

ANNEX A: WIPO Treaties and core Human Rights treaties ratified by the GEC

1. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Convention)
2. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Convention)
3. Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (Madrid Agreement)
4. Madrid Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (Madrid Protocol)
5. Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)
6. Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (Budapest Treaty)
7. Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Nice Agreement).
8. Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (Locarno Agreement).
9. Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (Strasbourg Agreement).
10. WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT).
11. WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT).
12. Trademark Law Treaty (TLT).
13. Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks.
14. Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (Hague Agreement) (Geneva Act of 1999).
15. Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled.
16. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
17. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
18. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)
19. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
20. Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)
21. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
22. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICMW)
23. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)
24. International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CPED)
25. UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions
26. UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)

ANNEX B: The GEC Copyright Regulation, 2018

Relevant portions of the Regulation provide as follows:

PREAMBLE

Whereas the Gondo Economic Community (GEC) is committed to fostering a single market that ensures the free movement of goods, services, capital, and persons and acknowledges the need for a harmonised and effective legal framework for the protection of intellectual property rights, particularly copyright, as a fundamental aspect of promoting innovation, cultural diversity, and economic growth;

Whereas the current disparities in national copyright laws among Member States create obstacles to the functioning of the single market, undermine legal certainty, and may lead to fragmentation, thus impeding the cross-border exchange of knowledge and culture;

Whereas the rapid advancement of digital technologies and the growth of the information society necessitate a modernised approach to copyright protection that adequately addresses the challenges and opportunities presented by new forms of content creation, distribution, and consumption, while ensuring fair and equitable access for all users;

Whereas it is essential to strike a fair balance between the rights and legitimate interests of copyright holders, ensuring that they receive appropriate recognition and remuneration for the use of their works, and the rights of users, including the fundamental rights of freedom of expression, access to information, and education, as enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and international human rights treaties to which the Union and its Member States are parties;

Whereas the socioeconomic diversity among Member States must be taken into account, allowing for flexibility and appropriate safeguards in the implementation of this Regulation to ensure that it is responsive to varying levels of economic development and capacity to enforce copyright laws;

Whereas this Regulation seeks to uphold the public interest by ensuring that copyright protection is not exercised in a manner that stifles innovation, restricts access to knowledge, or disproportionately impedes the dissemination of information crucial to democratic discourse, scientific research, and traditional cultural exchange;

Whereas this Regulation shall have direct effect, ensuring uniformity and consistency in the application of copyright law across GEC, thereby contributing to a well-functioning internal market while respecting the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality;

Now, therefore, the GEC Parliament, acting under the procedure laid down in Article 123 of the Treaty establishing the GEC, have adopted this Regulation.

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DEFINITIONS

Author shall mean any natural person, or any entity recognised under this Regulation, who contributes to the creation of an original work through a process of intellectual, creative, or innovative input. This may include, but is not limited to, individuals, collaborative groups, or systems responsible for the generation of content, provided that such contribution aligns with the principles of originality and creativity as understood within the framework of this Regulation.

Article 3

Copyright protection is automatic without formal registration, and works are protected for at least the author's lifetime plus 50 years.

Article 4

A work shall be protected by copyright if it is an original intellectual creation in the literary, scientific, and artistic domain, fixed in any tangible medium, now known or later developed, from which it can be perceived, reproduced, or otherwise communicated, either directly or with the aid of a machine or device.

Article 5

Member States shall provide authors with the exclusive right to authorise or prohibit any communication to the public of their works, by wire or wireless means, including the making available to the public of their works in such a way that members of the public may access them from a place and at a time individually chosen by them.

Article 13

Using copyrighted material for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, or research is permitted, provided it does not conflict with a normal exploitation of the work and does not unreasonably prejudice the author's legitimate interests.

Article 14 (1)

Member states shall ensure that the circumvention of technological protection measures designed to restrict access to copyrighted material is subject to effective, proportionate, and dissuasive criminal penalties.

Article 15 (1)

For purposes of this Regulation, protection is granted to databases that, because of the selection or arrangement of their contents, constitute the author's own intellectual creation, thereby reflecting originality. Additionally, protection should extend to databases that exhibit a substantial investment in obtaining, verifying, or presenting their contents, whether this investment is financial, technical, or organisational.

Article 15 (2)

Member states shall establish legal protections for databases, ensuring that the unauthorised extraction or reutilization of substantial parts of a database is subject to legal recourse and penalties.

Article 16

Member States shall ensure that authors and performers receive appropriate and proportionate remuneration for exploiting their works and other subject matter, mainly when they grant a license or transfer their exclusive rights.

Article 17 (1)

The exceptions and limitations in this Regulation shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the rights and obligations outlined in WIPO-administered treaties, ensuring alignment with international standards and practices.

Article 17(2)

The provisions of this Regulation shall be interpreted broadly to promote the public interest and to support access to knowledge, cultural development, and educational advancement. Exceptions and limitations shall be applied inclusively, particularly benefiting persons with disabilities, underprivileged communities, and educational institutions and ensuring a balanced approach that respects the rights of copyright holders while promoting equitable access to information and knowledge.

ANNEX C: Copyright Act of Azzania Number 13 of 2017 (Repealing the 2009 Act)

Relevant sections provide as follows:

Section 19(1)

Ownership of works generated by artificial intelligence models shall vest in the entity or individual who owns or controls the AI model unless otherwise agreed upon by contract. However, if such works are derivative of copyrighted material used in training, the original copyright holder may assert derivative rights.

Section 35 (1)

For the purposes of this Act, a database shall be recognised and protected if it constitutes the author's own intellectual creation through the originality of the selection, coordination, or arrangement of its contents. The database must demonstrate a degree of creativity that distinguishes it as a unique compilation, ensuring that protection is granted based on the intellectual effort and originality invested in its creation.

Section 35 (2)

The maker of a database described in (1) above shall have the right to prevent extraction and/or re-utilisation of the whole or a substantial part of the contents of that database.

Section 42B

Any person who knowingly circumvents effective technological measures designed to protect a copyrighted work shall be subject to criminal penalties, including fines and imprisonment.

Section 45

Exceptions and limitations to the exclusive rights of authors, performers, producers of phonograms, and broadcasting organisations as provided in this statute shall be permitted only under the following conditions:

- (a) The exception or limitation applies to certain exceptional cases;
- (b) The exception or limitation does not conflict with the normal exploitation of the work; and
- (c) The exception or limitation does not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the right holder.

ANNEX D: Kingdom of Mamba, Copyright Act of 2001 (First Amendment, 2018)

Relevant provisions of the amending Act:

Section 10 (1)

Any use of copyrighted works shall be permitted without the authorisation of the right holder and without payment of compensation, provided that such use is for purposes that benefit the public interest, including but not limited to education, research, information dissemination, and cultural development.

Article 10 (2)

Permitted uses include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Reproduction of works for personal, educational, or research purposes;
- (b) Distribution of works for public information and awareness campaigns;
- (c) Public performance of works in community and cultural events;
- (d) Adaptation of works for local and regional use, including translation and modification;
- (e) Making works accessible to persons with disabilities, ensuring they can access, use, and benefit from the works in formats suitable to their needs in accordance with the WIPO VIP Marrakesh Treaty and other international obligations;
- (f) Providing access to works for poor schools in rural areas, facilitating educational activities and enhancing learning opportunities.

Article 10 (3)

Uses permitted under this Article should generally not conflict with the primary economic interests of the right holders, although some conflict may be tolerated if the public interest benefits significantly outweigh the economic impact on the right holders.