

WIPO/ISOC Conference 22 June 2011
Role and Responsibility of Internet Intermediaries



























FILM FRESH









































4 on Demand







Demand Five

veamer



Introduction

- © MPA welcomes this discussion on the role of Internet intermediaries.
- According to a recent study by Envisional, approximately 23.8% of global Internet traffic is infringing copyright.
- © Most effective way to confront © infringement is through legal alternatives, consumer education and outreach.
- © However, we also need to take legal action to ensure a level playing field. In many cases, we need the cooperation of ISPs. Unfortunately, our experience has been that it is generally achieved only through litigation.
- © The focus of our efforts to protect AV content online is on websites that structurally infringe copyright they are often directly infringing copyright, making substantial profits (eg ad revenues), inducing others to infringe and purposefully providing false contact data to avoid prosecution.



Introduction

- © These sites rarely respect data protection laws, consumer protection standards, or the fundamental rights of others. The vast majority of the content is infringing.
- © These sites are conceived to earn money off the backs of right holders. They don't pay taxes and don't create jobs.
- © They will often profess altruistic and lofty values such as the fight against censorship but they are profit-driven.
- © We believe it is necessary to clarify that the internet is not a rules-free zone immune from the values and rule of law established by society.
- © Member States should take legislative, administrative and other steps to reduce all forms of IP infringement on the Internet. Measures to prevent or bring to an end infringing activity must be proportionate.
- © We look forward to working with the WIPO, its member states to achieve a balanced approach.

The legal framework

- © International legal instruments
 - © WIPO Treaties (1996)
 - © Berne Convention



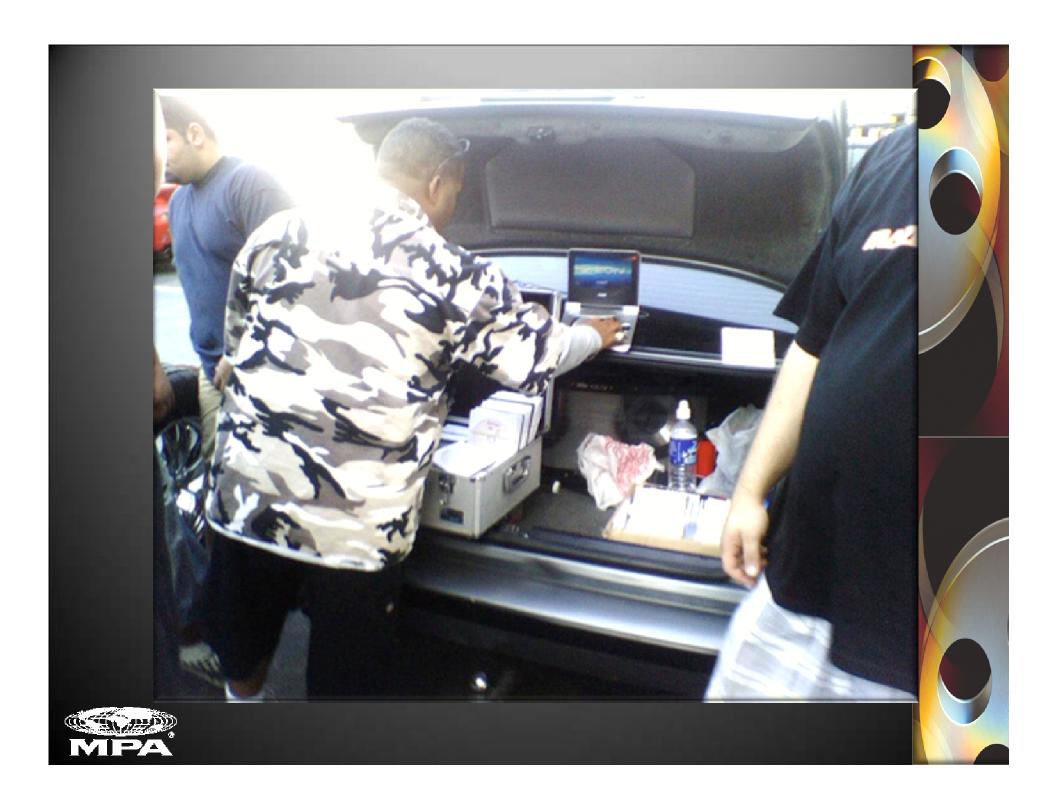
- © Directive 2000/31/EC E-Commerce Directive
- © Directive 2001/29/EC Copyright Directive
- © Directive 2004/48/EC Enforcement Directive
- © Directive 1995/46/EC Data Protection Directive
- © Directive 2002/58/EC (as amended by Directive 2009/136/EC or the Telecoms Package) ePrivacy Directive...and others
- National laws implementing these Directives and specific legislation: UK DEA, FR Hadopi, ES LSE
 Industry coop – EU MoU, UGC principles

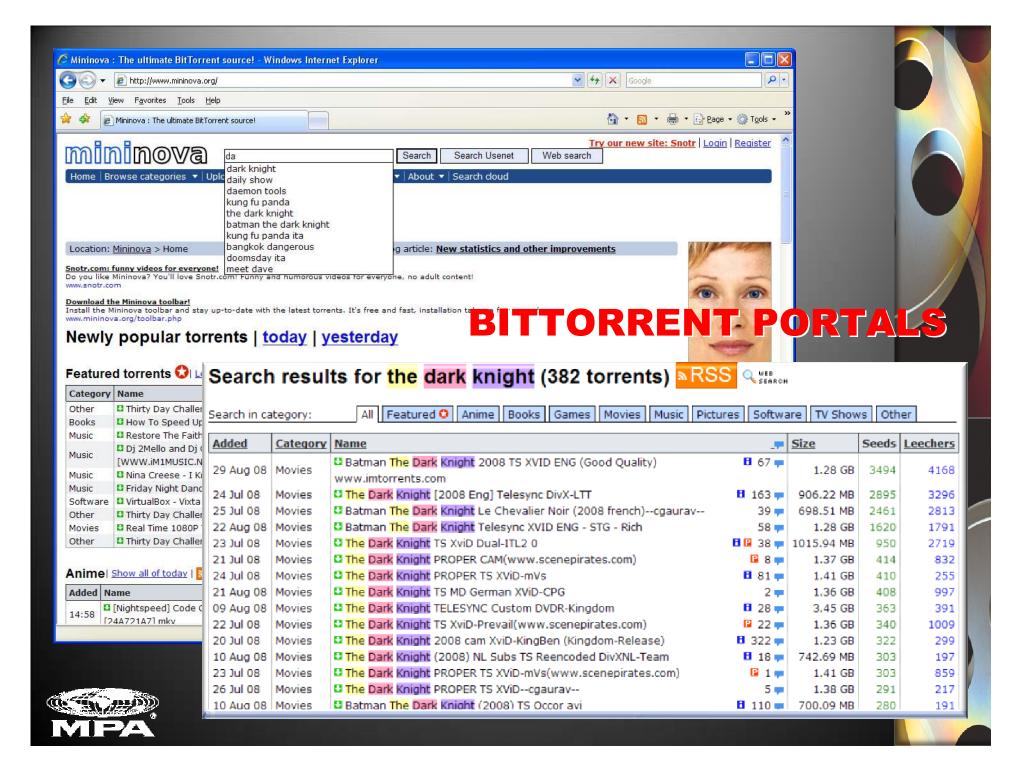


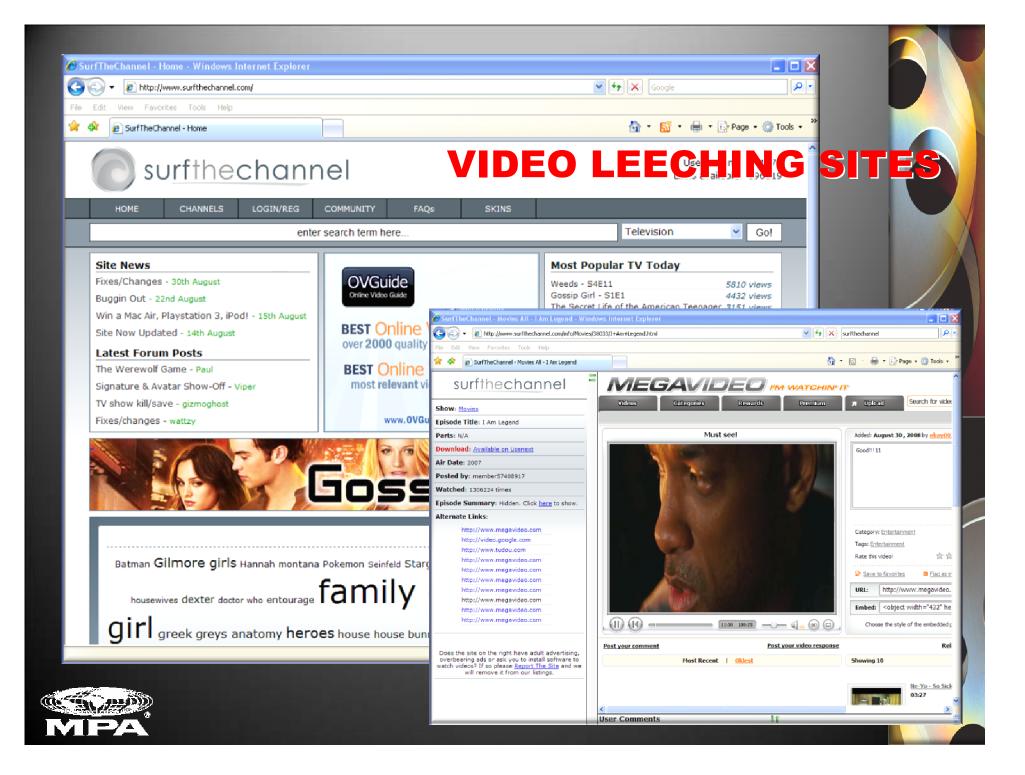
Article 8.3 - Directive 2001/29/EG

"Member States shall ensure that rightholders are in a position to apply for an injunction against intermediaries whose services are used by a third party to infringe a copyright or related right."













CYBERSTASHES (FILE HOSTING)



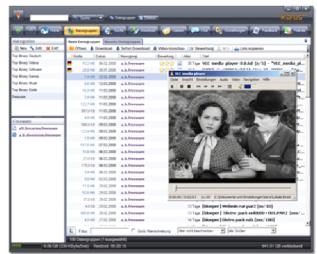
Auf Knopfdruck suchen & finden Sie gewünschte Dateien



Die Datei wird mit maximaler Geschwindigkeit geladen

100 Dateigruppen (1 ausgewählt) 6,29 GB (298 KByte/Sek) Restzeit: 06:08:35

Der Download wird direkt aus der Firstload-Software gestartet



Wir sind uns sicher: Sie werden begeistert sein!

Ein kleiner Überblick, welche Auswahl Ihnen bevor steht



Sabam v. Scarlet





Article 8.3 (access provider) before the CJEU (AG Opinion 14 April 2011)



- •Filtering injunction contrary to EU law due to absence of a sufficient legal basis. It is "not provided for by law". Article 52(1) EU Charter FRs. Need specific, proportionate law
- Preliminary reference a stacked deck. AG sees an order designed to end Internet piracy at expense of Internet users based on a sole legal provision. BE Art 8.3/11 does not cut it
- Article 52(1) applies to "any limitation" on rights in the Charter.
 Injunction would impose such limitations.
- •For Scarlet (&other ISPs), the measure is not foreseeable. AG implies filtering equals monitoring (Art 15) short on details.
- Point of view of Scarlet's subscribers and all Internet users.
- •AG-difficult to assess its concrete impact, finds limitations on:
 - personal data, telecoms secret, freedom of expression
 - which are "likely" to affect negatively these rights.
- •Was the answer in the *Promusicae* judgment?
- •National courts retain the power to grant injunctions against ISPs. AG says they cannot issue broad filtering/blocking injunctions. Narrower injunctions still available. Site blocking.





Legal action to address © infringing sites

- •E-Commerce Directive meant to stimulate legal services not to shelter illegal services
- The privileges are only for activities of a mere technical, automatic and passive nature
- Neutrality vis-à-vis content-no knowledge/control
- Services that "get" involved don't qualify
- Injunctions not affected scope maybe by Art 15
- •National courts: no universal factors but generally illegal services don't benefit from liability privilege
- Knowledge requirement can still be a hideout
- Illegal sites don't always stop infringing
- More sites are moving to difficult jurisdictions
- •ISP cooperation on info and blocking (Art 8.3 EUCD)

European Network and Information Security Agency (ENISA): Recent Study answered the following---

- •How much of the world's emails that are sent out actually make it into their destination inboxes?
 - 90%? No
 - •50%? No



ENISA (CONTINUES...)

- Well actually....
 - ·It's an astonishing 4.4%
- The remaining 95,6% is filtered out, largely by ISPs
- •This is usually done in cooperation with other operators to deal with this illegal content
- •They use blacklists. They block ports
 They cooperate...