

## Legal Protection of Copyright and Related Rights in Bangladesh: Barriers and Recommendations

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**ABSTRACT:** Copyright is one of the essential kind of Intellectual Property (IP) together with the set of rights in the case of the creative work. In digital technologies, such work made by creating with the creative concepts like in digital content, data and information, for a specified period of time. Copyright law in Bangladesh the digital content covers the literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work, cinematograph, television, film, sound recording, broadcasting, computer software, database rights and other forms of artistic and literary materials. There is a specific nature, protection, administration and enforcement in case of copyright protection and according to that, including the present study, present the legal protection mechanism of copyright in Bangladesh. In doing so, current legal scenario copyright and related rights are discussed with a special focus on the current copyright issues. Identifying the elements of which constitute and is an of-remedy that may be adopted to ensure effective protection of copyright and related rights.

**Keywords:** Intellectual Property, Copyright Protection, Enforcement, Bangladesh, Study

### 1. INTRODUCTION

A national and effective intellectual property system is essential to promote innovation and creativity for the economic, social and cultural development of all countries present. Music, film and thought, when recorded in a physical object, are considered as Intellectual Property, which includes literary, artistic, scientific, technical design, new work, computer software etc. In order to make Intellectual property i.e. creative products into tradable commodity, the concept of "Exclusive

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## **Legal Protection of Copyright and Related Rights in England: History and Development**

of Intellectual Property Rights" was changed by copyright to a combination of intellectual property which refers to a bundle of rights governed by the law of intellectual property which is distinct from, such as books, articles, paintings, photographs, musical compositions, recordings, computer programs etc. Origin of copyright law closely related to the development of printing which marked legal protection of copies of books or articles. In 1709 Copyright is a negative right which prevents physical removal from the copy which is not allowed and not allowed. Copyright law evolved in 1709.

The protection of copyright is possible "naturally" in the world as nature to create the intellectual culture developed as was literature, like sculpture. The origin of the origin of these works were done rights and rights to the creator's person is allowed to use and rights except when they are allowed. In 1709 a public law passed in England that it contains a "naturally" a significant group of people are creating the copyright law especially in other nations, without any limitation. In England's results are not before in an idea's origin, copy, recording, publication, or creation without others' permission. Through the 18th century's development and transition era. At this time copyright was the independence of copyright law historical time.

through the enactment of the Copyright law has identified the value of creative contributions of human work. But of copyright which ability to allow the effectiveness of law. Changing nature of print materials in order to be necessary including electronic media copyright intellectual mechanisms and policies to the intellectual legal protection. Copyright means create without independent of the right of authors over their creation, thereby protect and control the creation. Practically being the history of copyright in intellectual property are effective upon the legal mechanism of copyright law. In the marketplace law is created to that use the strong legal protection of copyright, to identify the creator in the production system and define the law to control the economic power in the market. thereby creation means for creating effective copyright protection mechanisms available.

## **II. METHODOLOGY**

Effective research methodology has been applied in preparation of this paper. The study relied on the primary sources like documents, copyright index, historical documents, intellectual and secondary data i.e.

different copyright bodies, either of government bodies from those and almost-ignored relevant organizations, companies and individuals. In this paper, the discussion includes interrelationships of stakeholders, effects of the copyright policy and various outcomes have analyzed. Moreover, protection aspects employed in analysis and presenting the findings. Copyright issues have been critically examined in light of existing laws, or copyright protection to provide the conditions and policy suggestions.

## 5. IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGAL PROTECTION OF COPYRIGHT

The need for International Protection of Intellectual Property became evident when foreign countries refused to accept the international condition of protection in Paris in 1875 as because they were afraid that their laws and institutions would be copied and copied unconsciously in other countries. This led the European countries to form an international organization govern the intellectual property so that the laws and treaties countries be protected. In 1886, Copyright entered the international arena with the Bern Convention for the protection of Literary and Artistic Works. Results of the convention were fairly narrow as it created some strong international protection of the right to print and create copyright by the way the this condition states the intellectual property is traditionally divided between authors, "industrial property" and "copyright." The Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), concluded in September in July 18, 1967 article twelve provides the "essential property that includes rights, interests,

- *rights, interests, interests, works,*
- *performance, performance, works, programs and inventions...."*

The convention of Paris, patent and scientific work being in the copyright treaty of intellectual property, the new included in preference of following patent, programs and benefits are usually called "related rights," that is, rights related to copyright (i.e. trademark legal trademark, some aspects of WIPO and other international organization especially WIPO, which the new policy to accept with intellectual property protection including copyright to be compliance with international instruments and conventions, Bangladesh has secured the copyright laws making the right as a subject matter of country protection.

## 6. INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION

Article 18 of the Convention of Bangladesh applies and recognizes the

## Legal Protection of Copyright and Related Rights in Copyright: History and Development

Historical evidence of early patent copyright system is thought to originate from the British copyright system. First in 1709, followed by similar laws in Spain copyright from France in 1793. Moreover, the Netherlands, in the late 18th century, the laws of East Prussia, 1848, Prussia, 1848 and Spanish 1877 and the Dutch copyright system was adopted because of copyright system. And later the copyright industry, 1947 as a consequence of being affected copyright law was promulgated. The evidence has administrative 1978. After that, a new law concerning different processes in the field of intellectual property was created in 1990 namely, the Copyright Act, 1997 after Amendment established 1991 condition. The Patent Law, 1997 of Bangladesh copyright system and law applied for evidence of various administrative system 1998.

The Act amended in 1997 namely, among others, the administration of the TRIPS (Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property, 1994) agreement in respect of copyright and related rights is. Copyright protection, making, issuing, maintaining rights, performer's rights etc. Bangladesh has been creating cooperation with the World Trade Organization (WTO), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and UNCTAD in establishing copyright system (2). Bangladesh the International Copyright Protection is follows (3):

- The Copyright Act, 1997 (which referred to as The Act);
- The Copyright Rules, 1998;
- The Bonn Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, 1909 as amended in 1972 (Paris, Mar-4, 1909);
- The agreement on Trade-Related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (which referred to as TRIPS Agreement, 1994 (also known as GATT).

## 5. FEATURES OF COPYRIGHT

Copyright gives the author of the work to be created and to identify who may create the work in other forms, wherever before the work, who may be financially benefited from it and other related matters (4). The work "copyright" is derived from the expression "right of work", which is the author, 1997 and the word "copy" derived as follows: It is right, which can used to create a reproduction of other matter prepared by printing (5). Copyright was author's right is a legal term under-standing through the system for user distribution and control. Works created by copyrighting their books, music, paintings,

copies, and files, in computer programs, databases, microfilm, tape, and other information [1]. There is no copyright in case of data if it is already in the public domain or if it is data that is required to be made available, if it is necessary, for reasons of the public interest, to be made available. Copyright law in any work relating to a subject of public use in text, images, or signs, depending on whether they contain sufficient originality [2].

The law sets out the original work in Chapter 10. Other than newspaper and journals, the law sets out the conditions that must be provided in any work or license for reproduction of original work. When the law sets out the conditions for the work to appear [3-5], under the Copyright Act, 2001, copyright owner has right to do or authorize the original work to be carried out under [6].

1. **Library, archival or archival work using a computer program** reproducing the work in any material form (other than copies of the work) for the public, performing the work in the public, producing, reproducing, performing or exhibiting any translation of the work, translating oral work or making any adaptation of the work.
2. **Computer program** doing any of the acts mentioned in the preceding paragraph and doing so progressively, or offering the right to doing the any of the computer program.
3. **Public work** reproducing the work in any material form, exhibiting the work in the public, making copies of the work in the public, including the work in any electronic file, translating of the work or making any adaptation of the work [7].
4. **Photocopying** that making a copy of the work, including a photograph of any image being and stored in PDF, HTML, etc. in any other form or offering progressively, or offering to do so, including any copy of the file of any form not previously and displaying every particular and address or exact copy of the file in any form and
5. **Sound recording** doing any other work involving reproducing it, or offering progressively, or offering to do so including any copy of the sound recording, or communicating the sound recording to the public etc.

## Legal Treatment of Copyright and Related Rights in Copyright: Authors and Performers

Under various treaties and laws, copyright protection is extended to original literary works, dramatic works, musical works, artistic works, cinematograph films and sound recording. It extends to the copyright program also.

### 6. RIGHTS OF PERFORMANCE

There are two types of rights under copyright. Economic Rights which allow the owner of rights to derive financial benefit from the use of his work by others and Moral Rights, which allow the creator to take certain actions to protect his personal honor and reputation and his work itself. Economic rights are to be exercised as assigned to other persons under the terms of contract or transfer depending upon the management of the work. However, the moral rights can't be transferred. They always remain with the creator/author of the work. The rights under copyright:

- a. **Economic rights** • The owner of economic/copyright rights of a work can perform the following:
  - Reproduction in various forms, such as printed publication or recording;
  - Public performance, such as in a play or musical work;
  - Broadcasting, for example, in the form of program shown on TV/RS;
  - Renting, for video cassettes or cassettes;
  - Translation into other languages; and
  - Adaptation, such as conversion of cinematography.
- b. **Moral rights** • which protect the non-economic interests of the author. Moral Rights are non-economic and to be exercised against nature of the copyright law. I.e. the author of a work, even after assignment or relinquishment of the copyright in the work, retains the right:
  - i. To claim the authorship of his work. Right to Paternity/Name;
  - ii. To object, or claim changes in respect of any distortion, mutilation or other modification of the said work, or any other act which relates to the said work which would be prejudicial to his honor or reputation/Right to Integrity.

### 7. RELATED RIGHTS

Related rights are the intellectual property in creative copyright. The copyright

related rights to protect the legal interests of performers and legal entities who contribute to making works available to the public. The obvious example is the right of revision that performers' unions' seek to be public. Related rights are recognized but less explicitly contained within the Copyright Act and are generally recognized by the courts. They extend from the Copyright Act to the various chapters in the way about the management of intellectual property rights. The right of performers are recognized because their creative contribution is necessary to give life to the copyright work (17). Copyright law, related rights strengthening rights on the right of creating work as a commercial activity with a commercial purpose is recognized as the right "related right". Strengthening rights are non-legal members of the original French droit de la loi (18). The Commission coordinating the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) (19) defines intellectual property including right relating to performers of performing arts, designers and inventors... (20). The theory, actual and scientific works being in the copyright status performance of performing arts, designers and inventors are usually called "related rights," i.e. right related to copyright (21).

#### I. Right of Strengthening/Revision

Right of strengthening encompasses a set of related rights specific to performers. These rights are essentially strengthening rights, which do not protect the copyright in the work but the performer itself (22). "Strengthen" means communication or the giving by means of certain devices, whether in any one or more of the forms of signs, signs, words, images with limited exceptions, relating to visual images including electronic images by which communication is by technical or non technical a communication (23). The Strengthening regulations under Performers, Rights have been adopted with respect right to be known as "strengthening related right" in respect of its Member state under 14 of the Copyright Act, 1994. The Member coordinating right (24) under part 23 covers their rights from the use in their contribution work (25).

#### II. Performer's Right

The performer's right, design, musician, conductor or an integral part of the creative process is performance to public that the law, that performer's writings, is recognized under, it has been accepted the performer's intellectual work right and their contribution (26) that in the present that their contribution appears (27). Under section 24(1) of the the "Performers" regarding a performer's right, cover that of various provisions made for by law or their performers.

## **Legal Treatment of Copyrighted Material/Right to Copyright: Authors and Contributors**

**"Material"** includes all work, except machine-made works, books, papers, prints, maps, drawings, systems affixing a feature to any other person who takes responsibility (24) Section 11 of the Copyright Act designates rights for "performance" in the Copyright Act.

### **§ 11. RIGHTS OF THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTOR**

In the exercise of "control" and according to the terms of the contract, copyright protection is granted automatically without the need for registration or other formalities. The economic benefit of the work is placed after the literary expression of the work. Each literary, scientific, artistic or technical work which has been created by an individual or a group of individuals, and the expression of the work is fixed in any form, is protected by copyright.

The legal treatment of copyright, as outlined in Copyright Act 1976 and the 1992 Act is as follows:

- The Register shall keep in the Copyright Office register to be called the Register of Copyright, in which the name or title of work and the name and address of author, artist, publisher and owner of copyright and such other persons shall be entered (25).
- The author or publisher, or the owner, or other interested person of the copyright can make an application to the Register for entering particulars of the work in the Register of Copyright (27).
- Applications may be made on form if in relation to a work in the form of a book.
- Separate applications may be made for separate parts of a work.
- Each application is to be accompanied by the prescribed fee provided in the Second Schedule of the Act.
- The application shall be signed by the applicant or by whom it shall have a subsistence (Form of Making Application).
- In any proceedings commenced or taken in the judicial court of copyright, the applicant may be taken into account in the manner of a witness.
- If the Register makes any objection, it may refer the matter to be done by, with such particulars of work in the Register of Copyright, subject to conditions of registration as prescribed. The applicant may be taken into account in the manner of a witness.

## 11.17.1. Infringement of the Copyright and Related Rights Act 1988, s. 17(2)

The Rights of Copyright and the Related Rights shall be deemed to be infringed if a person does any act which is prohibited by section 17(2) of the Copyright and Related Rights Act 1988, or if a work contains then any such feature or matter.

### 11.17.1.1. INFRINGEMENT: ACTS WHICH ARE:

Copyright is infringed if the works may be in the form of a literary or dramatic work, the owner of the copyright has made or has given licence to another person to make or to cause to be made or to cause to be performed or to be shown or to be transmitted or to be communicated to the public in any particular way.

The copyright owner may give a compulsory licence in each of the following circumstances (17):

- In application to make to be made being the case of copyright in any literary or dramatic work;
- The work has been published or performed in public;
- The owner of the copyright in the work:
  - (a) has refused to republish or show the application which work or has refused to allow the performance in public of the work or to cause it to be shown or to cause it to be transmitted to the public or
  - (b) has transmitted the work to the public by means of a communication to the public.

### 11.17.1.2. INFRINGEMENT: ACTS WHICH ARE NOT:

Simple commercial reproduction of any work without the proper authorization of its author or owner shall constitute a case of infringement unless the reproduction is made by a person who is not the owner of the copyright, limited to of the law provides that Copyright is a work intended to be sold.

When any person, without a licence from the proper authority or in contravention of the conditions of a licence:

- does anything, the nature of which is such as to infringe upon the owner's copyright;
- permits or causes any person to act in contravention thereof so that the person who so contravenes commits an infringement of the copyright in the work.

Copyright infringement may also arise if any person does any of the following (17):

- makes a copy of his work or his the only copy of the work or causes to be made or to cause to be made or to cause to be transmitted or to be communicated to the public in any particular way;
- distributes, either for the purpose of making such a copy or causing



Unfortunately, the majority population of England is neither protected nor aware of copyright law. Many citizens are circulating on Facebook and other social networks personal information without any regard whatsoever. The issues related to the non-recognition of the law generally, lack of public awareness, or nonexistence of copyright society control structure of government, and others. A recent case has been filed by Facebook in United States Court as well as American Judge Lynn regarding the use of Facebook.com as a virtual company company, namely: (1) company records provided, Facebook's publicly listed a legal action against them for the company listed to as a corporation, Facebook that the use of existing independent. The court ruled a company ignoring listing the use of Facebook.com as a copyright issue (17) Privacy Enforcement is strengthening in necessary.

#### 11.8. ENFORCEMENT OF THE PATENT PROTECTION

The official copyright enforcement rules specifically in the form of civil and criminal action against infringement of copyright. There are three main enforcement against infringement enforcement of copyright records:

##### A. Civil Litigation

The owner of the copyright and related rights can bring civil actions and enforce such protection, process, damages and otherwise provided to law for the infringement of a right (17). Civil law provide remedy for clearing infringement the infringement of copyright violation of public law. The infringing action shall be deemed to be the purpose of the owner of the copyright (18) accordingly may take proceedings for the recovery of damages (19). Civil Litigation for the owner of a work may have initiated or responded to copyright in their own right to clear the infringing or null as the right to recover or other changes in respect of use, deletion, restriction or other modification or any other action it related to the work that which would be prohibited to future companies. This is known as other's speed (16)-(17).

##### B. Criminal Litigation

The owner may initiate criminal proceedings for illegal activities under the provision of the Act of 1997. The case has incorporated under an offence (16).

1. While litigation is starting for infringement of the copyright is a violation that is the case of trademark (16) or

## **Legal Treatment of Copyright and Related Rights in Copyright: Member and Nonmember States**

- While copying is subject to the protection of the copyright in a cinematograph film.
- Allowing the copyright in a work of computer program, including in a copy thereof, selling or distributing it even for temporary use.
- Foreign cinematograph in computer.

Notwithstanding to the extent of business activities expansion of an office under the Act (7) Article for purposes for certain member and nonmember states of the expansion of the activities expansion of their film, where of copying under the (7).

### **11. Administrative Review**

any proceedings under the Copyright Act may apply to the Registrar to review the issue of allowing copy into Bangladesh which is another important matter for the issue of the work as administrative matter, where the application is by any of the complainant and the failure of the Registrar allowing under the scope of the copyright (7), a cinematograph work, can it is subject to the issue as an act of infringement, to substantially the administrative authority.

### **12. FURTHER DEVELOPMENT**

National interest is provided to members with international protection for their countries and interest Copyright Commission which Bangladesh is a member. Bangladesh is also a member of WIPO which work in complete with the WTO obligations for copyright matter. However provision have been included for Article for protection of Copyright in Bangladesh (7).

### **13. THE NATIONAL MECHANISM**

The following institutional mechanism will be Bangladesh to enforce copyright issue.

#### **1. Copyright Office**

The office functions under the immediate control of the Registrar of Copyright. It is a specialized body. The activities of the office are being prepared by the Copyright Act, 2000. Management of copyright under the Copyright Act is necessary and obligatory. The activities involve by the nature of copyright activities primarily involving of records of copyright. However process in the office is essential for success. The Act also tell about the the Registrar of Copyright and



## 11. CHALLENGES IN ENFORCEMENT POLICY ISSUES

In the context of the treatment and regard upon the issue of Copyright enforcement is very low in Bangladesh. The aspects of our position over the higher educated people will be the lower than Copyright. And also ordinary mass people, so we face their managing these rights with adequate implementation facilities and facilities. The present structure of the Bangladesh system has shown that a holistic approach. The main objective of the Copyright protection in Bangladesh is rarely achieved.

- Lack of Enforcement of Copyright law.
- Absence of National Rights Trust that is completely over to the aspect of copyright dispute. The trust is regulated by the ordinary courts.
- Lack of administrative framework is consistency with increasing violation is after world.
- The deficiency of judicial framework, the case procedure are very slow and cumbersome, delay independent of the courts.
- Lack of skills and expertise to deal with the emerging technologies relating to Copyright.
- Continuous changes of technology and other platform is continuously challenge to the present system.
- Lack of expert panel to protect the content owners regarding copyright as they are overwhelmed with property.
- Low quality, slow processing speeds and consistency in the traditional technologies.
- Difficulties faced in enforcement of digital environment.
- Lack of awareness among the public about the importance of IP.
- The Copyright office does not get any more contribution to participate in the economic development.
- Scientists, Researchers, Entrepreneurs, Educators, Artists, Musicians and Writers class of Bangladesh are deprived of using the IP formalization in a holistic way.
- Lack of visibility of both the conditions of Copyright Office and Law enforcing agencies.
- Absence of effective Copyright law in.
- Issues in policy, implementation of law enactment.
- Lack of research, development and technology in Copyright office.

## 17. CONCLUSION

Copyright law protects authors, composers and artists in particular, and more broadly, creators and innovators, right for specific periods. The first aim is protection from having ideas and inventions stolen by unauthorised persons (44) in the creative digital context, reducing copyright law become very challenging. Consequently, there has been much discussion on how to increase and well-defined enforcement methods. While it seems the system that is ultimately sustainable is, that a practical analysis, the likelihood to be right or not, given enforcement does not achieved improvements in copyright law. The other perspective of intellectual property rights protection is • "Copyright law has the right to the protection of the least and greatest creative works from scientific, literary or artistic production of which the authorisation (45)";

The perspective highlights issues of intellectual property rights often neglected both legal and economic rights of the author in digital creative works. Under the general framework of IP, copyright-infringement, patent-law, scientific and artistic expression, trademark, usually in the context of copyright is not to be viewed as a separate. The issue that we hold is not creative law, among others, beyond many legal disciplines such, emphasizing in the use and structure of legal instruments of law. Effective enforcement of the Copyright Law is essential and the Copyright law will continue to evolve the one consistent with the current world as economic reality. To improve the copyright protection system, the international standard and implementation thereof in developed countries should be extended to national governmental order.

## 18. RECOMMENDATIONS

Results of analysis under findings are following recommendations are put forward for improvement of Copyright system in Singapore:

- A strategic policy on Copyright (intellectual property) should be developed;
- Review the protection of copyright system in Digital Creative Act;
- Establishing specialist agencies IP, such as a national and international bodies and agencies, including the bodies;
- The Copyright office should be fully empowered to provide services with international law;

## Legal Protection of Copyright and Related Rights in Bangladesh: Status and Recommendations

- Efforts should be made to make IP in the management of Copyright administration;
- Programmes should be taken to train up the personnel of the departments of films, television and cinema to continue to continuously professionally in developing skills and upgrading their knowledge on various Copyright issues effectively;
- Establishing special cell in the secretariat of the police force to register films;
- To develop Copyright Institute by use Creative film being management of Copyright with minimum governmentised institutions and build up private sector;
- Movie copyright holding activities such as copies, reproductions, transfers should be managed and sold there, administration and their records to be placed in the public copyright;
- Academic institutions and training institutions should include copyright as other intellectual property right in their curricula;
- The Department of Films, Songs and Theatres and Copyright office at Bangladesh should be reorganised by a single Department and named as "National Property Office of Bangladesh" under a single authority;
- The Department should be made fully equipped institution and quarterly or half yearly give a statistical report;
- Study, research and professional personnel requirement in different fields of cinema and art should be provided in administrative office;
- A strong institute of Research and Development (R&D) studies, study based institutions to extend capabilities in IP area;
- The Institute should be established on the transfer basis of Books and Copyrights (with students, research and resources) should be recruited through proper procedure to go for study and copyright for the two institutions institutions. Both bodies should be merged together to form a new centre for R&D and administrative technology development there;
- To get commercialised more to cooperate consistent with the objective of objectives of digitalisation, access of copyright the publication and distribution of programs and other protected information, a new law on internet administration should be created.

- Public-private funding in respect of Intellectual Property Rights has been considered more important than by the courts. Department of Health, Biotechnology and Copyright Office should work in close cooperation with the appropriate representatives of the industry. See 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-00 in order of relevance to health's public-private partnership activities.

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