



REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

ACTS SUPPLEMENT

Published by Authority

NO. 3]

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20

[1987

First published in the *Government Gazette*, Electronic Edition, on 20th February 1987 at 5:00 pm.

The following Act was passed by Parliament on 26th January 1987 and assented to by the President on 14th February 1987:—

COPYRIGHT ACT 1987

(No. 2 of 1987)

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Section

1. Short title and commencement
2. Application
3. Application to the Government
4. Copyright not to subsist except by virtue of this Act
5. Savings of rights of the Government, etc
6. Operation of other laws

PART II
INTERPRETATION

Section

7. Interpretation
8. Residence
9. Acts comprised in copyright
10. Acts done in relation to substantial part of work or other subject-matter deemed to be done in relation to the whole
11. References to acts done with licence of owner of copyright
12. References to partial assignment of copyright
13. Libraries established or conducted for profit
14. Names under which work is published
15. Reproduction of works
16. Provisions relating to the making of a work or other subject-matter
17. Computer storage
18. Sound recordings and records
19. References to sounds and visual images embodied in an article
20. Provisions relating to broadcasting
21. Cable programmes
22. Performance
23. Performance of works or other subject-matter by students, etc
24. Publication
25. Ownership of copyright for particular purposes

PART III
COPYRIGHT IN ORIGINAL LITERARY, DRAMATIC, MUSICAL AND
ARTISTIC WORKS

Division 1 — Nature, Duration and Ownership of Copyright in Works

26. Nature of copyright in original works
27. Original works in which copyright subsists
28. Duration of copyright in original works
29. Duration of copyright in anonymous and pseudonymous work
30. Ownership of copyright in original works

Division 2 — Infringement of Copyright in Works

31. Infringement by doing acts comprised in the copyright
32. Infringement by importation for sale or hire
33. Infringement by sale and other dealings

Section

34. Infringing copies made on machines installed in libraries and archives

Division 3 — Acts not Constituting Infringements of Copyright Works

35. Fair dealing for purpose of research or study
36. Fair dealing for purpose of criticism or review
37. Fair dealing for purpose of reporting current events
38. Reproduction for purpose of judicial proceedings or professional advice
39. Back-up copy of computer program
40. Inclusion of works in collections for use by educational institutions

Division 4 — Acts not Constituting Infringements of Copyright in Literary, Dramatic and Musical Works

41. Reading or recitation in public or for a broadcast
42. Religious performances
43. Reproduction for purpose of broadcasting

Division 5 — Copying of Works in Libraries

44. Interpretation
45. Copying by libraries and archives for users
46. Copying by libraries or archives for other libraries or archives
47. Copying of unpublished works in libraries or archives
48. Copying of works for preservation and other purposes
49. Publication of unpublished works kept in libraries
50. Application of Division to illustrations accompanying articles and other works

Division 6 — Copying of Works in Educational Institutions

51. Multiple copying of insubstantial portions of works
52. Multiple copying under statutory licence by educational institutions
53. Application of Division to illustrations accompanying articles and other works

Division 7 — Copying of Works in Institution Assisting Handicapped Readers

54. Multiple copying under statutory licence by institutions assisting handicapped readers

Division 8 — Recording of Musical Works

55. Interpretation

Section

56. Conditions upon which manufacturer may make records of musical work
57. Amount of royalty
58. Provisions relating to royalty where two or more works are on the one record
59. Revision of royalty and minimum royalty
60. Conditions upon which manufacturer may include part of a literary or dramatic work in a record of a musical work
61. Making inquiries in relation to previous records
62. Application of Division in relation to record of part of a work

Division 9 — Acts not Constituting Infringements of Copyright in Artistic Works

63. Sculptures and certain other works in public places
64. Buildings and models of buildings
65. Incidental filming or televising of artistic works
66. Publication of artistic works
67. Artistic works included in a cable programme
68. Reproduction for purpose of including work in television broadcast or cable programme
69. Reproduction of work in different dimensions
70. Special exception for artistic works which have been industrially applied
71. Reproduction of part of work in later work
72. Reconstruction of buildings

Division 10 — Designs

73. Interpretation
74. Special exception in respect of industrial design

Division 11 — Works of Joint Authorship

75. References to all of joint authors
76. References to any one or more of joint authors
77. References to whichever of joint authors died last
78. Works of joint authorship published under pseudonyms
79. Copyright to subsist in joint works without regard to any author who is an unqualified person
80. Inclusion of joint works in collections for use in educational institutions

PART IV

COPYRIGHT IN SUBJECT-MATTER OTHER THAN WORKS

Division 1 — Preliminary

Section

81. Interpretation

Division 2 — Nature of Copyright in Subject-Matter other than Works

- 82. Nature of copyright in sound recordings
- 83. Nature of copyright in cinematograph films
- 84. Nature of copyright in television broadcasts and sound broadcasts
- 85. Nature of copyright in cable programmes
- 86. Nature of copyright in published editions of works

Division 3 — Subject-Matter, other than Works, in which Copyright subsists

- 87. Sound recordings in which copyright subsists
- 88. Cinematograph films in which copyright subsists
- 89. Television broadcasts and sound broadcasts in which copyright subsists
- 90. Cable programmes in which copyright subsists
- 91. Published editions of works in which copyright subsists

Division 4 — Duration of Copyright in Subject-Matter other than Works

- 92. Duration of copyright in sound recordings
- 93. Duration of copyright in cinematograph films
- 94. Duration of copyright in television broadcasts and sound broadcasts
- 95. Duration of copyright in cable programmes
- 96. Duration of copyright in published editions of works

Division 5 — Ownership of Copyright in Subject-Matter other than Works

- 97. Ownership of copyright in sound recordings
- 98. Ownership of copyright in cinematograph films
- 99. Ownership of copyright in television broadcasts and sound broadcasts
- 100. Ownership of copyright in cable programmes
- 101. Ownership of copyright in published editions of works

Division 6 — Infringement of Copyright in Subject-Matter other than Works

- 102. Interpretation
- 103. Infringement by doing acts comprised in copyright

Section

- 104. Infringement by importation for sale or hire
- 105. Infringement by sale and other dealings
- 106. Acts done for purposes of judicial proceeding
- 107. Making of a copy of the sound recording for purposes of broadcasting
- 108. Provisions relating to cinematograph films
- 109. Fair dealing for purpose of research or private study
- 110. Fair dealing for purpose of criticism or review
- 111. Fair dealing for purpose of reporting news
- 112. Copying of unpublished sound recordings and cinematograph films in libraries or archives
- 113. Copying of sound recordings and cinematograph films for preservation and other purposes
- 114. Filming or recording broadcasts or programmes for private and domestic use
- 115. Use of broadcasts for educational purposes
- 116. Reproductions of editions of work

Division 7 — Miscellaneous

- 117. Copyrights to subsist independently

PART V

REMEDIES FOR INFRINGEMENTS OF COPYRIGHT

Division 1 — Preliminary

- 118. Interpretation

Division 2 — Actions by Owner of Copyright

- 119. Actions for infringement
- 120. Delivery up of infringing copies

Division 3 — Proceedings where Copyright is subject to Exclusive Licence

- 121. Interpretation
- 122. Application
- 123. Rights of exclusive licensee
- 124. Joinder of owner or exclusive licensee as a party
- 125. Defences available against exclusive licensee
- 126. Assessment of damages where exclusive licence granted
- 127. Apportionment of profits between owner and exclusive licensee
- 128. Separate actions in relation to the same infringement
- 129. Liability for costs

Division 4 — Proof of Facts in Copyright Proceedings

Section

- 130. Presumptions as to subsistence and ownership of copyright
- 131. Presumptions in relation to authorship of work
- 132. Presumptions in relation to publisher of work
- 133. Presumptions where author has died
- 134. Evidence in relation to recordings
- 135. Presumptions in relation to maker of film

Division 5 — Offences

- 136. Offences
- 137. Affidavit evidence
- 138. Powers of police officer
- 139. Advertisement for supply of infringing copies of computer programs
- 140. Court for trial of offences

Division 6 — Miscellaneous

- 141. Limitation of actions in respect of infringement of copyright
- 142. Restriction of importation of copies of works

PART VI

COMPULSORY LICENCES FOR TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCTION OF
CERTAIN WORKS

- 143. Interpretation
- 144. Licence to produce and publish translations
- 145. Licence to reproduce and publish works for certain purposes
- 146. Licence for domestic broadcasting organisation
- 147. Termination of licences issued under this Part
- 148. Discontinuation of this Part

PART VII

THE COPYRIGHT TRIBUNAL

Division 1 — Preliminary

- 149. Interpretation
- 150. Cases to which licence schemes apply

Division 2 — Constitution of the Tribunal

- 151. Establishment of Tribunal

Section

- 152. Tenure of office
- 153. Minister may appoint any person to act for absent member, etc
- 154. Quorum
- 155. Decision of Tribunal
- 156. Sittings of Tribunal

Division 3 — Inquiries by, and Applications and References to, the Tribunal

- 157. Inquiries into royalty payable in respect of records of musical works
- 158. Applications to Tribunal for determination of remuneration payable to owner of copyright for copies made under statutory licence
- 159. Applications to Tribunal for apportionment of royalty in respect of a record
- 160. Reference of proposed licence schemes to Tribunal
- 161. Reference of existing licence schemes to Tribunal
- 162. Further reference of licence schemes to Tribunal
- 163. Application to Tribunal in relation to licences
- 164. Effect of licence schemes being continued in operation pending order of Tribunal
- 165. Effect of order of Tribunal in relation to licences
- 166. Attorney-General may make application for suspension order
- 167. Application to revoke suspension orders
- 168. Interim orders
- 169. Reference of questions of law to the High Court
- 170. Agreements or awards not affected

Division 4 — Procedure and Evidence

- 171. Proceedings to be in public except in special circumstances
- 172. Application may be made to Tribunal by the agent of the copyright owner
- 173. Procedure
- 174. Mistakes or errors in orders of Tribunal
- 175. Regulations as to procedure
- 176. Power to take evidence on oath
- 177. Evidence in form of written statement
- 178. Representation

Division 5 — Miscellaneous

- 179. Protection of members and witnesses
- 180. Disobedience to summons, etc

Section

- 181. Contempt of Tribunal, etc
- 182. Cost of Proceedings
- 183. Proof of orders of Tribunal

PART VIII

EXTENSION OR RESTRICTION OF ACT

- 184. Application of Act to countries other than Singapore
- 185. Provisions as to international organisations
- 186. Denial of copyright to citizens of countries not giving adequate protection to Singapore works

PART IX

FALSE ATTRIBUTION OF AUTHORSHIP

- 187. Interpretation
- 188. Duty not to attribute falsely the authorship of a work
- 189. Duty not to attribute falsely the authorship of altered work
- 190. Duty not to attribute falsely the authorship of reproduction of artistic work
- 191. Breach of duty not committed if act done outside Singapore or done with permission
- 192. Action for breach of duty
- 193. Saving of other rights and remedies

PART X

MISCELLANEOUS

- 194. Assignments and licences in respect of copyright
- 195. Prospective ownership of copyright
- 196. Copyright to pass under will with unpublished work
- 197. Provisions as to Government copyright
- 198. Use of copyright material for the service of the Government
- 199. Reception of broadcasts or cable programmes
- 200. Groundless threats of legal proceedings
- 201. Notation of copies and handicapped readers' copies
- 202. Regulations
- 203. Repeal of Copyright Act 1911
- 204. Consequential amendment

PART XI
TRANSITIONAL

Division 1 — Preliminary

Section

- 205. Interpretation
- 206. References to making of works, recordings and films
- 207. References in other laws or instruments to copyright
- 208. Authorship of photographs
- 209. Publication

Division 2 — Original Works

- 210. Expired copyright not to revive
- 211. Original works in which copyright subsists
- 212. Duration of copyright in photographs
- 213. Ownership of copyright
- 214. Recording of musical works
- 215. Publication of artistic works
- 216. Reconstruction of buildings
- 217. Industrial designs
- 218. Reproduction of work upon payment of royalties

Division 3 — Subject-Matter other than Works

- 219. Sound recordings
- 220. Cinematograph films
- 221. Application of Act to dramatic works and photographs comprised in cinematograph films
- 222. Television broadcasts and sound broadcasts
- 223. Published editions of works
- 224. Cable programmes

Division 4 — Miscellaneous

- 225. Actions for infringement
- 226. Actions where copyright subject to exclusive licence
- 227. Offences
- 228. Limitation of actions
- 229. Restriction of importation of printed copies of works
- 230. References and applications to Tribunal in relation to licence schemes
- 231. Duration of Government copyright in photographs
- 232. Duration of Government copyright in recordings

Section

- 233. Government copyright in films
- 234. Works made or published by international organisations
- 235. Subject-matter, other than original works, made or published by international organisations
- 236. False attribution of authorship of work
- 237. Assignments and licences
- 238. Bequests
- 239. Existing computer programs

Division 5 — Works made before 1st July 1912

- 240. Interpretation
 - 241. Application
 - 242. Rights conferred by Copyright Act 1911
 - 243. Performing rights
 - 244. Contributions to periodicals
 - 245. Assignments and licences
- The Schedule — False Registration of Industrial Designs
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REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

No. 2 of 1987.

I assent.

WEE KIM WEE
*President.**14th February 1987.*

An Act to make new provision in respect of copyright and related matters, and to repeal the United Kingdom Copyright Act 1911, the Copyright Act (Chapter 187 of the Revised Edition) and the Copyright (Gramophone Records and Government Broadcasting) Act (Chapter 188 of the Revised Edition) and to make a consequential amendment to the Singapore Broadcasting Corporation Act 1979 (No. 33 of 1979); and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid.

Be it enacted by the President with the advice and consent of the Parliament of Singapore, as follows:

PART I
PRELIMINARY

Short title and commencement

1.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Copyright Act 1987 and shall come into operation on such date as the Minister may, by notification in the *Gazette*, appoint.

(2) The Minister may appoint different dates for the coming into operation of the different provisions of this Act.

Application

2. Except insofar as Part XI otherwise expressly provides, this Act shall apply in relation to things existing at the date of commencement of this Act in like manner as it applies in relation to things coming into existence after the commencement of this Act.

Application to the Government

3. Subject to Part X, this Act shall bind the Government but nothing in this Act shall render the Government liable to be prosecuted for an offence.

Copyright not to subsist except by virtue of this Act

4. Subject to the provisions of this Act, no copyright shall subsist otherwise than by virtue of this Act.

Savings of rights of the Government, etc

5. Nothing in this Act shall affect any right or privilege of the Government or any other person under any other written law, except insofar as that law is expressly repealed, amended or modified by this Act.

Operation of other laws

6. Nothing in this Act shall affect the operation of the law relating to breaches of trust or confidence.

PART II
INTERPRETATION

Interpretation

7.—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires —

“adaptation” —

- (a) in relation to a literary work in a non-dramatic form, means a version of the work (whether in its original language or in a different language) in a dramatic form;
- (b) in relation to a literary work in a dramatic form, means a version of the work (whether in its original language or in a different language) in a non-dramatic form;
- (c) in relation to a literary work being a computer program, means a version of the work (whether or not in the language, code or notation in which the work was originally expressed) not being a reproduction of the work;
- (d) in relation to a literary work (whether in a non-dramatic form or dramatic form), means —
 - (i) a translation of the work; or
 - (ii) a version of the work in which a story or action is conveyed solely or principally by means of pictures; and
- (e) in relation to a musical work, means an arrangement or transcription of the work;

“archives” means —

- (a) archival material in the custody of the National Archives and Records Centre established by the National Archives and Records Centre Act (Cap. 310); and
- (b) a collection of documents or other material to which this paragraph applies by virtue of subsection (4);

“artistic work” means —

- (a) a painting, sculpture, drawing, engraving or photograph, whether the work is of artistic quality or not;
- (b) a building or model of a building, whether the building or model is of artistic quality or not; or
- (c) a work of artistic craftsmanship to which neither paragraph (a) nor (b) applies;

“author”, in relation to a photograph, means the person who took the photograph;

“broadcast” means broadcast by wireless telegraphy, and “broadcasting” shall have a corresponding meaning;

“building” includes a structure of any kind;

“cable programme” means a programme which is included in a cable programme service;

“cable programme service” means a service which consists wholly or mainly in the sending by any person, by means of a telecommunication system (whether run by him or by any other person), of sounds or visual images or both either —

- (a) for reception, otherwise than by wireless telegraphy, at two or more places in Singapore, whether they are so sent for simultaneous reception or at different times in response to requests made by different users of the service; or
- (b) for reception, by whatever means, at a place in Singapore for the purpose of their being presented there either to members of the public or to any group of persons;

“cinematograph film” means the aggregate of visual images embodied in an article or thing so as to be capable by the use of that article or thing —

- (a) of being shown as a moving picture; or

(b) of being embodied in another article or thing by the use of which it can be so shown,

and includes the aggregate of the sounds embodied in a sound-track associated with such visual images;

“citizen of Singapore” includes a person who, if he had been alive on 1st November 1957, would have qualified for Singapore citizenship under the Singapore Citizenship Ordinance 1957 (Ord. 35 of 1957);

“computer program” means an expression, in any language, code or notation, of a set of instructions (whether with or without related information) intended, either directly or after either or both of the following:

(a) conversion to another language, code or notation;

(b) reproduction in a different material form, to cause a device having information processing capabilities to perform a particular function;

“construction” includes erection and “reconstruction” shall have a corresponding meaning;

“copy”, in relation to a cinematograph film, means any article or thing in which the visual images or sounds comprising the film are embodied;

“Copyright Act 1911” means the Copyright Act 1911 of the United Kingdom insofar as it has effect as part of the law of Singapore;

“Copyright Tribunal” or “Tribunal” means the Copyright Tribunal established under Part VII;

“dramatic work” includes —

(a) a choreographic show or other dumb show if described in writing in the form in which the show is to be presented; and

(b) a scenario or script for a cinematograph film,

but does not include a cinematograph film as distinct from the scenario or script for a cinematograph film;

“drawing” includes any diagram, map, chart or plan;

“educational institution” means —

- (a) a school or similar institution at which full-time primary education or full-time secondary education is provided or both full-time primary education and full-time secondary education are provided;
- (b) a junior college, a university, a college of advanced education or a technical and further education institution;
- (c) an institution that conducts courses of primary, secondary or tertiary education by correspondence or on an external study basis;
- (d) a school of nursing that is declared by regulations made under this Act to be an institution to which this paragraph applies;
- (e) an undertaking within a hospital, being an undertaking that conducts courses of study or training in the provision of medical services, or in the provision of services incidental to the provision of medical services, that is declared by regulations made under this Act to be an institution to which this paragraph applies;
- (f) a teacher education centre that is declared by regulations made under this Act to be an institution to which this paragraph applies;
- (g) an institution that has, as its principal function, the provision of courses of study or training for the purpose of —
 - (i) general education;
 - (ii) the preparation of persons for a particular occupation or profession; or
 - (iii) the continuing education of persons engaged in a particular occupation or profession,

and that is declared by regulations made under this Act to be an institution to which this paragraph applies;

- (h) an undertaking within a body administering an educational institution of a kind referred to in paragraphs (a) to (g) of this definition, being an undertaking that has as its principal function, or as one of its principal functions, the provision of teacher training for persons engaged as instructors in educational institutions of such a kind, or of two or more such kinds and that is declared by regulations made under this Act to be an institution to which this paragraph applies;
- (i) an institution, or an undertaking within a body administering as educational institution of a kind referred to in paragraphs (a) to (h) of this definition, being an institution or undertaking that has as its principal function, or as one of its principal functions, the furnishing of materials to educational institutions of a kind referred to in paragraphs (a) to (h) of this definition, or to educational institutions of two or more such kinds, for the purpose of assisting those institutions in their teaching purposes and that is declared by regulations made under this Act to be an institution to which this paragraph applies,

but does not include an institution that is conducted for the profit, direct or indirect, of an individual or individuals;

“engraving” includes an etching, lithograph, product of photogravure, woodcut, print or similar work, not being a photograph;

“exclusive licence” means a licence in writing, signed by or on behalf of the owner or prospective owner of copyright, authorising the licensee, to the exclusion of all other persons, to do an act that, by virtue of this Act, the owner of the copyright would, but for the licence, have the exclusive right to do, and “exclusive licensee” shall have a corresponding meaning;

“future copyright” means copyright to come into existence at a future time or upon the happening of a future event;

“handicapped reader” means —

- (a) a blind person;
- (b) a person suffering severe impairment of his sight;
- (c) a person unable to hold or manipulate books or to focus or move his eyes; or
- (d) a person suffering from a perceptual handicap;

“infringing copy” —

- (a) in relation to a work, means a reproduction of the work, or of an adaptation of the work, not being a copy of a cinematograph film of the work or adaptation;
- (b) in relation to a sound recording, means a copy of the sound recording not being a sound-track associated with visual images forming part of a cinematograph film;
- (c) in relation to a cinematograph film, means a copy of the film;
- (d) in relation to a television broadcast, sound broadcast or cable programme, means a copy of a cinematograph film of the broadcast or programme or a record embodying a sound recording of the broadcast or programme; and
- (e) in relation to a published edition of a work, means a reproduction of the edition,

being an article the making of which constituted an infringement of the copyright in the work, recording, film, broadcast, programme or edition or, in the case of an article imported without the licence of the owner of the copyright, the making of which was carried out without the consent of the owner of the copyright;

“institution” includes an educational institution;

“institution assisting handicapped reader” means —

- (a) an educational institution; or
- (b) any other institution, not being an institution conducted for profit, direct or indirect, of an individual or individuals,

that has as its principal function, or one of its principal functions, the provision of literary or dramatic works to handicapped readers and that is declared by regulations made under this Act to be, for the purposes of this Act, an institution assisting handicapped readers;

“international organisation to which this Act applies” means an organisation that is declared by the regulations made for the purposes of section 185 to be an international organisation to which this Act applies, and includes —

- (a) an organ of, or office within, an organisation that is so declared; and
- (b) a commission, council or other body established by such an organisation or organ;

“judicial proceeding” means a proceeding before any court, tribunal or person having by law power to hear, receive and examine evidence on oath;

“literary work” includes —

- (a) a table, or compilation, expressed in words, figures or symbols (whether or not in a visible form); and
- (b) a computer program or compilation of computer programs;

“manuscript”, in relation to a work, means an original document embodying the work, whether written by hand or not;

“minimum royalty”, in relation to a record, means the amounts applicable in respect of the record under section 57(3) and paragraph (b)(i) of section 58 or, if those provisions are affected by regulations made for the purposes of section 59, under those provisions as so affected;

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- “photograph” means a product of photography or of a process similar to photography, other than an article or thing in which visual images forming part of a cinematograph film have been embodied, and includes a product of xerography, and photography shall have a corresponding meaning;
- “plate” includes a stereotype, stone, block, mould, matrix, transfer, negative or other similar appliance;
- “programme”, in relation to a cable programme service, includes any item included in that service;
- “prospective owner” —
- (a) in relation to a future copyright that is not the subject of an agreement of a kind referred to in section 195(1), means the person who will be the owner of the copyright on its coming into existence; or
 - (b) in relation to a future copyright that is the subject of such an agreement, means the person in whom, by virtue of that section, the copyright will vest on its coming into existence;
- “record” means a disc, tape, paper or other device in which sounds are embodied;
- “regulations” means the regulations made under this Act;
- “royalty”, in relation to a record, means the amount applicable in respect of the record under section 57(1) or, if that provision is affected by regulations made for the purposes of section 59, under that provision so affected;
- “sculpture” includes a cast or model made for purposes of sculpture;
- “Singapore Broadcasting Corporation” means the Singapore Broadcasting Corporation established under the Singapore Broadcasting Corporation Act 1979 (Act 33 of 1979);
- “sound broadcast” means sounds broadcast otherwise than as part of a television broadcast;

“sound recording” means the aggregate of the sounds embodied in a record;

“sound-track”, in relation to visual images forming part of a cinematograph film, means —

- (a) the part of any article or thing, being an article or thing in which those visual images are embodied, in which sounds are embodied; or
- (b) a disc, tape or other device in which sounds are embodied and which is made available by the maker of the film for use in conjunction with the article or thing in which those visual images are embodied;

“sufficient acknowledgement”, in relation to a work, means an acknowledgement identifying the work by its title or other description and, unless the work is anonymous or pseudonymous or the author has previously agreed or directed that an acknowledgement of his name is not to be made, also identifying the author;

“telecommunication apparatus” means apparatus constructed or adapted for use in transmitting or receiving —

- (a) speech, music and other sounds;
- (b) visual images;
- (c) signals serving for the impartation (whether as between persons and persons, things and things or persons and things) of any matter otherwise than in the form of sounds or visual images; or
- (d) signals serving for the actuation or control of machinery or apparatus,

which is to be or has been conveyed by means of a telecommunication system;

“telecommunication system” means a system for the conveyance, through the agency of electric, magnetic, electro-magnetic, electro-chemical or electro-mechanical energy, of —

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- (a) speech, music and other sounds;
 - (b) visual images;
 - (c) signals serving for the impartation (whether as between persons and persons, things and things or persons and things) of any matter otherwise than in the form of sounds or visual images; or
 - (d) signals serving for the actuation or control of machinery or apparatus;

“television broadcast” means visual images broadcast by way of television, together with any sounds broadcast for reception along with those images;

“wireless telegraphy” means the emitting or receiving, otherwise than over a path that is provided by a material substance, of electro-magnetic energy;

“wireless telegraphy apparatus” means an appliance or apparatus for the purpose of transmitting or receiving sounds or visual images by means of wireless telegraphy;

“will” includes a codicil;

“work” means a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work;

“work of joint authorship” means a work that has been produced by the collaboration of two or more authors and in which the contribution of each author is not separate from the contribution of the other author or the contributions of other authors;

“writing” means a mode of representing or reproducing words, figures or symbols in a visible form, and “written” shall have a corresponding meaning.

(2) Without limiting the meaning of the expression “reasonable portion” in this Act, where a literary, dramatic or musical work is contained in a published edition of that work, being an edition of not less than 10 pages, a copy of part of that work, as it appears in that edition, shall be taken to contain only a reasonable portion of that work if the pages that are copied in the edition —

- (a) do not exceed, in the aggregate, 10 per cent of the number of pages in that edition; or
 - (b) in a case where the work is divided into chapters — exceed, in the aggregate, 10 per cent of the number of pages in that edition but contain only the whole or part of a single chapter of the work.
- (3) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears —
- (a) a reference to the body administering an educational institution or an institution assisting handicapped readers shall be read as —
 - (i) in a case where the institution is a body corporate, a reference to the institution; or
 - (ii) in any other case, a reference to the body or person (including the Government) having ultimate responsibility for the administration of the institution;
 - (b) a reference to the body administering a library or archives shall be read as a reference to the body (whether incorporated or not), or the person (including the Government), having ultimate responsibility for the administration of the library or archives;
 - (c) a reference to a copy of a sound recording shall be read as a reference to a record embodying a sound recording or a substantial part of a sound recording being a record derived directly or indirectly from a record produced upon the making of a sound recording;
 - (d) a reference to the copying records of an educational institution or an institution assisting handicapped readers shall be read as a reference to the collection of —
 - (i) the relevant records in respect of copies of articles and other works made by or on behalf of the body administering the institution in reliance on section 52; and

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- (ii) the relevant records in respect of copies of articles and other works made by or on behalf of the body administering the institution in reliance on section 54, other than any such records as have been duly destroyed by, or by authority of, the body administering that institution;
- (e) a reference to the custodian in charge of the copying records of an educational institution or an institution assisting handicapped readers shall be read as a reference to the person having responsibility for the day-to-day administration of the institution;
- (f) a reference to the making, by reprographic reproduction, of a copy of a document, or of the whole or a part of a work, shall be read as a reference to the making of a facsimile copy of the document or the whole or that part of the work, being a facsimile copy of any size or form;
- (g) a reference to a handicapped reader's copy of a work, or of a part of a work, shall be read as a reference to —
- (i) a record embodying a sound recording of the work, or of the part of the work, being a record that was made by, or on behalf of, the body administering an institution assisting handicapped readers for use by a handicapped reader for the purpose of research or study that he is undertaking or proposes to undertake or for the purpose of instructing himself on any matter;
or
- (ii) a Braille version, large-print version or photographic version of the work, or of the part of the work, being a Braille version, large-print version or photographic version, as the case may be, made by, or on behalf of, the body administering the institution assisting handicapped readers for use by a handicapped reader for the purpose of research or study that he is undertaking or proposes to undertake or for the purpose of instructing himself on any matter;

- (h) a reference to a microform copy of the whole or a part of a work shall be read as a reference to a copy of the whole or part of the work produced by miniaturizing the graphic symbols of which the work is composed;
- (i) a reference to a periodical publication shall be read as a reference to an issue of a periodical publication and a reference to articles contained in the same periodical publication shall be read as a reference to articles contained in the same issue of that periodical publication;
- (j) a reference to a record embodying a sound recording shall be read as a reference to —
 - (i) a record produced upon the making of a sound recording; or
 - (ii) another record embodying the sound recording directly or indirectly derived from a record so produced;
- (k) a reference to a relevant record, or a relevant declaration, in relation to the making, in reliance on a particular section —
 - (i) of a copy, or a handicapped reader's copy, of the whole or a part of a work; or
 - (ii) of a copy of a sound recording,shall be read as a reference to any record or declaration of a kind referred to in that section that is required by this Act to be made in relation to the making of that copy.

(4) Where —

- (a) a collection of documents or other material of historical significance or public interest that is in the custody of a body, whether corporate or unincorporate, is being maintained by the body for the purpose of conserving and preserving those documents or other material; and
- (b) the body does not maintain and operate the collection for the purpose of deriving a profit,

paragraph (b) of the definition of “archives” in subsection (1) shall apply to that collection.

(5) For the purposes of this Act, telecommunication apparatus which is situated in Singapore and —

(a) is connected to but not comprised in a telecommunication system; or

(b) is connected to and comprised in a telecommunication system which extends beyond Singapore,

shall be regarded as a telecommunication system and any person who controls the apparatus shall be regarded as running the system.

Residence

8.—(1) For the purpose of this Act, a “person resident in Singapore” includes a person who, at the material time, is residing in Singapore by virtue of a valid pass lawfully issued to him under the Immigration Act (Cap. 81) to enter and remain in Singapore for any purpose otherwise than for a temporary purpose.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, a person who, at a material time, was ordinarily resident in a country (including Singapore) but was temporarily absent from that country shall be treated as if he had been resident in that country at that time.

Acts comprised in copyright

9.—(1) A reference in this Act to an act comprised in the copyright in a work or other subject-matter shall be read as a reference to any act that, under this Act, the owner of the copyright has the exclusive right to do.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, the exclusive right to do an act in relation to a work, an adaptation of a work or any other subject-matter includes the exclusive right to authorise a person to do that act in relation to that work, adaptation or other subject-matter.

Acts done in relation to substantial part of work or other subject-matter deemed to be done in relation to the whole

10.—(1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears —

- (a) a reference to the doing of an act in relation to a work or other subject-matter shall be read as including a reference to the doing of that act in relation to a substantial part of the work or other subject-matter; and
- (b) a reference to a reproduction, adaptation or copy of a work shall be read as including a reference to a reproduction, adaptation or copy of a substantial part of the work, as the case may be.

(2) This section shall not affect the interpretation of any reference in sections 27, 185, 196 and 197 to the publication, or absence of publication, of a work.

References to acts done with licence of owner of copyright

11. For the purposes of this Act, an act shall be deemed to have been done with the licence of the owner of a copyright if the doing of the act was authorised by a licence binding the owner of the copyright.

References to partial assignment of copyright

12. A reference in this Act to a partial assignment of copyright shall be read as a reference to an assignment of copyright that is limited in any way.

Libraries established or conducted for profit

13. For the purposes of this Act, a library shall not be taken to be established or conducted for profit by reason only that the library is owned by a person carrying on business for profit.

Names under which work is published

14.—(1) A reference in this Act to the name or names under which a work was published shall be read as a reference to the name or names specified in the work as the name of the author or the names of the authors of the work.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, a publication of a work under two or more names shall not be taken to be pseudonymous unless all those names are pseudonyms.

Reproduction of works

15.—(1) For the purposes of this Act, reproduction, in the case of a literary, dramatic or musical work, includes a reproduction in the form of a sound recording or cinematograph film of the work, and any record embodying such a recording and any copy of such a film shall be deemed to be a reproduction of the work.

(2) Subsection (1) shall apply in relation to an adaptation of a work in like manner as it applies in relation to a work.

(3) For the purposes of this Act, an artistic work shall be deemed to have been reproduced —

(a) in the case of a work in a two-dimensional form, — if a version of the work is produced in a three-dimensional form;
or

(b) in the case of a work in a three-dimensional form, — if a version of the work is produced in a two-dimensional form,

and the version of the work so produced shall be deemed to be a reproduction of the work.

(4) Subsection (3) shall have effect subject to Division 9 of Part III.

Provisions relating to the making of a work or other subject-matter

16.—(1) A reference in this Act to the time when, or the period during which, a literary, dramatic or musical work was made shall be read as a reference to the time when, or the period during which, as the case may be, the work was first reduced to writing or to some other material form.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, a literary, dramatic or musical work that exists in the form of sounds embodied in an article or thing shall be deemed to have been reduced to a material form and to have been so reduced at the time when those sounds were embodied in that article or thing.

(3) For the purposes of this Act —

- (a) a sound recording shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the first record embodying the recording was produced; and
- (b) the maker of the sound recording is the person who owned that record at that time.

(4) For the purposes of this Act —

- (a) a reference to the making of a cinematograph film shall be read as a reference to the doing of the things necessary for the production of the first copy of the film; and
- (b) the maker of the cinematograph film is the person by whom the arrangements necessary for the making of the film were undertaken.

(5) For the purposes of this Act, a television broadcast or sound broadcast shall be deemed to have been made by the person by whom, at the time when, and from the place from which —

- (a) the visual images or sounds in question, or both, as the case may be, are broadcast; or
- (b) in the case of a television broadcast or sound broadcast made by the technique known as direct broadcasting by satellite, the visual images or sounds in question, or both, as the case may be, are transmitted to the satellite transponder.

Computer storage

17. References in this Act to the reduction of any work or of an adaptation of a work to a material form, or to the reproduction of any work or of an adaptation of a work in a material form, shall include references to the storage of that work or adaptation in a computer.

Sound recordings and records

18.—(1) For the purposes of this Act, sounds embodied in a soundtrack associated with visual images forming part of a cinematograph film shall be deemed not to be a sound recording.

(2) A reference in this Act to a record of a work or other subject-matter shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be read as a reference to a record by means of which the work or other subject-matter can be performed.

References to sounds and visual images embodied in an article

19. For the purposes of this Act, sounds or visual images shall be taken to have been embodied in an article or thing if the article or thing has been so treated in relation to those sounds or visual images that those sounds or visual images are capable, with or without the aid of some other device, of being reproduced from the article or thing.

Provisions relating to broadcasting

20.—(1) A reference in this Act to broadcasting shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be read as a reference to broadcasting whether by way of sound broadcasting or of television.

(2) A reference in this Act to the doing of an act by the reception of a television broadcast or sound broadcast shall be read as a reference to the doing of that act by means of receiving a broadcast —

- (a) from the transmission by which the broadcast is made; or
- (b) from a transmission made otherwise than by way of broadcasting, but simultaneously with the transmission referred to in paragraph (a),

whether the reception of the broadcast is directly from the transmission concerned or from re-transmission made by any person from any place.

(3) Where a record embodying a sound recording or a copy of a cinematograph film is used for the purpose of making a broadcast (referred to in this subsection as the primary broadcast), a person who makes a broadcast (referred to in this subsection as the secondary broadcast) by receiving and simultaneously making a further transmission of —

- (a) the transmission by which the primary broadcast was made;
or

- (b) a transmission made otherwise than by way of broadcasting but simultaneously with the transmission referred to in paragraph (a),

shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed not to have used the record or copy for the purpose of making the secondary broadcast.

(4) In this Act —

- (a) a reference to a cinematograph film of a television broadcast shall be read as including a reference to a cinematograph film, or a photograph, of any of the visual images comprised in the broadcast; and
- (b) a reference to a copy of a cinematograph film of a television broadcast shall be read as including a reference to a copy of a cinematograph film, or a reproduction of a photograph, of any of those images.

(5) In this section, “re-transmission” means any re-transmission, whether over paths provided by a material substance or not, and includes a re-transmission made by making use of any article or thing in which the visual images or sounds constituting the broadcast, or both, as the case may be, have been embodied.

Cable programmes

21.—(1) References in this Act to the inclusion of a programme in a cable programme service are references to its inclusion in such a service by the person providing that service.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, no account shall be taken of a cable programme service if, and to the extent that, it is provided for a person providing another such service or for the Singapore Broadcasting Corporation.

(3) Where a service of distributing matter over wires or over other paths provided by a material substance is only incidental to, or part of, a service of transmitting telegraphic or telephonic communications, a subscriber to the last-mentioned service shall be taken, for the purposes of this section, to be a subscriber to the first-mentioned service.

Performance

22.—(1) Subject to this section, a reference in this Act to performance shall —

- (a) be read as including a reference to any mode of visual or aural presentation, whether the presentation is by the operation of wireless telegraphy apparatus, by the exhibition of a cinematograph film, by the use of a record or by any other means; and
- (b) in relation to a lecture, address, speech or sermon, be read as including a reference to delivery,

and a reference in this Act to performing a work or an adaptation of a work shall have a corresponding meaning.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, broadcasting, or the causing of a work or other subject-matter to be included in a programme in a cable programme service, shall be deemed not to constitute performance or to constitute causing visual images to be seen or sounds to be heard.

(3) Where visual images or sounds are displayed or emitted by any receiving apparatus to which they are conveyed by the transmission of electro-magnetic signals (whether over paths provided by a material substance or not), the operation of any apparatus by which the signals are transmitted, directly or indirectly, to the receiving apparatus shall be deemed not to constitute performance or to constitute causing visual images to be seen or sounds to be heard but, insofar as the display or emission of the images or sounds constitutes a performance, or causes the images to be seen or the sounds to be heard, the performance, or the causing of the images to be seen or sounds to be heard, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be effected by the operation of the receiving apparatus.

(4) Without prejudice to subsections (2) and (3), where a work or an adaptation of a work is performed or visual images are caused to be seen or sounds to be heard by the operation of any apparatus referred to in subsection (3) or of any apparatus for reproducing sounds by the use of a record, being apparatus provided by or with the consent of the occupier of the premises where the apparatus is situated, the occupier of those premises shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be

the person giving the performance or causing the images to be seen or the sounds to be heard, whether he is the person operating the apparatus or not.

Performance of works or other subject-matter by students, etc

23.—(1) Where a musical work is performed by the students of an educational institution in the premises of the institution or elsewhere in the presence of an audience and is so performed in the course of the activities of the institution, the performance shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed not to be a performance in public.

(2) Where a literary or dramatic work is performed by the students of an educational institution in the premises of the institution or elsewhere in the presence of an audience and is so performed in the course of the activities of the institution, the performance shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed not to be a performance in public if the audience is limited to persons who are taking part in the instruction or are otherwise directly connected with the place where the instruction is given.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), a person shall be deemed to be directly connected with a place where instruction is given if he is a parent, guardian, brother or sister of a student who receives instruction at that place.

(4) Subsections (2) and (3) shall apply in relation to cinematograph films in like manner as they apply in relation to literary, dramatic and musical works but, in the application of those subsections in relation to such films, any reference to performance shall be read as a reference to the act of causing the sounds concerned to be heard or the visual images concerned to be seen.

Publication

24.—(1) Subject to this section, for the purposes of this Act —

- (a) a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work, or an edition of such a work, shall be deemed to have been published if, but only if, reproductions of the work or edition have been supplied (whether by sale or otherwise) to the public;

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- (b) a cinematograph film shall be deemed to have been published if, but only if, copies of the film have been sold, let on hire, or offered or exposed for sale or hire, to the public;
 - (c) a sound recording shall be deemed to have been published if, but only if, records embodying the recording or a part of the recording have been supplied (whether by sale or otherwise) to the public.

(2) In determining, for the purposes of subsection (1)(a), whether reproductions of a work or edition have been supplied to the public, section 10 shall not apply.

(3) For the purposes of this Act, the performance of a literary, dramatic or musical work, the supplying (whether by sale or otherwise) to the public of records of a literary, dramatic or musical work, the exhibition of an artistic work, the construction of a building or of a model of a building, or the supplying (whether by sale or otherwise) to the public of photographs or engravings of a building, of a model of a building or of a sculpture, shall not constitute publication of the work.

(4) A publication that is merely colourable and is not intended to satisfy the reasonable requirements of the public shall be disregarded for the purposes of this Act except insofar as it may constitute an infringement of copyright or a breach of a duty under Part IX.

(5) For the purposes of this Act, a publication in Singapore or in any other country shall not be treated as being other than the first publication by reason only of an earlier publication elsewhere, if the two publications took place within a period of not more than 30 days.

- (6) In determining, for the purposes of any provision of this Act —
- (a) whether a work or other subject-matter has been published;
 - (b) whether a publication of a work or other subject-matter was the first publication of the work or other subject-matter; or
 - (c) whether a work or other subject-matter was published or otherwise dealt with in the life-time of a person,

any unauthorised publication or the doing of any other unauthorised act shall be disregarded.

(7) Subject to section 49, a publication or other act shall, for the purposes of subsection (6), be taken to have been unauthorised if, but only if —

- (a) copyright subsisted in the work or other subject-matter and the act concerned was done otherwise than by, or with the licence of, the owner of the copyright; or
- (b) copyright did not subsist in the work or other subject-matter and the act concerned was done otherwise than by, or with the licence of —
 - (i) the author or, in the case of a sound recording, cinematograph film or edition of a work, the maker or publisher, as the case may be; or
 - (ii) persons lawfully claiming under the author, maker or publisher.

(8) Nothing in subsections (6) and (7) shall affect any provision of this Act relating to the acts comprised in a copyright or to acts constituting infringements of copyrights or any of the provisions of Part IX.

Ownership of copyright for particular purposes

25.—(1) In the case of a copyright of which (whether as a result of a partial assignment or otherwise) different persons are the owners in respect of its application to —

- (a) the doing of different acts or classes of acts; or
- (b) the doing of one or more acts or classes of acts in different countries or at different times,

the owner of the copyright, for any purpose of this Act, shall be deemed to be the person who is the owner of the copyright in respect of its application to the doing of the particular act or class of acts, or to the doing of the particular act or class of acts in the particular country or at the particular time, as the case may be, that is relevant to that purpose, and a reference in this Act to the prospective owner of a

future copyright of which different persons are the prospective owners shall have a corresponding meaning.

(2) Without prejudice to subsection (1), where under any provision of this Act a question arises whether an article of any description has been imported or sold, or otherwise dealt with, without the licence of the owner of any copyright, the owner of the copyright, for the purpose of determining that question, shall be taken to be the person entitled to the copyright in respect of its application to the making of articles of that description in the country into which the article was imported, or, as the case may be, in which it was sold or otherwise dealt with.

PART III

COPYRIGHT IN ORIGINAL LITERARY, DRAMATIC, MUSICAL AND ARTISTIC WORKS

Division 1 — Nature, Duration and Ownership of Copyright in Works

Nature of copyright in original works

26. For the purposes of this Act, unless the contrary intention appears, copyright, in relation to a work, is the exclusive right —

- (a) in the case of a literary, dramatic or musical work, to do all or any of the following acts:
 - (i) to reproduce the work in a material form;
 - (ii) to publish the work in Singapore or any country in relation to which this Act applies, if the work is unpublished;
 - (iii) to perform the work in public;
 - (iv) to broadcast the work;
 - (v) to include the work in a cable programme;
 - (vi) to make an adaptation of the work;
 - (vii) to do, in relation to a work that is an adaptation of the first-mentioned work, any of the acts specified in

relation to the first-mentioned work in sub-paragraphs (i) to (vi); and

- (b) in the case of an artistic work, to do all or any of the following acts:
- (i) to reproduce the work in a material form;
 - (ii) to publish the work in Singapore or any country in relation to which this Act applies, if the work is unpublished;
 - (iii) to include the work in a television broadcast;
 - (iv) to include the work in a cable programme.

Original works in which copyright subsists

27.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, copyright shall subsist in an original literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work that is unpublished and of which the author —

- (a) was a qualified person at the time when the work was made; or
- (b) if the making of the work extended over a period — was a qualified person for a substantial part of that period.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, where an original literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work has been published —

- (a) copyright shall subsist in the work; or
- (b) if copyright in the work subsisted immediately before its first publication, copyright shall continue to subsist in the work,

if, but only if —

- (c) the first publication of the work took place in Singapore;
- (d) the author of the work was a qualified person at the time when the work was first published; or
- (e) the author died before that time but was a qualified person immediately before his death.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2) but subject to the remaining provisions of this Act, copyright shall subsist in —

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- (a) an original artistic work that is a building situated in Singapore; or
 - (b) an original artistic work that is attached to, or forms part of, such a building.

(4) In this section, “qualified person” means a citizen of Singapore or a person resident in Singapore.

Duration of copyright in original works

28.—(1) This section shall have effect subject to section 27(2) and to section 29.

(2) Subject to this section, where, by virtue of this Part, copyright subsists in a literary, dramatic or musical work, or in an artistic work other than a photograph, that copyright shall continue to subsist until the expiration of 50 years after the expiration of the calendar year in which the author of the work died.

(3) If, before the death of the author of a literary, dramatic or musical work —

- (a) the work had not been published;
- (b) the work had not been performed in public;
- (c) the work had not been broadcast;
- (d) the work had not been included in a cable programme; and
- (e) records of the work had not been offered or exposed for sale to the public,

the copyright in the work shall continue to subsist until the expiration of 50 years after the expiration of the calendar year in which the work is first published, performed in public, or broadcast, or included in a cable programme, or records of the work are first offered or exposed for sale to the public, whichever is the earliest of those events to happen.

(4) A reference in subsection (3) to the doing of an act in relation to a work shall be read as including a reference to the doing of that act in relation to an adaptation of the work.

(5) If, before the death of the author of an engraving, the engraving had not been published, the copyright in the engraving shall continue to subsist until the expiration of 50 years after the expiration of the calendar year in which the engraving is first published.

(6) Copyright subsisting in a photograph by virtue of this Part shall continue to subsist until the expiration of 50 years after the expiration of the calendar year in which the photograph is first published.

Duration of copyright in anonymous and pseudonymous work

29.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), where the first publication of a literary, dramatic or musical work, or of an artistic work other than a photograph, is anonymous or pseudonymous, section 28 shall not apply in relation to the work but any copyright subsisting in the work by virtue of this Part shall continue to subsist until the expiration of the period of 50 years after the expiration of the calendar year in which the work was first published.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply in relation to a work if at any time before the expiration of the period referred to in that subsection, the identity of the author of the work is generally known or can be ascertained by reasonable inquiry.

Ownership of copyright in original works

30.—(1) This section shall have effect subject to Part X.

(2) Subject to this section, the author of a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work shall be entitled to any copyright subsisting in the work by virtue of this Part.

(3) The operation of subsection (4), (5) or (6) in relation to copyright in a particular work may be excluded or modified by agreement.

(4) Where a literary, dramatic or artistic work is made by the author in pursuance of the terms of his employment by the proprietor of a newspaper, magazine or similar periodical under a contract of service or apprenticeship and is so made for the purpose of publication in a newspaper, magazine or similar periodical, the proprietor shall be entitled to any copyright subsisting in the work by virtue of this Part insofar as the copyright relates to —

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- (a) publication of the work in any newspaper, magazine or similar periodical; or
 - (b) reproduction of the work for the purpose of its being so published,

but not otherwise.

(5) Subject to subsection (4), where —

- (a) a person makes, for valuable consideration, an agreement with another person for the taking of a photograph, the painting or drawing of a portrait or the making of an engraving by the other person; and
- (b) the work is made in pursuance of the agreement,

the first-mentioned person shall be entitled to any copyright subsisting in the work by virtue of this Part, except that if the work is required for any particular purpose, that purpose shall be communicated to that other person and that other person shall be entitled to restrain the doing, otherwise than for that particular purpose, of any act comprised in the copyright in the work.

(6) Where a literary, dramatic or artistic work to which subsections (4) and (5) do not apply, or a musical work, is made by the author in pursuance of the terms of his employment by another person under a contract of service or apprenticeship, that other person shall be entitled to any copyright subsisting in the work by virtue of this Part.

Division 2 — Infringement of Copyright in Works

Infringement by doing acts comprised in the copyright

31.—(1) Subject to this Act, the copyright in a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work is infringed by a person who, not being the owner of the copyright, and without the licence of the owner of the copyright, does in Singapore, or authorises the doing in Singapore of, any act comprised in the copyright.

(2) Sections 32 to 34 shall not affect the generality of subsection (1).

Infringement by importation for sale or hire

32. The copyright in a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work is infringed by a person who, without the licence of the owner of the copyright, imports an article into Singapore for the purpose of —

- (a) selling, letting for hire, or by way of trade offering or exposing for sale or hire, the article;
- (b) distributing the article —
 - (i) for the purpose of trade; or
 - (ii) for any other purpose to an extent that will affect prejudicially the owner of the copyright; or
- (c) by way of trade exhibiting the article in public,

where he knows, or ought reasonably to know, that the making of the article was carried out without the consent of the owner of the copyright.

Infringement by sale and other dealings

33.—(1) The copyright in a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work is infringed by a person who, in Singapore, and without the licence of the owner of the copyright —

- (a) sells, lets for hire, or by way of trade offers or exposes for sale or hire, an article; or
- (b) by way of trade exhibits an article in public,

where he knows, or ought reasonably to know, that the making of the article constituted an infringement of the copyright or, in the case of an imported article, the making of the article was carried out without the consent of the owner of the copyright.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the distribution of any articles —

- (a) for the purpose of trade; or
- (b) for any other purpose to an extent that affects prejudicially the owner of the copyright concerned,

shall be taken to be the sale of those articles.

Infringing copies made on machines installed in libraries and archives**34. Where —**

- (a) a person makes an infringing copy of, or part of, a work or a published edition of a work or of two or more works on a machine for the making, by reprographic reproduction, of copies of documents, being a machine installed by or with the approval of the body administering a library or archives on the premises of the library or archives, or outside those premises for the convenience of persons using the library or archives; and
- (b) there is affixed to, or in close proximity to, the machine, in a place readily visible to persons using the machine, a notice of the prescribed dimensions and in accordance with the prescribed form,

neither the body administering the library or archives nor the officer-in-charge of the library or archives shall be taken to have authorised the making of the infringing copy by reason only that the copy was made on that machine.

*Division 3 — Acts not Constituting Infringements of Copyright Works***Fair dealing for purpose of research or study**

35.—(1) A fair dealing with a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work, or with an adaptation of a literary, dramatic or musical work, for the purpose of research or private study shall not constitute an infringement of the copyright in the work.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, the matters to which regard shall be had, in determining whether a dealing with a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work or with an adaptation of a literary, dramatic or musical work, being a dealing by way of copying the whole or a part of the work or adaptation, constitutes a fair dealing with the work or adaptation for the purpose of research or private study shall include —

- (a) the purpose and character of the dealing, including whether such dealing is of a commercial nature or is for non-profit educational purposes;

- (b) the nature of the work or adaptation;
- (c) the amount and substantiality of the part copied taken in relation to the whole work or adaptation; and
- (d) the effect of the dealing upon the potential market for, or value of, the work or adaptation.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), a dealing with a literary, dramatic or musical work, or with an adaptation of such a work, being a dealing by way of the copying, for the purposes of research or private study —

- (a) if the work or adaptation comprises an article in a periodical publication, of the whole or a part of that work or adaptation; or
- (b) in any other case, of not more than a reasonable portion of the work or adaptation,

shall be taken to be a fair dealing with that work or adaptation for the purpose of research or private study.

(4) Subsection (3) shall not apply to a dealing by way of the copying of the whole or a part of an article in a periodical publication if another article in that publication, being an article dealing with a different subject-matter, is also copied.

(5) In this section, “research” shall not include industrial research, research carried out by bodies corporate (not being bodies corporate owned or controlled by the Government), companies, associations or bodies of persons carrying on any business.

Fair dealing for purpose of criticism or review

36. A fair dealing with a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work, or with an adaptation of a literary, dramatic or musical work, shall not constitute an infringement of the copyright in the work if it is for the purpose of criticism or review, whether of that work or of another work, and a sufficient acknowledgement of the work is made.

Fair dealing for purpose of reporting current events

37. A fair dealing with a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work, or with an adaptation of a literary, dramatic or musical work, shall not constitute an infringement of the copyright in the work if it is for the purpose of, or is associated with, the reporting of current events —

- (a) in a newspaper, magazine or similar periodical and a sufficient acknowledgement of the work is made; or
- (b) by means of broadcasting or a cable programme service or in a cinematograph film.

Reproduction for purpose of judicial proceedings or professional advice

38. The copyright in a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work is not infringed by anything done —

- (a) for the purpose of a judicial proceeding or of a report of a judicial proceeding;
- (b) for the purpose of seeking professional advice from an advocate and solicitor; or
- (c) for the purpose of, or in the course of, the giving of professional advice by an advocate and solicitor.

Back-up copy of computer program

39.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), the copyright in a literary work being a computer program is not infringed by the making of a reproduction of the work, or of a computer program being an adaptation of the work, if —

- (a) the reproduction is made by, or on behalf of, the owner of the copy (in this section referred to as the “original copy”) from which the reproduction is made; and
- (b) the reproduction is made for the purpose only of being used, by or on behalf of the owner of the original copy, in lieu of the original copy in the event that the original copy is lost, destroyed or rendered unusable.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to the making of a reproduction of a computer program, or of an adaptation of a computer program —

- (a) from an infringing copy of the computer program; or
- (b) contrary to an express direction by or on behalf of the owner of the copyright in the computer program given to the owner of the original copy not later than the time when the owner of the original copy acquired the original copy.

(3) Notwithstanding section 31, it is not an infringement for the owner of a copy of a computer program to make or authorise the making of another copy or adaptation of that computer program provided that such a new copy or adaptation is created as an essential step in the utilisation of the computer program in conjunction with a machine and that it is used in no other manner.

(4) For the purposes of this section —

- (a) a reference to a copy of a computer program or of an adaptation of a computer program is a reference to any article in which the computer program or adaptation is reproduced in a material form; and
- (b) a reference to express direction, in relation to a copy of a computer program or of an adaptation of a computer program, includes a reference to a clearly legible direction printed on the copy or on a package in which the copy is supplied.

Inclusion of works in collections for use by educational institutions

40.—(1) The copyright in a published literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work is not infringed by the inclusion of a short extract from the work, or, in the case of a published literary, dramatic or musical work, from an adaptation of the work, in a collection of literary, dramatic, musical or artistic works contained in a book, sound recording or cinematograph film and intended for use by educational institutions if —

- (a) the collection is described in an appropriate place in the book, on the label of each record embodying the recording or

of its container, or in the film, as being intended for use by educational institutions;

- (b) the work or adaptation was not published for the purpose of being used by educational institutions; and
- (c) a sufficient acknowledgement of the work or adaptation is made.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply in relation to the copyright in a work if, in addition to the extract concerned, two or more other extracts from, or from adaptations of, works (being works in which copyright subsists at the time when the collection is published) by the author of the first-mentioned work are contained in that collection, or are contained in that collection taken together with every similar collection, if any, of works intended for use by educational institutions and published by the same publisher within the period of 5 years immediately preceding the publication of the first-mentioned collection.

*Division 4 — Acts not Constituting Infringements of Copyright in
Literary, Dramatic and Musical Works*

Reading or recitation in public or for a broadcast

41. The reading or recitation in public, or the inclusion in a sound broadcast or television broadcast or a cable programme of a reading or recitation, of an extract of reasonable length from a published literary or dramatic work, or from an adaptation of such a work, shall not constitute an infringement of the copyright in the work if a sufficient acknowledgement of the work is made.

Religious performances

42. A performance of a literary, dramatic or musical work of a religious nature, or an adaptation of such a work, in the course of services at a place of worship or other religious assembly shall not constitute an infringement of the copyright in the work.

Reproduction for purpose of broadcasting

43.—(1) Where the broadcasting by a person of a literary, dramatic or musical work, or of an adaptation of such a work, would not (whether by reason of an assignment or licence or of the operation of a provision of this Act) constitute an infringement of the copyright in the work, but the making by the person of a sound recording or a cinematograph film of the work or adaptation would, apart from this subsection, constitute such an infringement, the copyright in the work is not infringed by his making such a recording or film solely for the purpose of the broadcasting of the work or adaptation.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply in relation to a recording or film if a record embodying the recording or a copy of the film is used for a purpose other than —

- (a) the broadcasting of the work or adaptation in circumstances that do not (whether by reason of an assignment or licence or of the operation of a provision of this Act) constitute an infringement of the copyright in the work; or
- (b) the making of further records embodying the recording or further copies of the film for the purpose of the broadcasting of the work or adaptation in such circumstances.

Division 5 — Copying of Works in Libraries

Interpretation

44. In this Division —

- (a) a reference to an article contained in a periodical publication shall be read as a reference to anything (other than an artistic work) appearing in such a publication; and
- (b) any reference to research shall not include industrial research or research carried out by bodies corporate (not being bodies corporate owned or controlled by the Government), companies, associations or bodies of persons carrying on any business.

Copying by libraries and archives for users

45.—(1) A person may furnish to the officer-in-charge of a library (not being a library that is conducted for the profit, direct or indirect, of an individual or individuals) or the officer-in-charge of archives —

- (a) a request in writing to be supplied with a copy of an article, or a part of an article, contained in a periodical publication or of the whole or a part of a published literary, dramatic or musical work other than an article contained in a periodical publication; and
- (b) a declaration signed by him stating —
 - (i) that he requires the copy for the purpose of research or private study and will not use it for any other purpose; and
 - (ii) that he has not previously been supplied with a copy of the same article or other work, or the same part of the article or other work, as the case may be, by an authorised officer of the library or archives, or that he has lost, destroyed or damaged any such copy previously supplied to him.

(2) Subject to this section, where a request and declaration referred to in subsection (1) are furnished to the officer-in-charge of a library or archives, an authorised officer of the library or archives may, unless the declaration contains a statement that to his knowledge is untrue in a material particular, make, or cause to be made, the copy to which the request relates and supply the copy to the person who made the request.

(3) Where a charge is made for making and supplying a copy to which a request under subsection (1) relates, subsection (2) shall not apply in relation to the request if the amount of the charge exceeds the cost of making and supplying the copy and a reasonable contribution to the general expenses of the library.

(4) Subsection (2) shall not apply in relation to a request for a copy of, or parts of, two or more articles contained in the same periodical publication unless the articles relate to the same subject-matter.

(5) Subsection (2) shall not apply to a request for a copy of the whole of a literary, dramatic or musical work (other than an article contained in a periodical publication), or to a copy of a part of such a work that contains more than a reasonable portion of the work unless the work forms part of the library or archives collection.

(6) The copyright in an article contained in a periodical publication is not infringed by the making, in relation to a request under subsection (1), of a copy of the article, or of a part of the article, in accordance with subsection (2) unless the copy is supplied to a person other than the person who made the request.

(7) The copyright in a published literary, dramatic or musical work other than an article contained in a periodical publication is not infringed by the making, in relation to a request under subsection (1), of a copy of the work, or of a part of the work, in accordance with subsection (2) unless the copy is supplied to a person other than the person who made the request.

(8) The regulations may exclude the application of subsection (6) or (7) in such cases as are specified in the regulations.

Copying by libraries or archives for other libraries or archives

46.—(1) The officer-in-charge of a library may request, or cause another person to request, the officer-in-charge of another library to supply the officer-in-charge of the first-mentioned library with a copy of an article, or a part of an article, contained in a periodical publication, or of the whole or a part of a published literary, dramatic or musical work other than an article contained in a periodical publication —

- (a) for the purpose of including the copy in the collection of the first-mentioned library, not being in substitution for a subscription to such periodical publication or work or a purchase of such work; or
- (b) for the purpose of supplying the copy to a person who has made a request for the copy under section 45.

(2) Subject to this section, where a request is made by or on behalf of the officer-in-charge of a library to the officer-in-charge of another

library under subsection (1), an authorised officer of the last-mentioned library may make, or cause to be made, the copy to which the request relates and supply the copy to the officer-in-charge of the first-mentioned library.

(3) Where, under subsection (2), an authorised officer of a library makes a copy of the whole or a part of a work and supplies it to the officer-in-charge of another library in accordance with a request made under subsection (1) —

- (a) the copy shall, for all purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been made on behalf of an authorised officer of the other library for the purpose for which the copy was requested; and
- (b) an action shall not be brought against the body administering that first-mentioned library, or against any officer or employee of that library, for infringement of copyright by reason of the making or supplying of that copy.

(4) Subject to this section, where a copy of the whole or a part of an article contained in a periodical publication, or of any other published literary, dramatic or musical work is, by virtue of subsection (3), to be deemed to have been made on behalf of an authorised officer of a library, the copyright in the article or other work is not infringed by the making of the copy.

(5) The regulations may exclude the application of subsection (4) in such cases as are specified in the regulations.

(6) Where a charge is made for making and supplying a copy to which a request under subsection (1) relates, subsection (4) shall not apply in relation to the request if the amount of the charge exceeds the cost of making and supplying the copy and a reasonable contribution to the general expenses of the library.

(7) Subsection (4) shall not apply to or in relation to a copy of the whole or a part of an article or other work that is, by virtue of subsection (3), to be deemed to have been made on behalf of an authorised officer of a library for a purpose referred to in subsection (1) unless, as soon as practicable after the request was made, an authorised officer of the library made a declaration that set

out particulars of the request (including the purpose for which the copy was requested) and stated —

- (a) in a case where a copy of the whole or a part of the article or other work had previously been supplied, in accordance with a request under subsection (1), for the purpose of inclusion in the collection of the library — that the copy so supplied had been lost, destroyed or damaged, whichever was appropriate; and
- (b) in a case where the copy was a copy of the whole of a literary, dramatic or musical work (other than an article contained in a periodical publication) or of a part of such a work that contains more than a reasonable portion of the work — that the copy was made and supplied as part of an inter-library arrangement which does not have the effect or the purpose of enabling participating libraries from receiving copies of whole works or parts thereof, by way of systematic reproduction and supply of copies, in such aggregate quantities as substitutes for a subscription to or purchase of such works.

(8) In this section, a reference to a library shall be read as a reference to a library other than a library that is conducted for the profit, direct or indirect, of an individual or individuals, and as including a reference to archives.

Copying of unpublished works in libraries or archives

47.—(1) Where, at a time more than 50 years after the expiration of the calendar year in which the author of a literary, dramatic or musical work, or of an artistic work being a photograph or engraving, died, and more than 75 years after the time at which, or the expiration of the period during which, the work was made, copyright subsists in the work but —

- (a) the work has not been published; and
- (b) a copy of the work, or, in the case of a literary, dramatic or musical work, the manuscript of the work, is kept in the collection of a library or archives where it is, subject to any

regulations governing that collection, open to public inspection,

the copyright in the work is not infringed —

- (c) by the making of a copy of the work by a person for the purpose of research or private study or with a view to publication; or
- (d) by the making of a copy of the work by, or on behalf of, the officer-in-charge of that library or archives if the copy is supplied to a person who satisfies the officer-in-charge of that library or archives that he requires the copy for the purpose of research or private study or with a view to publication and that he will not use it for any other purpose.

(2) Where a manuscript, or a copy, of a thesis or other similar literary work that has not been published is kept in a library of a university or other similar institution or in an archives, the copyright in the thesis or other work is not infringed by the making of a copy of the thesis or other work by or on behalf of the officer-in-charge of the library or archives if the copy is supplied to a person who satisfies an authorised officer of the library or archives that he requires the copy for the purpose of research or private study.

Copying of works for preservation and other purposes

48.—(1) Subject to subsection (4), the copyright in a work that forms, or formed, part of the collection of a library or archives is not infringed by the making, by or on behalf of the officer-in-charge of the library or archives, of a copy (including a microform copy) of the work —

- (a) if the work is held in manuscript form or is in original artistic work — for the purpose of preserving the manuscript or original artistic work, as the case may be, against loss or deterioration or for the purpose of research that is being, or is to be, carried out at the library or archives in which the work is held or at another library or other archives;

- (b) if the work is held in the collection in a published form but has been damaged or has deteriorated — for the purpose of replacing the work; or
- (c) if the work has been held in the collection in a published form but has been lost or stolen — for the purpose of replacing the work.

(2) The copyright in a work that is held in the collection of a library or archives is not infringed by the making, by or on behalf of the officer-in-charge of the library or archives, for a purpose other than a purpose for which a copy may be made under subsection (1), of a single microform copy of the work so held.

(3) Subsection (1) shall not apply in relation to a work held in published form in the collection of a library or archives unless an authorised officer of the library or archives has, after reasonable investigation, made a declaration stating that he is satisfied that a copy (not being a second-hand copy) of the work cannot be obtained within a reasonable time at an ordinary commercial price.

(4) Where a copy (including a microform copy) of an unpublished work is made under subsection (1) by or on behalf of the officer-in-charge of a library or archives for the purpose of research that is being, or is to be, carried out at another library or archives, the supply of the copy by or on behalf of the officer to the other library or archives does not, for any purpose of this Act, constitute publication of the work.

Publication of unpublished works kept in libraries

49.—(1) Where —

- (a) a published literary, dramatic or musical work (referred to in this section as the new work) incorporates the whole or a part of a work (referred to in this section as the old work) to which section 47(1) applied immediately before the new work was published;
- (b) before the new work was published, the prescribed notice of the intended publication of the work had been given; and

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- (c) immediately before the new work was published, the identity of the owner of the copyright in the old work was not known to the publishers of the new work,

then, for the purposes of this Act, the first publication of the new work, and any subsequent publication of the new work whether in the same or in an altered form, shall, insofar as it constitutes a publication of the old work, be deemed not to be an infringement of the copyright in the old work or an unauthorised publication of the old work.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to a subsequent publication of the new work incorporating a part of the old work that was not included in the first publication of the new work unless —

- (a) section 47(1) would, but for this section, have applied to that part of the old work immediately before that subsequent publication;
- (b) before that subsequent publication, the prescribed notice of the intended publication had been given; and
- (c) immediately before that subsequent publication, the identity of the owner of the copyright in the old work was not known to the publisher of that subsequent publication.

(3) Where a work, or part of a work, has been published and, by virtue of this section, the publication is to be deemed not to be an infringement of the copyright in the work, the copyright in the work is not infringed by a person who, after that publication took place, broadcasts the work or that part of the work, as the case may be, or includes it in a cable programme or performs it in public, or makes a record of it.

Application of Division to illustrations accompanying articles and other works

50. Where an article, thesis or literary, dramatic or musical work is accompanied by artistic works provided for the purpose of explaining or illustrating the article, thesis or other work (referred to in this section as the illustrations), the provisions of this Division shall apply as if —

- (a) where any of those sections provides that the copyright in the article, thesis or work is not infringed — the reference to that copyright included a reference to any copyright in the illustrations;
- (b) a reference in section 45, 46, 47 or 48 to a copy of the article, thesis or work included a reference to a copy of the article, thesis or work together with a copy of the illustrations;
- (c) a reference in section 45 or 46 to a copy of a part of the article or work included a reference to a copy of that part of the article or work together with a copy of the illustrations that were provided for the purpose of explaining or illustrating that part; and
- (d) a reference in section 48 or 49 to the doing of any act in relation to the work included a reference to the doing of that act in relation to the work together with the illustrations.

Division 6 — Copying of Works in Educational Institutions

Multiple copying of insubstantial portions of works

51.—(1) Subject to this section, copyright in a literary or dramatic work is not infringed by the making, on the premises of an educational institution, by any person, for the purposes of a course of education provided by the institution, of a copy or copies of a page or pages of the work in an edition of the work, or of works that include the work.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to —

- (a) the making of a copy or copies of the whole of a work; or
- (b) the making of a copy or copies of more than 5 of the pages of a work in an edition of the work, or of works that include the work, unless —
 - (i) one per cent of the total number of pages in the edition exceeds 5 pages; and
 - (ii) the total number of pages so copied does not exceed 5 per cent of the total number of pages in the edition.

(3) Where a person has made or caused to be made on an occasion a copy of a part of a work contained on a page or pages in an edition of the work, or of works that include the work, in reliance on this section, subsection (1) shall not apply to the making, by or on behalf of that person, on a subsequent occasion less than 14 days after the day on which the previous copying took place, of a copy of any other part of that work.

Multiple copying under statutory licence by educational institutions

52.—(1) Subject to this section, the copyright in an article contained in a periodical publication is not infringed by the making of copies of the whole or a part of that article, by or on behalf of the body administering an educational institution for the teaching purposes of that or another educational institution.

(2) Subject to this section, the copyright in a work, other than an article in a periodical publication, is not infringed by the making of copies of the whole or a part of that work, by or on behalf of the body administering an educational institution for the teaching purposes of that or another educational institution.

(3) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1) or (2), a copy of a work shall be taken to have been made for the teaching purposes of an institution if —

- (a) it is made in connection with a particular course of instruction provided by that institution; or
- (b) it is made for the purpose of inclusion in the collection of a library of that institution.

(4) Subsection (1) shall not apply in relation to copies of, or of parts of, two or more articles contained in the same periodical publication unless the articles relate to the same subject-matter.

(5) Subsection (2) shall not apply in relation to copies of, or of more than a reasonable portion of, a work that has been separately published unless the person who makes the copies, or causes the copies to be made, for or on behalf of the body administering the educational institution, is satisfied, after reasonable investigation, that copies (not

being second-hand copies) of the work cannot be obtained within a reasonable time at an ordinary commercial price.

(6) Subsection (1) shall not apply to copies of the whole or a part of an article contained in a periodical publication, being copies made, by or on behalf of the body administering an educational institution, for the teaching purposes of an educational institution, unless there is made, by or on behalf of that body, as soon as practicable after the making of those copies, a record of the copying setting out such particulars as may be prescribed by the regulations.

(7) Subsection (2) shall not apply to copies of the whole or a part of a work (not being an article contained in a periodical publication), being copies made, by or on behalf of the body administering an educational institution, for the teaching purposes of an educational institution, unless there is made, by or on behalf of that body, as soon as practicable after the making of those copies, a record of the copying setting out such particulars as may be prescribed by the regulations.

(8) For the purposes of subsections (6) and (7) a record of the copying of a work or a part of a work —

- (a) shall be kept in writing or in any other manner prescribed by the regulations; and
- (b) if it is kept in writing, shall be in accordance with the prescribed form.

(9) Where copies of, or of part of, a work, other than an article in a periodical publication, made as provided in subsection (2) by or on behalf of an educational institution for the teaching purposes of an educational institution —

- (a) are made for distribution to persons undertaking a correspondence course, or an external study course, provided by the educational institution for the teaching purposes of which those copies are made, otherwise than as a part of the lecture notes prepared in connection with that course; and
- (b) do not contain more than a reasonable portion of the work,

the record made in relation to them in accordance with subsection (7) may state that they are copies to which this subsection applies.

(10) Where copies of, or of part of, a work consisting of an article in a periodical publication made, as provided in subsection (1), by or on behalf of the body administering an educational institution for the teaching purposes of an educational institution are made for distribution to persons undertaking a correspondence course, or an external study course, provided by the educational institution for the teaching purposes of which those copies are made, otherwise than as a part of the lecture notes prepared in connection with that course, the record made in relation to them in accordance with subsection (6) may state that they are copies to which this subsection applies.

(11) Where copies of the whole or a part of a work, not being copies stated in the record to be copies to which subsection (9) or (10) applies, are made by or on behalf of the body administering an educational institution and, by virtue of this section, the making of those copies does not infringe copyright in the work, that body shall, if the owner of the copyright in the work makes a request, in writing, at any time during the prescribed period after the making of the copies, for payment for the making of the copies, pay to the owner such an amount by way of equitable remuneration for the making of those copies as is agreed upon between the owner and the body or, in default of agreement, as is determined by the Copyright Tribunal on the application of either the owner or the body.

(12) Where the Copyright Tribunal has determined the amount of equitable remuneration payable to the owner of copyright in a work by the body administering an educational institution in relation to copies of the whole or a part of that work that have been made by or on behalf of that body in reliance on this section, the owner may recover that amount from the body in a court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due to him.

(13) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of the owner of copyright in a work to grant a licence authorising the body administering an educational institution to make, or cause to be made, copies of the whole or a part of the work without infringement of that copyright.

Application of Division to illustrations accompanying articles and other works

53. Where an article or other literary, dramatic or musical work is accompanied by an artistic work or artistic works provided for the purpose of explaining or illustrating the article or other work, the provisions of this Division shall apply as if —

- (a) where any of those sections provides that the copyright in the article or other work is not infringed — the reference to that copyright included a reference to any copyright in that artistic work or those artistic works;
- (b) a reference in section 51 or 52 to a copy of an article or other work included a reference to a copy of the article or other work together with a copy of that artistic work or those artistic works;
- (c) a reference in section 51 or 52 to a copy of a part of an article or other work included a reference to a copy of that part of the article or other work together with a copy of the artistic work or artistic works provided for the purpose of explaining or illustrating that part;
- (d) a reference in section 51 to a copy of a page of a literary, dramatic or musical work in an edition of the work or of works that include the work included a reference to a copy of a page in such an edition that contained that work and an artistic work or artistic works provided for the purpose of explaining or illustrating that part of that work; and
- (e) a reference in section 51 to a copy of pages of a literary, dramatic or musical work in an edition of that work or of works that include that work included a reference to a copy of pages in such an edition that contained a part of that work and an artistic work or artistic works provided for the purpose of explaining or illustrating that part of that work.

Division 7 — Copying of Works in Institution Assisting Handicapped Readers

Multiple copying under statutory licence by institutions assisting handicapped readers

54.—(1) The copyright in a literary or dramatic work that has been published is not infringed by the making, by or on behalf of the body administering an institution assisting handicapped readers, of a record embodying a sound recording of the work or of a part of the work, for use by a handicapped reader for the purpose of research or private study that he is undertaking or proposes to undertake, or for the purpose of otherwise instructing himself on any matter.

(2) The copyright in a literary or dramatic work that has been published is not infringed by the making, by or on behalf of the body administering an institution assisting handicapped readers, of a Braille version, a large-print version or a photographic version, of the work or of a part of the work, for use by a handicapped reader for the purpose of research or private study that he is undertaking or proposes to undertake, or for the purpose of otherwise instructing himself on any matter.

(3) Where a sound recording of a work has been published, subsection (1) shall not apply to the making of any record embodying a sound recording of the work (including a record that is a copy of that first-mentioned sound recording) for or on behalf of the body administering an institution assisting handicapped readers unless the person who makes that record, or causes that record to be made, is satisfied, after reasonable investigation, that no new record that embodies only a sound recording of the work can be obtained within a reasonable time at an ordinary commercial price.

(4) Where a Braille version of a work has been separately published, subsection (2) shall not apply to the making of a Braille version of the work, or of a part of the work, unless the person who makes that version, or causes that version to be made, for or on behalf of the body administering an institution assisting handicapped readers is satisfied, after reasonable investigation, that no new copy of a Braille version of the work, being a version that has been separately published, can be obtained within a reasonable time at an ordinary commercial price.

(5) Where a large-print version of a work has been separately published, subsection (2) shall not apply to the making of a large-print version of the work, or of a part of the work, unless the person who makes the version, or causes the version to be made, for or on behalf of the body administering an institution assisting handicapped readers is satisfied, after reasonable investigation, that no new copy of a large-print version of the work, being a version that has been separately published, can be obtained within a reasonable time at an ordinary commercial price.

(6) Where a photographic version of a work has been separately published, subsection (2) shall not apply to the making of a photographic version of the work, or of a part of the work, unless the person who makes the version, or causes the version to be made, for or on behalf of the body administering an institution assisting handicapped readers is satisfied, after reasonable investigation, that no new copy of a photographic version of the work, being a version that has been separately published, can be obtained within a reasonable time at an ordinary commercial price.

(7) Subsections (1) and (2) shall not apply to the reproduction of the whole or a part of an article contained in a periodical publication by way of the making, by or on behalf of the body administering an institution assisting handicapped readers, of a handicapped reader's copy of the article or of that part of the article unless there is made, by or on behalf of that body, as soon as practicable after the making of that copy, a record of the copying setting out such particulars as may be prescribed by the regulations.

(8) Subsections (1) and (2) shall not apply to the reproduction of the whole or a part of a work (not being an article contained in a periodical publication) by way of the making, by or on behalf of the body administering an institution assisting handicapped readers, of a handicapped reader's copy of the work or of that part of the work unless there is made, by or on behalf of that body, as soon as practicable after the making of that copy, a record of the copying setting out such particulars as may be prescribed by the regulations.

(9) For the purposes of subsections (7) and (8), a record of the copying of a work or a part of a work —

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- (a) shall be kept in writing or in any other manner prescribed by the regulations; and
 - (b) if it is kept in writing, shall be in accordance with the prescribed form.

(10) Where a handicapped reader's copy of the whole or a part of a work is made by or on behalf of the body administering an institution assisting handicapped readers and, by virtue of this section, the making of that copy does not infringe copyright in the work, that body shall, if the owner of the copyright in the work makes a request, in writing, at any time during the prescribed period after the making of the copy, for payment for the making of the copy, pay to the owner such an amount by way of equitable remuneration for the making of that copy as is agreed upon between the owner and the body, or, in default of agreement, such amount as is determined by the Copyright Tribunal on the application of either the owner or the body.

(11) Where the Copyright Tribunal has determined the amount of equitable remuneration payable to the owner of copyright in a work by the body administering an institution assisting handicapped readers in relation to a handicapped reader's copy of the whole or a part of that work that has been made by or on behalf of that body in reliance on this section, the owner may recover that amount from the body in a court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due to him.

(12) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, copyright shall not vest in the maker of the handicapped reader's copy by reason of his making that copy.

(13) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of the owner of copyright in a work to grant a licence authorising the body administering an institution assisting handicapped readers to make, or cause to be made, sound recordings of, or Braille, large-print or photographic versions of, the whole or a part of the work without infringement of that copyright.

(14) For the purposes of this section, a record, or a Braille version, a large-print version or a photographic version, of a work shall be taken to be a new record, or a new Braille version, a new large-print version or a new photographic version, of the work, as the case may be, if it is not a second-hand record, or a second-hand Braille version, a second-

hand large-print version or a second-hand photographic version, of the work, as the case may be.

(15) In this section, a reference to a photographic version of a work or a part of a work shall be read as a reference to a copy or copies of the work or a part of a work produced as a film-strip or series of separate transparencies designed to meet the needs of handicapped readers.

Division 8 — Recording of Musical Works

Interpretation

55.—(1) For the purposes of this Division —

- (a) a reference to a musical work shall be read as a reference to the work in its original form or to an adaptation of the work;
- (b) a reference to the owner of the copyright in a literary, dramatic or musical work shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be read as a reference to the person who is entitled to authorise the making in, and the importation into, Singapore of records of the works; and
- (c) a reference to sale of a record by retail or to retail sale of a record shall be read as not including a reference to —
 - (i) sale for a consideration not consisting wholly of money; or
 - (ii) sale by a person not ordinarily carrying on the business of making or selling records.

(2) For the purposes of this Division, where a musical work is comprised partly in one record and partly in another record or other records, all the records shall be treated as if they constituted a single record.

(3) A reference in this Division to a record of a musical work does not include a reference to a sound-track associated with visual images forming part of a cinematograph film.

Conditions upon which manufacturer may make records of musical work

56.—(1) Subject to this Division, the copyright in a musical work is not infringed by a person (referred to in this section as the manufacturer) who makes a record of the work or an adaptation thereof in Singapore, if —

- (a) records of the work, or, as the case may be, of a similar adaptation of the work, have previously been made in, or imported into, Singapore for the purposes of retail sale, and were so made or imported by, or with the licence of, the owner of the copyright in the work;
- (b) before the making of the record, the manufacturer gave to the owner of the copyright the prescribed notice of his intention to make it;
- (c) the manufacturer intends to sell the record by retail, or to supply it for the purpose of its being sold by retail by another person, or intends to use it for making other records which are to be so sold or supplied; and
- (d) in the case of a record which is sold by retail, the manufacturer pays to the owner of the copyright, in the prescribed manner and at the prescribed time, a royalty of an amount ascertained in accordance with this section.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply in relation to a record of an adaptation of a musical work if the adaptation debases the work.

(3) Without limiting the generality of paragraph (d) of subsection (1), the regulations made for the purposes of that subsection may provide —

- (a) that payment of the royalties in respect of records, or of an amount, ascertained in accordance with the regulations, in respect of the royalties in respect of records, is, or is in such classes of cases as are specified in those regulations, to be made before the records are sold or supplied by the manufacturer; and

- (b) that the doing of such acts as are specified in those regulations, being such acts as the Minister considers convenient for ensuring the receipt by the owner of the copyright of the royalties in respect of records or, if the owner of the copyright cannot be found by reasonable inquiry, as the Minister considers reasonable in the circumstances, is to be deemed to constitute payment of the royalties.

Amount of royalty

57.—(1) Subject to this Division, the royalty payable in respect of a record is 5 per cent of the retail selling price of the record, which shall be determined in the manner prescribed by the regulations.

(2) If the royalty payable in respect of a record under this section includes a fraction of a cent that is less than or more than one-half of a cent —

- (a) where that fraction is less than one-half of a cent — that fraction shall be treated as one-half of a cent; and
- (b) where that fraction is more than one-half of a cent — that fraction shall be treated as a whole cent.

(3) If, apart from this subsection, the royalty payable in respect of a record under this section would be less than one cent, that royalty shall be one cent.

Provisions relating to royalty where two or more works are on the one record

58. Where a record comprises two or more musical works, whether or not there is any other matter comprised in the record —

- (a) if the record includes a work in which copyright does not subsist or works in which copyrights do not subsist — the royalty payable in respect of the record is, subject to paragraph (b), the amount that bears to the amount that, but for this section, would be the amount of the royalty the same proportion as the number of works in the record in which copyrights subsist bears to the total number of works in the record; and

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- (b) if the record includes two or more works in which copyrights subsist —
- (i) subject to this Division, the royalty payable in respect of the record shall not be less than one cent in respect of each work in the record in which copyright subsists; and
 - (ii) if the owners of the copyrights in the works in the record in which copyrights subsist are different persons — there shall be paid to the owner of the copyright in each work, in respect of that work, an amount ascertained by dividing the amount of the royalty payable in respect of the record by the number of works in the record in which copyrights subsist.

Revision of royalty and minimum royalty

59.—(1) If at any time after the expiration of one year after the commencement of this Act it appears to the Minister charged with the responsibility for trade and industry that the royalty, or the minimum royalty, payable in respect of records generally or in respect of records included in a particular class of records is not equitable, he may request the Copyright Tribunal to hold an inquiry into the matter and report the result of its inquiry to him.

(2) At any time after the Copyright Tribunal has made a report in relation to the royalty, or the minimum royalty, payable in respect of records generally or in respect of records included in a particular class of records, the regulations may provide that the relevant provision of this Act, in its application in respect of records generally or in respect of records included in that class of records, as the case may be, shall have effect as if it were subject to such variations as are provided by the regulations, being such variations as the Minister thinks equitable.

(3) Where the Copyright Tribunal has made a report in relation to the royalty, or the minimum royalty, payable in respect of records included in a particular class of records (whether the report related only to records included in that class or also related to other records), the Minister charged with the responsibility for trade and industry shall not, before the expiration of 5 years after the report was made,

request the Tribunal to hold an inquiry under this section in relation to the royalty, or the minimum royalty, as the case may be, payable in respect of records included in that class.

(4) In this section,

“the relevant provision of this Act” means —

- (a) in relation to the royalty payable in respect of any records — section 57(1) or, if that section is affected by regulations made for the purposes of this section, that section as so affected; and
- (b) in relation to the minimum royalty payable in respect of any records — section 57(3) and paragraph (b)(i) of section 58 or, if those provisions are affected by regulations made for the purposes of this section, those provisions as so affected.

Conditions upon which manufacturer may include part of a literary or dramatic work in a record of a musical work

60.—(1) Where —

- (a) a person makes in Singapore a record comprising the performance of a musical work in which words are sung, or are spoken incidentally to or in association with the music, whether or not there is any other matter comprised in the record;
- (b) copyright does not subsist in that work or, if copyright so subsists, the requirements specified in section 56(1) are complied with in relation to that copyright;
- (c) the words consist or form part of a literary or dramatic work in which copyright subsists;
- (d) a record of the musical work in which those words, or words substantially the same as those words, were sung, or were spoken incidentally to or in association with the music has previously been made in, or imported into, Singapore for the purpose of retail sale and was so made or imported by, or with the licence of, the owner of the copyright in the literary or dramatic work; and

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- (e) the like notice was given to the owner of the copyright in the literary or dramatic work as is required by paragraph (b) of section 56(1) to be given to the owner of the copyright (if any) in the musical work and there is paid to the owner of the copyright in the literary or dramatic work such amount (if any) as is ascertained in accordance with this section,

the making of the record shall not constitute an infringement of the copyright in the literary or dramatic work.

(2) Where copyright does not subsist in the musical work, the amount to be paid in respect of the literary or dramatic work is an amount equal to the royalty that, but for this section, would have been payable in respect of the musical work if copyright had subsisted in the musical work.

(3) Where copyright subsists in the musical work as well as in the literary or dramatic work —

- (a) if the copyrights in those works are owned by the same person — an amount is not payable in respect of the literary or dramatic work; or
- (b) if the copyrights in those works are owned by different persons — the royalty that, but for this section, would have been payable in respect of the musical work shall be apportioned between them in such manner as they agree, or, in default of the agreement, as is determined by the Copyright Tribunal on the application of either of them.

(4) Where the owner of the copyright in a musical work and the owner of the copyright in a literary or dramatic work do not agree on the manner in which an amount is to be apportioned between them but the person who made the record gives an undertaking in writing to each owner to pay to him the portion of that amount that the Tribunal determines to be payable to him, then —

- (a) paragraph (d) of section 56(1) and paragraph (e) of subsection (1) shall have effect as if the payments referred to in those paragraphs had been made; and
- (b) the person who made the record shall be liable, when the amount to which an undertaking relates is determined, to pay

that amount to the owner of the copyright to whom the undertaking was given and the owner may recover that amount in a court of competent jurisdiction from that person as a debt due to the owner.

(5) The regulations made for the purposes of paragraph (d) of section 56(1) in relation to payments to the owner of the copyright in a musical work shall have the like effect, with any necessary modifications, for the purposes of paragraph (e) of subsection (1) in relation to payments to the owner of the copyright in a literary or dramatic work.

Making inquiries in relation to previous records

61. Where —

- (a) a person makes inquiries, as prescribed, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a record of a musical work, or a record of a musical work in which words consisting or forming part of a literary or dramatic work were sung or spoken, has previously been made in, or imported into, Singapore by, or with the licence of, the owner of the copyright in the musical work or in the literary or dramatic work, as the case may be, for the purpose of retail sale or for use in making other records for the purpose of retail sale; and
- (b) an answer to those inquiries is not received within the prescribed period,

a record of that musical work, or a record of that work in which those words were sung or spoken, as the case may be, shall, for the purposes of the application of this Division —

- (c) in relation to the person who made the inquiries; or
- (d) in relation to a person who makes records of the musical work, or records of that work in which those words or substantially the same words are sung or spoken, for the purpose of supplying those records to the person who made the inquiries in pursuance of an agreement entered into between those persons for the making of the records,

be taken to have been previously made in, or imported into, Singapore with the licence of the owner of that copyright for the purpose of retail sale or for use in making other records for the purpose of retail sale, as the case may be.

Application of Division in relation to record of part of a work

62.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), the provisions of this Division shall apply in relation to a record of a part of musical work in like manner as they apply in relation to a record of the whole of the work.

(2) Subsection (1) of section 56 shall not apply in relation to —

- (a) a record of the whole of a work unless the previous record referred to in paragraph (a) of that subsection was a record of the whole of the work; and
- (b) a record of a part of a work unless that previous record was a record of, or comprising, that part of the work.

Division 9 — Acts not Constituting Infringements of Copyright in Artistic Works

Sculptures and certain other works in public places

63.—(1) This section shall apply to sculptures and to works of artistic craftsmanship of the kind referred to in paragraph (c) of the definition of “artistic work” in section 7.

(2) The copyright in a work to which this section applies that is situated, otherwise than temporarily, in a public place, or in premises open to the public, is not infringed by the making of a painting, drawing, engraving or photograph of the work or by the inclusion of the work in a cinematograph film or in a television broadcast.

Buildings and models of buildings

64. The copyright in a building or a model of a building is not infringed by the making of a painting, drawing, engraving or photograph of the building or model or by the inclusion of the building or model in a cinematograph film or in a television broadcast.

Incidental filming or televising of artistic works

65. Without prejudice to sections 63 and 64, the copyright in an artistic work is not infringed by the inclusion of the work in a cinematograph film or in a television broadcast if its inclusion in the film or broadcast is only incidental to the principal matters represented in the film or broadcast.

Publication of artistic works

66. The copyright in an artistic work is not infringed by the publication of a painting, drawing, engraving, photograph or cinematograph film if, by virtue of section 63, 64 or 65, the making of that painting, drawing, engraving, photograph or film did not constitute an infringement of the copyright.

Artistic works included in a cable programme

67. Sections 63, 64 and 65 shall apply in relation to a cable programme in like manner as they apply in relation to a television broadcast.

Reproduction for purpose of including work in television broadcast or cable programme

68.—(1) Where the inclusion of an artistic work in a television broadcast or cable programme made by a person would not (whether by reason of an assignment or licence or of the operation of a provision of this Act) constitute an infringement of copyright in the work but the making by the person of a cinematograph film of the work would, apart from this subsection, constitute such an infringement, the copyright in the work is not infringed by his making such a film solely for the purpose of the inclusion of the work in a television broadcast or cable programme.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply in relation to a film if a copy of the film is used for a purpose other than —

- (a) the inclusion of the work in a television broadcast or cable programme in circumstances that do not (whether by reason of an assignment or licence or of the operation of a provision

of this Act) constitute an infringement of the copyright in the work; or

- (b) the making of further copies of the film for the purpose of the inclusion of the work in such a broadcast or programme.

(3) Subsection (1) shall not apply in relation to a film where a copy of the film is used for the purpose of the inclusion of the work in a television broadcast or cable programme made by a person who is not the maker of the film unless the maker has paid to the owner of the copyright in the work such amount as they agree or, in default of agreement, has given an undertaking in writing to the owner to pay to him such amount as is determined by the Copyright Tribunal, on the application of either of them, to be equitable remuneration to the owner for the making of the film.

(4) A person who has given an undertaking referred to in subsection (3) shall be liable, when the Copyright Tribunal has determined the amount to which the undertaking relates, to pay that amount to the owner of the copyright in the work and the owner may recover that amount in a court of competent jurisdiction from the person as a debt due to the owner.

Reproduction of work in different dimensions

69. For the purposes of this Act —

- (a) the making of an object of any kind that is in three dimensions does not infringe the copyright in an artistic work that is in two dimensions; and
- (b) the making of an object of any kind that is in two dimensions does not infringe the copyright in an artistic work that is in three dimensions,

if the object would not appear to persons who are not experts in relation to objects of that kind to be a reproduction of the artistic work.

Special exception for artistic works which have been industrially applied

70.—(1) Notwithstanding section 69, the making of any useful article in three dimensions (including a reproduction in two

dimensions reasonably required for the making of the article) does not infringe the copyright in an artistic work if, when the useful article or reproduction is made, the artistic work has been industrially applied in Singapore or in any other country more than 15 years before the useful article or reproduction is made.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), an artistic work is applied industrially if —

- (a) more than 50 reproductions in three dimensions are made of it, for the purposes of sale or hire; or
- (b) it is reproduced in three dimensions in one or more articles manufactured in lengths, for the purposes of sale or hire; or
- (c) it is reproduced as a plate which has been used to produce —
 - (i) more than 50 reproductions of an object in three dimensions for the purposes of sale or hire; or
 - (ii) one or more articles in three dimensions manufactured in lengths for the purposes of sale or hire.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), two or more reproductions in three dimensions which are of the same general character and intended for use together are a single reproduction.

(4) In this section, “useful article” means an article having an intrinsic utilitarian function that is not merely to portray the appearance of the article or to convey information.

(5) For the purposes of this section, an article that is normally part of a useful article is considered a useful article.

Reproduction of part of work in later work

71.—(1) The copyright in an artistic work is not infringed by the making of a later artistic work by the same author if, in making the later work, the author does not repeat or imitate the main design of the earlier work.

(2) Subsection (1) shall have effect notwithstanding that part of the earlier work is reproduced in the later work and that, in reproducing the later work, the author used a mould, cast, sketch, plan, model or study made for the purposes of the earlier work.

Reconstruction of buildings

72.—(1) Where copyright subsists in a building, the copyright is not infringed by a reconstruction of that building.

(2) Where a building has been constructed in accordance with architectural drawings or plans in which copyright subsists and has been so constructed by, or with the licence of, the owner of that copyright, that copyright is not infringed by a later reconstruction of the building by reference to those drawings or plans.

*Division 10 — Designs***Interpretation**

73.—(1) In this Division, “corresponding design”, in relation to an artistic work, means a design which, when applied to an article, results in a reproduction of that work.

(2) In this Division, references to the scope of the copyright in a registered design are references to the aggregate of the things, which, by virtue of the provisions of the United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Act (Cap. 208), the registered proprietor of the design has the exclusive right to do, and references to the scope of the copyright in a registered design as extended to all associated designs and articles are references to the aggregate of the things which, by virtue of that written law, the registered proprietor would have had the exclusive right to do if —

- (a) when that design was registered, there had at the same time been registered every possible design consisting of that design with modifications or variations not sufficient to alter the character or substantially to affect the identity thereof, and the said proprietor had been registered as the proprietor of every such design; and
- (b) the design in question, and every other design such as is mentioned in paragraph (a), had been registered in respect of all the articles to which it was capable of being applied.

Special exception in respect of industrial design

74.—(1) Where copyright subsists in an artistic work and a corresponding design is registered under the Registered Designs Act 1949 of the United Kingdom, or any Act amending or substituting for that Act, it shall not be an infringement of the copyright in the work —

- (a) to do anything, during the subsistence of the copyright in the registered design, which is within the scope of the copyright in the design; or
- (b) to do anything, after the copyright in the registered design has come to an end, which, if it had been done while the copyright in the design subsisted, would have been within the scope of that copyright as extended to all associated designs and articles:

Provided that this subsection shall have effect subject to the provisions of the Schedule in cases falling within the Schedule.

(2) Where copyright subsists in an artistic work, and —

- (a) a corresponding design is applied industrially by or with the licence of the owner of the copyright in the work;
- (b) articles to which the design has been so applied are sold, let for hire, or offered for sale or hire whether in Singapore or elsewhere; and
- (c) at the time when those articles are sold, let for hire or offered or exposed for sale or hire, they are not articles in respect of which the corresponding design has been registered under the Registered Designs Act 1949 of the United Kingdom, or any Act amending or substituting for that Act,

subsections (3), (4) and (5) shall apply.

(3) Subject to subsection (5) —

- (a) during the relevant period of 15 years, it shall not be an infringement of the copyright in the work to do anything which, at the time when it is done, would have been within the scope of the copyright in the design if the design had,

immediately before that time, been registered in respect of all relevant articles; and

- (b) after the end of the relevant period of 15 years, it shall not be an infringement of the copyright in the work to do anything which, at the time when it is done, would, if the design had been registered immediately before that time, have been within the scope of the copyright in the design as extended to all associated designs and articles.

(4) In subsection (3), “the relevant period of 15 years” means the period of 15 years beginning with the date on which articles, such as are mentioned in paragraph (b) of subsection (2), were first sold, let for hire or offered for sale or hire, whether in Singapore or elsewhere.

(5) For the purposes of subsections (2) and (3), no account shall be taken of any articles in respect of which, at the time when they were sold, let for hire, or offered for sale or hire, the design in question was excluded from registration under the provisions of the Registered Designs Act 1949 of the United Kingdom, or any Act amending or substituting for that Act, by rules made under that Act or such other Act (which relates to the exclusion of designs for articles which are primarily literary or artistic in character); and for the purposes of any proceedings under this Act a design shall be conclusively presumed to have been so excluded if —

- (a) before the commencement of those proceedings, an application for the registration of the design under the Registered Designs Act 1949 of the United Kingdom, or any Act amending or substituting for that Act, in respect of those articles had been refused;
- (b) the reason or one of the reasons stated for the refusal was that the design was excluded from such registration by rules made under that Act or such other Act; and
- (c) no appeal against that refusal had been allowed before the date of the commencement of the proceedings or was pending on that date.

(6) The regulations made for the purposes of this section may make provision for determining the circumstances in which a design is, for the purposes of this section, to be deemed to be applied industrially.

Division 11 — Works of Joint Authorship

References to all of joint authors

75. Subject to this Division, a reference in this Act to the author of a work shall, unless otherwise expressly provided by this Act, be read, in relation to a work of joint authorship, as a reference to all the authors of the work.

References to any one or more of joint authors

76. The references in sections 27 and 29(2) to the author of a work shall, in relation to a work of joint authorship, be read as references to any one or more of the authors of the work.

References to whichever of joint authors died last

77. The references in sections 28 and 47 to the author of a work shall, in relation to a work of joint authorship other than a work to which section 78 applies, be read as references to the author who died last.

Works of joint authorship published under pseudonyms

78.—(1) This section shall apply to a work of joint authorship that was first published under two or more names of which one was a pseudonym or two or more (but not all) were pseudonyms.

(2) This section shall also apply to a work of joint authorship that was first published under two or more names all of which were pseudonyms if, at any time within 50 years after the expiration of the calendar year in which the work was first published, the identity of one or more (but not all) of the authors was generally known or could be ascertained by reasonable inquiry.

(3) The references in sections 28 and 47 to the author of a work shall, in relation to a work to which this section applies, be read as references to the author whose identity was disclosed or, if the identity

of two or more of the authors was disclosed, as references to whichever of those authors died last.

(4) For the purposes of this section, the identity of an author shall be deemed to have been disclosed if —

- (a) one of the names under which the work was published was the name of the author; or
- (b) the identity of that author is generally known or can be ascertained by reasonable inquiry.

Copyright to subsist in joint works without regard to any author who is an unqualified person

79.—(1) Section 30(2) shall have effect, in relation to a work of joint authorship of which one of the authors is an unqualified person, or two or more (but not all) of the authors are unqualified persons, as if the author or authors, other than unqualified persons, had alone been the author or authors, as the case may be, of the work.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a person is an unqualified person in relation to a work where, if he had alone been the author of the work, copyright would not have subsisted in the work by virtue of this Part.

Inclusion of joint works in collections for use in educational institutions

80. The reference in section 40(2) to other extracts from, or from adaptations of, works by the author of the extract concerned —

- (a) shall be read as including a reference to extracts from, or from adaptations of, works by the author of the extract concerned in collaboration with any other person; or
- (b) if the extract concerned is from, or from an adaptation of, a work of joint authorship — shall be read as including a reference to extracts from, or from adaptations of, works by any one or more of the authors of the extract concerned, or by any one or more of those authors in collaboration with any other person.

PART IV

COPYRIGHT IN SUBJECT-MATTER OTHER THAN WORKS

Division 1 — Preliminary

Interpretation

81. In this Part,

“qualified person” means —

- (a) a citizen of Singapore, or an individual resident in Singapore; or
- (b) a body corporate incorporated under any written law in Singapore.

Division 2 — Nature of Copyright in Subject-Matter other than Works

Nature of copyright in sound recordings

82. For the purposes of this Act, unless the contrary intention appears, copyright, in relation to a sound recording, is the exclusive right to make a copy of the sound recording.

Nature of copyright in cinematograph films

83. For the purposes of this Act, unless the contrary intention appears, copyright, in relation to a cinematograph film, is the exclusive right to do all or any of the following acts:

- (a) to make a copy of the film;
- (b) to cause the film, insofar as it consists of visual images, to be seen in public;
- (c) to broadcast the film;
- (d) to include the film in a cable programme.

Nature of copyright in television broadcasts and sound broadcasts

84.—(1) For the purposes of this Act, unless the contrary intention appears, copyright, in relation to a television broadcast or sound broadcast, is the exclusive right —

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- (a) in the case of a television broadcast insofar as it consists of visual images — to make a cinematograph film of the broadcast, or a copy of such a film;
 - (b) in the case of a sound broadcast, or of a television broadcast insofar as it consists of sounds — to make a sound recording of the broadcast, or a copy of such a sound recording;
 - (c) in the case of a television broadcast — to cause it, insofar as it consists of visual images, to be seen in public, or, insofar as it consists of sounds, to be heard in public, if it is seen or heard by a paying audience; and
 - (d) in the case of a television broadcast or a sound broadcast — to re-broadcast it or to include it in a cable programme.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(c), a television broadcast shall be taken to be seen or heard by a paying audience if it is seen or heard by persons who either —
- (a) have been admitted for payment to the place where the broadcast is to be seen or heard, or have been admitted for payment to a place of which that place forms part; or
 - (b) have been admitted to the place where the broadcast is to be seen or heard in circumstances where goods or services are supplied there at prices which exceed the prices usually charged at that place and are partly attributable to the facilities afforded for seeing or hearing the broadcast:
- Provided that for the purposes of paragraph (a) no account shall be taken —
- (i) of persons admitted to the place in question as residents or inmates therein; or
 - (ii) of persons admitted to that place as members of a club or society, where the payment is only for membership of the club or society and the provision of facilities for seeing or hearing television broadcasts is only incidental to the main purposes of the club or society.

Nature of copyright in cable programmes

85.—(1) For the purposes of this Act, unless the contrary intention appears, copyright, in relation to a cable programme, is the exclusive right to do all or any of the following acts:

- (a) insofar as it consists of visual images, to make a cinematograph film of it or a copy of such a film;
- (b) insofar as it consists of sounds to make a sound recording of it or a copy of such a sound recording;
- (c) to cause it, insofar as it consists of visual images, to be seen in public, or, insofar as it consists of sounds, to be heard in public, if it is seen or heard by a paying audience;
- (d) to broadcast it or to include it in a cable programme service.

(2) Subsection (1) shall apply whether the act in question is done by the reception of the programme or by making use of any record, print, negative, tape or other article on which the programme has been recorded.

(3) In relation to copyright in cable programmes, insofar as they consist of visual images, subsection (1) shall apply to any sequence of images sufficient to be seen as a moving picture; and accordingly, for the purpose of establishing an infringement of such copyright, it shall not be necessary to prove that the act in question extended to more than such a sequence of images.

(4) For the purposes of paragraph (c) of subsection (1), a cable programme shall be taken to be seen or heard by a paying audience if it is seen or heard by persons who either —

- (a) have been admitted for payment to the place where the programme is to be seen or heard, or have been admitted for payment to a place of which that place forms part; or
- (b) have been admitted to the place where the programme is to be seen or heard in circumstances where goods or services are supplied there at prices which exceed the prices usually charged at that place and are partly attributable to the facilities afforded for seeing or hearing the programme:

Provided that for the purposes of paragraph (a) no account shall be taken —

- (i) of persons admitted to the place in question as residents or inmates therein; or
- (ii) of persons admitted to that place as members of a club or society, where payment is only for membership of the club or society and the provision of facilities for seeing or hearing cable programmes is only incidental to the main purposes of the club or society.

Nature of copyright in published editions of works

86. For the purposes of this Act, unless the contrary intention appears, copyright, in relation to a published edition of a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work or of two or more literary, dramatic, musical or artistic works, is the exclusive right to make, by a means that includes a photographic process, a reproduction of the edition.

Division 3 — Subject-Matter, other than Works, in which Copyright subsists

Sound recordings in which copyright subsists

87.—(1) Subject to this Act, copyright shall subsist in a sound recording of which the maker was a qualified person at the time when the recording was made.

(2) Without prejudice to subsection (1), copyright shall subsist subject to this Act, in a sound recording if the recording was made in Singapore.

(3) Without prejudice to subsections (1) and (2), copyright shall subsist, subject to this Act, in a published sound recording if the first publication of the recording took place in Singapore.

Cinematograph films in which copyright subsists

88.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, copyright shall subsist in a cinematograph film of which the maker was a qualified person for the whole or a substantial part of the period during which the film was made.

(2) Without prejudice to subsection (1), copyright shall subsist, subject to this Act, in a cinematograph film if the film was made in Singapore.

(3) Without prejudice to subsections (1) and (2) copyright shall subsist, subject to this Act, in a published cinematograph film if the first publication of the film took place in Singapore.

Television broadcasts and sound broadcasts in which copyright subsists

89. Subject to the provisions of this Act, copyright shall subsist —

(a) in a television broadcast made from a place in Singapore by —

(i) the Singapore Broadcasting Corporation; or

(ii) the holder of a licence for a television station; and

(b) in a sound broadcast made from a place in Singapore by —

(i) the Singapore Broadcasting Corporation; or

(ii) the holder of a licence for a broadcasting station.

Cable programmes in which copyright subsists

90.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, copyright shall subsist in a cable programme which is included in a cable programme service provided by a qualified person in Singapore.

(2) Copyright shall not subsist in a cable programme by virtue of this section if the programme is included in the cable programme service by the reception and immediate re-transmission of a television broadcast or a sound broadcast.

Published editions of works in which copyright subsists

91.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, copyright shall subsist in a published edition of a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work, or of two or more literary, dramatic, musical or artistic works, where —

(a) the first publication of the edition took place in Singapore; or

(b) the publisher of the edition was a qualified person at the date of the first publication of the edition.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to an edition that reproduces a previous edition of the same work or works.

Division 4 — Duration of Copyright in Subject-Matter other than Works

Duration of copyright in sound recordings

92. Copyright subsisting in a sound recording by virtue of this Part shall continue to subsist until the expiration of 50 years after the expiration of the calendar year in which the recording is first published.

Duration of copyright in cinematograph films

93.—(1) Copyright subsisting in a cinematograph film by virtue of section 88(1) or (2) shall continue to subsist until the film is published and, after the publication of the film, until the expiration of 50 years after the expiration of the calendar year in which the film was first published.

(2) Copyright subsisting in a cinematograph film by virtue only of section 88(3) shall continue to subsist until the expiration of 50 years after the expiration of the calendar year in which the film was first published.

Duration of copyright in television broadcasts and sound broadcasts

94.—(1) Copyright subsisting in a television broadcast or sound broadcast by virtue of this Part shall continue to subsist until the expiration of 50 years after the expiration of the calendar year in which the broadcast was made.

(2) Insofar as a television broadcast or sound broadcast is a repetition (whether the first or a subsequent repetition) of a previous television broadcast or sound broadcast to which section 89 applies, and is made by broadcasting visual images or sounds embodied in any article or thing —

- (a) if it is made before the expiration of the period of 50 years after the expiration of the calendar year in which the previous broadcast was made — any copyright subsisting in it shall expire at the expiration of that period; and
- (b) if it is made after the expiration of that period — copyright shall not subsist in it by virtue of this Part.

Duration of copyright in cable programmes

95. Copyright subsisting in a cable programme by virtue of this Part shall continue to subsist until the expiration of 50 years from the end of the calendar year in which the cable programme is first included in the cable programme service.

Duration of copyright in published editions of works

96. Copyright subsisting in a published edition of a work or works by virtue of this Part shall continue to subsist until the expiration of 25 years after the expiration of the calendar year in which the edition was first published.

Division 5 — Ownership of Copyright in Subject-Matter other than Works

Ownership of copyright in sound recordings

97.—(1) This section shall have effect subject to Part X.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), the maker of a sound recording is the owner of any copyright subsisting in the recording by virtue of this Part.

(3) Where —

- (a) a person makes, for valuable consideration, an agreement with another person for the making of a sound recording by the other person; and
- (b) the recording is made in pursuance of the agreement,

the first-mentioned person is, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, the owner of any copyright subsisting in the recording by virtue of this Part.

Ownership of copyright in cinematograph films

98.—(1) This section shall have effect subject to Part X.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), the maker of a cinematograph film is the owner of any copyright subsisting in the film by virtue of this Part.

(3) Where —

(a) a person makes, for valuable consideration, an agreement with another person for the making of a cinematograph film by the other person; and

(b) the film is made in pursuance of the agreement,

the first-mentioned person is, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, the owner of any copyright subsisting in the film by virtue of this Part.

Ownership of copyright in television broadcasts and sound broadcasts

99. Subject to Part X —

(a) the Singapore Broadcasting Corporation is the owner of any copyright subsisting in a television broadcast or sound broadcast made by it; and

(b) a person who is or has been a holder of a licence for a television station or a broadcasting station is the owner of any copyright subsisting in a television broadcast or sound broadcast, as the case may be, made by that person.

Ownership of copyright in cable programmes

100. Subject to Part X, a person providing a cable programme service is the owner of any copyright subsisting in a cable programme included in that service.

Ownership of copyright in published editions of works

101. Subject to Part X, the publisher of an edition of a work or works is the owner of any copyright subsisting in the edition by virtue of this Part.

Division 6 — Infringement of Copyright in Subject-Matter other than Works

Interpretation

102. In this Division —

“audio-visual item” means a sound recording, a cinematograph film, a sound broadcast, a television broadcast or a cable programme;

“research” does not include industrial research or research carried out by bodies corporate (not being bodies corporate owned or controlled by the Government), companies, associations or bodies of persons carrying on any business.

Infringement by doing acts comprised in copyright

103.—(1) Subject to this Act, a copyright subsisting by virtue of this Part is infringed by a person who, not being the owner of the copyright, and without the licence of the owner of the copyright, does in Singapore, or authorises the doing in Singapore of, any act comprised in the copyright.

(2) Sections 104 and 105 shall not affect the generality of subsection (1).

(3) Subsection (1) shall apply in relation to an act done in relation to a sound recording whether the act is done by directly or indirectly making use of a record embodying the recording.

(4) Subsection (1) shall apply in relation to an act done in relation to a television broadcast or a sound broadcast or a cable programme whether the act is done by the reception of the broadcast or programme or by making use of any article or thing in which the visual images and sounds comprised in the broadcast or programme have been embodied.

Infringement by importation for sale or hire

104. A copyright subsisting by virtue of this Part is infringed by a person who, without the licence of the owner of the copyright, imports an article into Singapore for the purpose of —

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- (a) selling, letting for hire, or by way of trade offering or exposing for sale or hire, the article;
 - (b) distributing the article —
 - (i) for the purpose of trade; or
 - (ii) for any other purpose to an extent that will affect prejudicially the owner of the copyright; or
 - (c) by way of trade exhibiting the article in public,

where, he knows, or ought reasonably to know, that the making of the article was carried out without the consent of the owner of the copyright.

Infringement by sale and other dealings

105.—(1) A copyright subsisting by virtue of this Part is infringed by a person who, in Singapore, and without the licence of the owner of the copyright —

- (a) sells, lets for hire, or by way of trade offers or exposes for sale or hire, an article; or
- (b) by way of trade exhibits an article in public,

where he knows, or ought reasonably to know, that the making of the article constituted an infringement of the copyright or, in the case of an imported article, the making of the article was carried out without the consent of the owner of the copyright.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the distribution of any articles —

- (a) for the purpose of trade; or
- (b) for any other purpose to an extent that affects prejudicially the owner of the copyright concerned,

shall be taken to be the sale of those articles.

Acts done for purposes of judicial proceeding

106. A copyright subsisting by virtue of this Part is not infringed by anything done —

- (a) for the purpose of a judicial proceeding or a report of a judicial proceeding;
- (b) for the purpose of seeking professional advice from an advocate and solicitor; or
- (c) for the purpose of, or in the course of, the giving of professional advice by an advocate and solicitor.

Making of a copy of the sound recording for purposes of broadcasting

107. The making by the Singapore Broadcasting Corporation or a person holding a licence to operate a television or broadcasting station of a copy of the sound recording solely for the purpose of broadcasting shall not constitute an infringement of the copyright in the recording.

Provisions relating to cinematograph films

108.—(1) Where the visual images forming part of a cinematograph film consist wholly or principally of images that, at the time when they were first embodied in an article or thing, were means of communicating news, the copyright in the film is not infringed by the causing of the film to be seen or heard, or to be both seen and heard, in public after the expiration of 50 years after the expiration of the calendar year in which the principal events depicted in the film occurred.

(2) Where, by virtue of this Part, copyright has subsisted in a cinematograph film, a person who, after that copyright has expired, causes the film to be seen or heard, or to be seen and heard, in public shall not, by so doing, infringe any copyright subsisting by virtue of Part III in a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work.

(3) Where the sounds that are embodied in a sound-track associated with the visual images forming part of a cinematograph film are also embodied in a record, other than such a sound-track or a record derived directly or indirectly from such a sound-track, the copyright in the cinematograph film is not infringed by any use made of that record.

Fair dealing for purpose of research or private study

109. Section 35(1) and (2) shall apply to the doing of any act in relation to audio-visual items as it applies to the doing of that act in relation to literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works.

Fair dealing for purpose of criticism or review

110. A fair dealing with an audio-visual item shall not constitute an infringement of the copyright in the item or in any work or other audio-visual item included in the item if it is for the purpose of criticism or review, whether of the first-mentioned audio-visual item, another audio-visual item or a work, and a sufficient acknowledgement of the first-mentioned audio-visual item is made.

Fair dealing for purpose of reporting news

111. A fair dealing with an audio-visual item shall not constitute an infringement of the copyright in the item or in any work or other audio-visual item included in the item if —

- (a) it is for the purpose of, or is associated with, the reporting of news in a newspaper, magazine or similar periodical and a sufficient acknowledgement of the first-mentioned audio-visual item is made; or
- (b) it is for the purpose of, or is associated with, the reporting of news by means of broadcasting or a cable programme service or in a cinematograph film.

Copying of unpublished sound recordings and cinematograph films in libraries or archives

112. Where, at a time more than 50 years after the time at which, or the expiration of the period during which, a sound recording or cinematograph film was made, copyright subsists in the sound recording or cinematograph film but —

- (a) the sound recording or cinematograph film has not been published; and
- (b) a record embodying the sound recording, or a copy of the cinematograph film, is kept in the collection of a library or

archives where it is, subject to any regulations governing that collection, accessible to the public,

the copyright in the sound recording or cinematograph film and in any work or other subject-matter included in the sound recording or cinematograph film is not infringed —

- (c) by the making of a copy of the sound recording or cinematograph film by a person for the purpose of research or private study or with a view to publication; or
- (d) by the making of a copy of the sound recording or cinematograph film by or on behalf of the officer-in-charge of the library or archives, if the copy is supplied to a person who satisfies the officer that he or she requires the copy for the purpose of research or private study or with a view to publication and that he or she will not use it for any other purpose.

Copying of sound recordings and cinematograph films for preservation and other purposes

113.—(1) Subject to subsection (3), where a copy of a sound recording, being a sound recording that forms, or formed, part of the collection of a library or archives, is made by or on behalf of the officer-in-charge of the library or archives —

- (a) if the sound recording is held in the collection in the form of a first record — for the purpose of preserving the record against loss or deterioration or for the purpose of research that is being, or is to be, carried out at the library or archives in which the record is held or at another library or archives;
- (b) if the sound recording is held in the collection in a published form but has been damaged or has deteriorated — for the purpose of replacing the sound recording; or
- (c) if the sound recording has been held in the collection in a published form but has been lost or stolen — for the purpose of replacing the sound recording,

the making of the copy does not infringe copyright in the sound recording or in any work or other subject-matter included in the sound recording.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), where a copy of a cinematograph film, being a cinematograph film that forms, or formed, part of the collection of a library or archives, is made by or on behalf of the officer-in-charge of the library or archives —

- (a) if the cinematograph film is held in the collection in the form of a first copy — for the purpose of preserving the copy against loss or deterioration or for the purpose of research that is being, or is to be, carried out at the library or archives in which the copy is held or at another library or archives;
- (b) if the cinematograph film is held in the collection in a published form but has been damaged or has deteriorated — for the purpose of replacing the cinematograph film; or
- (c) if the cinematograph film has been held in the collection in a published form but has been lost or stolen — for the purpose of replacing the cinematograph film,

the making of the copy does not infringe copyright in the cinematograph film or in any work or other subject-matter included in the cinematograph film.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply in relation to a sound recording, and subsection (2) does not apply in relation to a cinematograph film, held in a published form in the collection of a library or archives unless an authorised officer of the library or archives has, after reasonable investigation, made a declaration stating that he or she is satisfied that a copy (not being a second-hand copy) of the sound recording or cinematograph film, as the case may be, cannot be obtained within a reasonable time at an ordinary commercial price.

(4) Where a copy of an unpublished sound recording or an unpublished cinematograph film is made under subsection (1) or (2) by or on behalf of the officer-in-charge of a library or archives for the purpose of research that is being, or is to be, carried out at another library or archives, the supply of the copy by or on behalf of the officer to the other library or archives does not, for any purpose of this Act,

constitute the publication of the sound recording or cinematograph film or of any work or other subject-matter included in the sound recording or cinematograph film.

Filming or recording broadcasts or programmes for private and domestic use

114.—(1) The copyright in a television broadcast or a cable programme, or in a literary, artistic, dramatic or musical work or a cinematograph film included in the broadcast or programme, insofar as it consists of visual images, is not infringed by the making of a cinematograph film of the broadcast or the cable programme for the private and domestic use of the person by whom the cinematograph film is made.

(2) The copyright in a sound broadcast, a television broadcast or a cable programme, or in a literary, dramatic or musical work, a sound recording or a cinematograph film included in the broadcast or programme, insofar as it consists of sounds, is not infringed by the making of a sound recording of the broadcast or the cable programme for the private and domestic use of the person by whom the sound recording is made.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a cinematograph film or a sound recording shall be deemed to be made otherwise than for the private and domestic use of the person by whom it is made if it is made for the purpose of —

- (a) the sale or letting for hire of the film or the sound recording, as the case may be;
- (b) broadcasting the film or recording or including it in a cable programme; or
- (c) causing the film or recording to be seen or heard in public.

Use of broadcasts for educational purposes

115. The making of a record of a sound broadcast or a cinematograph film of a television broadcast or of a cable programme does not constitute an infringement of copyright in a work or sound recording or cinematograph film included in the

broadcast or programme, or an infringement of copyright in the broadcast or programme, if —

- (a) the record or cinematograph film is made by, or on behalf of, the person or authority in charge of an educational institution; and
- (b) the record or cinematograph film is not used except in the course of instruction at that institution.

Reproductions of editions of work

116. The copyright in a published edition of a work or works is not infringed by the making of a reproduction of the whole or a part of that edition if that reproduction is made in the course of —

- (a) where the edition contains one work only —
 - (i) a dealing with that work, being a dealing that does not, by virtue of section 35, 36, 37, 38 or 40, infringe copyright in that work; or
 - (ii) the making of a copy (including a handicapped reader's copy) of the whole or a part of that work, being a copy the making of which does not, by virtue of section 45, 46, 48, 51, 52 or 54, infringe copyright in that work; or
- (b) where the edition contains more than one work —
 - (i) a dealing with one of those works or dealings with some or all of those works, being a dealing that does not, or dealings that do not, by virtue of section 35, 36, 37, 38 or 40, infringe copyright in that work or those works; or
 - (ii) the making of a copy (including a handicapped reader's copy) of the whole or a part of one of those works or the making of copies (including handicapped reader's copies) of the whole or parts of some or all of those works, being a copy the making of which does not, or copies the making of which do not, by virtue of section 45, 46, 48, 51, 52 or 54, infringe copyright in that work or in those works.

Division 7 — Miscellaneous

Copyrights to subsist independently

117.—(1) Subject to section 108(2), where copyright subsists in any subject-matter by virtue of this Part, nothing in this Part shall be taken to affect the operation of Part III in relation to any literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work from which that subject-matter is wholly or partly derived, and any copyright subsisting by virtue of this Part is in addition to, and independent of, and copyright subsisting by virtue of Part III.

(2) The subsistence of copyright under any provision of this Part shall not affect the operation of any other provision of this Part under which copyright can subsist.

PART V

REMEDIES FOR INFRINGEMENTS OF COPYRIGHT

Division 1 — Preliminary

Interpretation

118.—(1) In this Part,

“action” means a proceeding of a civil nature between parties, and includes a counterclaim.

(2) In the application of this Part in relation to a counterclaim, references to the plaintiff and to the defendant shall be read as references to the defendant and to the plaintiff, respectively.

Division 2 — Actions by Owner of Copyright

Actions for infringement

119.—(1) Subject to this Act, the owner of a copyright may bring an action for an infringement of the copyright.

(2) Subject to this Act, the relief that a court may grant in an action for an infringement of copyright includes an injunction (subject to such terms, if any, as the court thinks fit) and either damages or an account of profits.

(3) Where, in an action for infringement of copyright, it is established that an infringement was committed but it is also established that, at the time of the infringement, the defendant was not aware, and had no reasonable grounds for suspecting, that the act constituting the infringement was an infringement of the copyright, the plaintiff shall not be entitled under this section to any damages against the defendant in respect of the infringement, but shall be entitled to an account of profits in respect of the infringement whether any other relief is granted under this section or not.

(4) Where, in an action under this section —

- (a) an infringement of copyright is established; and
- (b) the court is satisfied that it is proper to do so, having regard to —
 - (i) the flagrancy of the infringement;
 - (ii) any benefit shown to have accrued to the defendant by reason of the infringement; and
 - (iii) all other relevant matters,

the court may, in assessing damages for the infringement, award such additional damages as it considers appropriate in the circumstances.

Delivery up of infringing copies

120. Subject to this Act, the court may, in addition to any relief granted under section 119 in any action for an infringement of copyright brought under that section, order —

- (a) any infringing copy, or any plate or similar contrivance used or intended to be used for the making of infringing copies of sound recordings or audio-visual productions, in the possession of the defendant or before the court to be delivered up to the plaintiff; or
- (b) the defendant to pay to the plaintiff such damages as the court thinks just and equitable.

Division 3 — Proceedings where Copyright is subject to Exclusive Licence

Interpretation

121. In this Division —

“if the licence had been an assignment” means if, instead of the licence, there had been granted (subject to conditions corresponding as nearly as practicable with those subject to which the licence was granted) an assignment of the copyright in respect of its application to the doing, at the places and times authorised by the licence, of the acts so authorised;

“the other party” means —

- (a) in relation to the owner of the copyright — the exclusive licensee; and
- (b) in relation to the exclusive licensee — the owner of the copyright.

Application

122. This Division shall apply to proceedings in relation to a copyright in respect of which an exclusive licence has been granted and is in force at the time of the events to which the proceedings relate.

Rights of exclusive licensee

123. Subject to the provisions of this Division, the exclusive licensee shall, except against the owner of the copyright, have the same rights of action as the owner of the copyright would have, and be entitled to the same remedies as he would be entitled to, by virtue of sections 119 and 120 if the licence had been an assignment, and those rights and remedies are concurrent with the rights and remedies of the owner of the copyright under those sections.

Joinder of owner or exclusive licensee as a party

124.—(1) Where —

- (a) an action is brought by the owner of the copyright or by the exclusive licensee; and

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- (b) the action, insofar as it is brought under section 119, relates, in whole or in part, to an infringement in respect of which the owner and the licensee have concurrent rights of action under that section,

the owner or licensee, as the case may be, shall not be entitled, except with the leave of the court, to proceed with the action, insofar as it is brought under that section and relates to that infringement, unless the other party is joined as a plaintiff in the action or added as a defendant.

(2) This section shall not affect the granting of an interlocutory injunction on the application of the owner of the copyright or the exclusive licensee.

Defences available against exclusive licensee

125. In an action brought by the exclusive licensee by virtue of this Division, a defence under this Act that would have been available to a defendant in the action if the action had been brought by the owner of the copyright shall be available to that defendant as against the exclusive licensee.

Assessment of damages where exclusive licence granted

126. Where an action to which section 124 applies is brought and the owner of the copyright and the exclusive licensee are not both plaintiffs in the action, the court, in assessing damages in respect of an infringement of a kind referred to in that section, shall —

- (a) if the plaintiff is the exclusive licensee — take into account any liabilities, in respect of royalties or otherwise, to which the licence is subject; and
- (b) whether the plaintiff is the owner of the copyright or the exclusive licensee — take into account any pecuniary remedy already awarded to the other party under section 119 in respect of that infringement, or any right of action exercisable by the other party under that section in respect of that infringement, as the case requires.

Apportionment of profits between owner and exclusive licensee

127. Where —

- (a) an action, insofar as it is brought under section 119, relates, in whole or in part, to an infringement in respect of which the owner of the copyright and the exclusive licensee have concurrent rights of action under that section; and
- (b) in that action, whether the owner of the copyright and the exclusive licensee are both parties or not, an account of profits is directed to be taken in respect of that infringement,

then, subject to any agreement of which the court is aware by which the application of those profits is determined as between the owner of the copyright and the exclusive licensee, the court shall apportion the profits between them in such a manner as the court considers just and shall give such directions as the court considers appropriate for giving effect to that apportionment.

Separate actions in relation to the same infringement

128. In an action brought by the owner of the copyright or by the exclusive licensee —

- (a) a judgment or order for the payment of damages in respect of an infringement of copyright shall not be given or made under section 119 if a final judgment or order has been given or made in favour of the other party directing an account of profits under that section in respect of the same infringement; and
- (b) a judgment or order for an account of profits in respect of an infringement of copyright shall not be given or made under that section if a final judgment or order has been given or made in favour of the other party awarding damages or directing an account of profits under that section in respect of the same infringement.

Liability for costs

129. Where, in an action to which section 124 applies, whether brought by the owner of the copyright or by the exclusive licensee, the

other party is not joined as a plaintiff (either at the commencement of the action or at a later time), but is added as a defendant, the other party is not liable for any costs in the action unless he enters an appearance and takes part in the proceedings.

Division 4 — Proof of Facts in Copyright Proceedings

Presumptions as to subsistence and ownership of copyright

130.—(1) In an action brought by virtue of this Part —

- (a) copyright shall be presumed to subsist in the work or other subject-matter to which the action relates if the defendant does not put in issue the question whether copyright subsists in the work or other subject-matter; and
- (b) where the subsistence of the copyright is established — the plaintiff shall be presumed to be the owner of the copyright if he claims to be the owner of the copyright and the defendant does not put in issue the question of his ownership.

(2) Where a defendant, without good faith, puts in issue the questions of whether copyright subsists in a work or other subject-matter to which the action relates, or the ownership of copyright in such work or subject-matter, thereby occasioning unnecessary costs or delay in the proceedings, the court may direct that any costs to the defendant in respect of the action shall not be allowed to him and that any costs occasioned by the defendant to other parties shall be paid by him to such other parties.

Presumptions in relation to authorship of work

131.—(1) Where a name purporting to be that of the author of a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work appeared on copies of the work as published or a name purporting to be that of the author of an artistic work appeared on the work when it was made, the person whose name so appeared, if it was his true name or a name by which he was commonly known, shall, in an action brought by virtue of this Part, be presumed, unless the contrary is established, to be the author of the work and to have made the work in circumstances to which section 30(4), (5) and (6) do not apply.

(2) Where a work is alleged to be a work of joint authorship, subsection (1) shall apply in relation to each person alleged to be one of the authors of the work as if references in that subsection to the author were references to one of the authors.

(3) Where, in an action brought by virtue of this Part in relation to a photograph —

(a) it is established that, at the time when the photograph was taken, a person was the owner of the material on which the photograph was taken or, if the ownership of that material as at that time is not established, that a person was the owner of the apparatus by which the photograph was taken; or

(b) neither the ownership as at the time when the photograph was taken of the material on which it was taken nor the ownership as at that time of the apparatus by which it was taken is established but it is established that, at the time of the death of a person, the photograph was owned by the person or, if the ownership of the photograph as at that time is not established, was in the possession or custody of the person,

the person shall be presumed, unless the contrary is established, to have been the person who took the photograph.

Presumptions in relation to publisher of work

132. Where, in an action brought by virtue of this Part in relation to a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work, section 131 does not apply, but it is established —

(a) that the work was first published in Singapore and was so published during the period of 50 years that ended immediately before the commencement of the calendar year in which the action was brought; and

(b) that a name purporting to be that of the publisher appeared on copies of the work as first published,

then, unless the contrary is established, copyright shall be presumed to subsist in the work and the person whose name so appeared shall be presumed to have been the owner of that copyright at the time of the publication.

Presumptions where author has died

133.—(1) Where, in an action brought by virtue of this Part in relation to a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work, it is established that the author is dead —

- (a) the work shall be presumed to be an original work unless the contrary is established; and
- (b) if it is alleged by the plaintiff that a publication specified in the allegation was the first publication of the work, and that it took place in a country and on a date so specified, that publication shall be presumed, unless the contrary is established, to have been the first publication of the work, and to have taken place in that country and on that date.

(2) Where —

- (a) a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work has been published;
- (b) the publication was anonymous or is alleged by the plaintiff to have been pseudonymous; and
- (c) it is not established that the work has ever been published under the true name of the author, or under a name by which he was commonly known, or that the identity of the author is generally known or can be ascertained by reasonable inquiry,

paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) shall apply, in an action brought by virtue of this Part in relation to the work, in like manner as those paragraphs shall apply where it is established that the author is dead.

Evidence in relation to recordings

134. In an action brought by virtue of this Part in relation to copyright in a sound recording, if records embodying the recording or a part of the recording have been supplied (whether by sale or otherwise) to the public and, at the time when records embodying the recording or part of the recording were first so supplied, the records or their containers bore a label or other mark containing a statement —

- (a) that a person specified on the label or mark was the maker of the recording;
- (b) that the recording was first published in a year specified on the label or mark; or
- (c) that the recording was first published in a country specified on the label or mark,

that label or mark shall be sufficient evidence of the facts so stated except insofar as the contrary is established.

Presumptions in relation to maker of film

135. Where the name of a person appeared on copies of a cinematograph film as made available to the public in such a way as to imply that the person was the maker of the film and, in the case of a person other than a body corporate, that name was his true name or a name by which he was commonly known, that person shall, in an action brought by virtue of this Part, be presumed, unless the contrary is established, to be the maker of the film and to have made the film in circumstances to which section 98(3) does not apply.

Division 5 — Offences

Offences

136.—(1) A person who at a time when copyright subsists in a work —

- (a) makes for sale or hire;
- (b) sells or lets for hire, or by way of trade offers or exposes for sale or hire;
- (c) by way of trade exhibits in public; or
- (d) imports into Singapore, otherwise than for private and domestic use,

any article which he knows, or ought reasonably to know, to be an infringing copy of the work shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 for the article or for each article in respect of which the offence was committed or

\$100,000, whichever is the lower, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or to both.

(2) A person who at a time when copyright subsists in a work has in his possession any article which he knows, or ought reasonably to know, to be an infringing copy of the work for the purpose of —

- (a) selling, letting for hire, or by way of trade offering or exposing for sale or hire, the article;
- (b) distributing the article for the purpose of trade, or for any other purpose to an extent that will affect prejudicially the owner of the copyright in the work; or
- (c) by way of trade exhibiting the article in public,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 for the article or for each article in respect of which the offence was committed or \$100,000, whichever is the lower, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or to both.

(3) Any person who, at a time when copyright subsists in a work, distributes, either —

- (a) for purposes of trade; or
- (b) for other purposes, but to such an extent as to affect prejudicially the owner of the copyright,

articles which he knows, or ought reasonably to know, to be infringing copies of the work, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

(4) A person who, at a time when copyright subsists in a work, makes or has in his possession a plate or similar contrivance for the purpose of making sound recordings or audio-visual productions in contravention of subsection (1) which he knows, or ought reasonably to know, that it is to be used for making infringing copies of the work shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 for each plate or contrivance in respect of which the offence is committed or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both.

(5) Subsections (1) to (4) shall apply in relation to copyright subsisting in any subject-matter by virtue of Part IV in like manner as they apply in relation to copyright subsisting in a work by virtue of Part III.

(6) Any person who for his private profit causes a literary, dramatic or musical work to be performed in public, or causes a cinematograph film to be seen or heard or seen and heard in public, other than by the reception of a television broadcast or cable programme, where he knows, or ought reasonably to know, that copyright subsists in the work or cinematograph film and that the performance constitutes an infringement of the copyright, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both.

(7) For the purposes of this section, any person who has in his possession 5 or more infringing copies of any work or other subject-matter shall, unless the contrary is proved, be presumed —

(a) to be in possession of such copies otherwise than for private and domestic use; or

(b) to be in possession of such copies for the purpose of sale.

(8) The court before which a person is charged with an offence by reason of a contravention of any of the provisions of this section may, whether he is convicted of the offence or not, order that any article that appears to the court to be an infringing copy and any plate or contrivance used or intended to be used for making infringing copies in the possession of the alleged offender or before the court, be destroyed or delivered up to the owner of the copyright concerned or otherwise dealt with in such manner as the court thinks fit.

(9) If information is given upon oath to a Magistrate that there is reasonable cause for suspecting that there are in any house, premises, vessel or other place any infringing copies of a work or other subject-matter in which copyright subsists (or any plate or contrivance used or intended to be used for making such infringing copies or capable of being used for the purpose of making such infringing copies) by means of or in relation to which any offence under subsection (1), (2), (3) or (4) has been committed, he may issue a warrant under his hand by virtue of which any police officer named or referred to in the

warrant may enter the house, premises, vessel or other place and search for and seize any such copy, plate or contrivance; and if a copy, plate or contrivance is seized under this subsection in connection with an offence and —

- (a) in proceedings brought under this section in connection with the offence no order is made under subsection (8) as to the copy, plate or contrivance; or
- (b) no such proceedings are instituted within 6 months of the seizure,

the copy, plate or contrivance shall be returned to the person in whose possession it was when it was seized or, if it is not reasonably practicable to return it to that person, shall be disposed of in accordance with the law regulating the disposal of lost or unclaimed property in the hands of police authorities.

Affidavit evidence

137.—(1) An affidavit made before a notary public by or on behalf of the owner of the copyright in any work or other subject-matter and stating —

- (a) that at the time specified therein, copyright subsisted in the work or other subject-matter;
- (b) that he or the person named therein is the owner of the copyright; and
- (c) that the copy of the work or other subject-matter annexed thereto is a true copy thereof,

shall be admitted in evidence in any proceedings for an offence under this Part and shall be prima facie proof of the matters stated therein until the contrary is proved, and the court before which such affidavit is produced shall presume that the affidavit was made by or on behalf of the owner of the copyright.

(2) If an accused to any proceedings for an offence under this Part desires in good faith that the person who made an affidavit referred to in subsection (1) be cross-examined with respect to the matters in the affidavit, the affidavit may not be used in the proceedings unless the person appears as a witness for such cross-examination or the court

before which the proceedings is being conducted, in its discretion, permits the affidavit to be used without the person so appearing.

Powers of police officer

138.—(1) Any police officer may arrest without warrant any person who, in any street or public place —

- (a) sells or exposes or offers for sale; or
- (b) has, or is reasonably suspected of having, in his possession for the purpose of selling or letting for hire,

any infringing copy of any work or other subject-matter.

(2) Any police officer may stop and search and forcibly board any vehicle in which he reasonably suspects that there is any infringing copy of any work or other subject-matter and seize, remove or detain any such infringing copy and anything which appears to him to be or to contain, or likely to be or to contain, evidence of an offence under this Act.

Advertisement for supply of infringing copies of computer programs

139.—(1) Any person who, by any means, publishes, or causes to be published, in Singapore an advertisement for the supply in Singapore (whether from within or outside Singapore) of a copy of a computer program which is an infringing copy shall, unless he proves that he acted in good faith and had no reasonable grounds for supposing that copyright would or might thereby be infringed, be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a transmission of a computer program that, when received and recorded, will result in the creation of a copy of the computer program shall be deemed to constitute the supply of a copy of the computer program at the place where the copy will be created.

Court for trial of offences

140. Notwithstanding the provisions of any written law to the contrary, a District or Magistrate's Court shall have jurisdiction to try any offence under this Act and award the full punishment for such offence.

*Division 6 — Miscellaneous***Limitation of actions in respect of infringement of copyright**

141. An action shall not be brought for an infringement of copyright, after the expiration of 6 years from the time when the infringement took place.

Restriction of importation of copies of works

142.—(1) The owner of the copyright in a published literary, dramatic or musical work, cinematograph film or sound recording may give notice in writing to the Trade Development Board (referred to in this section as the Board) stating —

- (a) that he is the owner of the copyright in the work, cinematograph film or sound recording; and
- (b) that he objects to the importation into Singapore, during a period specified in the notice, of copies of the work, cinematograph film or sound recording to which this section applies.

(2) A notice under subsection (1) shall be of no effect unless the period specified in the notice does not exceed 5 years and does not extend beyond the end of the period for which the copyright in the work, cinematograph film or sound recording to which the notice relates is to subsist.

(3) This section shall apply, in relation to a work, cinematograph film or sound recording, to any copy of the work, cinematograph film or sound recording made outside Singapore the making of which was carried out without the consent of the owner of the copyright in the work, cinematograph film or sound recording.

(4) Where a notice has been given under this section in respect of a work, cinematograph film or sound recording and has not been withdrawn, the importation of copies of the work, cinematograph film or sound recording to which this section applies into Singapore for the purpose of —

(a) selling, letting for hire, or by way of trade offering or exposing for sale or hire, the copies;

(b) distributing the copies —

(i) for the purpose of trade; or

(ii) for any other purpose to an extent that will affect prejudicially the owner of the copyright in the work, cinematograph film or sound recording; or

(c) by way of trade exhibiting the copies in public,

is prohibited and any such copies, if imported into Singapore for any such purpose, may be seized and forfeited to the Government.

(5) Subject to the regulations made under this Act, the Board may permit copies of a work, a cinematograph film or a sound recording that are liable to be seized and forfeited under this section to be delivered to the importer upon security being given to the satisfaction of the Board that the copies will be forthwith exported from Singapore.

(6) The Control of Imports and Exports Act shall apply to the seizure and forfeiture under this section of copies of a work, cinematograph film or sound recording to which this section applies as if the copies were prohibited imports for the purposes of that Act (Cap. 240).

(7) Regulations made under this Act may make provision for or in relation to —

(a) the forms of notices under this section;

(b) the times at which, and the manner in which, notices are to be given;

(c) the giving of information and evidence to the Board;

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- (d) the payment of fees and the giving of security to the Board and its agents in respect of any liability or expense that may be incurred by the Board and its agents as a result of the seizure of any copy of a work, cinematograph film or sound recording to which a notice under this section relates; and
 - (e) indemnifying the Board and its agents against any such liability or expense.

(8) For the purposes of subsection (7), the public officers who are authorised under the Control of Imports and Exports Act (Cap. 240) to search for, seize and detain prohibited imports shall be deemed to be agents of the Board.

PART VI

COMPULSORY LICENCES FOR TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCTION OF CERTAIN WORKS

Interpretation

143. In this Part —

“qualified person” means —

- (a) a citizen of Singapore, or an individual resident in Singapore; or
- (b) a body corporate incorporated under any written law in Singapore;

“research” shall not include industrial research, or research carried out by bodies corporate (not being bodies corporate owned or controlled by the Government), companies, associations or bodies of persons carrying on any business;

“purposes of teaching, research or scholarship” includes —

- (a) purposes of instructional activity at all levels in educational institutions; and
- (b) purposes of all types of organised educational activity.

Licence to produce and publish translations

144.—(1) Any qualified person may apply to the Copyright Tribunal for a licence to produce and publish a translation of a literary or dramatic work which has been published in printed or analogous forms of reproduction in any of the official languages in use in Singapore for the purposes of teaching, scholarship or research.

(2) An application under this section shall be made in such form as may be prescribed and shall state the proposed retail price of a copy of the translation of the work.

(3) Every applicant for a licence under this section shall, along with his application, deposit with the Copyright Tribunal such fee as may be prescribed.

(4) Where an application is made to the Copyright Tribunal under this section, it may, after holding such inquiry as may be prescribed, grant to the applicant a licence, not being an exclusive licence, to produce and publish a translation of the work in the language mentioned in the application subject to the condition —

- (a) that the applicant shall pay to the owner of the copyright in the work royalties in respect of copies of the translation of the work sold to the public, calculated at such rate as the Copyright Tribunal may, in the circumstances of each case, determine in the prescribed manner, except that the royalties shall be consistent with the standards normally operating in the case of licences freely negotiated between persons in Singapore and owners of translation rights in the country of the owner of the right of translation; and
- (b) that the licence shall not extend to the export of copies of the translation of the work outside Singapore and every copy of such translation shall contain a notice in the language of such translation that the copy is available for distribution only in Singapore.

(5) Subsection (4) shall not apply to the export by the Government or any authority under the Government of copies of such translation in a language other than English to any country if —

(a) such copies are sent to citizens of Singapore residing outside Singapore or to any association of such citizens outside Singapore; or

(b) such copies are meant to be used for purposes of teaching, scholarship or research and not for any commercial purpose,

and in either case, the government of the country to which the copies are exported has agreed to the receipt or distribution, or both, of the copies exported to that country.

(6) No licence shall be granted by the Copyright Tribunal under this section until the expiration of whichever the following periods is applicable:

- (a) one year from the date of first publication of the work where the application is for a licence for translation into any of the official languages of Singapore other than English;
- (b) three years from the date of first publication of the work where the application is for a licence for translation into English.
- (7) No licence shall be granted by the Copyright Tribunal unless —
- (a) the Tribunal is satisfied that no translation of the work into the language in question has been published in printed or analogous forms of reproduction, by or with the authorisation of the owner of the right of translation, or that all previous editions in that language are out of print;
- (b) the applicant has proved to the satisfaction of the Tribunal that he had requested and had been denied authorisation by the owner of the copyright to produce and publish such translation, or that he was, after due diligence on his part, unable to find such owner;
- (c) where the applicant was, after due diligence on his part, unable to find the owner of the copyright, he had sent a copy of his request for such authorisation by registered air-mail post to the publisher whose name appears from the work, not less than two months before the application for the licence;

- (d) the applicant had at the time he submitted an application under this section informed any national or international information centre designated for this purpose by the government of the country in which the publisher of the work to be translated is believed to have his principal place of business;
- (e) the Tribunal is satisfied that the applicant is competent to produce and publish a correct translation of the work and possesses the means to pay to the owner of the copyright the royalties payable to him under this section;
- (f) a period of 6 months in the case of an application for a licence for translation into English or 9 months in the case of an application for a licence for translation into any of the official languages of Singapore other than English, has elapsed from the date of making the request under paragraph (b), or where a copy of the request has been sent under paragraph (c) from the date of sending of such copy, and the translation of the work in the language mentioned in the application has not been published by the owner of the copyright in the work or any person authorised by him within the said period of 6 months or 9 months, as the case may be;
- (g) the name of the author and the title of the particular edition of the work proposed to be translated are printed on all the copies of the translation;
- (h) if the work is composed mainly of illustrations, the provisions of section 145 are also complied with;
- (i) the author has not withdrawn from circulation copies of the work; and
- (j) an opportunity of being heard is given, wherever practicable, to the owner of the copyright in the work.

Licence to reproduce and publish works for certain purposes

145.—(1) Where, after the expiration of the relevant period from the date of the first publication of an edition of a literary, scientific or artistic work, —

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- (a) the copies of such edition are not made available in Singapore; or
 - (b) such copies have not been put on sale in Singapore for a period of 6 months,

by the owner of the right of reproduction or by any person authorised by him in this behalf to the general public, or in connection with systematic instructional activities at a price reasonably related to that normally charged in Singapore for comparable works, any qualified person may apply to the Copyright Tribunal for a licence to reproduce and publish such work in printed or analogous forms of reproduction at the price at which such edition is sold or at a lower price for the purposes of systematic instructional activities.

(2) Every such application shall be made in such form as may be prescribed and shall state the proposed retail price of a copy of the work to be reproduced.

(3) Every applicant for a licence under this section shall, along with his application, deposit with the Copyright Tribunal such fee as may be prescribed.

(4) Where an application is made to the Copyright Tribunal under this section, it may, after holding such inquiry as may be prescribed, grant to the applicant a licence, not being an exclusive licence to produce and publish a reproduction of the work mentioned in the application subject to the conditions that, —

- (a) the applicant shall pay to the owner of the copyright in the work royalties in respect of copies of the reproduction of the work sold to the public, calculated at such rate as the Copyright Tribunal may, in the circumstances of each case, determine in the prescribed manner, except that the royalties shall be consistent with the standards normally operating in the case of licences freely negotiated between persons in Singapore and owners of reproduction rights in the country of the owner of the reproduction right.
- (b) a licence granted under this section shall not extend to the export of copies of the reproduction of the work outside Singapore and every copy of such reproduction shall contain

a notice that the copy is available for distribution only in Singapore.

(5) No licence shall be granted to an applicant under this section unless —

- (a) the applicant has proved to the satisfaction of the Copyright Tribunal that he — had requested and had been denied authorisation by the owner of the copyright in the work to reproduce and publish such work or that he was, after due diligence on his part, unable to find such owner;
- (b) where the applicant was, after due diligence on his part, unable to find the owner of the copyright, he had sent a copy of his request for such authorisation by registered air-mail post to the publisher whose name appears from the work not less than 3 months before the application for the licence;
- (c) the applicant had informed any national or international centre designated for this purpose by the government of the country in which the publisher of the work to be reproduced is believed to have his principal place of business;
- (d) the Copyright Tribunal is satisfied that the applicant is competent to reproduce and publish an accurate reproduction of the work and possesses the means to pay to the owner of the copyright the royalties payable to him under this section;
- (e) the applicant undertakes to reproduce and publish the work at such price as may be fixed by the Copyright Tribunal being a price reasonably related to the price normally charged in Singapore for works of the same standard on the same or similar subjects;
- (f) a period of 6 months in the case of an application for the reproduction and publication of any work of natural science, physical science, mathematics or technology, or a period of 3 months in the case of an application for the reproduction and publication of any other work, has elapsed from the date of making the request under paragraph (a), or where a copy of the request has been sent under paragraph (b), from the date of sending of a copy, and a reproduction of the work has not

been published by the owner of the copyright in the work or any person authorised by him within the said period of 6 months or 3 months, as the case may be;

- (g) the name of the author and the title of the particular edition of the work proposed to be reproduced are printed on all the copies of the reproduction;
- (h) the author has not withdrawn from circulation copies of the work; and
- (i) an opportunity of being heard is given, wherever practicable, to the owner of the copyright in the work.

(6) No licence to reproduce and publish the translation of a work shall be granted under this section unless such translation has been published by the owner of the right of translation or any person authorised by him and the translation is in a language in general use in Singapore.

(7) The provisions of this section shall also apply to the reproduction and publication, or translation into a language in general use in Singapore, of any text incorporated in audio-visual fixations prepared and published solely for the purpose of systematic instructional activities.

(8) For the purposes of this section, “relevant period”, in relation to any work, means a period of —

- (a) seven years from the date of the first publication of that work, where the application is for the reproduction and publication of any work of, or relating to fiction, poetry, drama, music or art;
- (b) three years from the date of the first publication of that work, where the application is for the reproduction and publication of any work of, or relating to natural science, physical science, mathematics or technology; and
- (c) five years from the date of the first publication of that work, in any other case.

Licence for domestic broadcasting organisation

146.—(1) The Singapore Broadcasting Corporation or any qualified person who is the holder of a licence for a television or broadcasting station may apply to the Copyright Tribunal for a licence to produce and publish the translation of —

- (a) a work referred to in section 144 and published in printed or analogous forms of reproduction; or
- (b) any text incorporated in audio-visual fixations prepared and published solely for the purpose of systematic instructional activities,

for broadcasting such translation for the purposes of teaching or for the dissemination of the results of specialised, technical or scientific research to the experts in any particular field.

(2) The provisions of section 144(2) to (4) shall, with the necessary modifications, apply to the grant of a licence under this section and such licence shall not also be granted unless —

- (a) the translation is made from a work lawfully acquired;
- (b) the broadcast is made through the medium of sound and visual recordings;
- (c) such recording has been lawfully and exclusively made for the purpose of broadcasting in Singapore by the applicant or by any other broadcasting agency; and
- (d) the translation and the broadcasting of such translation are not used for any commercial purpose.

Termination of licences issued under this Part

147.—(1) If at any time after the granting of a licence to produce and publish the translation of a work in any language under section 144 (referred to in this section as the licensed work), the owner of the copyright in the work or any person authorised by him publishes a translation of such work in the same language and which is substantially the same in content at a price reasonably related to the price normally charged in Singapore for the translation of works of the

same standard on the same or similar subject, the licence so granted shall subject to this section be terminated.

(2) If, at any time after the granting of a licence to produce and publish the reproduction or translation of any work under section 145, the owner of the right of reproduction or any person authorised by him sells or distributes copies of such work or a translation thereof, as the case may be, in the same language and which is substantially the same in content at a price reasonably related to the price normally charged in Singapore for works of the same standard on the same or similar subject, the licence so granted shall subject to this section be terminated.

(3) No termination of the licence shall take effect until after the expiry of a period of 3 months from the date of service of a notice in the prescribed manner on the person holding the licence by the owner of the right of reproduction or of the right of translation, as the case may be, intimating the sale or distribution of the copies of the editions of work as aforesaid.

(4) Copies of the licensed work produced and published or already reproduced by the licensee before the termination of his licence takes effect may continue to be sold or distributed until such copies are exhausted.

Discontinuation of this Part

148.—(1) The Minister may, by order published in the *Gazette*, discontinue the operation of this Part.

(2) Any order made for the purpose of subsection (1) may contain savings and transitional provisions with respect to licences granted under this Part.

PART VII
THE COPYRIGHT TRIBUNAL

Division 1 — Preliminary

Interpretation

149.—(1) In this Part, unless the contrary intention appears —

“licence” means a licence granted by or on behalf of the owner or prospective owner of the copyright in a literary, dramatic or musical work, being a licence to perform the work or an adaptation of the work in public, to broadcast the work or an adaptation of the work, to make a sound recording or cinematograph film of the work or of an adaptation of the work for the purpose of broadcasting the work or adaptation or including it in a cable programme service;

“licence scheme” means a scheme (including anything in the nature of a scheme, whether called a scheme or tariff or called by any other name) formulated by a licensor or licensors and setting out the classes of cases in which the licensor or each of the licensors is willing, or the persons on whose behalf the licensor or each of the licensors acts are willing, to grant licences and the charges (if any) subject to payment of which, and the conditions subject to which, licences would be granted in those classes of cases;

“licensor” means the owner or prospective owner of the copyright in the work or any body of persons (whether corporate or unincorporate) acting as agent for the owner or prospective owner in relation to the negotiation or granting of such licences;

“member” means a member of the Tribunal, and includes the President;

“order” includes an interim order;

“organisation” means an organisation or association of persons whether corporate or unincorporate;

“party” includes a person making representations to the Tribunal at an inquiry under section 157;

“President” means the President of the Tribunal;

“proceeding”, in relation to the Tribunal, includes an inquiry by the Tribunal under section 157.

(2) In this Part —

- (a) a reference to conditions is a reference to any conditions other than conditions relating to the payment of a charge;
- (b) a reference to giving an opportunity to a person or organisation of presenting a case is a reference to giving the person or organisation an opportunity, at the option of the person or organisation, of submitting representations in writing, or of being heard, or of submitting representations in writing and being heard;
- (c) a reference to a person who requires a licence of a particular kind includes a reference to a person who holds a licence of that kind if the person will, at the expiration of the period for which the licence was granted, require a renewal of that licence or a grant of a further licence of the same kind; and
- (d) a reference to proceedings for infringement of copyright includes a reference to proceedings brought in respect of an alleged contravention of section 136(6).

Cases to which licence schemes apply

150.—(1) For the purposes of this Part, a case shall, subject to subsection (2), be deemed to be a case to which a licence scheme applies if, in accordance with a licence scheme for the time being in operation, a licence would be granted in that case.

(2) For the purposes of this Part, where, in accordance with a licence scheme —

- (a) the licences that would be granted would be subject to conditions by virtue of which particular matters would be excepted from the licences; and
- (b) a case relates to one or more matters falling within such an exception,

that case shall be deemed not to be a case to which the scheme applies.

Division 2 — Constitution of the Tribunal

Establishment of Tribunal

151.—(1) There shall be established a Tribunal, to be called the Copyright Tribunal, which shall consist of a President and of not less than two nor more than 4 other members appointed by the Minister.

(2) The President shall possess the qualifications required for a District Judge under section 9(3) of the Subordinate Courts Act (Cap. 14).

(3) There shall be paid to the members of the Tribunal who are not public officers such remuneration (whether by way of salaries or fees), and such allowances, as the Minister may determine.

(4) The Minister may appoint such officers and servants of the Tribunal as the Minister may determine.

(5) The remuneration and allowances of members of the Tribunal, the remuneration of any officers and servants appointed under subsection (4) and such other expenses of the Tribunal as the Minister may determine, shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament.

Tenure of office

152.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, the members of the Tribunal shall hold office for such period as may be determined at the time of their respective appointments; and a person who ceases to hold office as a member of the Tribunal shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(2) Any member of the Tribunal may at any time by notice in writing to the Minister resign his appointment.

(3) The Minister may declare the office of any member of the Tribunal vacant on the ground of his unfitness to continue in office or incapacity to perform the duties thereof.

Minister may appoint any person to act for absent member, etc

153. If any member of the Tribunal is, by reason of illness, absence or other reasonable cause, for the time being unable to perform the

duties of his office, either generally or in relation to any particular proceedings, the Minister may appoint some other duly qualified person to discharge the duties of that member for any period, not exceeding 6 months at one time, or, as the case may be, in relation to those proceedings; and a person so appointed shall, during that period or in relation to those proceedings, have the same powers as the person in whose place he is appointed.

Quorum

154. If at any time there are more than two members of the Tribunal, in addition to the President, then, for the purposes of any proceedings, the Tribunal may consist of the President together with any two or more of those members.

Decision of Tribunal

155. If the members of the Tribunal dealing with any reference or application are unable to agree as to the order to be made by the Tribunal, a decision shall be taken by the votes of the majority; and, in the event of an equality of votes, the President shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

Sittings of Tribunal

156.—(1) Sittings of the Tribunal shall be held at such places and times as the President determines.

(2) The exercise of the powers of the Tribunal shall not be affected by a vacancy or vacancies in the membership of the Tribunal.

Division 3 — Inquiries by, and Applications and References to, the Tribunal

Inquiries into royalty payable in respect of records of musical works

157.—(1) This section shall apply where the Minister charged with the responsibility for trade and industry requests the Tribunal in pursuance of section 59 to hold an inquiry in relation to the royalty, or the minimum royalty, payable in respect of records generally, or in respect of records included in a particular class of records.

(2) Where such a request is made, the Tribunal shall hold the inquiry and shall give every person or organisation that the Tribunal is satisfied has a substantial interest in the matter to which the inquiry relates an opportunity of presenting a case to the Tribunal.

(3) As soon as practicable after the completion of the inquiry, the Tribunal shall make a report in writing to the Minister setting out the result of the inquiry.

Applications to Tribunal for determination of remuneration payable to owner of copyright for copies made under statutory licence

158.—(1) This section shall apply where application is made to the Tribunal in pursuance of section 52(11) or 54(10) for the determination of an equitable remuneration to be paid to the owner of the copyright in a work for the making of copies or of a handicapped reader's copy, as the case requires, of the whole or of a part of that work.

(2) The parties to an application in relation to which this section applies are —

- (a) the owner of the copyright in a work; and
- (b) the body by which, or on behalf of which, the copies or the handicapped reader's copy referred to in subsection (1) were or was made.

(3) Where an application in relation to which this section applies is made to the Tribunal, the Tribunal shall consider the application and, after giving the parties to the application opportunities of presenting their cases —

- (a) shall make an order determining the amount that it considers to be equitable remuneration to the owner of the copyright for the making of the copies or of the handicapped reader's copy, as the case requires; and
- (b) may, subject to the regulations, make such order as to costs as the Tribunal thinks fit.

(4) Where the Tribunal makes, under subsection (3), an order that one party to an application pay an amount by way of costs to the other

party to the application, the first-mentioned party shall pay that amount to the other party and, in default of payment, the first-mentioned party may recover that amount from the other party in a court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due to him.

Applications to Tribunal for apportionment of royalty in respect of a record

159.—(1) This section shall apply where an application is made to the Tribunal in pursuance of paragraph (b) of section 60(3) for an apportionment of an amount payable in respect of a record between the owner of the copyright in a musical work and the owner of the copyright in a literary or dramatic work.

(2) The parties to an application in relation to which this section applies are —

- (a) the owner of the copyright in the musical work; and
- (b) the owner of the copyright in the literary or dramatic work.

(3) Where an application in relation to which this section applies is made to the Tribunal, the Tribunal shall consider the application and, after giving to the parties to the application an opportunity of presenting their cases, shall make an order apportioning the amount to which the application relates between the parties in such manner as it thinks equitable.

Reference of proposed licence schemes to Tribunal

160.—(1) Where a licensor proposes to bring a licence scheme into operation, he may refer the scheme to the Tribunal.

(2) The parties to a reference under this section are —

- (a) the licensor referring the scheme; and
- (b) such organisations or persons (if any) as apply to the Tribunal to be made parties to the reference and, in accordance with subsection (3), are made parties to the reference.

(3) Where an organisation (whether claiming to be representative of persons requiring licences or not) or a person (whether requiring a licence or not) applies to the Tribunal to be made a party to a

reference, and the Tribunal is satisfied that the organisation or person has a substantial interest in the operation of the scheme to which the reference relates, the Tribunal may, if it thinks fit, make that organisation or person a party to the reference.

(4) The Tribunal shall consider a scheme referred under this section and, after giving to the parties to the reference an opportunity of presenting their cases, shall make such order, either confirming or varying the scheme, as the Tribunal considers reasonable in the circumstances.

(5) An order (other than an interim order) of the Tribunal under this section may, notwithstanding anything contained in the licence scheme to which it relates, be made so as to be in force either indefinitely or for such period as the Tribunal thinks fit.

(6) Where a licence scheme has been referred to the Tribunal under this section, the licensor may do either or both of the following things:

- (a) bring the scheme into operation before the Tribunal makes an order in pursuance of the reference;
- (b) withdraw the reference at any time before the Tribunal makes an order in pursuance of the reference, whether the scheme has been brought into operation or not.

(7) If the scheme is not brought into operation before an order is made in pursuance of the reference, the scheme as confirmed or varied by the order comes into operation, notwithstanding anything contained in the scheme, forthwith upon the making of the order.

(8) After the making of an order in pursuance of the reference, the scheme as confirmed or varied by the order shall remain in operation, notwithstanding anything contained in the scheme, so long as the order remains in force.

Reference of existing licence schemes to Tribunal

161.—(1) Where, at any time while a licence scheme is in operation, a dispute arises with respect to the terms of the scheme between the licensor operating the scheme and —

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- (a) an organisation claiming to be representative of persons requiring licences in cases included in a class of cases to which the scheme applies; or
 - (b) any person claiming that he requires a licence in a case included in a class of cases to which the scheme applies,

the licensor, organisation or person concerned may refer the scheme to the Tribunal insofar as the scheme relates to cases included in that class.

(2) The parties to a reference under this section are —

- (a) the licensor, organisation or person referring the scheme;
- (b) if the reference is not made by the licensor operating the scheme — that licensor; and
- (c) such other organisations or persons (if any) as apply to the Tribunal to be made parties to the reference and, in accordance with subsection (3), are made parties to the reference.

(3) Where an organisation (whether claiming to be representative of persons requiring licences or not) or a person (whether requiring a licence or not) applies to the Tribunal to be made a party to a reference, and the Tribunal is satisfied that the organisation or person has a substantial interest in the matter in dispute, the Tribunal may, if it thinks fit, make that organisation or person a party to the reference.

(4) The Tribunal shall not begin to consider a reference under this section by an organisation unless the Tribunal is satisfied that the organisation is reasonably representative of the class of persons that it claims to represent.

(5) Subject to subsection (4), where a licence scheme is referred to the Tribunal under this section, the Tribunal shall consider the matter in dispute and, after giving to the parties to the reference an opportunity of presenting their cases, shall make such order, either confirming or varying the scheme, insofar as it relates to cases included in the class of cases to which the reference relates, as the Tribunal considers reasonable in the circumstances.

(6) An order (other than an interim order) of the Tribunal under this section may, notwithstanding anything contained in the licence scheme to which it relates, be made so as to be in force either indefinitely or for such period as the Tribunal thinks fit.

(7) A reference of a licence scheme to the Tribunal under this section may be withdrawn at any time before an order is made in pursuance of the reference.

(8) Where a licence scheme has been referred to the Tribunal under this section, the scheme shall remain in operation, notwithstanding anything contained in the scheme, until the Tribunal makes an order in pursuance of the reference.

(9) Subsection (8) shall not apply in relation to a reference with respect to any period after the reference has been withdrawn or after the Tribunal has refused to begin to consider the reference in pursuance of subsection (4).

(10) After the making of an order in pursuance of the reference, the scheme as confirmed or varied by the order shall remain in operation, notwithstanding anything contained in the scheme, so long as the order remains in force.

Further reference of licence schemes to Tribunal

162.—(1) Where the Tribunal has made an order (other than an interim order) under section 160 or 161 with respect to a licence scheme, then, subject to subsection (2), at any time while the order remains in force —

- (a) the licensor operating the scheme;
- (b) any organisation claiming to be representative of persons requiring licences in cases included in the class of cases to which the order applies; or
- (c) any person claiming that he requires a licence in a case included in that class,

may refer the scheme again to the Tribunal insofar as it relates to cases included in that class.

(2) A licence scheme shall not, except with the leave of the Tribunal, be referred again to the Tribunal under subsection (1) at a time earlier than —

- (a) where the order concerned was made so as to be in force indefinitely or for a period exceeding 15 months — the expiration of the period of 12 months commencing on the date on which the order was made; or
- (b) where the order concerned was made so as to be in force for a period not exceeding 15 months — the commencement of the period of 3 months ending on the date of expiration of the order.

(3) The parties to a reference under this section are —

- (a) the licensor, organisation or person referring the scheme;
- (b) if the reference is not made by the licensor operating the scheme — that licensor; and
- (c) such other organisations or persons (if any) as apply to the Tribunal to be made parties to the reference and, in accordance with the provisions applicable in that behalf by virtue of subsection (5), are made parties to the reference.

(4) Subject to subsection (5), where a licence scheme is referred to the Tribunal under this section, the Tribunal shall consider the matter in dispute and, after giving to the parties to the reference an opportunity of presenting their cases, shall make such order in relation to the scheme as previously confirmed or varied, insofar as it relates to cases included in the class of cases to which the reference relates, whether by way of confirming, varying or further varying the scheme, as the Tribunal considers reasonable in the circumstances.

(5) Section 161(3), (4) and (6) to (10) inclusive shall apply for the purposes of this section.

(6) Subsections (1) to (5) shall have effect in relation to orders made under this section in like manner as they have effect in relation to orders made under either section 160 or 161.

(7) Nothing in this section shall prevent a licence scheme in respect of which an order has been made under section 160 or 161 from being again referred to the Tribunal under that section —

- (a) insofar as the scheme relates to cases included in a class of cases to which the order does not apply — at any time; and
- (b) insofar as the scheme relates to cases included in the class of cases to which the order applied while it was in force — after the expiration of the order.

Application to Tribunal in relation to licences

163.—(1) A person who claims, in a case to which a licence scheme applies, that the licensor operating the scheme has refused or failed to grant him a licence in accordance with the scheme, or to procure the grant to him of such a licence, may apply to the Tribunal under this section.

(2) A person who claims, in a case to which a licence scheme applies, that he requires a licence but that the grant of a licence in accordance with the scheme would, in that case, be subject to the payment of charges, or to conditions, that are not reasonable in the circumstances of the case may apply to the Tribunal under this section.

(3) A person who claims that he requires a licence in a case to which a licence scheme does not apply (including a case where a licence scheme has not been formulated or is not in operation) and —

- (a) that a licensor has refused or failed to grant the licence, or to procure the grant of the licence, and that in the circumstances it is unreasonable that the licence should not be granted; or
- (b) that a licensor proposes that the licence should be granted subject to the payment of charges, or to conditions, that are unreasonable,

may apply to the Tribunal under this section.

(4) An organisation that claims that it is representative of persons requiring licences in cases to which a licence scheme does not apply (including cases where a licence scheme has not been formulated or is not in operation) and —

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- (a) that a licensor has refused or failed to grant the licences, or to procure the grant of the licences, and that in the circumstances it is unreasonable that the licences should not be granted; or
 - (b) that a licensor proposes that the licences should be granted subject to the payment of charges, or to conditions, that are unreasonable,

may apply to the Tribunal under this section.

(5) Where an organisation (whether claiming to be representative of persons requiring licences or not) or a person (whether requiring a licence or not) applies to the Tribunal to be made a party to an application under subsection (1), (2), (3) or (4), and the Tribunal is satisfied that the organisation or person has a substantial interest in the matter in dispute, the Tribunal may, if it thinks fit, make that organisation or person a party to the application.

(6) Where an application is made to the Tribunal under subsection (1), (2), (3) or (4), the Tribunal shall give to the applicant, to the licensor concerned and to every other party (if any) to the application an opportunity of presenting their cases and, if the Tribunal is satisfied that the claim of the applicant is well-founded, the Tribunal shall make an order specifying, in respect of the matters specified in the order —

- (a) in the case of an application under subsection (1) — the charges, if any, and the conditions, that the Tribunal considers to be applicable in accordance with the licence scheme in relation to the applicant;
- (b) in the case of an application under subsection (2) or (3) — the charges, if any, and the conditions, that the Tribunal considers reasonable in the circumstances in relation to the applicant; or
- (c) in the case of an application under subsection (4) — the charges, if any, and the conditions, that the Tribunal considers reasonable in the circumstances in relation to persons, or to persons included in classes of persons,

specified in the order, being persons who were represented by the applicant or were parties to the application.

(7) A reference in this section to a failure to grant a licence, or to procure the grant of a licence, shall be read as reference to a failure to grant the licence, or to procure the grant of the licence, as the case may be, within a reasonable time after a request to do so.

Effect of licence schemes being continued in operation pending order of Tribunal

164.—(1) Where a licence scheme is in operation by virtue of this Part pending the making of an order on a reference under this Part and a person, in a case to which the scheme applies, does anything that, apart from this subsection, would be an infringement of a copyright but would not be such an infringement if he were the holder of a licence granted in accordance with the scheme insofar as the scheme relates to cases to which the reference relates, that person shall, if he has complied with the relevant requirements, be in the like position, in any proceedings for infringement of that copyright, as if he had at the material time been the holder of such a licence.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the relevant requirements are —

- (a) that, at all material times, the person concerned has complied with the conditions that, in accordance with the licence scheme, would be applicable to a licence in respect of the case concerned; and
- (b) where, in accordance with the scheme, any charges are payable in respect of such a licence — that, at the material time, he had paid those charges to the licensor operating the scheme, or, if at that time the amount payable could not be ascertained, he had given an undertaking in writing to the licensor to pay the charges when ascertained.

(3) A person who does anything in relation to which subsection (1) applies shall be liable to pay to the licensor operating the licence scheme concerned the amount of any charges that would be payable if he were the holder of a licence granted in accordance with the scheme insofar as the scheme relates to the doing of that thing and the licensor

may recover that amount in a court of competent jurisdiction from the person as a debt due to the licensor.

Effect of order of Tribunal in relation to licences

165.—(1) Where an order made on a reference under this Part with respect to a licence scheme is for the time being in force and a person, in a case to which the scheme as confirmed or varied by the order applies, does anything that, apart from this subsection, would be an infringement of copyright but would not be such an infringement if he were the holder of a licence granted in accordance with the scheme, as confirmed or varied by the order, insofar as the scheme relates to cases to which the order applies, that person shall, if he has complied with the relevant requirements, be in the like position, in any proceedings for infringement of that copyright, as if he had at the material time been the holder of such a licence.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the relevant requirements are —

- (a) that, at all material times, the person concerned has complied with the conditions that, in accordance with the licence scheme as confirmed or varied by the order, would be applicable to a licence in respect of the case concerned; and
- (b) where, in accordance with the scheme as so confirmed or varied, any charges are payable in respect of such a licence — that, at the material time, he had paid those charges to the licensor operating the scheme, or, if at that time the amount payable could not be ascertained, he had given an undertaking in writing to the licensor to pay the charges when ascertained.

(3) A person who does anything in relation to which subsection (1) applies shall be liable to pay to the licensor operating the licence scheme concerned the amount of any charges that would be payable if he were the holder of a licence granted in accordance with the scheme, as confirmed or varied by the order, insofar as the scheme relates to the doing of that thing and the licensor may recover that amount in a court of competent jurisdiction from the person as a debt due to the licensor.

(4) Where the Tribunal has made an order on an application under section 163(1), (2) or (3) specifying charges, if any, and conditions, in relation to the applicant, in respect of the matters specified in the order, then if —

- (a) the applicant has complied with the conditions specified in the order; and
- (b) in a case where the order specifies any charges — he has paid those charges to the licensor or, if the amount payable could not be ascertained, has given to the licensor an undertaking in writing to pay the charges when ascertained,

the applicant shall be in the like position, in any proceedings for infringement of copyright relating to any of those matters, as if he had at all material times been the holder of a licence granted by the owner of the copyright concerned on the conditions, and subject to payment of the charges (if any), specified in the order.

(5) Where the Tribunal has made an order on an application under section 163(4) specifying charges (if any) and conditions, in relation to the persons, or to persons included in the classes of persons, specified in the order, in respect of matters specified in the order, then, if —

- (a) any such person has complied with the conditions specified in the order; and
- (b) in the case where the order specifies any charges — the person has paid those charges to the licensor or, if the amount payable could not be ascertained, has given to the licensor an undertaking in writing to pay the charges when ascertained,

that person shall be in the like position, in any proceedings for infringement of copyright relating to any of those matters, as if he had at all material times been the holder of a licence granted by the owner of the copyright concerned on the conditions, and subject to payment of the charges (if any), specified in the order.

(6) Where a person in relation to whom an order referred to subsection (4) or (5) applies does, in relation to any of the matters specified in that order, anything that, apart from that subsection, would be an infringement of copyright but would not be such an

infringement if he were the holder of a licence in respect of the doing of that thing granted by the owner of the copyright concerned on the conditions and subject to payment of the charges (if any) specified in the order, that person shall be liable to pay to the owner of the copyright the amount of any charges that would be payable if he were the holder of such a licence and the owner of the copyright may recover that amount in a court of competent jurisdiction from the person as a debt due to the owner of the copyright.

Attorney-General may make application for suspension order

166.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), upon application made to it by the Attorney-General, the Tribunal may, in its discretion, make an order suspending the application of section 52(1) and (2) in relation to the body administering an educational institution, being a body that has been convicted of two or more offences against the regulations in relation to the retention of records or declarations relating to copies of the whole or parts of works made in reliance on section 52.

(2) The Tribunal shall not make an order under subsection (1) if it is satisfied that the body in relation to which the order is sought has taken all reasonable steps to ensure that no further contravention of the regulations referred to in subsection (1) will occur in relation to the retention of records or declarations relating to copies made or to be made by or on behalf of the body.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (1), a conviction of the custodian in charge of the copying records of an educational institution for a contravention of the regulations referred to in subsection (1), not being a conviction for a contravention in relation to which the body administering the educational institution has also been convicted, shall be taken to be a conviction of the body administering the educational institution.

(4) The parties to an application under subsection (1) in relation to a body administering an educational institution are —

- (a) the Attorney-General; and
- (b) that body.

Application to revoke suspension orders

167.—(1) The body administering an educational institution may, at any time, make application to the Tribunal for the revocation of an order under section 166 suspending the application of section 52(1) in relation to it.

(2) Where the Tribunal is satisfied, upon application made under subsection (1), that the body making the application has taken all reasonable steps to ensure that no further contravention of the regulations referred to in section 166(1) will occur in relation to the retention of records or declarations relating to copies made or to be made in reliance on section 52, the Tribunal may revoke the order to which the application relates.

(3) The parties to an application under subsection (1) for the revocation of an order made in relation to the body administering an institution are —

- (a) that body; and
- (b) the Attorney-General.

Interim orders

168. Where an application or reference is made to the Tribunal under this Act, the Tribunal may make an interim order having effect until the final decision of the Tribunal on the application or reference.

Reference of questions of law to the High Court

169.—(1) The Tribunal may, of its own motion or at the request of a party, refer a question of law arising in proceedings before it for determination by the High Court.

(2) A question shall not be referred to the High Court by virtue of subsection (1) in pursuance of a request made after the date on which the Tribunal gave its decision in the proceedings unless the request is made before the expiration of 14 days of the Tribunal giving its decision.

(3) If the Tribunal, after giving its decision in any proceedings, refuses a request to refer a question to the High Court, the party by whom the request was made may, within 14 days of the refusal, apply

to the High Court for an order directing the Tribunal to refer the question to the High Court.

(4) Where a reference is made to the High Court under this section with respect to any proceedings before the Tribunal, and where an application is made under subsection (3) with respect to any such proceedings, every party to the proceedings before the Tribunal shall be entitled to appear and to be heard.

(5) Where, after the Tribunal has given its decision in any proceedings, the Tribunal refers to the High Court under this section a question of law that arose in the course of the proceedings, and the High Court decides that the question was erroneously determined by the Tribunal —

- (a) the Tribunal shall reconsider the matter in dispute and, if it considers it necessary to do so for the purpose of giving effect to the decision of the High Court, shall give to the parties to the proceedings a further opportunity of presenting their cases; and
- (b) if it appears to the Tribunal to be appropriate, and in conformity with the decision of the High Court, to do so, the Tribunal shall make such order revoking or modifying any order previously made by it in the proceedings, or, in the case of proceedings under section 163 where the Tribunal refused to make an order, shall make such order under that section, as the Tribunal considers to be appropriate.

(6) A reference of a question by the Tribunal to the High Court under this section shall be by way of stating a case for the opinion of the High Court; and the decision of the Court on any such reference shall be final.

(7) For the purposes of this section, a question of law shall not include a question whether there is sufficient evidence to justify a finding of fact by the Tribunal.

(8) This section shall not apply in relation to an inquiry by the Tribunal under section 157.

Agreements or awards not affected

170. Nothing in this Part shall affect the operation of any agreement or of any award made by an arbitrator, whether the agreement or award was made before, or is made after, the commencement of this Act.

*Division 4 — Procedure and Evidence***Proceedings to be in public except in special circumstances**

171.—(1) Subject to this section, the hearing of proceedings before the Tribunal shall be in public.

(2) Where the Tribunal is satisfied that it is desirable to do so by reason of the confidential nature of any evidence or matter or for any other reason, the Tribunal may —

- (a) direct that a hearing or part of a hearing shall take place in private and give directions as to the persons who may be present; or
- (b) give directions prohibiting or restricting the publication of evidence given before the Tribunal (whether in public or in private) or of matters contained in documents produced to the Tribunal.

Application may be made to Tribunal by the agent of the copyright owner

172.—(1) An owner of copyright may make an application to the Tribunal under this Act by his agent.

(2) Two or more owners of copyright may jointly make a single application to the Tribunal by the same agent against the same person or body.

Procedure

173. In proceedings before the Tribunal —

- (a) the procedure of the Tribunal shall, subject to this Act and the regulations, be within the discretion of the Tribunal;
- (b) the Tribunal shall not be bound by the rules of evidence; and

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- (c) the proceedings shall be conducted with as little formality, and with as much expedition, as the requirements of this Act and a proper consideration of the matters before the Tribunal permit.

Mistakes or errors in orders of Tribunal

174. The Tribunal may correct, in any order of the Tribunal, a clerical mistake or an error arising from an accidental slip or omission.

Regulations as to procedure

175.—(1) The regulations may make provision for or in relation to the procedure in connection with the making of references and applications to the Tribunal and the regulation of proceedings before the Tribunal and may prescribe the fees payable in respect of those references and applications and the fees and expenses of witnesses in those proceedings.

(2) The regulations may include provision —

- (a) for requiring notice of an intended inquiry by the Tribunal under section 157 or an intended reference to the Tribunal under section 160, 161 or 162 to be advertised in accordance with the regulations;
- (b) for requiring notice of an intended application to the High Court under section 169(3) to be given to the Tribunal and to the other parties to the proceedings, and for limiting the time within which any such notice is to be given;
- (c) for suspending, or authorising or requiring the Tribunal to suspend, the operation of orders of the Tribunal in cases where, after giving its decision, the Tribunal refers a question of law to the High Court;
- (d) for modifying, in relation to orders of the Tribunal the operation of which is suspended, the operation of any provisions of this Part as to the effect of orders made under this Part;
- (e) for the publication of notices, or the doing of any other things, to ensure that persons affected by the suspension of

an order of the Tribunal will be informed of its suspension;
and

- (f) for regulating or prescribing any other matters incidental to or consequential upon any request, application, order or decision under section 169.

Power to take evidence on oath

176.—(1) The Tribunal may take evidence on oath or affirmation, and for that purpose a member may administer an oath or affirmation.

(2) A member may summon a person to appear before the Tribunal to give evidence and to produce such documents and articles (if any) as are referred to in the summons.

Evidence in form of written statement

177. The Tribunal may, if it thinks fit, permit a person appearing as a witness before the Tribunal to give evidence by tendering, and verifying by oath or affirmation, a written statement, which shall be filed with the Secretary to the Tribunal.

Representation

178. In proceedings before the Tribunal —

- (a) a party other than a body corporate or an unincorporated body of persons may appear in person or be represented by an employee of the party approved by the Tribunal;
- (b) a party being a body corporate may be represented by a director or other officer, or by an employee, of the party approved by the Tribunal;
- (c) a party being an unincorporated body of persons or a member of such a body may be represented by a member, or by an officer or employee, of the body approved by the Tribunal;
and
- (d) any party may be represented by an advocate and solicitor.

*Division 5 — Miscellaneous***Protection of members and witnesses**

179.—(1) A member shall have, in the performance of his duty as a member, the same protection and immunity as a judge of the High Court.

(2) A person shall, to appear before the Tribunal as a witness shall have the same protection, and is, in addition to the penalties provided by this Act, be subject to the same liabilities, in any civil or criminal proceedings as a witness in proceedings in the High Court.

Disobedience to summons, etc

180.—(1) A person who has been summoned to appear as a witness before the Tribunal shall not, without lawful excuse, and after tender of reasonable expenses, fail to appear in obedience to the summons.

(2) A person who has been summoned to produce a document or article to the Tribunal shall not, without lawful excuse, and after tender of reasonable expenses, fail to produce the document or article.

(3) A person who appears before the Tribunal shall not, without lawful excuse, refuse to be sworn or to make an affirmation, or to produce documents or articles, or to answer questions, that he is required by the Tribunal to produce or answer.

(4) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months.

Contempt of Tribunal, etc

181.—(1) A person shall not —

- (a) insult or disturb a member in the exercise of his powers or functions as a member;
- (b) interrupt the proceedings of the Tribunal;
- (c) use insulting language towards a member;
- (d) create a disturbance or take part in creating or continuing a disturbance in or near a place where the Tribunal is sitting;

- (e) contravene or fail to comply with a direction of the Tribunal given under paragraph (b) of section 171(2); or
- (f) do any other act or thing that would, if the Tribunal were a court of record, constitute a contempt of that court.

(2) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months.

Cost of Proceedings

182.—(1) The Tribunal may order that the costs of any proceedings before it incurred by any party, or a part of those costs, shall be paid by any other party and may tax or settle the amount of the costs to be so paid, or specify the manner in which they are to be taxed.

(2) Costs directed by the Tribunal to be paid to a party may be recovered by that party in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(3) This section shall apply in relation to an inquiry by the Tribunal under section 157.

Proof of orders of Tribunal

183. Without prejudice to any other method available by law for the proof of orders of the Tribunal, a document purporting to be a copy of such an order, and to be certified by the Secretary to the Tribunal to be a true copy of the order, shall be admitted in any proceeding, as evidence of the order.

PART VIII

EXTENSION OR RESTRICTION OF ACT

Application of Act to countries other than Singapore

184.—(1) The Minister may make regulations applying any of the provisions of this Act specified in the regulations, in relation to a country so specified, in any one or more of the following ways, so as to secure that those provisions:

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- (a) apply in relation to literary, dramatic, musical or artistic works, sound recordings, cinematograph films or editions first published in that country as they apply in relation to literary, dramatic, musical or artistic works, sound recordings, cinematograph films or editions first published in Singapore;
 - (b) apply in relation to persons who, at a material time, are citizens or nationals of that country as they apply in relation to persons who, at such a time, are citizens of Singapore;
 - (c) apply in relation to persons who, at a material time, are resident in that country as they apply in relation to persons who, at such a time, are resident in Singapore;
 - (d) apply in relation to bodies incorporated under the laws of that country as they apply in relation to bodies incorporated under the laws of Singapore;
 - (e) apply in relation to television broadcasts and sound broadcasts made from places in that country, by one or more organisations constituted in, or under the laws of, that country, as they apply in relation to television broadcasts and sound broadcasts made from places in Singapore by the Singapore Broadcasting Corporation;
 - (f) apply in relation to cable programmes sent from places in that country, as they apply in relation to cable programmes sent from places in Singapore.
- (2) Regulations made under subsection (1) —
- (a) may apply the provisions of this Act without exception or modification or applying a provision of this Act in relation to a country other than Singapore in accordance with that subsection subject to exceptions or modifications specified in those regulations;
 - (b) may apply the provisions of this Act either generally or in relation to such classes of works or other subject-matter, or other classes of cases, as may be specified in those regulations.

(3) The Minister shall not make regulations under this section applying any of the provisions of this Act in the case of a country, other than a country which is a party to a Convention relating to copyright to which Singapore is also a party, unless the Minister is satisfied that, in respect of the class of works or other subject-matter to which those provisions relate, provision has been or will be made under the laws of that country whereby adequate protection will be given to owners of copyright under this Act.

Provisions as to international organisations

185.—(1) Where it appears to the Minister that it is desirable that this Act should apply in relation to an organisation —

- (a) of which two or more countries, or the Governments of two or more countries, are members; or
- (b) that is constituted by persons representing two or more countries, or representing the Governments of two or more countries,

the Minister may by regulations made under this Act declare that organisation to be an international organisation to which this Act applies.

(2) An international organisation to which this Act applies that otherwise does not have, or at some material time otherwise did not have, the legal capacities of a body corporate shall have, and shall be deemed at all material times to have had, the legal capacities of a body corporate for the purpose of holding, dealing with and enforcing copyright and for the purposes of all legal proceedings relating to copyright.

(3) Where an original work, or a sound recording or a cinematograph film is made by or under the direction or control of an international organisation to which this Act applies in such circumstances that copyright would not subsist in the work, sound recording or cinematograph film apart from this subsection —

- (a) copyright shall subsist in the work, sound recording or cinematograph film;

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- (b) that copyright shall subsist so long as the work, sound recording or cinematograph film remains unpublished; and
 - (c) the organisation shall, subject to Part X, be the owner of that copyright.

(4) Where an original work, or a sound recording or a cinematograph film is first published by or under the direction or control of an international organisation to which this Act applies, in such circumstances that, apart from this subsection, copyright would not subsist in the work, the sound recording or cinematograph film, as the case may be, immediately after the first publication thereof —

- (a) copyright shall subsist in the work, sound recording or cinematograph film, or, if copyright in the work, sound recording or cinematograph film subsisted immediately before its first publication, copyright shall continue to subsist in the work, sound recording or cinematograph film;
- (b) that copyright shall subsist until the expiration of 50 years after the expiration of the calendar year in which the work, sound recording or cinematograph film, as the case may be, was first published; and
- (c) the organisation shall, subject to Part X, be the owner of that copyright.

(5) Where an edition of a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work or of two or more literary, dramatic, musical or artistic works, other than an edition that reproduces a previous edition of the same work or works, is published by, or under the direction or control of, an international organisation to which this Act applies in such circumstances that copyright would not, apart from this subsection, subsist in the edition immediately after the first publication of the edition —

- (a) copyright shall subsist in the edition;
- (b) that copyright shall subsist until the expiration of 25 years after the expiration of the calendar year in which the edition was first published; and

(c) the organisation shall, subject to Part X, be the owner of that copyright.

(6) Parts III and IV, other than the provisions of those Parts relating to the subsistence, duration or ownership of copyright, shall apply in relation to copyright subsisting by virtue of this section in like manner as it applies in relation to copyright subsisting by virtue of those Parts.

Denial of copyright to citizens of countries not giving adequate protection to Singapore works

186.—(1) If it appears to the Minister that the law of a country does not give adequate protection to Singapore works, or does not give adequate protection in relation to a class or classes of such works (whether the lack of protection relates to the nature of the work or the nationality, citizenship or country of residence of its author, or all of those matters), the Minister may by regulations make provision in relation to that country in accordance with subsection (2).

(2) Regulations made for the purposes of this section may provide, either generally or in such classes of cases as are specified in the regulations, that copyright under this Act does not subsist in works first published after a date specified in those regulations (which may be a date before the commencement of those regulations or before the commencement of this Act) if, at the time of the first publication of those works, the authors of the works were or are —

(a) citizens or nationals of a country specified in those regulations, not being at that time persons resident in Singapore; or

(b) in the case of works being sound recordings or cinematograph films — bodies incorporated under the law of a country specified in those regulations.

(3) In making regulations for the purposes of this section, the Minister shall have regard to the nature and extent of the lack of protection for Singapore works by reason of which the regulations are made.

(4) In this section —

“Singapore work” means a work the author of which was, at the time when the work was made, a qualified person for the purpose of the relevant provision of this Act;

“author”, in relation to a sound recording or a cinematograph film, means the maker of the recording or film;

“the relevant provision of this Act” means —

(a) in relation to a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work — section 27; and

(b) in relation to a sound recording or a cinematograph film or a cable programme — Part IV;

“work” means a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work, a sound recording, a cinematograph film or a cable programme.

PART IX

FALSE ATTRIBUTION OF AUTHORSHIP

Interpretation

187. In this Part, “name” includes initials or a monogram.

Duty not to attribute falsely the authorship of a work

188.—(1) A person (referred to in this subsection as the offender) shall, by virtue of this section, be under a duty to the author of a work not to —

(a) insert or affix another person’s name in or on the work, or in or on a reproduction of the work, in such a way as to imply that the other person is the author of the work;

(b) publish, sell or let for hire, by way of trade offer or expose for sale or hire, or by way of trade exhibit in public, the work with another person’s name so inserted or affixed, if the offender knows that the other person is not the author of the work;

- (c) do any of the acts mentioned in paragraph (b) in relation to, or distribute, reproductions of the work, being reproductions in or on which another person's name has been so inserted or affixed, if the offender knows that the other person is not the author of the work; or
- (d) perform in public or broadcast or include in a cable programme the work as being a work of which another person is the author, if the offender knows that the other person is not the author of the work.

(2) Subsection (1) shall apply where, contrary to the fact, a work is represented as being an adaptation of the work of another person in like manner as it applies where a work is represented as being the work of another person.

(3) After the death of the author of a work, a person shall, by virtue of this section, be under a duty to the legal personal representative of the author not to do in relation to, or to a reproduction of, the work or an adaptation of the work any act that, but for the death of the author, the person would, by reason of either subsection (1) or (2) have been under a duty to the author not to do.

(4) In this section,

“work”, means a work in which copyright subsists.

Duty not to attribute falsely the authorship of altered work

189. Where a work in which copyright subsists has been altered by a person other than the author of the work, a person shall, by virtue of this section, be under a duty to the author of the work not to —

- (a) publish, sell or let for hire, or by way of trade offer or expose for sale or hire, the work as so altered, as being the unaltered work of the author; or
- (b) publish, sell or let for hire, or by way of trade offer or expose for sale or hire a reproduction of the work as so altered, as being a reproduction of the unaltered work of the author,

if, to his knowledge, it is not the unaltered work or a reproduction of the unaltered work, as the case may be, of the author.

Duty not to attribute falsely the authorship of reproduction of artistic work

190. A person shall, by virtue of this section, be under a duty to the author of an artistic work in which copyright subsists not to —

- (a) publish, sell or let for hire, by way of trade offer or expose for sale or hire, or by way of trade exhibit in public, a reproduction of the work, as being a reproduction made by the author of the work; or
- (b) distribute reproductions of the work as being reproductions made by the author of the work,

where the reproduction was, or the reproductions were, to his knowledge, not made by the author.

Breach of duty not committed if act done outside Singapore or done with permission

191. The doing of an act by a person shall not be a breach of a duty owed by that person to another person by virtue of this Part if the act was done outside Singapore or was done with the permission, whether express or implied, of that other person.

Action for breach of duty

192.—(1) Where a person commits a breach of a duty owed by him to another person by virtue of this Part, the breach shall not be enforceable by criminal proceedings but the other person may bring an action in respect of the breach.

(2) The relief that a court may grant in an action under subsection (1) shall include an injunction (subject to such terms, if any, as the court thinks fit) and damages.

(3) Where, in respect of an act done in relation to, or to a reproduction of, a work or an adaptation of a work after the death of the author of the work, damages are recovered under this section by the legal personal representative of the author, those damages devolve as if they formed part of the estate of the author and as if the right of action in respect of the doing of that act had subsisted, and had been vested in the author, immediately before his death.

Saving of other rights and remedies

193.—(1) Subject to this section, this Part shall not affect any right of action or other remedy, whether civil or criminal, in proceedings instituted otherwise than by virtue of this Part.

(2) Any damages recovered in proceedings instituted by virtue of this Part shall be taken into account in assessing damages in proceedings instituted otherwise than by virtue of this Part and arising out of the same operation or transaction.

(3) Any damages recovered in proceedings instituted otherwise than by virtue of this Part shall be taken into account in assessing damages in proceedings instituted by virtue of this Part and arising out of the same operation or transaction.

PART X**MISCELLANEOUS****Assignments and licences in respect of copyright**

194.—(1) Subject to this section, copyright shall be transmissible by assignment, by testamentary disposition, or by operation of law as personal or moveable property.

(2) An assignment of copyright may be limited in any of the following ways, or in any combination of two or more of those ways, —

- (a) so as to apply to one or more, but not all, of the classes of acts which by virtue of this Act the owner of the copyright has the exclusive right to do (including any one or more classes of acts not separately designated in this Act as being restricted by the copyright, but falling within any of the classes of acts so designated);
- (b) so as to apply to any one or more, but not all, of the countries in relation to which the owner of the copyright has by virtue of this Act that exclusive right;
- (c) so as to apply to part, but not the whole, of the period for which the copyright is to subsist,

and references in this Act to a partial assignment are references to an assignment so limited.

(3) No assignment of copyright (whether total or partial) shall have effect unless it is in writing signed by or on behalf of the assignor.

(4) A licence granted in respect of any copyright by the person who, in relation to the matters to which the licence relates, is the owner of the copyright shall be binding upon every successor in title to his interest in the copyright, except a purchaser in good faith for valuable consideration and without notice (actual or constructive) of the licence or a person deriving title from such a purchaser; and references in this Act, in relation to any copyright, to the doing of anything with, or (as the case may be) without, the licence of the owner of the copyright shall be construed accordingly.

Prospective ownership of copyright

195.—(1) Where by an agreement made in relation to any future copyright, and signed by or on behalf of the prospective owner of the copyright, the prospective owner purports to assign the future copyright (wholly or partially) to another person (referred to in this subsection as the assignee), then if, on the coming into existence of the copyright, the assignee or a person claiming under him would, apart from this subsection be entitled as against all other persons to require the copyright to be vested in him (wholly or partially, as the case may be), the copyright shall, on its coming into existence, vest in the assignee or his successor in title accordingly by virtue of this subsection and without further assurance.

(2) Where, at the time when any copyright comes into existence, the person who, if he were then living, would be entitled to the copyright is dead, the copyright shall devolve as if it had subsisted immediately before his death and he had then been the owner of the copyright.

(3) Section 194(4) shall apply in relation to a licence granted by a prospective owner of any copyright as it applies in relation to a licence granted by the owner of a subsisting copyright, as if any reference in that subsection to the owner's interest in the copyright included a reference to his prospective interest therein.

Copyright to pass under will with unpublished work

196. Where under a bequest (whether specific or general) a person is entitled, beneficially or otherwise, to the manuscript of a literary, dramatic or musical work, or to an artistic work, and the work was not published before the death of the testator, the bequest shall, unless a contrary intention is indicated in the testator's will or a codicil thereto, be construed as including the copyright in the work insofar as the testator was the owner of the copyright immediately before his death.

Provisions as to Government copyright

197.—(1) In the case of every original literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work made by or under the direction or control of a Government department, —

- (a) if apart from this section copyright would not subsist in the work, copyright shall subsist therein by virtue of this subsection; and
- (b) in any case, the Government shall, subject to the provisions of this Part, be entitled to the copyright in the work.

(2) The Government shall, subject to the provisions of this Part, be entitled to the copyright in every original literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work first published in Singapore, or in another country to which section 27 extends, if first published by or under the direction or control of the Government.

(3) Copyright in a literary, dramatic or musical work, to which the Government is entitled in accordance with subsection (1) or (2), —

- (a) where the work is unpublished, shall continue to subsist so long as the work remains unpublished; and
- (b) where the work is published, shall subsist (or, if copyright in the work subsisted immediately before its first publication, shall continue to subsist) until the end of the period of 50 years from the end of the calendar year in which the work was first published, and shall then expire.

(4) Copyright in an artistic work to which the Government is entitled in accordance with this section shall continue to subsist until

the end of the period of 50 years from the end of the calendar year in which the work was made, and shall then expire:

Provided that where the work in question is an engraving or a photograph, the copyright shall continue to subsist until the end of the period of 50 years from the end of the calendar year in which the engraving or photograph is first published.

(5) In the case of every sound recording or cinematograph film made by or under the direction or control of a Government department —

- (a) if apart from this section copyright would not subsist in the recording or film, copyright shall subsist therein by virtue of this subsection; and
- (b) in any case, shall, subject to the provisions of this Part, be entitled to the copyright in the recording or film; and it shall subsist for the same period as if it were copyright subsisting by virtue of, and owned in accordance with, Part III or IV, as the case may be.

(6) This section shall have effect subject to any agreement made by or on behalf of a Government department with the author of the work, or the maker of the sound recording or cinematograph film, as the case may be, whereby it is agreed that the copyright in the work, recording or film shall vest in the author or maker, or in another person designated in the agreement in that behalf.

(7) In relation to copyright subsisting by virtue of this section —

- (a) in the case of a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work, the provisions of Part III, with the exception of provisions thereof relating to the subsistence, duration or ownership of copyright; and
- (b) in the case of a sound recording, cinematograph film or cable programme, the provisions of Part IV, with the exception of provisions thereof relating to the subsistence or ownership of copyright,

shall apply as those provisions apply in relation to copyright subsisting by virtue of Part III or IV, as the case may be.

(8) For the avoidance of doubt, it is hereby declared that section 12 of the Government Proceedings Act (which relates to infringements of industrial property by servants or agents of the Crown) shall apply to copyright under this Act (Cap. 21).

Use of copyright material for the service of the Government

198.—(1) The copyright in a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work or a published edition of such a work, or in a sound recording, cinematograph film, television broadcast, sound broadcast or cable programme, is not infringed by the Government or by a person authorised in writing by the Government doing any acts comprised in the copyright if the acts are done for the service of the Government.

(2) Where the Government has made an agreement or arrangement with the government of some other country for the supply to that country of goods required for the defence of that country —

(a) the doing of any act in connection with the supply of those goods in pursuance of the agreement or arrangement; and

(b) the sale to any person of such of those goods as are not required for the purposes of the agreement or arrangement,

shall, for the purposes of subsection (1) be each deemed to be for the service of the Government.

(3) Authority may be given under subsection (1) before or after the acts in respect of which the authority is given have been done, and may be given to a person notwithstanding that he had a licence granted by, or binding on, the owner of the copyright to do the acts.

(4) Where an act comprised in a copyright has been done under subsection (1) the Government shall as soon as possible, unless it appears to the Government that it would be contrary to the public interest to do so, inform the owner of the copyright, as prescribed, of the doing of the act and shall furnish him with such information as to the doing of the act as he from time to time reasonably requires.

(5) Where an act comprised in a copyright has been done under subsection (1), the terms for the doing of the act are such terms as are whether before or after the act is done, agreed between the

Government and the owner of the copyright or, in default of agreement, as are fixed by the Copyright Tribunal.

(6) An agreement or licence (whether made or granted before or after the commencement of this Act) fixing the terms upon which a person other than the Government may do acts comprised in a copyright is inoperative with respect to the doing of those acts after the commencement of this Act, under subsection (1), unless the agreement or licence has been approved by the Minister.

(7) Where an article is sold and the sale is not by virtue of subsection (1), an infringement of a copyright, the purchaser of the article, and a person claiming through him, is entitled to deal with the article as if the Government were the owner of that copyright.

(8) An act done under subsection (1) does not constitute publication of a work or other subject-matter and shall not be taken into account in the application of any provision of this Act relating to the duration of any copyright.

(9) Where an exclusive licence is in force in relation to any copyright, subsections (1) to (8) have effect as if any reference in those subsections to the owner of the copyright were a reference to the exclusive licensee.

(10) The copying of the whole or a part of a work for the teaching purposes of an educational institution of, or under the control of the Government shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed not to be an act done for the service of the Government.

Reception of broadcasts or cable programmes

199.—(1) A person who, by the reception of a television broadcast, sound broadcast or cable programme, causes a literary, dramatic or musical work, or an adaptation of such work, to be seen, heard or seen and heard in public does not, by doing so, infringe the copyright, if any, in the work.

(2) A person who, by the reception of an authorised television broadcast or authorised cable programme, causes a cinematograph film to be seen, heard or seen and heard in public shall be treated, in any proceedings for infringement of the copyright (if any) in the film

under Part IV, as if he had been the holder of a licence granted by the owner of that copyright to cause the film to be seen or heard in public by the reception of the broadcast or the cable programme.

(3) A person who, by the reception and immediate retransmission of an authorised television broadcast or sound broadcast causes a literary, dramatic or musical work or an adaptation of such a work, an artistic work or a cinematograph film programme to be included in a programme in a cable programme service shall be treated, in any proceedings for infringement of the copyright, if any, in the work or film, as if he had been the holder of a licence granted by the owner of that copyright to include the work, adaptation or film to be transmitted by him in any programme included in a cable programme service.

(4) If, in the circumstances mentioned in subsection (2) or (3), the person causing the cinematograph film to be seen or heard, or the work, adaptation or cinematograph film to be transmitted, as the case may be, infringed the copyright in question, by reason that the broadcast or cable programme was not an authorised broadcast or programme, proceedings shall not be brought against that person under this Act in respect of his infringement of that copyright, but it shall be taken into account in assessing damages in any proceedings against the maker of the broadcast or programme in respect of that copyright, insofar as that copyright was infringed by them in making the broadcast or programme.

(5) For the purposes of this section, a broadcast or cable programme shall be taken, in relation to a work, an adaptation of a work or a cinematograph film, to be an authorised broadcast or programme if, but only if, it is made by, or with the licence of, the owner of the copyright in the work or film.

Groundless threats of legal proceedings

200.—(1) Where a person, by means of circulars, advertisements or otherwise, threatens a person with an action or proceedings in respect of an infringement of copyright, then, whether the person making the threats is or is not the owner of the copyright or an exclusive licensee, a person aggrieved may bring an action against the first-mentioned person and may obtain a declaration to the effect that the threats are unjustifiable, and an injunction against the continuance of the threats,

and may recover such damages (if any) as he has sustained, unless the first-mentioned person satisfies the court that the acts in respect of which the action or proceeding was threatened constituted, or, if done, would constitute, an infringement of copyright.

(2) The mere notification of the existence of a copyright does not constitute a threat of an action or proceeding within the meaning of this section.

(3) Nothing in this section shall render an advocate and solicitor liable to an action under this section in respect of an act done by him in his professional capacity on behalf of a client.

(4) The defendant in an action under this section may apply, by way of counterclaim, for relief to which he would be entitled in a separate action in respect of an infringement by the plaintiff of the copyright to which the threats relate and, in any such case, the provisions of this Act with respect to an action for infringement of a copyright are, *mutatis mutandis*, applicable in relation to the action.

Notation of copies and handicapped readers' copies

201.—(1) In proceedings against a person or body for infringement of copyright in a work in connection with the making, by or on behalf of an institution, of a copy of the whole or a part of that work, the person or body is not entitled to rely on section 45, 46, 48, 52 or 54 as justification for the making of that copy unless, at or about the time the copy was made, there was made on the copy a notation —

- (a) stating that the copy was made on behalf of that institution and the date on which it was made; and
- (b) in the case of a copy that was made in reliance on section 54(4), stating that the copy is a prescribed reproduction made in reliance on that subsection.

(2) In proceedings against a person or body for infringement of copyright in a sound recording or a cinematograph film in connection with the making, by or on behalf of an institution of a copy of the sound recording or cinematograph film, the person or body is not entitled to rely on section 113 as justification for the making of the copy unless, at or about the time the copy was made, there was made

on, or attached to, the copy a notation stating that the copy was made on behalf of that institution and setting out the date on which the copy was made.

(3) In proceedings against a person or body for infringement of copyright in a work in connection with the making, on behalf of an institution assisting handicapped readers, a record embodying a sound recording of the work, or of a part of the work, the person or body is not entitled to rely on section 54(1) unless, at the time the record was made, there was embodied on the record, immediately before the commencement of that sound recording, a sound recording of a prescribed message.

(4) A person who —

- (a) makes on a copy of the whole or a part of a work, a notation referred to in subsection (1); or
- (b) makes on, or attaches to, a copy of a sound recording or a cinematograph film a notation of the kind referred to in subsection (2); or
- (c) causes to be embodied on a record embodying a sound recording a message referred to in subsection (3),

being a notation of message that contains a statement that the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, is false or misleading in a material particular, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000.

(5) For the purposes of subsections (1), (2) and (3) —

- (a) where a copy of a work, a sound recording or a cinematograph film is made, or caused to be made, by an authorised officer of a library, or is made by or on behalf of the officer-in-charge of a library, being a library of an institution, the copy shall be deemed to have been made on behalf of the institution;
- (b) where a copy of a work, a sound recording or a cinematograph film is made, or caused to be made by an authorised officer of a library, or is made by or on behalf of

the officer-in-charge of a library, being a library that is not a library of an institution, then —

- (i) the copy shall be deemed to have been made on behalf of the person or body administering the library; and
 - (ii) those subsections apply as if a reference in those subsections to an institution included a reference to that person or body;
- (c) where a copy of a work, a sound recording or a cinematograph film is made, or caused to be made, by an authorised officer of archives, or is made by or on behalf of the officer-in-charge of archives, then —
- (i) the copy shall be deemed to have been made on behalf of the person or body administering the archives; and
 - (ii) those subsections apply as if a reference in those subsections to an institution included a reference to that person or body;
- (d) where a copy, or a record embodying a sound recording, of a whole or of a part of a work, is made by or on behalf of the body administering an institution, the copy or record, as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been made on behalf of the institution; and
- (e) where a copy of a sound recording or cinematograph film is made by or on behalf of the body administering an institution, the copy shall be deemed to have been made on behalf of the institution.

(6) The production, in any proceedings —

- (a) for infringement of copyright in a work;
- (b) before the Copyright Tribunal on application made under section 52(11) or 54(10); or
- (c) for a contravention of a provision of this Act,

of a copy of a work, or of a part of a work, bearing a notation of the kind referred to in subsection (1) or (2), whichever is applicable, is prima facie evidence of the matters stated in the notation.

(7) For the purposes of subsection (6), where a copy of a work or a part of a work bears a notation of a kind referred to in subsection (1), whichever is applicable, the notation shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been made on the copy at or about the time the copy was made.

(8) The production, in any proceedings of a kind referred to in subsection (6), of a record embodying a sound recording of a work or a part of a work, being a record that also embodies a sound recording of a message of the kind referred to in subsection (3), is prima facie evidence of the matters stated in the message.

(9) For the purposes of subsection (8), where a record embodying a sound recording of a work or a part of a work also embodies a sound recording of a message of the kind referred to in subsection (3), the message shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been embodied on the record at the time the record was made.

(10) The production, in any proceedings —

- (a) for infringement of copyright in a sound recording or a cinematograph film; or
- (b) for a contravention of this Act,

of a copy of a sound recording or a cinematograph film bearing, or to which there is attached, a notation of the kind referred to in subsection (2), is prima facie evidence of the matters stated in the notation.

(11) For the purposes of subsection (10), where a copy of a sound recording or a cinematograph film bears, or where there is attached to such a copy, a notation of the kind referred to in subsection (2), the notation shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been made on or attached to the copy at or about the time the copy was made.

(12) In this section, “copy”, in relation to a work, or a part of a work, includes a microform copy, a Braille version, a large-print version, or a photographic version, of the work, or of the part of the work.

Regulations

202.—(1) The Minister may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act prescribing all matters that are required to be prescribed or are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), the regulations made under this Act may provide for the keeping and retention of records and declarations in relation to copies of works made by libraries, archives or institutions and the deposit of such records and declarations with persons appointed by the Minister.

Repeal of Copyright Act 1911

203. The Copyright Act 1911, the Copyright Act (Cap. 187) and the Copyright (Gramophone Records and Government Broadcasting) Act (Cap. 188) are repealed.

Consequential amendment

204. Section 38 of the Singapore Broadcasting Corporation Act 1979 (Act 33 of 1979) is repealed.

PART XI

TRANSITIONAL

Division 1 — Preliminary

Interpretation

205.—(1) In this Part, the expression “photograph” shall, in lieu of the meaning given to that expression by section 7, have the meaning given by subsection (2).

(2) For the purposes of any provision of this Part that provides that an expression is to have the meaning given to that expression by this section or that refers to an expression as defined by this section —

“collective works” means —

- (a) an encyclopaedia, dictionary, year book or similar work;

- (b) a newspaper, review, magazine or similar periodical; or
- (c) a work written in distinct parts by different authors, or in which works or parts of works of different authors are incorporated;

“deliver”, in relation to a lecture, includes deliver by means of a mechanical instrument;

“dramatic work” includes a piece for recitation, a choreographic work or entertainment in dumb show the scenic arrangement or acting form of which is fixed in writing or otherwise, and a cinematograph production where the arrangement, the acting form or the combination of incidents represented gives the work an original character;

“lecture” includes an address, speech and sermon;

“literary work” includes a map, chart, plan, table and compilation;

“perform”, in relation to a dramatic work as defined by this section or a musical work, means make an acoustic representation of the work or a visual representation of a dramatic action in the work, and includes make such a representation by means of a mechanical instrument;

“photograph” includes photo-lithograph and a work produced by a process similar to photography.

References to making of works, recordings and films

206. For the purposes of any reference in this Part to works, sound recordings or cinematograph films made before the commencement of this Act, a work, sound recording or cinematograph film the making of which extended over a period shall be deemed not to have been made before the commencement of this Act unless the making of it was completed before the commencement of this Act.

References in other laws or instruments to copyright

207.—(1) Without prejudice to the operation of the other provisions of this Part —

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- (a) a reference in any other written law or in any contract, agreement or other instrument to a provision of the Copyright Act 1911 shall be read as a reference, or as including a reference, to the corresponding provision of this Act;
- (b) a reference in any other written law or in any contract, agreement or other instrument to copyright or to works in which copyright subsists shall, if apart from this Act it would be read as a reference to copyright under the Copyright Act 1911 or to works in which copyright subsisted under that Act, be read as a reference, or as including a reference, to copyright under this Act or to works or any other subject-matter in which copyright subsists under this Act, as the case may be; and
- (c) a reference in any other written law or in any contract, agreement or other instrument to the grant of an interest in copyright by licence shall be read, in relation to copyright under this Act, as a reference to the grant of a licence in respect of that copyright.

(2) This section shall have effect unless the contrary intention appears in any other written law or in the contract, agreement or other instrument, as the case may be.

Authorship of photographs

208. A reference in this Act to the author of a photograph shall, in relation to a photograph taken before the commencement of this Act, be read as a reference to the person who, at the time when the photograph was taken, was the owner of the material on which the photograph was taken.

Publication

209.—(1) For the purposes of the application of section 24(5) in determining whether a publication that took place before the commencement of this Act was the first publication, the reference in that section to a period of not more than 30 days shall be read as a reference to a period of not more than 14 days.

(2) For the purposes of the application of section 24(7) in relation to an act done before the commencement of this Act —

- (a) a reference in that section to copyright shall include a reference to copyright under the Copyright Act 1911; and
- (b) a reference in that section to the licence of the owner of copyright shall be read as a reference to the consent or acquiescence of the owner.

Division 2 — Original Works

Expired copyright not to revive

210.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in Part III, copyright shall not subsist by virtue of that Part in a work first published before the commencement of this Act unless copyright subsisted in the work under the Copyright Act 1911 immediately before the commencement of this Act.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply in relation to a work to which Division 5 applies.

Original works in which copyright subsists

211.—(1) Section 27(1) shall apply to works made before the commencement of this Act as if each reference in that subsection to a qualified person included a reference to a British subject and to a person domiciled in a country to which the Copyright Act 1911 extended.

(2) Section 27(2) shall apply to works first published before the commencement of this Act —

- (a) as if each reference in paragraph (c) of that subsection to Singapore included a reference to a country to which the Copyright Act 1911 extended; and
- (b) as if paragraphs (d) and (e) of that subsection were omitted.

(3) Section 27(2) shall apply to works that are first published after the commencement of this Act and the author of which died before the commencement of the repealed Citizenship Ordinance 1957 as if the reference in paragraph (e) of that section to a qualified person included

a reference to a person who would have been a citizen of Singapore if that Act had been in force immediately before his death.

(4) Section 27(3) shall not apply to or in relation to a building that was constructed before the commencement of this Act.

(5) This section shall have effect subject to section 210.

Duration of copyright in photographs

212. Section 28(6) shall not apply in relation to a photograph taken before the commencement of this Act but, subject to section 27(2) as affected by section 207, copyright subsisting in such a photograph by virtue of Part III shall continue to subsist until the expiration of 50 years after the expiration of the calendar year in which the photograph was taken.

Ownership of copyright

213.—(1) Section 30(4) and (6) shall not apply in relation to works made before the commencement of this Act.

(2) Section 30(5) shall not apply in relation to a work that was or is made in pursuance of an agreement made before the commencement of this Act.

(3) Where a work is excluded from the application of section 30(4), (5) or (6) by reason of either of subsection (1) or (2), section 30(2) shall have effect in relation to the work subject to subsections (4) to (8).

(4) The operation of any of subsections (5) to (8) in relation to a particular work may be excluded or modified by agreement.

(5) Where, in the case of a work being a photograph, portrait or engraving —

(a) a person made, for valuable consideration, an agreement with another person for the taking of the photograph, the painting or drawing of the portrait or the making of the engraving by the other person; and

(b) the work was made in pursuance of the agreement,

the first-mentioned person is the owner of any copyright subsisting in the work by virtue of Part III.

(6) Where the work was made by the author in pursuance of the terms of his employment by another person under a contract of service or apprenticeship, that other person is the owner of any copyright subsisting in the work by virtue of Part III.

(7) Where the work is a literary, dramatic or artistic work that was made by the author in pursuance of the terms of his employment by the proprietor of a newspaper, magazine or similar periodical under a contract of service or apprenticeship and was so made for the purpose of publication in a newspaper, magazine or similar periodical, the author is entitled to restrain the publication of the work otherwise than in a newspaper, magazine or similar periodical.

(8) In subsections (5), (6) and (7), expressions that are defined by section 205 shall have the meanings respectively given to those expressions by that section and shall not have the meanings, if any, respectively given to those expressions by Part II.

Recording of musical works

214.—(1) Where a record of a work has, before the commencement of this Act, been made by, or with the consent or acquiescence of, the owner of the copyright in the work under the Copyright Act 1911, Division 8 of Part III shall have the like effect as if the record had been made in Singapore for the purpose of retail sale and had been so made by, or with the licence of, the person who is entitled, by virtue of this Act, to authorise the making in Singapore of records of the work.

(2) Notwithstanding section 203, section 19(2) to (7) of the Copyright Act 1911 as in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall continue to apply in relation to records made before the commencement of this Act and, subject to that section, any regulations made for the purposes of that section and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall continue to apply in relation to those records.

Publication of artistic works

215. Section 66 shall not apply in relation to a painting, drawing, engraving, photography or cinematograph film made before the date of commencement of this Act, but the copyright in an artistic work is not infringed by the publication of a painting, drawing, engraving, photograph or cinematograph film made before that date if, by virtue of section 63 or 64, the making of the painting, drawing, engraving, photograph or film would not have constituted an infringement of the copyright under this Act if this Act had been in operation at the time when it was made.

Reconstruction of buildings

216. The reference in section 72(2) to construction of a building by, or with the licence of, the owner of the copyright in architectural drawings or plans shall be read as including a reference to construction by, or with the licence of, the person who, at the time of the construction, was the owner of the copyright in the drawings or plans.

Industrial designs

217.—(1) Division 10 of Part III and the Schedule shall not apply to artistic works made before the commencement of this Act.

(2) Copyright shall not subsist by virtue of this Act in an artistic work made before the commencement of this Act which, at the time when the work was made, constituted a design capable of being registered under the Patents and Designs Act 1907 of the United Kingdom, and was used, or intended to be used, as a model or pattern to be multiplied by an industrial process.

Reproduction of work upon payment of royalties

218.—(1) The copyright in a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work that has been published before the commencement of this Act is not infringed by the reproduction of the work for sale if —

- (a) the reproduction takes place at a time after expiration of 25 years, or, in the case of a work in which copyright subsisted at the commencement of the Copyright Act 1911, after the

expiration of 30 years, after the date of the death of the author; and

- (b) the person reproducing the work establishes —
- (i) that, before the commencement of this Act, he gave the notice in writing of his intention to reproduce the work that was prescribed for the purposes of the proviso to section 3 of the Copyright Act 1911; and
 - (ii) that he has paid, in the manner that was prescribed for the purposes of that proviso, or is prescribed for the purposes of this section, as the case may be, to, or for the benefit of, the owner of the copyright royalties in respect of all copies of the work sold by him calculated at the rate of 10 per cent of the price at which he published the reproduction.

(2) The regulations may make provision for or in relation to the manner in which, and the times at which, payment of royalties is to be made for the purposes of paragraph (b)(ii) of subsection (1) and may include provision requiring payment in advance, or otherwise securing the payment of the royalties.

(3) A reference in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) to a time after the expiration of a specified number of years from the date of the death of the author of a work shall, in the case of a work of joint authorship, be read as a reference to a time after —

(a) the expiration of the same number of years from the date of the death of the author who died first; or

(b) the date of the death of the author who died last,

whichever is the later.

(4) Where a literary, dramatic or musical work, or an engraving, in which copyright subsisted at the date of the death of the author or, in the case of a work of joint authorship, at or immediately before the date of the death of the author who died last —

(a) had not been published;

(b) in the case of a dramatic or musical work — had not been performed in public; and

(c) in the case of a lecture — had not been delivered in public, before that date, subsection (1) shall apply as if the author had died on the date on which —

(d) in the case of a literary work (other than a lecture) or an engraving — the work was first published;

(e) in the case of a dramatic or musical work — the work was first published or first performed in public, whichever first happened; or

(f) in the case of a lecture — the lecture was first published or first delivered in public, whichever first happened.

(5) In this section, expressions that are defined by section 205 shall have the meanings respectively given to those expressions by that section and do not have the meanings, if any, respectively given to those expressions by Part II.

Division 3 — Subject-Matter other than Works

Sound recordings

219.—(1) Section 87(1) shall apply in relation to sound recordings made before the commencement of this Act as if the reference in that section to a qualified person included a reference to a British subject and to a person domiciled in a country to which the Copyright Act 1911 extended.

(2) Section 87(2) shall not apply in relation to a sound recording made before the commencement of this Act.

(3) Section 87(3) shall apply in relation to sound recordings first published before the commencement of this Act as if the reference in that subsection to Singapore included a reference to a country to which the Copyright Act 1911 extended.

(4) Section 92 shall not apply in relation to a sound recording made before the commencement of this Act but copyright subsisting in such a recording by virtue of section 87(1) or (3) shall continue to subsist until the expiration of 50 years after the expiration of the calendar year in which the recording was made.

Cinematograph films

220. Copyright shall not subsist by virtue of section 88 in a cinematograph film made before the commencement of this Act.

Application of Act to dramatic works and photographs comprised in cinematograph films

221.—(1) Where a cinematograph film made before the commencement of this Act was an original dramatic work as defined by section 205, this Act (other than this subsection) shall have effect in relation to the film as if the film had been an original dramatic work as defined by section 7 and the person who was the author of the work for the purposes of the Copyright Act 1911 shall be deemed to be the author of the work for the purposes of this Act as having effect by virtue of this subsection.

(2) This Act shall have effect in relation to photographs forming part of a cinematograph film made before the commencement of this Act in like manner as it has effect in relation to photographs not forming part of a cinematograph film.

Television broadcasts and sound broadcasts

222. Copyright shall not subsist by virtue of section 89 in —

- (a) a television broadcast or a sound broadcast made before the commencement of this Act; or
- (b) a television broadcast or a sound broadcast made after the commencement of this Act that is a repetition of a television broadcast or a sound broadcast made before the commencement of this Act.

Published editions of works

223. Copyright shall not subsist by virtue of section 91 in a published edition of a work or works where the first publication of the edition took place before the commencement of this Act.

Cable programmes

224. Copyright shall not subsist by virtue of section 90 in a cable programme which is included in a cable programme service before the commencement of this Act.

*Division 4 — Miscellaneous***Actions for infringement**

225. Sections 119 and 120 shall not apply to an infringement of copyright under the Copyright Act 1911 and shall not affect any proceedings under that Act, whether instituted before or after the commencement of this Act.

Actions where copyright subject to exclusive licence

226. Division 3 of Part V shall not apply in relation to a licence granted before the commencement of this Act and shall not affect any proceedings under the Copyright Act 1911, whether instituted before or after the commencement of this Act.

Offences

227. For the purposes of Division 5 of Part V, the definition of “infringing copy” in section 7 shall apply as if any reference in that definition to copyright included a reference to copyright under the Copyright Act 1911.

Limitation of actions

228. Section 141 shall not apply in relation to an infringement of copyright under the Copyright Act 1911 or to an article made, or imported into Singapore, before the commencement of this Act.

Restriction of importation of printed copies of works

229. Where —

- (a) before the date of commencement of this Act, a notice had been given in respect of a work under section 14 of the Copyright Act 1911 as amended in its application to Singapore; and

(b) that notice had not been withdrawn, and had not otherwise ceased to have effect, before that date,

the notice shall, during the period of 6 months commencing on that date, have such effect (if any) as it would have if it had been duly given in accordance with section 142.

References and applications to Tribunal in relation to licence schemes

230.—(1) Part VII shall apply in relation to licence schemes formulated before the date of commencement of this Act in like manner as it applies in relation to licence schemes formulated on or after that date, but, for the purposes of the application of that Part in relation to licence schemes formulated before that date, any reference in that Part to copyright includes a reference to copyright under the Copyright Act 1911.

(2) Any reference in section 163 to a refusal or failure to grant or procure the grant of a licence, or to a proposal that a licence should be granted, shall not include a reference to a refusal or failure that occurred, or a proposal that was made, before the commencement of this Act.

Duration of Government copyright in photographs

231. Section 197(4) shall apply in relation to photographs taken before the commencement of this Act as if the proviso to that subsection were omitted.

Duration of Government copyright in recordings

232. Section 197(5) shall apply in relation to sound recordings made before the commencement of this Act as if the reference in that section to the expiration of the calendar year in which the recording is first published were a reference to the expiration of the calendar year in which the recording was made.

Government copyright in films

233.—(1) Section 197(5) shall not apply in relation to cinematograph films made before the commencement of this Act.

(2) Where section 197(5) does not apply in relation to a cinematograph film by reason of subsection (1) —

- (a) if the film was an original dramatic work as defined by section 205 — section 197(1), (2) and (3), shall apply, in relation to that work in accordance with section 221(1); and
- (b) section 197(1), (2) and (3) as modified by section 231, shall apply in relation to photographs forming part of the film in like manner as they apply in relation to photographs not forming part of a cinematograph film.

Works made or published by international organisations

234.—(1) Section 185(3) shall not apply in relation to works made before the commencement of this Act.

(2) Section 185(4) shall not apply in relation to works first published before the commencement of this Act.

Subject-matter, other than original works, made or published by international organisations

235.—(1) Section 185(3) shall not apply in relation to sound recordings or cinematograph films made before the commencement of this Act.

(2) Section 185(4) shall not apply in relation to sound recordings or cinematograph films first published before the commencement of this Act.

(3) Section 185(5) shall not apply in relation to an edition published before the commencement of this Act.

False attribution of authorship of work

236.—(1) It is a breach of the duty imposed on a person by section 188 if the person does, on or after the date of commencement of this Act, any of the acts mentioned in subsection (1)(b) and (c) of that section notwithstanding that the name concerned was inserted or affixed before that date.

(2) Subject to subsection (1), Part IX shall not apply in relation to acts done before the commencement of this Act.

(3) In this section, “name” includes initials or a monogram.

Assignments and licences

237.—(1) Subject to this section, where copyright subsists in a work by virtue of this Act, any document that was made, or event that occurred, before the commencement of this Act, being a document or event that had any operation affecting the ownership of, or creating, transferring or terminating an interest, right or licence in respect of, copyright in the work under the Copyright Act 1911 or would have had such an operation if that Act had continued in force, shall have the like operation in relation to the copyright in the work under this Act.

(2) If the operation of a document to which subsection (1) applies was or would have been limited to a period specified in the document, the document shall not have any operation in relation to the copyright under this Act, except insofar as that period extends after the commencement of this Act.

(3) For the purposes of the operation of a document in accordance with this section —

(a) expressions used in the document shall have the same respective meanings as they had immediately before the commencement of this Act, whether or not those expressions have different meanings for the purposes of this Act; and

(b) section 195(1) shall not apply.

(4) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), where the author of a work that was made before the commencement of this Act was the first owner of the copyright in the work —

(a) any assignment of the copyright, or any grant of an interest in the copyright, made by the author (otherwise than by will) after the commencement of the Copyright Act 1911 and before the commencement of this Act, being an assignment or grant that has effect in relation to copyright in the work under this Act by virtue of subsection (1), shall not operate to vest in the assignee or grantee any rights with respect to the copyright in the work after the expiration of 25 years after the date of the death of the author;

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- (b) on the death of the author, the reversionary interest in the copyright expectant on the termination of that period shall devolve, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, on his legal personal representative as part of his estate; and
 - (c) any agreement entered into by the author as to the disposition of that reversionary interest is of no force or effect,

but nothing in this subsection shall be taken to apply to the assignment of the copyright in a collective work or a licence to publish a work or a part of a work as part of a collective work.

(5) In subsection (4), expressions that are defined by section 205 have the meanings respectively given to those expressions by that section and shall not have the meanings, if any, respectively given to those expressions by Part II.

(6) Subsections (1) to (5) shall apply in relation to copyright under this Act in a sound recording or in a cinematograph film in like manner as they apply in relation to copyright in a work but a reference in those subsections to the copyright under the Copyright Act 1911 shall —

- (a) in the application of those subsections in relation to a sound recording — be read as a reference to the copyright under that Act in records embodying the recording; and
- (b) in the application of those subsections in relation to a cinematograph film — be read as a reference to any copyright under that Act in the film (insofar as it constituted a dramatic work for the purposes of that Act) or in photographs forming part of the film.

Bequests

238.—(1) Section 196 shall not apply in relation to a bequest contained in the will of a testator who died before the commencement of this Act.

(2) Where —

- (a) an author has died before the commencement of this Act;

- (b) a person has acquired, under the will of the author, the ownership of a manuscript of a work by the author; and
- (c) the work —
 - (i) has not been published;
 - (ii) in the case of a dramatic or musical work — has not been performed in public; and
 - (iii) in the case of a lecture — has not been delivered in public,

the ownership by that person of the manuscript shall be evidence that that person is the owner of the copyright in the work.

(3) In subsection (1), expressions that are defined by section 205 shall have the meanings respectively given to those expressions by that section and shall not have the meanings, if any, respectively given to those expressions by Part II.

Existing computer programs

239.—(1) The Copyright Act 1911 shall apply to a computer program made before the commencement of this Act as it applies in relation to a literary work and shall so apply whether or not copyright would subsist in that program apart from this Act.

(2) Where, by virtue of subsection (1), copyright subsists under the Copyright Act 1911 in a computer program that was made before the commencement of this Act, nothing done in relation to the work before the commencement of this Act shall be taken to constitute an offence under the Copyright Act (Cap. 187) which is repealed by this Act or an infringement of that copyright.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a computer program the making of which extends over a period shall be deemed not to have been made before the commencement of this Act unless the making of it was completed before the commencement of this Act.

Division 5 — Works made before 1st July 1912

Interpretation

240. In this Division, “right conferred by the Copyright Act 1911”, in relation to a work, means a right that, by virtue of section 24 of the Copyright Act 1911, was conferred in place of a right that subsisted immediately before the commencement of that Act.

Application

241. This Division shall apply to works made before 1st July 1912.

Rights conferred by Copyright Act 1911

242. Notwithstanding anything in Division 2, section 27 shall not apply to a work to which this Division applies unless a right conferred by the Copyright Act 1911 subsisted in the work immediately before the commencement of this Act.

Performing rights

243.—(1) Where the right conferred by the Copyright Act 1911 in relation to a dramatic or musical work to which this Division applies did not include the sole right to perform the work in public, then, copyright, insofar as it subsists in the work by virtue of this Act, shall not include the performing rights in relation to the work.

(2) Where the right conferred by the Copyright Act 1911 in relation to a dramatic or musical work to which this Division applies consisted only of the sole right to perform the work in public, then, copyright, insofar as it subsists in the work by virtue of this Act, shall consist only of the performing rights in relation to the work.

(3) For the purposes of this section, the performing rights, in relation to a work, are —

- (a) the exclusive right to perform the work, or an adaptation of the work, in public;
- (b) the exclusive right to broadcast the work or an adaptation of the work; and
- (c) the exclusive right to cause the work, or an adaptation of the work, to be in a cable programme service.

Contributions to periodicals

244. Where —

- (a) a work to which this Division applies (in this section referred to as “the relevant work”) consists of an essay, article or item forming part of, and first published in, a review, magazine or other periodical or work of a like nature; and
- (b) immediately before the commencement of this Act, a right of publishing the relevant work in a separate form subsisted by virtue of the note to the First Schedule to the Copyright Act 1911,

copyright subsisting in the relevant work by virtue of this Act shall be subject to that right of publishing the relevant work in a separate form.

Assignments and licences

245.—(1) Without prejudice to the generality of section 237(1), where —

- (a) the author of a work to which this Division applies had, before the commencement of the Copyright Act 1911, made an assignment or grant of a kind referred to in paragraph (a) of the proviso to section 24(1) of that Act (in this section referred to as “the proviso”); and
- (b) copyright subsists in the work by virtue of this Act, subsections (2), (3) and (4) shall have effect.

(2) If, before the commencement of this Act, an event occurred or a notice was given, being an event or notice that, in accordance with paragraph (a) of the proviso, had any operation affecting the ownership of the right conferred by the Copyright Act 1911 in relation to the work or creating, transferring or terminating an interest, right or licence in respect of that right, that event or notice shall have the like operation in relation to the copyright in the work under this Act.

(3) Any right that, at a time after the commencement of this Act, would, by virtue of paragraph (a) of the proviso, have been exercisable in relation to the work or in relation to the right conferred by the Copyright Act 1911, if this Act had not been

enacted, shall be exercisable in relation to the work or in relation to the copyright subsisting in the work under this Act, as the case may be.

(4) If, in accordance with paragraph (a) of the proviso, the right conferred by the Copyright Act 1911 would have reverted to the author or his personal representatives on the date referred to in that paragraph, and that date occurs after the commencement of this Act, then on that date —

- (a) the copyright in the work under this Act shall revert to the author or his personal representatives, as the case may be; and
- (b) any interest of any other person in that copyright that subsists on that date by virtue of any document made before the commencement of the Copyright Act 1911 shall cease.

THE SCHEDULE

Section 74.

FALSE REGISTRATION OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

1. The provisions of this Schedule shall have effect where —
 - (a) copyright subsists in an artistic work, and proceedings are brought under this Act relating to that work;
 - (b) a corresponding design has been registered under the Registered Designs Act 1949 of the United Kingdom, or any Act amending or substituting for that Act, and the copyright in the design subsisting by virtue of that registration has not expired by effluxion of time before the commencement of those proceedings; and
 - (c) it is proved or admitted in the proceedings that the person registered as the proprietor of the design was not the proprietor thereof for the purposes of that Act or such other Act and was so registered without the knowledge of the owner of the copyright in the artistic work.
2. For the purposes of those proceedings (but subject to paragraph 3) the registration shall be treated as never having been effected, and accordingly, in relation to that registration, section 74(1) of this Act shall not apply, and nothing in any written law relating to industrial designs shall be construed as affording any defence in those proceedings.
3. Notwithstanding anything in paragraph 2, if in the proceedings it is proved or admitted that any act to which the proceedings relate —

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

- (a) was done in pursuance of an assignment or licence made or granted by the person registered as proprietor of the design; and
- (b) was so done in good faith in reliance upon the registration, and without notice of any proceedings for the cancellation of the registration or for rectifying the entry in the register of designs relating thereto,

section 74(1) of this Act shall apply in relation to that act for the purposes of the first-mentioned proceedings.
