

## **TVB's Submission on the Copyright (Suspension of Amendments) Bill 2001**

### General Support of the Suspension Bill

1. We support the Government's initiative to temporarily suspend the application of the criminal provisions in the Copyright Ordinance as amended by the Intellectual Property (Miscellaneous Amendments) Ordinance 2000 ("the Amended Ordinance") in relation to certain works before formulating a long term solution to address the problem encountered by the business organizations in dissemination of information internally.

### Exceptions to the Suspension

2. However, we disagree with the categories of works that the Bill proposed to be excepted from the suspension of amendments. The main reason for the suspension of the criminal provisions is to address and facilitate the practical need of the business organizations to be able to freely and timely distribute and disseminate information that are relevant to their trade or business.
3. We submit that the exceptions stipulated in Section 2(2) of the Bill does not correctly reflect the types of works that a trade or business could be reasonably expected not to require for its internal distribution and reference. Section 2(2) of the Bill provides that the suspension provision in Section 2(1) does not apply in relation to an infringing copy of a movie, TV drama, sound recording or film of music or song and a computer program. We would question the rationale to preserve the criminal provisions in relation to these categories of works only but not the others. In particular, we do not see any justification to specify TV drama only in this subsection. This subsection effectively discriminates different types of works such that some of which will remain to be protected by criminal sanctions but some will not.
4. We strongly believe that all films, broadcasts or cable programmes should be included in this Section 2(2). Merely specifying TV drama will exclude many other types of TV programmes such as variety shows, our Miss Hong Kong Contests, travelogues, game shows, sporting events, news and public affairs etc. These are all non TV drama programmes.
5. The Amended Ordinance has been widely criticized because it does not cater for the practical needs of most business organizations to make a timely copies of news information about their companies or industries for internal reference. We do not see the need for any organization to make copy of any films, broadcasts or cable programmes, which are not relevant and not necessary for internal dissemination by business organizations. The proposed exceptions in the Bill

clearly go beyond that are necessary to address the current problem arisen from the Amended Ordinance.

6. We believe it would make more sense to consider provisions of the Bill in light of the respective interests and requirements of the business communities and the copyright owners.

#### TVB's Recommendation

7. We would strongly recommend that as an interim measure, the proposed Section 2(2) of the Bill should provide exception for all films, broadcast or cable programmes.
8. For the longer run, the principle of protecting copyright works should be preserved while certain exceptions in the legislation may be made where appropriate. In this respect, we would like to refer to our previous submission dated 11 April 2001, in particular to paragraphs 7 and of 8 our submission, a copy of which is attached for reference. We believe the Amended Ordinance should be reviewed. We would welcome further opportunities to make comments on future legislation on the Copyright Ordinance.

Dated 9 May 2001

## **TVB's submission on the "Enforcement Action taken by the Government following the commencement of the Intellectual Property (Miscellaneous Amendments) Ordinance 2000"**

### The Amended Copyright Ordinance

1. Section 31 of the Copyright Ordinance as amended by the Intellectual Property (Miscellaneous Amendments) Ordinance 2000 ("the Ordinance") stipulated that the copyright in a work is infringed by a person who, without the licence of the copyright owner, possesses for the purpose of, in the course of, or in connection with, any trade or business, a copy of the work which is an infringing copy of the work. The amended law covers an unauthorised copying of all copyright works such as software, videos, books, magazines, newspapers and publications, and unauthorised recordings of videos, broadcasts and cable programmes etc. Possessing infringing copies for the purpose of, and in the course of, or in connection with any trade or business also constitutes criminal offence with maximum penalty of 4 years imprisonment and a fine of HK\$50,000 per infringing copy.

### Effects of Amended Copyright Ordinance

2. We fully support the good legislative intent to combat the use of copyright-infringing products directly for the purpose of, in the course of, or in connection with any trade or business whether or not the trade or business consists of dealing in infringing copies of copyright works. For example, infringing copies of software, video, CD, VCD etc. should not be allowed to be used in the course of any trade or business where such use may assist in the normal operation or generation of profits for the trade or business.
3. However, it appears that the resulting effect of the Ordinance has other implications which were not anticipated during the process of legislation. The Ordinance also catches the copying of articles from newspapers, magazines and other publications that are reporting and commenting on matters that are of interests to trade or business or the society at large. In many cases, such copying activities are not for any commercial purposes and are not necessary for the trade or business in their normal operation or for the generation of profits.
4. Before 1<sup>st</sup> April 2001, the commencement date of the Ordinance, copying articles from newspapers, magazines and other publications had been widely practice, not only in the trade or business sectors, but in many other public and private organizations and educational institutions. These activities were carried out purely for the purposes of distributing and disseminating public information more quickly and efficiently internally for reference rather than having to cut and paste each article from publications.

5. As the original cuttings require more time and resources to produce and are more difficult to keep for internal circulation and reference, the ability to make copies (hard or soft) greatly reduces unnecessary cost and resources and at the same time enable information to be distributed and kept in a more efficient way.
6. The amended law seriously interferes with the efficient dissemination of news and current events information amongst the business communities. The amended law in effect prevents any trade or business to copy any materials that are relevant to their business for internal disseminating and reference which they do not use for any commercial purpose or for any profit making whatsoever. This greatly hinders news and information to be distributed quickly and efficiently throughout an organization particularly when the number of employees are large. This would affect the ability of an organization to respond quickly to any public concern or matters relating to its business.

Limited Exception is Appropriate

7. We believe an appropriate balance can be strike to protect the legitimate interests of the copyright owners on the one hand and the interests of the society to have ready access and to use news and information in the most efficient manner on the other hand. We would propose that the Copyright Ordinance could be amended to include a limited exception similar to those in Division III of the Copyright Ordinance.
8. A limited exception is justifiable for the following reasons :
  - (i) the nature of newspapers, magazines and many other publications are primarily reporting and commenting on matters of public interest, in particular, news items are merely describing the occurrence of public events where the creative elements cannot be possibly compared with that required in other literary, artistic or dramatic works etc. The creative efforts in news reporting and commentary are limited;
  - (ii) trade or business that makes and uses copies of articles from newspapers, magazines or other publications purely for the purpose of disseminating information more efficiently for internal reference and the use of which are not necessary for its normal operation or generating of profits should be regarded as fair dealing and be permitted under the Copyright Ordinance;
  - (iii) the activities described in (ii) above do not conflict with a normal exploitation of the work by the copyright owner and do not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the copyright owner.

9. We recommend that amendments be made to the Copyright Ordinance to permit fair dealing of works which are not used for sale or let for hire or offered or exposed for sale or hire.

No Enforcement Action

10. Pending further legislation to amend the Copyright Ordinance and in the absence of any licensing schemes, the Government should not take any enforcement action against trade or business in respect of copying articles that are not subsequently dealt with on a commercial basis.