2026–2027 Highlights

In the 2026-2027 update includes changes and additions to numerous countries' chapters. First, the chapter on **Spain** has been comprehensively revised by new contributors for this edition. It offers an up-to-date and detailed account of the Spanish copyright framework, taking into consideration the most recent legislative, judicial and practical developments.

Recent case law from the **Russian Federation** further clarifies the boundaries of copyright protection for informational and technical materials. The IP Court upheld the denial of protection for news items reproduced on another website, finding that texts derived from official publications and press releases of state authorities, and lacking the author's own creative contribution, constituted unprotectable news of the day. In a further decision, the Court held that technical reports describing the geological condition, composition and properties of soils were technical and informational in character and therefore excluded from copyright protection under Article 1259(6) of the Civil Code.

In **Germany**, the continuing debate over the application of the text-and-data-mining exceptions to generative AI has given rise to significant litigation. Relying on a study concluding that the TDM exceptions do not extend to the training and commercial exploitation of generative-AI systems using unlicensed material, GEMA brought proceedings against OpenAI in respect of protected song lyrics and against Suno in respect of protected sound recordings. In November 2025, the Regional Court of Munich I found in GEMA's favor in the OpenAI proceedings, holding that the memorisation of protected works in a large language model constituted reproduction and was not covered by the TDM exception; it further held that outputs reproducing recognisable creative elements of memorised works could amount to infringing communications to the public.

The **Canadian** chapter now reports on two proposed federal statutes introduced in June 2026. Bill C-34, the *Safe Social Media Act*, would regulate social-media and streaming services, including obligations to address harmful content, identify synthetic or AI-generated content and automated postings, regulate chatbot services, and publish safety plans. Bill C-36 would strengthen protections for personal information used in commercial activities, including in automated decision-making and AI systems. Neither bill substantively reforms copyright law, but both may affect the practical use and governance of AI-generated content.

The chapter on **India** has been updated to cover pending copyright and AI-related initiatives. Draft Copyright Amendment Rules published in June 2025 would require copyright owners and licensors to establish an online system through which licence fees must be collected, although the rules have not yet entered into force. The chapter also discusses the DPIIT's 2025 working paper on generative AI and copyright, which considers possible licensing and text-and-data-mining models for AI training. It recommends a hybrid approach centred on a mandatory blanket licence, remuneration for right holders, centralised collection and government-set royalty rates, rather than a broad TDM exception. Nasscom dissented, favouring a blanket TDM exception for lawful, good-faith access, coupled with opt-out mechanisms for publicly available data and contractual protections for non-public data.

In the **United States** chapter, the update concerns in particular new draft bills (among others, on voice protection against AI use) and new case law. Finally, the 2026–2027 edition also contains further updates to the chapters on **Argentina, Czechia, France, Italy, the Slovakia, South Africa, and the United Kingdom**, reflecting recent legislative, regulatory and case-law developments in those jurisdictions.