The Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled (“Marrakesh Treaty”)[[1]](https://nfb.org/marrakeshfactsheet#_edn1) Fact Sheet

An international copyright treaty will give blind Americans access to millions of published works and improve the distribution of books across the globe.

**300 million blind and print-disabled people around the world, including Americans, are denied access to published works.**[[2]](https://nfb.org/marrakeshfactsheet" \l "_edn2" \o ") Despite the ability to convert print books into accessible formats like Braille, audio, and digital copies, over 95 percent of published works are unavailable to people with print disabilities.[[3]](https://nfb.org/marrakeshfactsheet" \l "_edn3" \o ") Literacy and equal participation in society are critical elements of a fulfilling and independent life, but until uniformity is built into the international copyright system, blind Americans will be excluded from accessing works. A blind student seeking to learn Spanish will likely struggle to find an accessible format;[[4]](https://nfb.org/marrakeshfactsheet" \l "_edn4" \o ") a work printed in English may have already been converted into an accessible format overseas, but because copies are not exchanged across borders, domestic publishers might need to make a duplicate copy or just might deny access altogether by failing to reproduce the work.

**A coordinated legal approach to modifying the international copyright system is needed.** Unlike the United States, where copyright code includes the Chafee Amendment and other exceptions,[[5]](https://nfb.org/marrakeshfactsheet" \l "_edn5" \o ") two-thirds of the world’s nations do not have domestic copyright laws that permit making copies for the blind, limiting the number of works available in an accessible format. Moreover, many countries consider distribution of accessible copies an infringement as well, and even amongst nations that permit distribution, limitations vary. Instead of exchanging books across borders, works are needlessly duplicated, and circulation is significantly limited.

**The Marrakesh Treaty was adopted by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to achieve this goal.** On June 27, 2013, a diplomatic conference convened by WIPO in Morocco adopted the Marrakesh Treaty with outspoken support from the US delegation. The treaty, signed by the US on October 2, 2013, currently has eighty-one signatories and has been ratified by five countries.[[6]](https://nfb.org/marrakeshfactsheet" \l "_edn6" \o ") Because the treaty calls for contracting parties to adopt copyright exemptions similar to those found in US law, the administration is developing a ratification package that should call for only a sleek, narrow set of modifications.

**The Marrakesh Treaty has broad stakeholder support**. Blind people should have full and equal access to all works that enrich lives, further education, and share critical information, and the treaty balances this priority with the interests of rights holders. WIPO’s adoption of the Marrakesh treaty was supported by American-based companies,[[7]](https://nfb.org/marrakeshfactsheet" \l "_edn7" \o ") the international publishing community,[[8]](https://nfb.org/marrakeshfactsheet" \l "_edn8" \o ") legal experts,[[9]](https://nfb.org/marrakeshfactsheet" \l "_edn9" \o ") and blindness advocates.[[10]](https://nfb.org/marrakeshfactsheet" \l "_edn10" \o ") The treaty will have tangible benefits for all involved.

The Marrakesh Treaty calls for contracting parties to provide in their national copyright laws for a limitation or exception that allows for the:

* Reproduction of works, by an authorized entity, for the purposes of converting them into accessible format copies exclusively for beneficiary persons.
* Distribution of accessible format copies exclusively to beneficiary persons.
* Export of accessible format copies, for the purposes of making them available to a beneficiary person in another country.
* Import of accessible format copies, for the purposes of making them available domestically.

REMOVE BARRIERS TO ACCESS OF PUBLISHED WORKS

Support Ratification of the Marrakesh Treaty

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