administering rights corresponding to rights that it administers under this Act;
12. entrust rights administered by it in the Republic to such foreign society or foreign organization to administer in that country: Provided that no such collecting society, foreign society or foreign organization shall permit any discrimination in respect of the terms of a licence or the distribution of royalties collected; and
13. only make payment of royalties to a collecting society outside the Republic, if there is a reciprocal agreement regarding royalties in place between that collecting society and the foreign collecting society.

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(4) *(a)* Any person who intentionally fails to submit a report to a collecting society as contemplated in subsection (2)*(b)*, shall be guilty of an offence.

1. A person convicted of an offence under paragraph *(a)* shall be liable to afine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years or to both 5 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.
2. 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 financial year during which the offence or 10 the majority of offences were committed, and if that financial year has not yet been completed, the financial year immediately preceding the offence or the majority of offences, under all transactions to which this Act applies.
3. If the court is satisfied that substantial and compelling circumstances exist which justify the imposition of a lesser sentence than the minimum 15 sentence prescribed in paragraph *(b)*, it shall enter those circumstances on the record of the proceedings and must thereupon impose such lesser sentence.

**Control of collecting society by authors, performers or copyright owners** 20

**22D.** (1) A collecting society is subject to the control of the authors,

performers or copyright owners whose rights that collecting society administers, and the collecting society shall, in such manner as may be prescribed—

1. collect and distribute royalties in accordance with the constitution of the collecting society contemplated in section 22B(4)*(c)* and subsec­tion (2);
2. 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 authors, performers or copyright owners; and
3. provide to each author, 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 author, performer or copyright owner.
4. Royalties distributed among the authors, performers or copyright owners shall—
5. as far as may be possible, be distributed in proportion to the actual use of their works; and
6. be distributed to the author, performer or copyright owner as soon as possible after receipt thereof, but no later than five years from the date on which the royalties were collected.
7. Where the collecting society, for whatever reason, is unable to distribute the royalties within five 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 author, performer or copyright owner, or their authorized representatives, pay over the royalties together with the interest earned on the investment contemplated in paragraph *(a)*.

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(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

**Submission of returns and reports**

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

consistent with the accreditation conditions of that collecting society;

or

1. 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) For purposes of this Act, ‘compliance notice’ means a 5

compliance notice contemplated in section 171 of the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008), read with the necessary changes.

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 authors, performers or copyright owners concerned.
2. The Commission may, if it is of the opinion that it will be in the interest of the authors, 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 authors, 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 Commission shall apply to the Tribunal for the appointment of a person to assist the Commission in the administration and discharging of the functions of that collecting society, which person shall be skilled in one or more of the following:

*(a)* Collective management and general administration of rights under this Act;

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*(b)* business rescue, administration or liquidation; or

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

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

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1. other skills deemed appropriate by the Commission and Tribunal.’’. 35

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

1. Section 23 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

‘‘(1) Copyright shall be infringed by any person**[,]**— 40

1. 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 authorize;

instituted independently.’’.

**Amendment of section 27 of Act 98 of 1978, as amended by section 11 ofAct52of** 50 **1984, section 3 of Act 61 of 1989 and section 24 of Act 125 of 1992**

1. Section 27 of the principal Act is hereby amended—
2. by the insertion of the following subsections:

‘‘(5A) Any person who at a time when copyright subsists in a work, without the necessary authority— 55

1. communicates the work to the public by wire or wireless means; or

*(b)* makes 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,

which they know to be infringing copyright in the work, shall be guilty of an offence.

1. Subject to section 28P, 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 advertises for sale or hire, a technological protection measure circumvention device or service if such person—

1. knows that the device or service will, or is likely to be used to, infringe copyright in a work protected by an effective technological protection measure;
2. provides a service to another person to enable or assist such other person to circumvent an effective technological protec­tion measure; or
3. knows 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 an effective technological protection measure;
4. publishes information enabling or assisting any other person to circumvent an effective technological protection measure with the intention of inciting that other person to unlawfully circumvent an effective technological protection measure in the Republic; or
5. circumvents such an effective technological protection measure when they are not authorized to do so,

shall be guilty of an offence.

(5C)Subject to section 28S, any person who—

1. in respect of any copy of a work, removes or modifies any copyright management information; or
2. makes, imports, sells, lets for hire, offers or exposes for sale, advertises for sale or hire, or communicates to the public a work or a copy of a work, if the copyright management information in respect of that work or copy of that work, has been removed or modified without the authority of the copyright owner,

which they know to be infringing copyright in the work, shall be guilty

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of an offence.’’.

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

‘‘(6) A person convicted of an offence under this section shall be 40 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 45 five per cent of its annual turnover, for each article to which the offence relates or

*(b)* in any **[other]** case other than that 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 50 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.’’; and

*(c)*

by the addition after subsection (8) of the following subsection:

‘‘(9) *(a)* For the purpose of subsection (6), the annual turnover of a 55 convicted person that is not a natural person at the time the fine is

assessed, is the total income of that person during the financial year during which the offence or the majority of offences, as the case may be, were committed and if that financial year has not yet been completed, the financial year immediately preceding the offence or the majority of

offences, as the case may be, in respect of all uses to which this Act

applies.

1. If the court is satisfied that substantial and compelling circum­stances exist which justify the imposition of a lesser sentence than the minimum sentence prescribed in subsection (6), it shall enter those circumstances on the record of the proceedings and must thereupon impose such lesser sentence.’’. 5

**Amendment of section 28 of Act 98 of 1978, as substituted by section 12ofAct52**

**of 1984 and amended by section 25 of Act 125 of 1992**

1. Section 28 of the principal Act is hereby amended—
2. by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection:

‘‘(2) This section shall apply to any copy of the work in question made 10 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 was without the authorization of the copyright owner.’’; and

1. by the substitution for subsection (5) of the following subsection:

‘‘(5) This section shall **[*mutatis mutandis*]** with the necessary 15 changes, apply with reference to an exclusive licensee who has the right to import into the Republic any work published elsewhere, if the making of such copy was without the authorization of the copyright owner.’’.

**Insertion of sections 28O, 28P, 28Q, 28R and 28S in Act 98 of 1978**

1. The following section is hereby inserted in the principal Act after section 28N: 20

‘‘**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 or service 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.

1. No person may provide a service to any other person if—
2. such other person intends to use the service to circumvent an effective technological protection measure; or
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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

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objective.

**Exceptions in respect of technological protection measures**

**28P.** (1) Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from using a technological protection measure circumvention device or service to perform any of the following: 50

1. An act permitted in terms of any exception provided for in, or

prescribed under, this Act; or

1. 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 55

security measures for the protection of data in order to enable the performance of any act permitted in terms of paragraph *(a)*.

1. 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—
2. 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
3. if the copyright owner has refused such person’s request or has failed to respond to it within a 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.
4. 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—
5. other person, including their name, address and all other relevant information necessary to identify them; and
6. purpose for which the services of such other person has been engaged.

**Enforcement by Commission**

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**28Q.** The Commission must enforce this Act by—

*(a)*

*(b)*

*(c)*

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

referring matters to and appearing before the Tribunal; and

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

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**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; or

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

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**Exceptions in respect of copyright management information**

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

*(a)*

*(b)*

*(c)*

is authorized by the performer or copyright owner to remove or modify the copyright management information;

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

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.’’.

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

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

‘‘**Establishment of Tribunal**

1. (1) The Copyright Tribunal is hereby established. 5
2. The Chief Justice shall designate—
3. three judges; and
4. five judges, who have been discharged from active service in terms of section 3 of the Judges’ Remuneration and Conditions of Employment Act, 2001 (Act No. 47 of 2001),

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as members of the Tribunal.

1. The Minister must designate one of the persons contemplated in subsection (2) as chairperson and one as deputy chairperson.
2. The members of the Tribunal contemplated in subsection (2) shall serve for a period not exceeding five years, which period is renewable for a further five years.

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1. The chairperson may, on one month’s written notice addressed to the Minister and the Chief Justice—
2. resign from the Tribunal; or
3. resign as chairperson, but remain as a member of the Tribunal.

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1. A member of the Tribunal other than the chairperson may resign by giving at least one month’s written notice to the Minister and the Chief Justice.
2. In the event of the expiry of the term of office of a member of the Tribunal, if 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.’’.

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**Insertion of sections 29A, 29B, 29C, 29D, 29E, 29F, 29G and 29H in Act 98 of 1978**

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

‘‘**Functions of Tribunal** 30

**29A.** (1) The Tribunal must carry out the functions entrusted to it in terms

of this Act or any other legislation.

1. The Tribunal may—
2. 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;

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1. hear matters referred to it by the Commission, a dispute resolution institution or any regulatory authority, only if the dispute relates to copyright;
2. review any decision of the Commission, dispute resolution institution or any regulatory authority if it relates to copyright;
3. 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;
4. 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
5. settle any dispute that relates to copyright.
6. The Tribunal does not have the power to review any administrative

action by the Commission that does not relate to copyright.

**Removal or suspension of members of Tribunal**

1. The Minister may at any time, in consultation with the Minister responsible for Justice and the Chief Justice, remove or suspend a member of the Tribunal from office if such a member—
2. no longer qualifies to be a member of the Tribunal as referred to in 5 section 29;
3. repeatedly fails to perform the duties of the Tribunal;
4. due to a physical or mental illness or disability, becomes incapable of performing the functions of the Tribunal;
5. is found guilty of a serious misconduct; or 10
6. engages in any activity that may undermine the integrity of the Tribunal.

**Conflict and disclosure of interest**

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

the Tribunal. 15

1. 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—
2. immediately and fully disclose the fact and nature of such interest to 20 the chairperson, deputy chairperson and the presiding member at that hearing, as the case may be; and
3. withdraw from any further involvement in that hearing.
4. A member must not—
5. make private use of or profit from confidential information obtained as 25 a result of performing their official duties as a member of the Tribunal;

or

1. 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. 30

**Proceedings of Tribunal**

**29D.** The Minister must, in consultation with the Minister responsible for

Justice, prescribe—

1. the form and procedure to make an application or referral to the Tribunal;

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1. rules that determine the form and manner of proceedings before the Tribunal;
2. the fees applicable to proceedings before the Tribunal; and

*(d)* any other matter necessary for the proper functioning of the Tribunal.

**Hearings before Tribunal** 40

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

1. in public;
2. in an inquisitorial manner;
3. as expeditiously as possible; 45
4. as informally as possible; and
5. in accordance with the principles of natural justice.
6. 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— 50
7. evidence to be presented is confidential information, but only to the

extent that the information cannot otherwise be protected;

1. the proper conduct of the hearing requires it; or
2. for any other reason that would be justifiable during proceedings in a High Court. 55

**Right to participate in hearing**

**29F.** 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: 5

1. The Commission;
2. the applicant, complainant and respondent; and
3. 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 10 hearing.

**Powers of member presiding at hearing**

1. **.** The member of the Tribunal presiding at a hearing may—
2. direct or summon any person to appear before the Tribunal at any specified time and place; 15
3. question any person under oath or affirmation;
4. summon or order any person to—
5. produce any book, document or item necessary for the purposes of the hearing; or
6. perform any other act in relation to this Act; and 20
7. give direction prohibiting or restricting the publication of any evidence adduced during a Tribunal hearing.

**Orders of Tribunal**

**29H.** In addition to the powers in terms of this Act and the Companies

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Act, the Tribunal may make any appropriate order in relation to a matter brought before it, including—

1. declaring particular conduct to constitute an infringement of this Act and as such prohibited;
2. interdicting conduct which constitutes an infringement of this Act;
3. 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;
4. confirming a consent agreement in terms of section 173 of the Companies Act as an order of the Tribunal;
5. condoning any non-compliance of its rules and procedures on good cause shown;
6. confirming an order against an unregistered person to cease engaging in any activity that is required to be registered in terms of this Act;
7. suspending or cancelling the registrant’s registration or accreditation subject to any such terms and conditions the Tribunal deems fit; or
8. any other appropriate order required to give effect to a right contemplated in this Act or any other relevant legislation.’’.

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

1. Sections 30, 31, 32 and 33 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** 45 **and section 5 of Act 28 of 2013**

1. Section 39 of the principal Act is hereby amended—
2. by the deletion of the word ‘‘and’’ at the end of paragraph *(c*D*)*;
3. by the insertion of the following paragraphs after paragraph *(c*E*)*:

‘‘*(c*F*)* prescribing rules regulating the processes and proceedings of the 50 Tribunal;

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

*(c*H*)*

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

(i)

(ii)

*(c*I*) (c*J*)*

*(c*K*)*

The availability for use of works protected by copyright;

the availability for use of works for non-profit archival and educational purposes;

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

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

prescribing royalty rates or tariffs for various forms of use;

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

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’’; and

(iii)

(iv)

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

‘‘(2) The Minister must make regulations providing for processes and formalities related to the authorization, or recognition, by the govern­ment of entities that provide education, instructional training, adaptive reading or information access to persons with a disability on a non-profit basis.

(3) Before making any regulations in terms of subsection (1) or (2), 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**

**36.** 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**

**37.** 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.

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**Application for licence to translate copyright work**

1. (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—
2. any language that is an official language within the Republic; 5
3. a foreign language that is regularly used in the Republic; or
4. any other language,

for use by readers located in the Republic.

1. 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 10 reproduction.
2. No licence shall be granted until the expiration of the following applicable periods, commencing from the date of first publication of the original work:
3. One week where the application is for a licence for translation into an 15 official language;
4. three months where the application is for a licence into a foreign language in regular use in the Republic; and
5. one year where the application is for a licence for translation into any language contemplated in sub-item (1)*(c)*. 20

**Granting of licence**

1. (1) Before granting a licence, the Tribunal must be satisfied that—
2. no translation of the work into the language in question has been executed by or with the authorization of the copyright owner or that any previous editions in that language are out of print; and
3. the applicant for the licence—
4. has requested, and has unreasonably been denied, authoriza­tion from the copyright owner to translate the copyright work;

or

1. after due diligence on their part, was unable to find such copyright owner and can prove that they have by registered mail or electronic mail sent a copy of their 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 they have been given an opportunity to be heard.
3. Where—
4. 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;
5. the three-month 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
6. 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).
7. 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 (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).
8. 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 authorization of, the copyright owner, no licence shall be granted.
9. For works composed mainly of illustrations, a licence shall only be granted if the conditions stipulated in sub-item (1) have been fulfilled.
10. No licence shall be granted when the copyright owner has withdrawn

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all copies of the work from circulation.

**Scope and conditions of licence**

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

1. the purpose of teaching; or
2. training, scholarship or research.
3. Copies of a translation published under a licence may be sent abroad by the government or a public entity if—
4. the translation is into a language other than a language regularly used in the Republic;
5. the recipients of the copies are individuals who are South African nationals or are organizations that are registered in the Republic;
6. the recipients will use the copies only for the purposes of teaching, scholarship or research; and
7. both the sending of the copies abroad and their subsequent distribution to the recipients are without any commercial purpose.
8. 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.
9. If the licensee is unable, by reason of currency regulations, to transmit the compensation to the copyright owner, they 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.
10. 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:
11. The original title and name of the copyright owner of the work;
12. 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
13. if the translated work was published with a copyright notice, a reprint of that notice.
14. The licence shall terminate if a translation of the work in the same language allowed by the licence, is published—
15. with substantially the same content as the original publication under the licence;
16. by or with permission of the copyright owner; and
17. 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.
18. Any copies of the work already made before the licence terminates may continue to be distributed until stocks are exhausted.

**Licence for broadcasting organization**

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

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1. The translation is made from a copy made and acquired in accordance 45 with the laws of the Republic;
2. the translation is for use in broadcasts intended exclusively for teaching or for the dissemination of the results of specialized technical or scientific research to experts in a particular profession only;
3. broadcasts are made lawfully and are intended for recipients in the 50 Republic;
4. sound or visual recordings of the translation may only be used by broadcasting organizations with their headquarters in the Republic; and
5. all uses made of the translation are without commercial purpose. 55
6. 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.
7. A licence may also be granted to a domestic broadcasting organization under all of the conditions provided in sub-item (1) to translate 60

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 8**

**Reproduction Licences** 5

**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**

1. (1) Any person may, subject to item 4, apply to the Tribunal for a 10 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 15 particular edition of the work:
3. Three years for works of technology and the natural and physical sciences including mathematics;
4. seven years for works of fiction, poetry, drama and music, and for art books; and 20
5. five years for all other works.

**Granting of licence**

1. (1) Before granting a licence, the Tribunal must be satisfied that—
2. no distribution by, or with authorization 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
3. the applicant for the licence-
4. has requested, and has unreasonably been denied, authoriza­tion from the copyright owner; or
5. after due diligence on their part, was unable to find such copyright owner and can prove that they have by registered mail or electronic mail sent a copy of their application contemplated in item 2(1), to the principal place of business of the publisher whose name appears on the copyright work.
6. Where the copyright owner is known and can be located, no licence shall be granted unless they have been given an opportunity to be heard.
7. 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).
8. 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.
9. 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.

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(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 authorization 5

of the copyright owner.

**Scope and condition of licence**

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

1. 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
2. allow publication within the Republic only and shall not extend to the export of copies made under the licence.
3. 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—
4. all copies reproduced are to be sent to the prospective licensee in one or more bulk shipments for distribution exclusively in the Republic;
5. the contract between the prospective licensee and the establishment doing the work of reproduction shall—
6. include a stipulation regarding delivery and distribution as contemplated in paragraph *(a)*; and
7. 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;
8. 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;
9. the licence is non-exclusive; and
10. the licence is transferable.
11. 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.
12. If the licensee is unable, by reason of currency regulations, to transmit the compensation to the copyright owner, they shall report the fact to the Tribunal who shall make all efforts to ensure such transmittal in internationally convertible currency or its equivalent.
13. 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:
14. The title and name of the owner of the work;
15. a notice in the language of the publication stating that the copy is available for distribution only in the Republic; and
16. if the edition which is reproduced bears a copyright notice, a reprint of that notice.
17. The licence shall terminate if—
18. 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;
19. by or with the authorization of the copyright owner; and
20. such edition is in the same language and is substantially the same in content as the edition which was published under the licence.
21. Any copies of an edition of the work already made before the licence terminates may continue to be distributed until stocks are exhausted.

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**Licence for audiovisual works**

1. Under the conditions provided in this Part, a licence may also be

granted—

1. 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
2. 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** 10

1. The principal Act, save for sections 26(9) and 43, is hereby amended by the substitution for the expressions ‘‘cinematograph film’’ and ‘‘film’’ where it appears in the Act, of the relevant expressions of ‘‘audiovisual work’’ and ‘‘work’’ respectively.

**Transitional provision**

1. (1) Any reference in the Copyright Amendment Act, 2017, to the phrases 15 ‘‘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.
2. Until the date of commencement of section 1 of the Intellectual Property Laws Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No. 28 of 2013), **‘Commission’** means the Commission 20 established in terms of section 185 of the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008).

**Short title and commencement**

1. (1) This Act is called the Copyright Amendment Act, 2017, and comes into operation on a date fixed by the President by proclamation in the *Gazette*.

The above are comments on selected provisions of the Bill and are exemplary of a plethora of legal/technical flaws and defects in it. The comments made are not exhaustive of all the problems in the Bill. They serve to underline the unacceptable quality of the Bill.

Professor OH Dean.

25 January 2023.

**MEMORANDUM ON THE OBJECTS OF THE COPYRIGHT  
AMENDMENT BILL**

1. **BACKGROUND**
   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 on to address.
   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 Organization (‘‘WIPO’’) digital treaties namely the WIPO Copyright Treaty (‘‘WCT’’) and the WIPO Performance and Phonograms Treaty (‘‘WPPT’’); 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 incorporation of rights under international treaties, ensuring effective governance, social protection, employment cre­ation and reduction of inequalities.
   3. The amendment of the Act means that South Africa will be able to accede to international treaties and conventions, which requires domestic legislation to be consistent with international imperatives.
2. **OVERVIEW OF BILL**
   1. The purpose of the proposed amendments to the Act is to protect the economic interests of authors and creators of copyright works against infringement and to promote the progress of science, innovation, and useful creative activities. It is envisaged that the proposed legislation will reward and incentivise authors of knowledge and art.
   2. 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.
   3. 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.
   4. The objectives of the Bill are—
      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; and
      2. to address the licensing of copyright works or material in relation to commissioned work to facilitate commercial exploitation by any person so licensed.
   5. 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’’).
   6. The Bill deals with the protection of works and rights of authors in the digital environment.
   7. 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 and includes other disabilities such as learning disabilities, dyslexia etc.
   8. The Bill introduces a Resale Royalty Right. This resale right means that an artist could be entitled to a royalty even when their original work is resold commercially.
   9. Scope is left for the reproduction of copyright material for limited uses or purposes without obtaining permission and without paying a fee or a royalty. Furthermore, this provision stipulates the factors that need to be considered in determining whether the copyright work is used fairly.
   10. The Bill proposes the strengthening of the Copyright Tribunal.
   11. The Bill introduces Technological Protection Measures (TPMs) to reduce incidents of copyright infringement.
3. **ANALYSIS OF BILL**
   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.
   2. Clause 2 proposes the insertion of section 2Ain the Act, circumscribing the extent of copyright protection.
   3. Clause 3 of the Bill proposes an amendment to section 5 of the Act by also providing for ownership by local organizations that may be prescribed.
   4. Clause 4 of the Bill proposes an amendment to section 6 of the Act by providing for the distribution of a literary and musical work to the public, 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.
   5. Clause 5 of the Bill inserts anew section 6A specifically providing for royalty sharing after assignment of copyright in a literary or musical work or where the author of a literary or musical work authorized another to do any of the acts contemplated in section 6.
   6. Clause 6 of the Bill proposes an amendment to section 7 by providing for the distribution of an artistic work to the public, 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.
   7. Clause 7 of the Bill inserts anew section 7A specifically providing for royalty sharing after assignment of copyright in a visual artistic work or where the author of an artistic work authorized another to do any of the acts contemplated in section 7. It also provides in sections 7B to 7E for authors of visual artistic works to enjoy the inalienable resale royalty right on the commercial resale of their original work of art, subsequent to the first assignment by the author of such work of art. This includes the resale, duration, assignment or waiver of the resale royalty right.
   8. Clause 8 of the Bill proposes an amendment to section 8 of the Act by providing for the distribution ofan audiovisual work to the public, authorising commercial rental of the work to the public, 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.
   9. Clause 9 of the Bill inserts anew section 8A specifically providing for royalty sharing between performers and the copyright owner of audiovisual works for any of the acts contemplated in section 8. It requires the recording and reporting of any act contemplated in section 8 and makes the failure to do so, an offence.
   10. Clause 10 of the Bill proposes an amendment to section 9 of theAct providing for the distribution of a sound recording to the public, authorising commercial rental of the work to the public, communication to the public of such 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.
   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)*, *(e)* or *(f)* and makes the failure to do so, an offence. It also makes certain amendments related to the parties involved in determining the royalty amount, and for referral to the Tribunal.
   12. Clauses 12 and 13 of the Bill propose amendments to sections 11A and 11B respectively providing for the communication of a published edition and computer programmes to the public by wire or wireless means, including internet access and making the works available to the public in such a way that members of the public may access such works from a place and at a time individually chosen by them and for the distribution of the works to the public.
   13. Clause 14 of the Bill proposes the repeal of section 12, in order to provide for exceptions in all works.
   14. Clause 15 of the Bill proposes the insertion of section 12A in the Act, providing for the general exceptions from copyright protection for all works, section 12B providing for specific exceptions from copyright protection for all works 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.
   15. Clause 16 of the Bill proposes an amendment to section 15 of the Act to provide for panorama and incidental use exceptions.
   16. Clause 17 of the Bill proposes an amendment to section 16 of the Act, providing for the deletion of subsection (1).
   17. Clauses 18 and 19 proposes the repeal of sections 17 and 18 of the Act, respectively.
   18. Clause 20 of the Bill proposes the repeal of section 19A of the Act.
   19. Clause 21 of the Bill proposes an amendment to section 19B of the Act by providing that the person having a right to use a copy of a computer program shall be entitled, without the authorization of the copyright owner, to observe, study or test the functioning of the program in order to determine the ideas and principles which underlie any element of the program, if they do so while performing any of the acts of loading, displaying, running, transmitting or storing the program which they are is entitled to do.
   20. Clause 22 of the Bill proposes the insertion of sections 19C and 19D into the Act by providing general exceptions regarding protection of copyright work for libraries, archives, museums and galleries, as well as exceptions regarding protection of copyright work for persons with disability.
   21. Clause 23 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.
   22. Clause 24 of the Bill proposes an amendment to section 21 of the Act to provide for the ownership of any copyright subsisting in the work between the person commissioning the work and the author who executes the commission to be governed by written agreement. 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.
   23. Clause 25 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.
   24. Clause 26 of the Bill proposes the insertion into the Act of a new section 22A, making provision for licences in respect of orphan works.
   25. Clause 27 of the Bill proposes the insertion ofa new Chapter 1A into the Act and provides for the accreditation, administration and regulation of collecting societies. It also provides that where a person intentionally give themselves out as a collecting society, that person commits and offence.
   26. Clause 28 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 or abuses copyright and technological protection measures.
   27. Clause 29 of the Bill proposes an amendment to section 27 of the Act by inserting new subsections, which provide for an offence if a person communicates or makes a work available to the public knowing it is an infringement of copyright, unlawfully circumvents technological protection measures applied by the author or copyright owner, or tampers with copyright management information. It also provides for penalties where the convicted person is not a natural person.
   28. Clause 30 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.
   29. Clause 31 of the Bill proposes the insertion of sections 28O, 28P, 28Q, 28R, and 28S in the Act providing for prohibited conduct in respect oftechnological protection measures and of copyright management informa­tion; exceptions in respect of technological protection measures and copyright management information; and enforcement by the commission.
   30. Clauses 32 and 33 of the Bill amends section 29 and propose the insertion of sections 29A to 29H into the Act, which provide for, amongst others, the strengthening of the Copyright Tribunal; its functions; appointment of its members; term of office; removal and suspensions; and procedural matters on the conduct of hearings of the Tribunal.
   31. Clause 34 of the Bill proposes the repeal of sections 30, 31, 32 and 33 of the Act.
   32. Clause 35 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, as well as prescribing minimum standards for contracts.
   33. Clause 36 of the Bill proposes anew 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 purports to renounce a right or protection afforded by the Act will be unenforceable.
   34. Clause 37 of the Bill proposes the insertion into the Act of a new Schedule 2, providing for ‘‘Translation Licences’’ and ‘‘Reproduction Licences’’.
   35. Clause 38 provides for the amendment of the expressions ‘‘cinematograph film’’ and ‘‘film’’.
   36. Clause 39 provides for transitional provisions related to terms inserted in the Act by the Intellectual Property Laws Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No. 28 of 2013).
   37. Clause 40 of the Bill provides for the short title and commencement.
4. **DEPARTMENTS/BODIES/PERSONS CONSULTED**
   1. The Department of Trade, Industry and Competition consulted various stakeholders in different sectors within the South African Copyright regime such as Departments and their agencies, local performers, composers, academics, non-government organizations, copyright consultants, Collecting Societies, publishers, industry bodies and associations, and the general public, through meetings, workshops, and a conference. The consultation took place pre- and post-Cabinet approval.
5. **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS FOR STATE**
   1. Any financial requirement will be accommodated within the existing budget.
6. **PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE**

***Tagging***

* 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.
  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.

* 1. 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:

1. 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).
2. 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.’’
   1. 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.
   2. The Act regulates copyright. In terms of section 2 of theAct, 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.
   3. The Bill, amongst others things, seeks to provide for certain exceptions in respect of infringement of copyright for educational purposes, e.g. the new section 12D [clause 13 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 that 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).

* 1. 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.
  2. 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***

* 1. 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.

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**PERFORMERS’ PROTECTION**

**AMENDMENT BILL**

*(As amended by the Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry after a referral of  
certain concerns raised by the President in terms of section 79(1) of the Constitution  
(National Assembly))*

*(The English text is the offıcial text of the Bill)*

(Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition)

**[B 24D—2016]**

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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 Performers’ Protection Act, 1967, so as to insert, delete or substitute certain definitions; to provide for performers’ economic rights; to extend moral rights to performers in audiovisual fixations; to provide for the transfer of rights where a performer consents to fixation of a performance; to provide for the protection of rights of producers of sound recordings; to broaden the restrictions on the use of performances; to extend the application of restrictions on the use of performances to audiovisual fixations; to provide for royalties or equitable remuneration to be payable when a performance is sold or rented out; to provide for recordal and reporting of certain acts and to provide for an offence in relation thereto; to extend exceptions from prohibitions to audiovisual fixation and sound recordings and include exceptions provided for in the Copyright Act, 1978; to provide for the Minister to prescribe compulsory and standard contractual terms as well as guidelines for a performer to grant consent under this Act; to provide for prohibited conduct and exceptions in respect of technological protection measures and copyright management information respectively; to provide for further offences and penalties; to substitute certain expressions; to provide for transitional provisions; and to provide for matters connected therewith.**

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

as

**Amendment of section 1 of Act 11 of 1967, as amended by section 1 of Act 38 of 1997, section 1 of Act 8 of 2002 and section 1Act28of2013**

**1.** Section 1 of the Performers’ Protection Act, 1967 (hereinafter referred to as the 5 principal Act), is hereby amended—

*(a)* by the insertion after the definition of ‘‘artistic works’’ of the following definition:

1. **‘audiovisual fixation’** means the embodiment of images or moving images, whether or not accompanied by sounds or by the representations 10 thereof, from which either can be perceived, reproduced or communi­cated through a device;’’;

*(b)*

by the substitution for the definition of ‘‘broadcast’’ of the following definition:

‘‘ **‘broadcast’** means—

*(a)*

*(b)*

*(c)*

transmission, partially or wholly, by wire or wireless means for public reception of sounds or of images or of images and sounds or of the representations thereof;

transmission, partially or wholly, by satellite; or

transmission, partially or wholly, of encrypted signals if the means for decrypting are provided to the public by the broadcasting organisation or with its consent;’’;

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*(c)*

*(d)*

*(e)*

by the deletion of the definition of ‘‘cinematograph film’’;

by the insertion after the definition of ‘‘Commission’’ of the following definition:

‘‘ **‘communication to the public’**—

*(a)* of a performance means the transmission to the public by any medium, other than by broadcasting of an unfixed performance or of a performance fixed in an audiovisual fixation including making a performance fixed in an audiovisual fixation audible or visible, or audible and visible to the public; and

*(b)* of a sound recording means the transmission to the public by any medium, other than by broadcasting of sounds of a performance or the sounds or the representations of sounds fixed in a sound recording;’’;

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*(f)*

*(g)*

by the insertion after ‘‘Copyright Act’’ of the following definition:

‘‘ **‘copyright management information’** has the meaning assigned to it in the Copyright Act;’’;

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*(h)*

*(i)*

*(j)*

*(k)*

*(l)*

by the deletion of the definition of ‘‘fixation’’;

by the substitution for the definition of ‘‘performance’’ of the following definition:

‘‘ **‘performance’** includes any mode of visual or acoustic presentation of a literary work, musical work, artistic work, dramatic work or **[work of joint authorship]** a traditional work including acting, singing, deliver­ing, declaiming, playing or otherwise performing such work, and includes any such presentation by the operation of a loudspeaker, but excluding such performance by the use of a phonogram, a radio, television, diffusion receiver, by the exhibition of a **[cinematograph film]** audiovisual fixation, by the use of a record, broadcasting, rebroadcasting or transmission in a diffusion service, and ‘‘**perform**’’ has a corresponding meaning;’’;

by the substitution for the definition of ‘‘performer’’ of the following definition:

‘‘ **‘performer’** means an actor, singer, musician, dancer or other person who acts, sings, delivers, declaims, plays in, or otherwise performs literary works, musical works, artistic works, dramatic works, **[or works of joint authorship]** or traditional works as contemplated in the Copyright Act;’’;

by the deletion of the definition of ‘‘phonogram’’;

by the insertion after the definition of ‘‘prescribe’’ of the following definition: ‘‘ **‘producer’** means the person who takes the initiative and has the responsibility for the first fixation of a sound recording or an audiovisual fixation;’’;

by the substitution for the definition of ‘‘reproduction’’ of the following definition:

‘‘ **‘reproduction’** means a copy made **[of a]** as contemplated by the Copyright Act, and includes a copy of an audiovisual fixation or a sound recording of a performance;’’;

by the insertion after the definition of ‘‘reproduction’’ of the following definitions:

‘‘ **‘sound recording’** means any fixation or storage of sounds, or data or signals representing sounds, capable of being reproduced, but does not include a sound-track associated with an audiovisual fixation;

**‘technologically protected work’** has the meaning assigned to it in the Copyright Act;

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**‘technological protection measure’** has the meaning assigned to it in

the Copyright Act;

**‘technological protection measure circumvention device’** has the

meaning assigned to it in the Copyright Act;’’; and

*(m)* by the insertion after the definition of ‘‘traditional work’’ of the following 5 definition:

‘‘ **‘Tribunal’** means the Tribunal established in terms of section 29 of the

Copyright Act;’’.

**Substitution of section 3 of Act 11 of 1967**

**2.** The following section is hereby substituted for section 3 of the principal Act: 10

‘‘**Protection of performers’ moral and economic rights [in respect of performers in the Republic]**

1. (1) Performers shall be granted the protection provided for in section 5 of this Act in respect of their performances—
2. taking place; 15
3. broadcast without a fixation; or
4. first fixed,

in the Republic.

(2) A performer shall, independently of a performer’s economic rights,

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during the circumstances contemplated in subsection (1) and after the transfer of their economic rights, as regards their live performances or performances fixed in audiovisual fixations or sound recordings, have the right—

*(a)* to claim to be identified as the performer of their performances, except where the omission is dictated by the manner of the use of the performance; and

*(b)* to object to any distortion, mutilation or other modification of their performances that would be prejudicial to their honour or reputa­tion, taking due account of the nature of audiovisual fixations or sound recordings.

(3) The rights granted to a performer in accordance with subsection (2) shall, after a performer’s death, be maintained until the expiry of the economic rights granted in terms of this Act or other relevant provisions of the Copyright Act.

(4) A performer enjoys the following exclusive rights of authorising, as regards their performances:

1. The broadcasting and communication to the public of their unfixed performances except where the performance is already a broadcast performance against payment of royalties or equitable remunera­tion;
2. the fixation of their unfixed performances in an audiovisual fixation or a sound recording;
3. the direct or indirect reproduction of their performances that are fixed in audiovisual fixations or sound recordings, in any manner or form;
4. the making available to the public of the original and copies of their performances fixed in audiovisual fixations or sound recordings through sale or other transfer of ownership;
5. the commercial rental to the public of copies of their performances fixed in audiovisual fixations or sound recordings, even after distribution of such copies by, or pursuant to, authorisation by the performer;
6. the making available to the public of their performances fixed in audiovisual fixations or sound recordings, by wire or wireless means, in such a way that members of the public may access them from a place and at a time individually chosen by them;
7. the broadcasting and communication to the public of their performances, fixed in audiovisual fixations or sound recordings against payment of royalties or equitable remuneration; and

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*(h)* distributing the original or a copy of an audiovisual fixation or sound recording to the public.’’.

**Insertion of sections 3A and 3B in Act 11 of 1967**

**3.** The principal Act is hereby amended by the insertion after section 3 of the following sections:

‘‘**Transfer of rights**

1. (1) Where a performer has consented to fixation of their performance in an audiovisual fixation or sound recording, the exclusive rights of authorisation granted to a performer in terms of section 3(4)*(c)*, *(d)*, *(e)*, *(f)*, *(g)* and *(h)* shall be transferred to the producer of such audiovisual fixation or sound recording, or their licensee.
2. Any consent contemplated in subsection (1) must be contained in a written agreement between the performer and the producer.
3. The written agreement contemplated in subsection (2)—
4. t at least contain the compulsory and standard contractual terms as may be prescribed;

must set out the—

1. royalties or equitable remuneration in respect of audiovisual works; and
2. equitable remuneration in respect of sound recordings, due and payable to the performer for any use of the fixation of the performance; and

shall be valid for a period of up to 25 years from the date of commencement of that agreement in the case of a sound recording, where after the exclusive rights contemplated in subsection (1) reverts to the performer.

*(a)*

*(b)*

*(c)*

**Protection of rights of producers of sound recordings**

**3B.** (1) A producer of a sound recording, who is also the owner of copyright in that sound recording, enjoys the exclusive right of authorising— *(a)*

1. direct or indirect reproduction of their sound recording in any manner or form;
2. making available to the public of the original and copies of their sound recording through sale or other transfer of ownership;

the commercial rental to the public of the original and copies of their sound recording even after distribution of them by or pursuant to the authorisation by the producer; and

the making available to the public of their sound recording by wire or wireless means in such a way that members of the public may access them from a place and at a time individually chosen by them.

1. A performer and the producer of a sound recording, who is also the owner of copyright in that sound recording, enjoy the right to share equal remuneration, subject to an agreement to the contrary, for the direct or indirect use of the sound recording published for commercial purposes, for broadcasting or for communication to the public.’’.

*(b)*

*(c)*

*(d)*

**Amendment of section 5 of Act 11 of 1967, as substituted byAct8 of 2002**

**4.** Section 5 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

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

‘‘*(a)* without the consent of the performer—

(i) broadcast or communicate to the public an unfixed perfor­mance of such performer or where that performance is fixed, the applicable audiovisual fixation or sound recording, unless the performance used in the broadcast or the public communi­cation is itself already a broadcast performance; **[or]**

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1. make a fixation of the unfixed performance of such performer;

**[or]**

1. make a reproduction of **[a fixation of]** an audiovisual fixation or sound recording that contains a performance of such performer— 5

*(aa)* if the original audiovisual fixation or sound recording[**, other than a fixation excluded by section 8 from the necessity for obtaining the consent of the performer,]** was itself made without **[his or her]** their consent and is not excluded by section 8 from the necessity for consent 10 of the performer; **[or]**

*(bb)* if the reproduction is made for purposes other than those in respect of which such performer gave **[his or her]** their consent to the making of the original audiovisual fixation or sound recording **[of a reproduction thereof]**; or 15

*(cc)* if the original audiovisual fixation or sound recording was made in accordance with the provisions of section 8 and the reproduction is made for purposes not covered by those provisions; **[or]**

1. make available to the public by wire or wireless means, the 20 original performance of the performer or copies of that performance fixed in an audiovisual fixation or sound record­ing through sale or otherwise;
2. commercially rent out to the public the original or a copy of the performance of the performer that is fixed in an audiovisual 25 fixation or sound recording;
3. communicate to the public the performance fixed in an audiovisual fixation or sound recording, by wire or wireless means, in such a way that members of the public may access them from a place and at a time individually chosen by them; 30 or
4. distribute the original or a copy of an audiovisual fixation or sound recording that contains the performance of such a performer, to the public.’’;
5. by the substitution in subsection (1) for paragraph *(b)* of the following 35 paragraph:

‘‘*(b)* by means of **[a fixation]** an audiovisual fixation or sound recording of a performance published for commercial purposes, without payment of a royalty or equitable remuneration to the performer concerned— 40

*(c)*

1. broadcast the performance;
2. cause the performance to be transmitted in a diffusion service defined in section 1 of the Copyright Act**[, 1978 (Act No. 98 of 1978)]**, unless such service transmits a lawful broadcast, including the performance, and is operated by the original 45 broadcaster; **[or]**
3. cause **[any]** communication of the performance to the public;
4. sell the original or a copy of the audiovisual fixation or sound

recording of the performance; or

1. commercially rent out the original or a copy of the audiovisual 50

fixation or sound recording of the performance.’’;

by the insertion in subsection (1) after paragraph *(b)* of the following

subsections:

‘‘(1A) A person who for commercial purposes intends to—

1. broadcast or communicate to the public an unfixed performance of 55 a performer or copies of that performance fixed in an audiovisual fixation or sound recording;
2. make a fixation of the unfixed performance of a performer or copies of that performance fixed in an audiovisual fixation or sound recording; 60
3. make a reproduction of a fixation of a performance of a performer or copies of that performance fixed in an audiovisual fixation or sound recording;
4. make available to the public by wire or wireless means the original performance of a performer or copies of that performance fixed in an audiovisual fixation or sound recording through sale or otherwise;
5. commercially rent out to the public copies of the performance of a performer that is fixed in an audiovisual fixation or sound recording;
6. communicate to the public the performance of a performer that is fixed in an audiovisual fixation or sound recording, by wire or wireless means, in such a way that members of the public may access them from a place and at a time individually chosen by them;

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1. distribute the original or a copy of an audiovisual fixation or sound recording that contains the performance of such a performer to the public; or
2. perform any act contemplated in subsection (1)*(b)*,

must register that act in the prescribed manner and form and submit a complete, true and accurate report to the performer, producer, copyright owner, the indigenous community or collecting society, as the case may be, in the prescribed manner, for the purpose of, amongst others, calculating the royalties or equitable remuneration due and payable by that person.

1. *(a)* Any person who intentionally fails to register an act or who intentionally fails to submit a report as contemplated in subsection (1A), shall be guilty of an offence.
2. 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 30 assessed, is the total income of that person during the financial year during which the offence or the majority of offences, were committed, and if that financial year has not yet been completed, the financial year immediately preceding the offence or the majority of offences, under all transactions to which this Act applies. 35

*(d)* If the court is satisfied that substantial and compelling circum­stances exist, which justify the imposition of a lesser sentence than the minimum sentence prescribed in paragraph *(b)*, it shall enter those circumstances on the record of the proceedings and must thereupon

impose such lesser sentence.’’; 40

1. by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection:

‘‘(2) In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, a performer’s consent to the broadcasting of **[his or her]** their performance shall be deemed to not include **[his or her]** their consent to the rebroadcasting of **[his or her]** their performance, the audiovisual fixation or sound 45 recording of **[his or her]** their performance for broadcasting purposes, **[and]** nor the reproduction for broadcasting purposes of such audiovisual fixation or sound recording.’’;

1. by the substitution in subsection (3) for paragraph *(b)* of the following paragraph: 50
2. *b)* In the absence of an agreement contemplated in paragraph *(a)*, any party may refer the matter to the **[Copyright]** Tribunal **[estab­lished in terms of section 29(1) of the Copyright Act, 1978 (Act No. 98 of 1978), or the parties may agree to refer the matter for arbitration in terms of the Arbitration Act, 1965 (Act No. 42 of** 55 **1965)]**.’’;

*(f)* by the substitution for subsection (4) of the following subsection:

‘‘(4) *(a)* A performer who has authorised the audiovisual fixation or sound recording of **[his or her]** their performance shall, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, be deemed to have granted to the **[person** 60 **who arranges]** producer **[for]** of such audiovisual fixation or sound recording to be made, the exclusive right to receive the royalties or equitable remuneration, whichever is applicable, contemplated in

subsection (1)*(b)* in respect of any broadcast, transmission, sale, commercially renting out, distribution or communication of such **[fixed performance]** audiovisual fixation or sound recording: Provided that the performer is entitled to share in any **[payment]** royalties or equitable remuneration received by the **[person who arranges for]** producer of 5 the fixation, in the manner agreed upon between the performer and the **[person who arranges]** producer for such audiovisual fixation or sound recording, or between their **[representative]** respective collecting societies.

1. In the absence of an agreement contemplated in the proviso to 10 paragraph *(a)*, any party contemplated in that proviso may refer the matter to the **[Copyright]** Tribunal **[established in terms of section 29(1) of the Copyright Act, 1978 (Act No. 98 of 1978), or the parties may agree to refer the matter for arbitration in terms of the Arbitration Act, 1965 (Act No. 42 of 1965)]**.’’; and 15
2. by the substitution for subsection (5) of the following subsection:

‘‘(5) Any payment made in terms of subsection (4) shall be deemed to have discharged any obligation by the person who broadcasts or transmits, sells, commercially rents out, distributes or causes communi­cation of the performance to pay a royalty or equitable remuneration, 20 whichever is applicable, to the performer or owner of **[any]** copyright subsisting in that audiovisual fixation or sound recording, in terms of **[section]** sections 8A and 9A of the Copyright Act**[,1978 (Act No. 98 of 1978)]**.’’.

**Amendment of section 8 of Act 11 of 1967, as amended by Act 38 of 1997 and** 25 **Act 8 of 2002**

1. Section 8 of the principal Act is hereby amended—
2. by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection:
3. 2) A performance, **[a fixation]** an audiovisual fixation or sound recording of a performance or a reproduction of such **[a fixation]** an 30 audiovisual fixation or sound recording may be used without the consent required by section 5, if it is for—
4. **[if it is for]** the purposes of private study or personal and private use; **[or]**
5. **[if it is for]** the purposes of criticism or review or for the purpose of 35 reporting on current events, provided that not more than short excerpts from the performance are used and, whenever possible, the performer’s name or the names of the leading performers are acknowledged; **[or]**
6. **[if it is for]** the purposes of teaching or for scientific research; **[or]** 40 *(d)* **[if it is for]** the purpose of legal proceedings; **[or]**
7. **[if it is for]** the demonstration of recording, amplifying or similar apparatus, provided that the demonstration is made by a licensed dealer on **[his]** their premises to a specific client**[.]**; or
8. purposes which are regarded as exceptions in terms of the 45 Copyright Act.’’; and
9. by the substitution in subsection (3) for paragraph *(a)* of the following paragraph:

‘‘*(a)* A broadcaster may make by means of **[his or her]** their own facilities **[a fixation]** an audiovisual fixation or sound recording of 50 a performance and reproductions of such fixation without the consent required by section 5**[, provided]**: Provided that, unless otherwise stipulated, the audiovisual fixation or sound recording or any reproduction thereof**[—**

1. **]** is intended exclusively for broadcasts to which the performer 55 has consented**[;**
2. **if they are not of an exceptional documentary character, are destroyed before the end of the period of six months commencing on the day on which the fixation was first made or such longer period as may be agreed to, by the** 60 **performer]**.’’.

**Amendment of section 8D of Act 11 of 1967 as inserted by section 2 of Act 28 of 2013**

1. Section 8D of the principal Act is hereby amended by the addition of the following subsections:
2. 3) The Minister must make regulations prescribing compulsory and standard contractual terms to be included in agreements to be entered into in terms of this 5 Act, which contractual terms must include—
3. The rights and obligations of the performer and the relevant producer, broadcaster or user;
4. the royalties or equitable remuneration payable to the performer agreed on as

the case may be; 10

1. the method and period within which any royalty or equitable remuneration must be paid by the relevant producer, broadcaster or user, to the performer;
2. the period of the agreement;
3. a dispute resolution mechanism; and
4. provision for both parties to sign the written agreement as proof of consensus. 15
5. The Minister may prescribe guidelines for a performer to grant consent under this Act.’’.

**Insertion of sections 8E, 8F, 8G and 8H in Act 11 of 1967**

1. The principal Act is hereby amended by the insertion after section 8D of the following sections: 20

‘‘**Prohibited conduct in respect of technological protection measures**

**8E.** (1) No person may make, import, sell, distribute, rent out, offer or

expose for sale, rental 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 the right of a performer in respect of a performance that is fixed in a technologically protected audiovisual fixation or sound recording.

1. No person may provide a service to any other person if—
2. such other person intends to use the service to circumvent an effective technological protection measure in an audiovisual fixa­tion or sound recording; or
3. such person knows or has reason to believe that the service will or is likely to be used by another person to infringe copyright or the right of a performer in a technologically protected audiovisual fixation or sound recording.
4. 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.
5. No person may, during the subsistence of the right of a performer in respect of a performance that is fixed in a technologically protected audiovisual fixation or sound recording and without a licence of that performer and the owner of copyright in the relevant work, circumvent an effective technological protection measure applied to such work.
6. A technological protection measure shall be deemed to be effective if the use of the audiovisual fixation or sound recording is controlled by the exclusive licensee, producer 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.

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**Exceptions in respect of technological protection measure**

**8F.** (1) Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from using a technological protection measure circumvention device applied to an audiovisual fixation or sound recording to perform any of the following:

*(a)* An act permitted in terms of any exception provided for in this Act 55

or the Copyright 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)*.

1. 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—
2. apply to the performer and the copyright owner for assistance to enable such person to circumvent such technological protection measure in order to perform such permitted act; or
3. if either the copyright owner, or the performer 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.
4. 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 their name, address and all other relevant information necessary to identify them; and

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

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engaged.

**Prohibited conduct in respect of copyright management information**

**8G.** No person may—

1. in respect of any copy of an audiovisual fixation or sound recording, remove or modify any copyright management information; or 30
2. make, import, sell, rent out, offer or expose for sale, advertise for sale or rental or communicate to the public an audiovisual fixation or sound recording or a copy of an audiovisual fixation or sound recording, if any copyright management information has been removed or modified without the authority of the copyright owner 35 and performer.

**Exceptions in respect of copyright management information**

1. The prohibition in section 8G does not apply if a person—
2. is authorized by the performer and copyright owner to remove or modify the copyright management information; 40
3. 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 or any right of the performer in the audiovisual fixation or sound recording; or 45
4. 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 and copyright owner.’’.

**Amendment of section 9 of Act 11 of 1967 as amended by section 23 of Act 38 of 1997** 50

1. Section 9 of the principal Act is hereby amended—
2. by the substitution in subsection (1), for paragraph *(b)* of the following subsection:

‘‘*(b)* who knowingly sells or **[lets for hire]** rents out, or distributes for the purposes of trade, or by way of trade exposes or offers for sale 55 or **[hire]** rental, any audiovisual fixation or sound recording of a

1. rformance, or a reproduction of such **[a]** audiovisual fixation or sound recording made in contravention of section 5; **[or]**’’;
2. by the substitution at the end of paragraph *(c)* for ‘‘,’’ of ‘‘; or’’;
3. by the insertion in subsection (1) after paragraph *(c)* of the following paragraph: 5

‘‘*(d)* who knowingly contravenes the provisions of sections 8E, 8F, 8G or 8H,’’;

1. by the deletion in subsection (1), at the end of subparagraph (ii) of ‘‘and’’;
2. the substitution at the end of subparagraph (iii) for ‘‘.’’ of ‘‘; and’’; and
3. by the addition in subsection (1) after subparagraph (iii) of the following 10 subparagraph:

‘‘(iv) in the case of a contravention of paragraph *(d)*, to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years or to both such fine and such imprisonment.’’.

**Amendment of certain expressions in Act 11 of 1967** 15

1. The principal Act, is hereby amended by the substitution for the expression—
2. of ‘‘phonogram’’ where it appears in the Act, of the expression of ‘‘sound recording’’;
3. of ‘‘fixation’’ wherever the context of the sentence in which the word appears refers to a sound recording, of ‘‘sound recording’’. 20

**Transitional provisions**

1. *(a)* Until the date of commencement of section 1 of the Intellectual Property Laws Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No. 28 of 2013)—
2. **‘artistic works’** have the meaning assigned to it in the Copyright Act in so far as such works are capable of being performed, and include musical, dramatic, 25 dramatico-musical works and traditional works;
3. **‘Commission’** means the Commission established in terms of section 185 of the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008);
4. **‘Copyright Act’** means the Copyright Act, 1978 (Act No. 98 of 1978);
5. **‘derivative indigenous work’** means any work forming the subject of this Act, 30 applied to any form of indigenous work recognised by an indigenous community as having an indigenous or traditional origin, and a substantial part of which, was derived from indigenous cultural expressions or knowledge irrespective of whether such derivative indigenous work was derived before or after the commencement of the Intellectual Property Laws Amendment Act, 2013 (Act 35 No. 28 of 2013);
6. **‘dramatic works’** have the meaning assigned to it in the Copyright Act in so far as such works are capable of being performed, and include musical, dramatic, dramatico-musical works and traditional works;
7. **‘indigenous community’** means any recognisable community of people 40 originated in or historically settled in a geographic area or areas located within the borders of the Republic, as such borders existed at the date of commence­ment of the Intellectual Property Laws Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No. 28 of 2013), characterised by social, cultural and economic conditions which distinguish them from other sections of the national community, and who 45 identify themselves and are recognised by other groups as a distinct collective;
8. **‘indigenous cultural expressions or knowledge’** means any form, tangible or intangible, or a combination thereof, in which traditional culture and knowledge are embodied, passed on between generations, and tangible or intangible forms of creativity of indigenous communities, including, but not limited to— 50 *(aa)* phonetic or verbal expressions, such as stories, epics, legends, poetry, riddles and other narratives, words, signs, names or symbols;

*(bb)* musical or sound expressions, such as songs, rhythms, or instrumental music, the sounds which are the expression of rituals;

*(cc)* expressions by action, such as dances, plays, ceremonies, rituals, expres- 55 sions of spirituality or religion, sports, traditional games, puppet perfor­mances, and other performances, whether fixed or unfixed; or

*(dd)* tangible expressions, such as material expressions of art, handicrafts, architecture, or tangible spiritual forms, or expressions of sacred places;

1. **‘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;
2. **‘literary works’** have the meaning assigned to it in the Copyright Act in so far as such works are capable of being performed, and include musical, dramatic, dramatico-musical works and traditional works;
3. **‘musical works’** have the meaning assigned to it in the Copyright Act in so far as such works are capable of being performed, and include musical, dramatic, dramatico-musical works and traditional works;
4. **‘prescribe’** means prescribe by regulation in terms of this Act and **‘prescribed’** has a corresponding meaning; and
5. ‘**traditional work**’ includes a derivative indigenous work, an indigenous work and expressions of folklore.
6. Until the date of commencement of the Intellectual Property Laws Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No. 28 of 2013) section 8D of the principal Act will be deemed to be operational: Provided that the Minister may only make the regulations contemplated in section 8D(3) and (4) as added by the Performers Protection Amendment Act, 2016.

**Short title and commencement**

1. This Act is called the Performers’ Protection Amendment Act, 2016, and shall come into operation on a date fixed by the President by proclamation in the *Gazette*.

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**MEMORANDUM ON THE OBJECTS OF THE PERFOMERS’  
PROTECTION AMENDMENT BILL 2016**

1. **BACKGROUND**
   1. The draft Performers’ProtectionAmendment Bill (‘‘the Bill’’) seeks to amend the Performers’ Protection Act, No. 11 of 1967 (‘‘the principal Act’’). It addresses issues relating to the payment of royalties to performers; safeguard­ing the rights of contracting parties; promotes performers’ moral and economic rights for performances in audiovisual fixations or sound record­ings. Thus, the proposed provisions in the Bill are strategically aligned with the priorities outlined in the National Development Plan (‘‘NDP’’), with the aim of ensuring effective governance, social protection, employment creation, recreation and leisure.
   2. The Bill’s proposals are premised partly on the World Intellectual Property Organisation (‘‘WIPO’’) treaties such as The Beijing Treaty for the protection of Audio Visual Performances and the Performers and Phonograms Treaty.
2. **OBJECTIVES OF BILL**
   1. The Bill seeks to address the challenges facing the creative industry from non-payment of royalties; lack of formalisation of the creative industry which exposes it to abuse; piracy; and rights of performers by making provision for—

2.1.1 the protection of performers’ moral and economic rights;

2.1.2 written agreement where rights of performers are involved;

2.1.3 the protection of rights of producers of sound recordings; and

2.1.4 prohibition of conduct in respect of technological protection measures (‘‘TPMS’’) and copyright management information.

1. **OVERVIEW OF BILL**
   1. Clause 1 proposes the insertion of definitions of ‘‘audiovisual fixation’’, ‘‘communication to the public performance’’, ‘‘copyright management information’’, ‘‘producer’’, ‘‘sound recording’’, ‘‘technologically protected work’’, ‘‘technological protection measure’’, ‘‘technological protection mea­sure circumvention device’’ and ‘‘Tribunal’’, the deletion of the definition of ‘‘cinematograph film’’, ‘‘fixation’’, ‘‘phonogram’’ and by the substitution for the definitions of ‘‘broadcast’’, ‘‘performance’’, ‘‘performer’’ and ‘‘reproduc­tion’’ .
   2. Clause 2 of the Bill proposes the substitution of section 3 of the principal Act. The primary objective of this clause is to clearly circumscribe the statutory rights conferred upon a performer, in particular certain exclusive rights in respect of their performances.
   3. Clause 3 of the Bill—

3.3.1 proposes the insertion of sections 3A and 3B to provide for the transfer of rights where the performer has consented to fixation of their performance in an audiovisual fixation or sound recordings, subject to written agreement which shall give the performer the right to receive royalties or equitable remuneration for any use of the performance. It is proposed that the exercise of this right in respect of sound recordings shall be valid for a period of 25 years from the date of commencement of the agreement; and

3.3.2 grants exclusive rights to the producer of a sound recording and the right to earn an equitable remuneration for the direct or indirect use of a sound recording to the performer, composer and producer of a sound recording.

* 1. Clause 4 of the Bill proposes amendments to section 5 of the principal Act to—

3.4.1 provide for the consent of the performer for an unfixed performance or a performance fixed in an audiovisual fixation or sound recording. It provides for availability of the original and copies of a performance fixed in audiovisual fixation to the public;

3.4.2 provide for persons who intend to broadcast or communicate to the public a performance fixed in an audiovisual fixation or sound recording of a performer, to record certain acts and submit reports thereon. Failure to do so constitutes an offence.

* 1. Clause 5 of the Bill proposes amendments to section 8 of the principal Act and provides for situations where an audiovisual fixation or a sound recording can be used without consent.
  2. Clause 6 of the Bill empowers the Minister to make regulations regarding compulsory and standard terms as well as to provide guidelines to performers when granting consent.
  3. Clauses 7 and 8 of the Bill proposes the insertion of sections 8E, 8F, 8G and 8H to—

3.7.1 provide for the prohibited conduct in relation to a Technological Protection Measure, which is aligned with sections 28O and 28P of the Copyright Act, 1978, to apply in respect of performances fixed or fixed in audiovisual fixations; and

3.7.2 provide for the prohibited conduct in relation to the removal or modification of copyright management information; and the excep­tions relating to such removal or modification, which is aligned with sections 28Q and 28R of the Copyright Act, 1978, to be applicable in respect of performances that are fixed or fixed in audiovisual fixation. The Bill in clause 8 makes it an offence to contravene these prohibitions and provides for a sanction.

* 1. Clause 9 amends the expressions ‘‘phonogram’’ and ‘‘fixation’’ wherever they appear in the Act.
  2. Clause 10 provides for transitional provisions.
  3. Clause 11 provides for the short title of the Bill and commencement.

1. **DEPARTMENTS/BODIES/PERSONS CONSULTED**

The Department of Trade and Industry consulted various stakeholders in different sectors within the South African Copyright regime, such as local performers, composers, academics, Non-Government Organisations ‘‘(NGOs’’), international organisations and industry bodies, copyright consultants, collecting societies and the general public, through meetings and a conference.

1. **IMPLICATIONS FOR PROVINCES**

The Provinces will be consulted.

1. **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS FOR STATE**

To be accommodated within the existing budget.

1. **PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE**
   1. The State Law Advisers and the Department of Trade and Industry are of the opinion that the Bill must be dealt with in accordance with the procedure established by section 75 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, since it contains no provision to which the procedure set out in section 74 or section 76 of the Constitution applies.
   2. Although Intellectual Property (‘‘IP’’) is a national legislative competence, copyright and performers protection affect the people and Indigenous Knowledge (‘‘IK’’) at provincial level. Therefore there is a need to consult with the provinces and the House of Traditional Leaders in terms of section 18(1)*(a)* of the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act, 2003 (Act No. 41 of 2003).

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