



Digital technology

dream of the free flow of information

nightmare of losing control

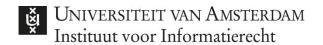






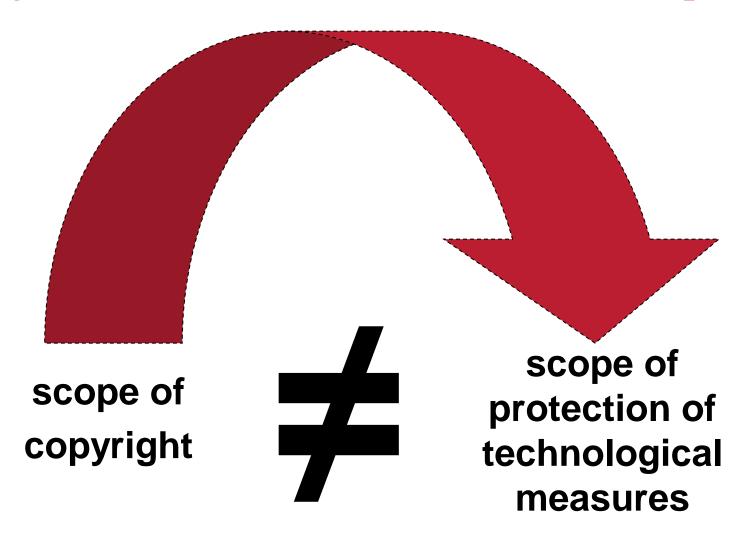
The answer to the machine is in the machine

- '...effective technological measures that are used by authors in connection with the exercise of their rights [...] and that restrict acts [...] which are not authorized by the authors or permitted by law.' (Art. 11 WCT)
- protected against circumvention
 - + protection of rights management information (Art. 12 WCT)
- allowing creative industries to further develop their traditional business model ('celestial jukebox')
- hope of broader content offers for niche audiences





Legal dilemma and lack of consumer acceptance









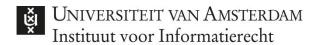
The participative web

- active users
 - more participation and interaction
 - rise of amateur creators
- create and generate online content (UGC)
 - publication on online platforms
 - creative effort
 - outside professional routines



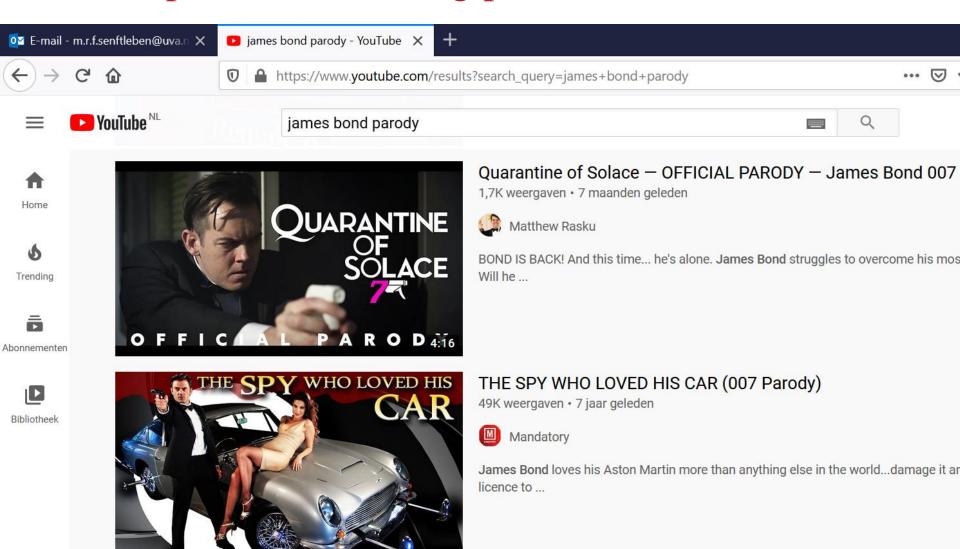
UGC platforms

- blogs
- social networking sites
- content aggregators with ratings
- wikis
- podcasts
- virtual world content





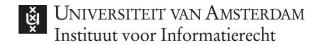
Example: video sharing platforms





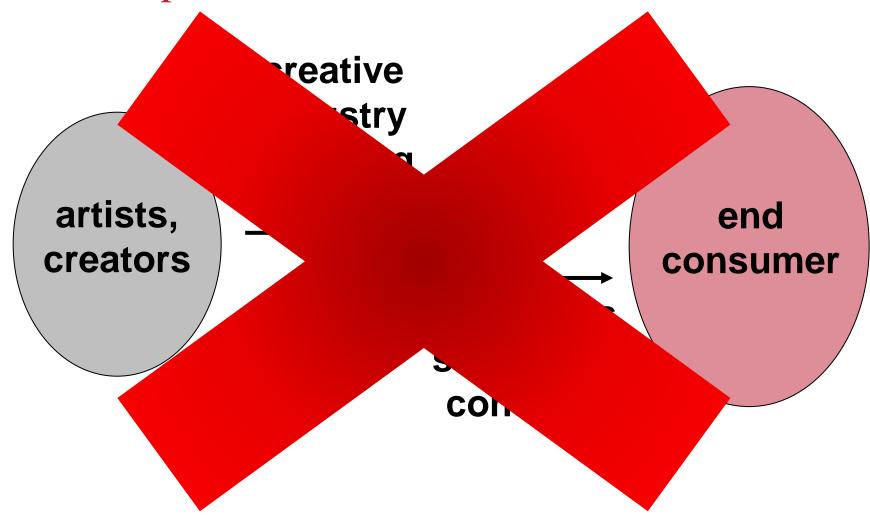
Social and cultural implications

- increased user autonomy
 - democratization of media production
 - increased citizenship engagement
- increased participation
 - shift to a participatory culture
 - establishment of social ties and structures
- increased diversity
 - long tail effect (content for niche audiences)
 - benefits for education and information
 - risk of cultural fragmentation



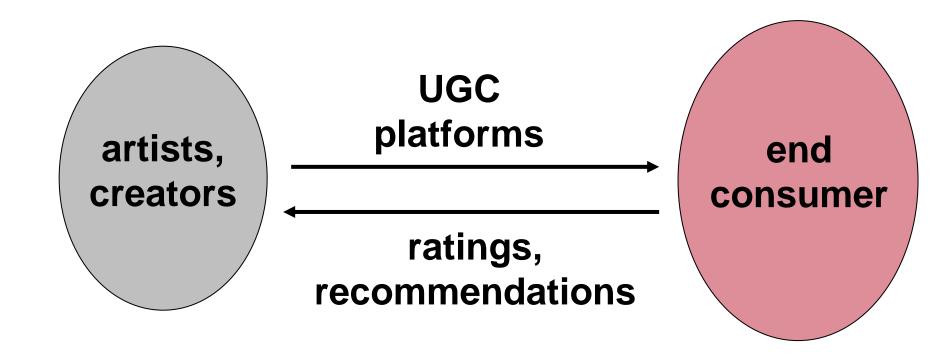


But: disruptive effect on creative industries



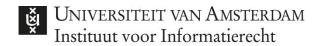


UGC distribution chain













US

specific copyright provisions

EU

horizontal safe harbour regime

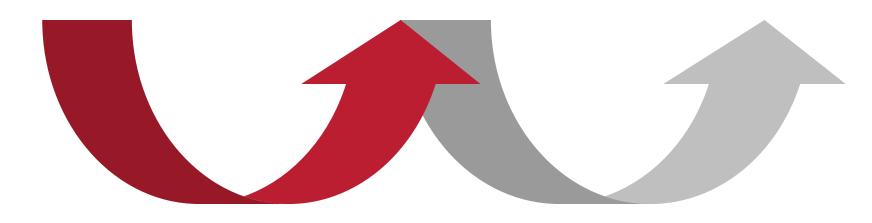


= notice-and-takedown procedure

no relevant knowledge or awareness

notification of platform provider

obligation of prompt removal





Impact on service provision worldwide

- liability shield (safe harbour system) became widespread across regions and continent
- opportunity for developing comparable content sharing services across countries
- chance of comparable access to content offers around the globe
- increasing success of online platforms, increasing competition with traditional media



David vs. Goliath – roles reversed?









New copyright legislation in the EU

L 130/92

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

17.5.2019

DIRECTIVE (EU) 2019/790 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 17 April 2019

on copyright and related rights in the Digital Single Market and amending Directives 96/9/EC and 2001/29/EC

(Text with EEA relevance)

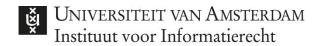
THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 53(1) and Articles 62 and 114 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (1),

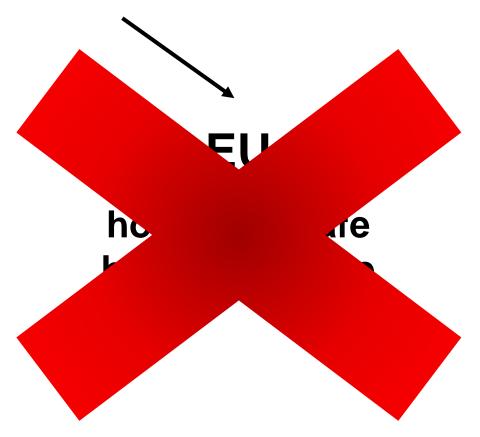


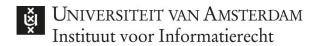


Safe harbours (liability shields)

US

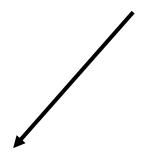
specific copyright provisions







New platform obligations

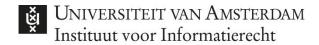


licensing

(Art. 17(1) DSM Directive)

filtering

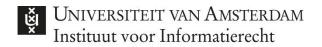
(Art. 17(4) DSM Directive)





Copyright at the crossroads

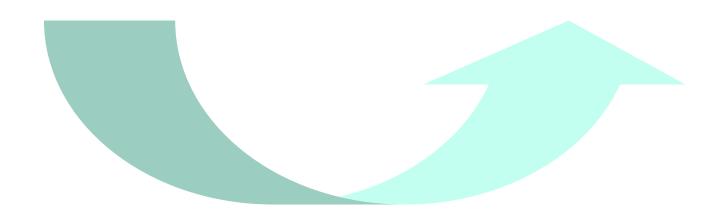
nightmare of content censorship end of the free flow of information?





Room for recalibration?

from right to control and prohibit use to mere entitlement to fair remuneration

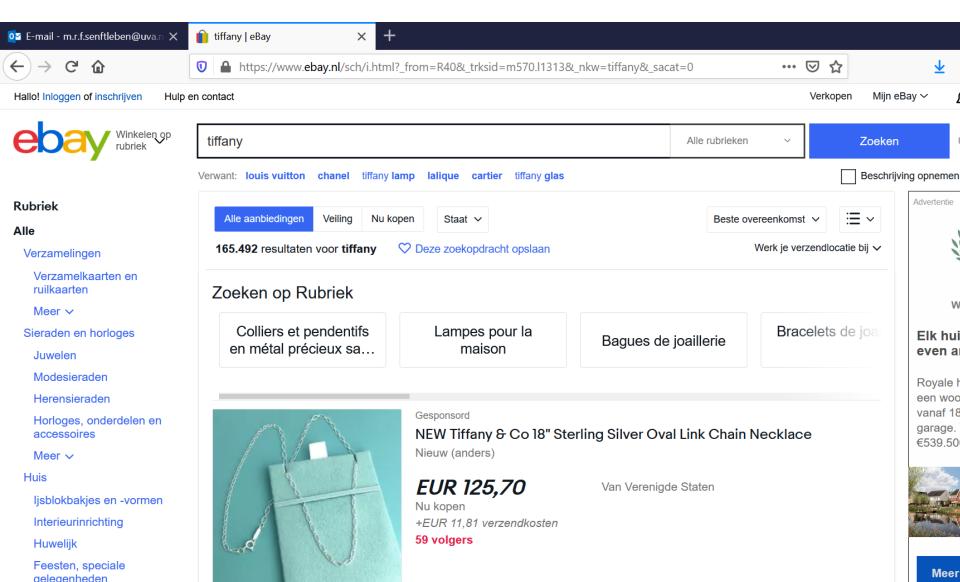






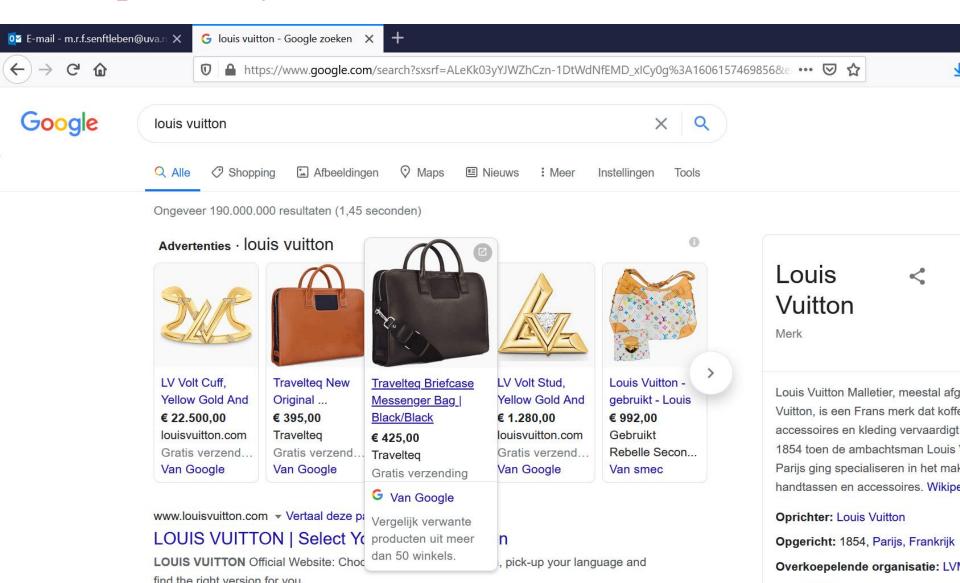


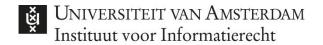
Liability of online marketplaces





Dependency on new online services

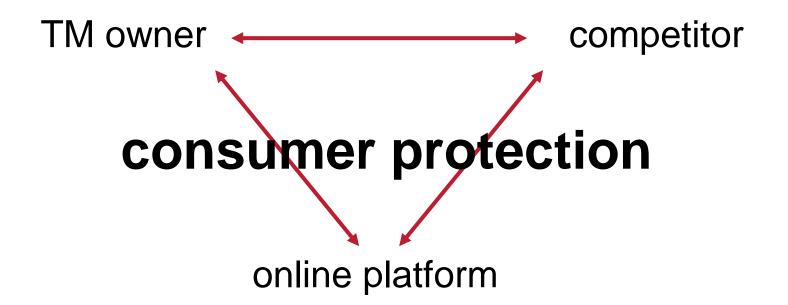






Policy questions

- TM owner: trademarks damaged?
- competitor: unfair freeriding?
- online platforms: monitoring obligation?





Only the tip of the iceberg

- personalized advertising
- recommendation algorithms
- augmented reality

- impact on freedom of competition?
- impact on consumer information?

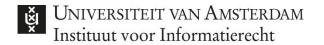






Paradigm shift in copyright law?

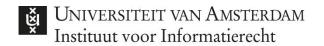
- 'Members shall confine limitations or exceptions to exclusive rights to certain special cases which do not conflict with a normal exploitation of the work and do not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the right holder.' (Art. 13 TRIPS)
- three-step test
- flexible interpretation possible?
- impact of fundamental rights?





UGC flatrate comparable with private copying levies?







Brands as focal points of online communication

- 'Article 6bis [PC] shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to goods or services which are not similar to those in respect of which a trademark is registered, provided that use of that trademark in relation to those goods or services would indicate a connection between those goods or services and the owner of the registered trademark and provided that the interests of the owner of the registered trademark are likely to be damaged by such use.' (Art. 16(3) TRIPS)
- far-reaching control over brand communication?
- need to inform consumers about alternatives?





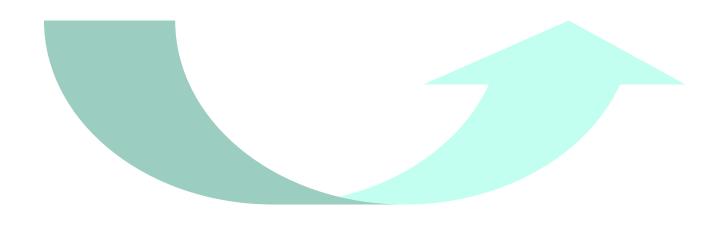


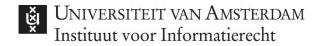


Task for international policy makers: measures against policy fragmentation

from internet with shared legal standards

to 'splinternet'
with norms
differing from
country to country







More than enough work to do

- primary/secondary liability
- freedom of expression and information
- freedom of competition and consumer protection

- international exchange of best practices
- formulation of policy objectives
- soft law recommendations



