

**Marrakesh Treaty Implementation**

February 2023 Update

The chart below is an updated version of previous [monitoring reports](https://www.ifla.org/publications/node/81925). Where a country has been updated or added since the last report, this is indicated with an asterisk.

Information is sourced from contacts with library associations and associations representing people with print disabilities[[1]](#footnote-1).

In many cases, legislation is still under discussion, and so this document should only be taken as a starting point for further investigation.

For clarification on the terminology and questions used, see the information at the bottom of the document.

Corrections, clarifications and improvements are highly welcome – please feel free to send them to ifla@ifla.org.

| **Country** | **Status** | **Can libraries use Marrakesh rights without paying remuneration (books)?** | **Can libraries use Marrakesh rights without paying remuneration for audio-books?** | **Can libraries use Marrakesh rights without needing to check on commercial availability?** | **Can libraries use Marrakesh rights without a registration obligation?** | **Can libraries use Marrakesh rights without additional record-keeping requirements?** | **Can libraries use exceptions to serve people with dyslexia?** | **Are people with other disabilities included?** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Afghanistan** | Ratified, no national reform | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Albania\*** | National reform passed[[2]](#footnote-2) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| **Andorra** | Not ratified, no national reform | No | No | No | n/a | n/a | No | No |
| **Argentina** | Ratified, national law adopted[[3]](#footnote-3) | Yes | Yes | No[[4]](#footnote-4) | No[[5]](#footnote-5) | Unclear | Yes | Yes |
| **Armenia\*** | Acceded, no national reform | Yes | Yes | No | Unclear | Unclear | No | No |
| **Australia** | Ratified, national law amended | Yes | Yes | Yes[[6]](#footnote-6) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| **Austria** | EU ratified,national law adopted | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes[[7]](#footnote-7) |
| **Azerbaijan** | Acceded, no national law | Yes | Yes | No | Unclear | Unclear | No | No |
| **Bangladesh\*** | Acceded, no national reform[[8]](#footnote-8) | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Belarus** | Ratified, national law amended[[9]](#footnote-9) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| **Belgium** | EU ratified, national law adapted[[10]](#footnote-10) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| **Belize** | Ratified, no national reform | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Bolivia** | Ratified, no national reform | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Bosnia** | Ratified, no national reform | Yes | Yes | No | Unclear | Unclear | Yes | Yes |
| **Botswana** | Ratified, no national reform | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Brazil** | Ratified, national law under discussion[[11]](#footnote-11) | Unclear (yes) | Unclear (yes) | Unclear (yes) | Unclear (yes) | Unclear (yes) | Unclear (yes) | No |
| **Bulgaria** | EU ratified,national law adopted | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| **Burkina Faso** | Ratified, no national reform | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Cabo Verde** | Ratified, no national reform | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Cambodia\*** | National reform underway[[12]](#footnote-12) | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Cameroon** | Ratified, no national reform[[13]](#footnote-13) | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Canada[[14]](#footnote-14)** | Ratified, national law amended[[15]](#footnote-15) | Unclear (yes)[[16]](#footnote-16) | Unclear (yes)[[17]](#footnote-17) | No | Yes | Unclear (yes)[[18]](#footnote-18) | Yes | No |
| **Central African Republic** | Ratified, no national reform | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Chile** | Ratified, no national reform[[19]](#footnote-19) | Yes | Unclear (yes) | Yes | Unclear | Unclear | Yes | Yes |
| **Colombia** | Not yet ratified[[20]](#footnote-20) | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| ***China, People’s Republic\**** | *Ratified[[21]](#footnote-21)* | *Yes* | *Unclear* | *No[[22]](#footnote-22)* | *Unclear* | *Unclear* | *Unclear* | *Unclear* |
| **Comoros** | Ratified, national reform underway[[23]](#footnote-23) | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Unclear | No |
| **Cook Islands** | Ratified, no national reform[[24]](#footnote-24) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Unclear | Unclear | Yes | Yes |
| ***Costa Rica\**** | *Ratified, national reform passed in 2021[[25]](#footnote-25)* | *Yes* | *Yes* | *Unclear (yes)* | *Unclear* | *Unclear* | *Yes* | *Unclear (yes)* |
| **Cote d’Ivoire\*** | Ratified, no national reform[[26]](#footnote-26) | Yes | Unclear | Yes | No | Unclear | No | No |
| **Croatia** | EU ratified,national law adopted | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| **Cyprus** | EU ratified, transposed | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| **Czech Republic\*** | EU ratified,transposed | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes[[27]](#footnote-27) | Yes[[28]](#footnote-28) |
| **Democratic People’s Republic of Korea** | Ratified, no national reform | Unclear (yes) | Unclear (yes) | Unclear (yes) | Unclear | Unclear | No | No |
| **Denmark** | EU ratified,national law adopted | Yes | Not yet clarified | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| **Dominican Republic** | Ratified, no national reform[[29]](#footnote-29) | Unclear (yes) | Unclear (yes) | Unclear (yes) | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Yes |
| **Ecuador** | Ratified, national law amended | Unclear (yes) | Unclear (yes) | Unclear (yes) | Yes | Unclear | Yes | Yes |
| **El Salvador** | Ratified, no national reform | Yes | Yes | Unclear (yes) | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear (yes) | Yes |
| **Estonia** | EU ratified,national law adopted [[30]](#footnote-30) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| **Ethiopia** | Ratified, no national reform | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Finland** | EU ratified,national law adopted | Yes | No[[31]](#footnote-31) | Yes | Yes | No[[32]](#footnote-32) | Yes | No[[33]](#footnote-33) |
| **France** | EU ratified,national law adopted [[34]](#footnote-34) | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| **Georgia** | Not ratified, no national reform | Yes | Yes | No | Unclear | Unclear | No | No |
| **Germany** | EU ratified,national law adopted | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| **Ghana** | Ratified, no national reform | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Greece** | EU ratified, national law amended | No[[35]](#footnote-35) | No | Yes | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Guatemala** | Ratified, national law amended | Yes | Unclear | Unclear | No | Unclear | Yes | No |
| **Holy See** | Not ratified, no national reform[[36]](#footnote-36) | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| **Honduras** | Ratified, no national reform | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Hong Kong (China)\*** | Ratified | Yes | Unclear | No[[37]](#footnote-37) | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Hungary\*** | EU ratified,national law adopted | Yes | Yes | Yes[[38]](#footnote-38) | No | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Iceland\*** | Ratified,national law adopted[[39]](#footnote-39) | Yes[[40]](#footnote-40) | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Unclear |
| **India** | Ratified, no national reform | No | No | Unclear | No[[41]](#footnote-41) | Unclear | Yes | Yes |
| **Indonesia\*** | Ratified, partial national reform[[42]](#footnote-42) | Yes | Yes | Yes | No[[43]](#footnote-43) | No | No | No |
| **Ireland** | EU ratified,national law adopted[[44]](#footnote-44) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| **Israel** | Ratified, national law amended | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Unclear (yes) | Unclear (yes) | Yes |
| **Italy** | EU ratified,national law adopted | Yes | Yes | No[[45]](#footnote-45) | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| **Japan** | Ratified, national law amended | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| **Jordan** | Ratified, no national reform | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Kazakhstan** | Not ratified, no national reform | Yes | Yes | No | Unclear | Unclear | No | No |
| **Kenya** | Ratified, national law amended[[46]](#footnote-46) | Yes | Yes | Yes | No[[47]](#footnote-47) | Yes | Yes | Yes[[48]](#footnote-48) |
| **Kiribati** | Ratified, no national reform[[49]](#footnote-49) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Unclear | Unclear | Yes | Yes |
| **Kyrgyzstan[[50]](#footnote-50)** | Ratified, national law amended | Yes | Yes | Unclear (yes) | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| **Latvia** | EU ratified,national law adopted [[51]](#footnote-51) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes[[52]](#footnote-52) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| **Lesotho** | Ratified, no national reform | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Liberia** | Ratified, national law amended | Unclear (yes) | Unclear (yes) | No | Unclear | Unclear | Yes | Yes[[53]](#footnote-53) |
| **Liechtenstein** | Ratified, no national reform[[54]](#footnote-54) | No | No | Yes | Unclear | Unclear | Yes | Yes |
| **Lithuania** | EU ratified,national law adopted [[55]](#footnote-55) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes[[56]](#footnote-56) | No | Yes | Yes[[57]](#footnote-57) |
| **Luxembourg** | EU ratified, national reform[[58]](#footnote-58) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Unclear | Yes | Yes |
| **Macao\*** | Not ratified[[59]](#footnote-59) | Unclear (Yes) | Unclear (Yes) | Unclear (Yes) | Unclear | Unclear | No | No |
| **Malawi** | Ratified, national law amended | Yes [[60]](#footnote-60) | Yes[[61]](#footnote-61) | No | Unclear | Unclear | Yes | Unclear |
| **Malaysia\*** | Acceded, national law not amended | Yes | Yes | Yes | Unclear | Unclear | Yes | Yes |
| **Mali** | Ratified, no national reform | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Malta** | EU ratified,national law adopted | Unclear[[62]](#footnote-62) | Unclear[[63]](#footnote-63) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| **Marshall Islands** | Ratified, no national reform | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Mauritius** | Ratified, no national reform[[64]](#footnote-64) | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Unclear | Unclear | No |
| **Mexico** | Ratified, national law amended[[65]](#footnote-65) | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Unclear (yes) |
| **Moldova** | Ratified, no national reform | Yes | Yes | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Yes | Yes |
| **Monaco** | Not ratified, no national reform[[66]](#footnote-66) | No | No | No | n/a | n/a | No | No |
| **Mongolia** | Ratified, no national reform[[67]](#footnote-67) | Unclear (yes) | Unclear (yes) | No | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Yes[[68]](#footnote-68) |
| **Montenegro\*** | Acceded, no update to national law[[69]](#footnote-69) | Yes | Yes | No | Unclear | Unclear | Yes | Yes |
| **Morocco** | Ratified, no national reform | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Netherlands** | EU ratified,national law adopted | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| **New Zealand** | Ratified, national law adopted[[70]](#footnote-70) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes[[71]](#footnote-71) | No | Yes | No |
| **Nicaragua** | Ratified, no national reform[[72]](#footnote-72) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | No |
| **Nigeria** | Ratified, national law awaiting presidential signature[[73]](#footnote-73) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| **North Macedonia** | Not ratified, no national reform[[74]](#footnote-74) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Unclear | Unclear | Yes | Yes |
| **Norway** | Ratified, National law amended | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| **Panama** | Ratified, no national reform | Yes | Yes | Unclear (yes) | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | No |
| **Paraguay\*** | Ratified, no national reform[[75]](#footnote-75) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Peru\*** | Ratified, no national reform[[76]](#footnote-76) | Yes | Unclear | Yes | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | No |
| **Philippines\*** | Ratified, no national reform[[77]](#footnote-77) | Yes | Unclear | Yes | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | No |
| **Poland** | EU ratified,national law adopted | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Unclear | Unclear (no) |
| **Portugal\*** | EU ratified,national law adopted[[78]](#footnote-78) | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Unclear | No |
| **Qatar** | Ratified, no national reform[[79]](#footnote-79) | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Republic of Korea\*** | Ratified, no national reform | Yes [[80]](#footnote-80) | Yes | Unclear | Unclear (yes) | Unclear | Unclear | Yes |
| **Romania\*** | EU ratified,national law adopted[[81]](#footnote-81) | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No |
| **Russia** | Ratified, national law amended[[82]](#footnote-82) | Yes [[83]](#footnote-83) | Yes [[84]](#footnote-84) | Unclear (yes) | No | Unclear | Unclear (no) | No |
| **Rwanda** | Ratified, no national reform[[85]](#footnote-85) | Yes | Yes | No | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | No |
| **Saint Lucia** | Ratified, no national reform | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Saint Vincent** | Ratified, no national reform | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **San Marino** | Ratified, no national reform | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Sao Tome and Principe** | Ratified, no national reform | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Saudi Arabia** | Ratified, no national reform | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Serbia\*** | Ratified, national reform not yet passed[[86]](#footnote-86) | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Unclear | Unclear | Yes |
| **Singapore** | Ratified, national law amended | Yes[[87]](#footnote-87) | Yes[[88]](#footnote-88) | No | Yes | Unclear | Unclear (yes) | No |
| **Slovakia\*** | EU ratified,national law adopted | Yes | Yes | Yes[[89]](#footnote-89) | Yes | Unclear | Yes | Unclear |
| **Slovenia** | EU ratified, national law under discussion | Yes | Yes | No[[90]](#footnote-90) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| **Spain** | EU ratified,national law adopted | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| **Sri Lanka\*** | Ratified, no national reform[[91]](#footnote-91) | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Sweden** | EU ratified,national law adopted | Yes[[92]](#footnote-92) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| **Slovakia** | EU ratified,national law adopted | Yes | Yes | Unclear | Yes | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Switzerland\*** | Ratified, national law updated | No[[93]](#footnote-93) | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| **Tanzania** | Ratified, no national reform | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Thailand\*** | Ratified, national law amended[[94]](#footnote-94) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Unclear | Unclear | Yes | Yes |
| **Tajikistan** | Ratified, no national reform | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Trinidad and Tobago** | Ratified, national reform passed[[95]](#footnote-95) | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No |
| **Turkey** | Not ratified, no national reform[[96]](#footnote-96) | Yes | Yes | No | Unclear | Unclear | Yes | Yes |
| **Turkmenistan** | Acceded, no national reform | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **UAE (United Arab Emirates)\*** | Ratified, national passed[[97]](#footnote-97) | Unclear (yes) | Unclear (yes) | Unclear (yes) | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | No |
| **Uganda** | Ratified, no national reform | Yes [[98]](#footnote-98) | No | Unclear[[99]](#footnote-99) | Unclear | Unclear | No | Unclear |
| **Ukraine\*** | Not ratified, national reform[[100]](#footnote-100) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Unclear | Unclear | Yes | No |
| **United Kingdom** | Ratified,national law adopted[[101]](#footnote-101) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| **United States** | Ratified, national law amended | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| **Uruguay** | Ratified, national law amended | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| **Uzbekistan\*** | Acceded, national not updated[[102]](#footnote-102) | Yes | Unclear | No | Unclear | Unclear | No | No |
| **Vanuatu** | Ratified, no national reform | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Venezuela** | Ratified, no national reform | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |
| **Viet Nam\*** | Acceded, national reform passed[[103]](#footnote-103) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| **Zimbabwe** | Ratified, national law reform underway[[104]](#footnote-104) | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear |

# **Under “status”:**

* Ratified, national law under discussion: the Marrakesh Treaty has been ratified (or acceded to), but the process of amending national law is ongoing.
* Ratified, national law amended: the Marrakesh Treaty has been ratified, and national laws amended in response.
* Ratified, no national reform: the Marrakesh Treaty has been ratified, but we are not aware of efforts to amend national laws in order to comply. Compliance might be the case in countries where the Treaty provisions have direct effect after ratification.
* EU ratified, under discussion: Under the terms of the EU legislation on Marrakesh, EU Member States have until 11 October to bring their legislation into line with the rules set out in European law. For countries marked in this way, this process has not yet been completed.
* EU ratified, transposed: the country has successfully updated its national law in order to comply with the EU legislation on Marrakesh
* EU ratified, no national reform: the country has not initiated legislative changes to its national law.
* Not yet ratified, national law under discussion: the country has not ratified the treaty but has initiated legislative changes to its national law.

**Criteria:**

* *Can libraries use Marrakesh rights without paying remuneration (books)?* The Marrakesh Treaty leaves open the possibility for Member States to oblige beneficiaries and/or authorised entities such as libraries to make payments to rightholders when making or sharing accessible copies of books. We believe that such an obligation is counter-productive – it is directly harmful to beneficiaries, and risks drawing resources away from services to beneficiaries in the case of authorised entities.
* *Can libraries use Marrakesh rights without paying remuneration for audio-books*? As above but relating to audio-books. The current market situation for audiobooks means that some countries treat them differently to normal books. We believe, again, that payments will draw resources away from other uses.
* *Can libraries use Marrakesh rights without needing to check on commercial availability?* The Marrakesh Treaty leaves the possibility to oblige beneficiaries and authorised entities to check whether an accessible format copy of a book is available on the market before making and/or sharing a copy. Such a provision adds an extra bureaucratic step and may make using Marrakesh impossible in countries where it is difficult to be 100% sure about the availability of a book or not. Where a book is easily available in an accessible format, libraries and others are also likely to acquire this, rather than go to the expense of creating copies.
* *Can libraries use Marrakesh rights without a registration obligation?* The agreed statement on Article 9 of the Treaty underlines that there should be no obligation on authorised entities to register or seek special permission before they can make use of provisions under Marrakesh. However, many countries seek to impose such controls. This adds bureaucracy, and in many cases may reduce the number of libraries stepping forwards.
* *Can libraries use Marrakesh rights without additional record-keeping requirements?* The Treaty asks for authorised entities (libraries) to keep records and information about how they are preventing illicit use of works but does not oblige annual reporting or impose detailed requirements. However, some countries risk doing this, again taking time away from providing services.
* *Can libraries use exceptions to serve people with dyslexia included?* The refers to whether national laws – in line with the Marrakesh Treaty – extend the scope of beneficiaries to people with dyslexia.
* *Are people with other disabilities included?* While not included in the Treaty, it is possible for Member States to extend possibilities to benefit from the Treaty to people with other disabilities (beyond those explicitly cited in the Treaty). This is an issue currently on the agenda at the World Intellectual Property Organisation.
1. Please note that print disabilities should be understood as defined in the Marrakesh Treaty, i.e. being blind, having a visual impairment or reading disability which cannot be improved to give visual function substantially equivalent to that of a person who has no such impairment or disability and so is unable to read printed works to substantially the same extent as a person without an impairment or disability, or being otherwise unable, through physical disability, to hold or manipulate a book or to focus or move the eyes to the extent that would be normally acceptable for reading. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. See the revised law of 2022: <https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/586138> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Agreed in July 2019 by the Senate, and in November 2020 by the Chamber of Deputies as S1762/18. Final text here: [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. In the bill, works which have been originally published in accessible formats are not covered by the exceptions, if used as they are. However, if further changes are necessary, the exceptions again apply. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. The Authority responsible for applying the law is required to ‘get to know’ authorised entities. AEs are obliged to share their catalogues, but are freer in direct distribution to entities. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Yes, but with incentives provided to do so. There isn’t a strict requirement to check commercial availability. One of the two exceptions, the one for institutions, includes no fairness test but a commercial availability check. The other one, a fair dealing, has no commercial availability test, but requires you to do a fairness assessment which is likely to involve a commercial availability test (as part of weighing up the "impact on the market" factor). So technically you don't have to do one, as long as your use is fair, but in reality, it's very likely that one will always be done. On the plus side, if you think your use is fair, you can still do it even if the material is commercially available. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Yes, but only as concerns some provisions [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. The latest law on WIPOLEX dates from 2005, and the quality of machine translation is poor [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. For more information, see ‘Getting Started. Implementing the Marrakesh Treaty for persons with print disabilities. A practical guide for librarians - Belarusian edition (English)’, <https://www.eifl.net/resources/getting-started-implementing-marrakesh-treaty-persons-print-disabilities-practical-guide-4>. The government of Belarus plans to amend the copyright law to permit circumvention of technological protection measures in accordance with Article 7 of the Marrakesh Treaty. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Text of the law available here: <http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=nl&la=N&table_name=wet&cn=2018112504> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Discussions about regulation are ongoing. There is no remuneration obligation in the current drafts, and efforts to remove commercial availability tests. However, there are tough rules about registration and oversight, and rightholders are still arguing strongly for commercial availability tests. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. See this article: <https://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/undp-lauds-cambodia-inclusion-marrakesh-treaty-copyright-draft-law>. Current law: <https://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text/567454> [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. The current law (2000) only allows libraries to reproduce works into Braille: <https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/125950> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Canada has been involved in cross-border exchanges of work under the Marrakesh Treaty – a direct exchange with Kyrgyzstan. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. While legislation has been passed, and further discussions are currently not underway or scheduled, a regulation enacting some of the provisions regarding supplementary remuneration and annual reports are possible. The Standing Committee on Industry, Science and Technology has recently [reported](https://www.ourcommons.ca/Content/Committee/421/INDU/Reports/RP10537003/indurp16/indurp16-e.pdf) on the Statutory Review of the Copyright Act and pointed out the lack of increase of works in accessible formats since the ratification of Marrakesh. It recommends that this is monitored on an annual basis. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. See footnote 6. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. See footnote 6. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. See footnote 6. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. See Article 71C of the 2017 Law: <https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/511569> [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Discussions are ongoing, with the national library association following these closely: <https://www.ascolbi.org/testing/item/el-tratado-de-marrakech-y-las-bibliotecas-en-colombia-un-llamado-a-la-accion> [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. The Treaty has been ratified and applies to Hong Kong (see below), but not to Macao [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. To note, there is a reference to making copies when [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. The draft text for the Comoros follows closely the Treaty: <https://es.unesco.org/creativity/sites/creativity/files/qpr/projet_de_loi_sur_le_droit_dauteur_version_final_fev2018_0.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Latest reform in 2013: <https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/357971> [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. More here: <https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/585328> [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. The 2016 law sets out also that authorised entities may need to pay levies to use equipment for creating accessible format copies: <https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/436013> [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. For severe dyslexia only [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. Cross-border provisions, however, do not apply [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. The only exception now is to the communication right [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. The amended Copyright Act came into force on November 28, 2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. No, if a beneficiary person will have a permanent copy of an audio book. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. Apart from the European Directive’s record-keeping requirements, the Finnish Copyright Act says that authorised entities operating in Finland should give their name and contact information to the Ministry of Education and Culture and so that the ministry can report to the European Commission. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. However, there is another piece of legislation in Finland concerning the production of copies for persons with hearing impairments, but that does not cover cross-border exchange of material. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. It had been subject to infringement proceedings. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. Compensation is payable for educational works, but not for literary works [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. A priori, the Holy See simply follows Italian copyright law [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. See the notification provided to WIPO by China: <https://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/notifications/marrakesh/treaty_marrakesh_87.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. Response based on the fact that EU law does not allow such obligations [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. Acceded in December 2021, coming into effect in March 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. This is currently being reflected on, with consideration of the approaches taken by other Nordic countries. The current law implies that only audio-recordings create a right to compensatin [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. The beneficiary or authorised entity must apply to the copyright board for the right to do this. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. See regulation from 2019, although the auto-translate has issues [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. It appears that you need to apply to be granted the possibility to make copies [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. The relevant bill is published here: <https://dbei.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Innovation-Research-Development/Intellectual-Property/Copyright/Copyright-and-Other-Intellectual-Property-Law-Provisions-Bill-2018/> [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
45. Contrary to European law, the Italian Statute does appear to impose a commercial availability check (see Article 71bis, 2-septies: <https://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:legge:1941-04-22;633>) [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
46. Legislation in 2019 made the relevant changes, followed by a renumbering in 2020: <https://www.eifl.net/sites/default/files/resources/ipok_bill_2020_14-04-2020_final.pdf> - see Section 225 [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
47. In the definition of “authorized entity”, it appears that the entity must be approved or recognized by the government (Copyright Act Revised Edition 2020 [2001]) [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
48. Domestically, making and sharing copies of works is permitted for people with all disabilities. It is only import and export of copies that is limited to people with Marrakesh disabilities [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
49. There is no reference to export/import in the law [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
50. Kyrgyzstan has been involved in a direct exchange of works under the Treaty with Canada. [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
51. The Marrakesh provisions entered into force in Latvia on the 13 December 2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
52. However, not all libraries are considered authorised entities, only “an institution the performance of which is not profit-making and which provides education or access to information for persons who are blind or with other reading difficulties”. [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
53. For people with a hearing impairment. [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
54. The current law (<https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/186895>) allows the making of copies for people with any disability, but with an obligation to make payments when making or sharing more than just copies for individuals [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
55. The national law has been approved by the Parliament, and all procedures are completed. [↑](#footnote-ref-55)
56. The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania (LRKM) provides the list of authorized entities in Lithuania and the customers should register at the libraries by providing the documents evidencing their disability. [↑](#footnote-ref-56)
57. People with other disabilities are included as well: physical disability (immobility of hands or head, etc.); comprehension disability, problems related to old age (dementia), autism spectrum disorder, dyslexia. [↑](#footnote-ref-57)
58. Luxembourg’ updated its national law in 2020: <https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2020/04/03/a242/jo> [↑](#footnote-ref-58)
59. This is made clear in China’s notifications to WIPO at the time of its ratification of Marrakesh: <https://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/notifications/marrakesh/treaty_marrakesh_87.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-59)
60. The law as it stands does not mention remuneration. [↑](#footnote-ref-60)
61. Limited: audiovisual works can only be lent, not distributed. [↑](#footnote-ref-61)
62. The law maintains the option of setting up a compensation scheme, if it appears that there is prejudice to the interests of authors [↑](#footnote-ref-62)
63. See above [↑](#footnote-ref-63)
64. The current law dates from 2014. It allows for the making of copies, and their importation, subject to commercial availability tests. There is no reference to the possibility to export works, or other obvious provision around authorised entities [↑](#footnote-ref-64)
65. International law is self-executing, and so where the Treaty is clear, beneficiaries and libraries can already draw on the rights. However, there are currently legal amendments under discussion. [↑](#footnote-ref-65)
66. Current law makes no reference to people with disabilities [↑](#footnote-ref-66)
67. Law here: <https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/203958> [↑](#footnote-ref-67)
68. For people with a hearing impairment. [↑](#footnote-ref-68)
69. See 2016 law: <https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/475811> [↑](#footnote-ref-69)
70. Copyright (Marrakesh Treaty Implementation) Amendment Act 2019, <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2019/0043/latest/whole.html>. Also applies to Tokelau [↑](#footnote-ref-70)
71. However, the current draft indicates that notice has to be given to the Ministry before undertaking any activities as an authorised entity for the first time. [↑](#footnote-ref-71)
72. Nicaragua’s 1999 copyright law (article 34) allows for copying for people with blindness <http://www.sice.oas.org/int_prop/nat_leg/Nicaragua/L312.asp#CVSS> [↑](#footnote-ref-72)
73. The Copyright Bill, 2021 largely tracks the Marrakesh Treaty [↑](#footnote-ref-73)
74. See Article 52 of the current law: https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/437390 [↑](#footnote-ref-74)
75. The most recent law dates from 2010: <https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/585225> - see article 39(6) [↑](#footnote-ref-75)
76. The latest law dates from 2014: <https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/507001> [↑](#footnote-ref-76)
77. The Treaty will enter into force in the Republic of the Philippines on March 18, 2019. The current law dates to 2015: <https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/488675> [↑](#footnote-ref-77)
78. See the current law: <https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/583948>, in particular Articles 75.2.i, and 82A-C [↑](#footnote-ref-78)
79. No amendment has been needed for the implementation of the Treaty as in Qatar ratification of a Treaty has direct effect. Entry into force of the provisions will be on January 24, 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-79)
80. But only Braille. [↑](#footnote-ref-80)
81. Law available here: <https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/545968> [↑](#footnote-ref-81)
82. There are proposals to amend the current law in three ways: extend the beneficiaries in accordance with the Marrakesh Treaty, and to permit distribution and cross-border exchange of accessible format copies (Proposed amendments to Article 1274 of Part Four of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, 16 December 2021), The closed list of special formats (Braille, crypto-protected, embossed (relief) graphics) remains as is. [↑](#footnote-ref-82)
83. Lending only, not distribution [↑](#footnote-ref-83)
84. Lending only, not distribution [↑](#footnote-ref-84)
85. Rwanda is still operating with its 2009 law, which allows for reproduction for people with print disabilities, but subject to a commercial availability check. It is possible to import works, but there is no detail about export. The law is available here (Article 215): <https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/498148> [↑](#footnote-ref-85)
86. See the national law here: <https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/583238> [↑](#footnote-ref-86)
87. Rightholders can ask for payment, but there is no automatic obligation to pay. [↑](#footnote-ref-87)
88. See footnote 36. [↑](#footnote-ref-88)
89. EU law does not allow for commercial availability checks, and so this is a priori also the case in Slovakia [↑](#footnote-ref-89)
90. The existing exception only applies if the relevant work is not available in the desired form. However this will most likely changed in the current reform. [↑](#footnote-ref-90)
91. It is possible that Sri Lanka’s fair use provisions may cover Marrakesh uses: <https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/184465> [↑](#footnote-ref-91)
92. Sweden does, however, have a remuneration model which is separate from the Marrakesh Treaty and the Copyright Act [↑](#footnote-ref-92)
93. Payment is due for any widespread distribution, but not for ‘isolated uses’: <https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/classified-compilation/19920251/202004010000/231.1.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-93)
94. Law updated in 2018, with the promise of further information in the official gazette: <https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/585444> [↑](#footnote-ref-94)
95. Legislation passed in June 2020: http://www.ttparliament.org/legislations/a2020-14g.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-95)
96. Only applies to scientific and literary works (see additional article 11: <https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/440051>) [↑](#footnote-ref-96)
97. Law passed in 2022: <https://www.moec.gov.ae/documents/20121/376326/copyright.pdf/1b4d5d16-8e3c-6012-afa8-56cd4eb008da?t=1645596129916>. Nonetheless, further regulations are promised in regulation [↑](#footnote-ref-97)
98. Braille. [↑](#footnote-ref-98)
99. Fair dealing. [↑](#footnote-ref-99)
100. The law was updated in 2017: <https://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text/438250>. However, there is no reference to cross- [↑](#footnote-ref-100)
101. Following Brexit, the United Kingdom ratified the Marrakesh Treaty in its own right. It was previously covered by the EU’s ratification [↑](#footnote-ref-101)
102. The latest reform was in 2018: <https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/473104> [↑](#footnote-ref-102)
103. Law amended in 2022: <https://kenfoxlaw.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Vietnams-2022-amended-IP-Law.pdf>. To note, use of audiobooks appears to be subject to additional reporting requirements. Libraries are able to use these provisions if they fulfil the conditions set by the government, so a priori this is an open definition [↑](#footnote-ref-103)
104. The Copyright Amendment Bill (2020) largely track the Marrakesh Treaty. However, the draft text inadvertently omits an authorized entity, such as a library, from supplying an accessible format copy to a print disabled person in Zimbabwe [↑](#footnote-ref-104)