

Text and Data Mining (TDM), Machine Learning & Copyright

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Carlo Scollo Lavizzari

Lenz Caemmerer Attorneys, Basel, Switzerland

Why is TDM important? – opportunities and current challenges

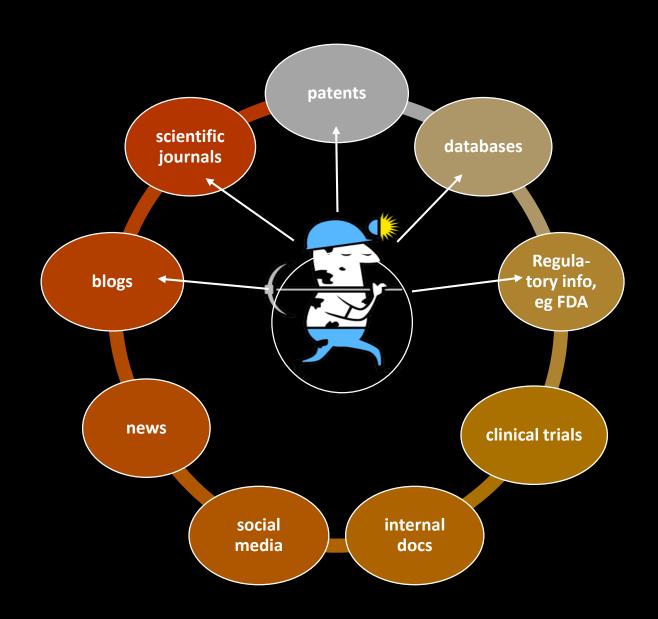
- New tool to use copyright-protected and other content
- TDM applicable and so far of distinct value for:
 - biomedical research (e.g. PubGene)
 - security (Echelon, Europol)
 - sentiment analysis (marketing, public relations)
 - machine learning: training, calibration, de-biasing, testing, verification
 - searching (Google, Bing, DuckduckGo)
- Current challenges:
 - fast evolving demand for published content (requests in non-commercial space growing)
 - missing building blocks and difficulty of defining customer in TDM projects (case by case defining and building a bespoke minable haystack needed)
 - creation and transfer of economic value to "tech" third-parties for a ridiculously low return

Where is the knowledge we have lost in information? T. S. ELIOT, CHORUSES FROM THE ROCK, 1934

The answer:

"enable successful TDM by letting a viable ecosystem evolve: a collaborative system that allows fair returns on investments in necessary TDM infrastructure"

The TDM wheel of fortune ...



TDM stakeholders:

- Rightsholders: enrich published content, add value for customers, develop new products
- Researchers: identify new hypotheses, discover new patterns, facts, knowledge
- Corporate R&D (e.g. pharma): as above, accelerate drug discovery and development, maximise value of information spend
- Commercial "tool-makers": software and other tech companies that develop new products based on cross-publisher mining & entity extraction patents, drug discovery, product information

What can text miners learn from coffee machines? – Quality of inputs matters

Before mining



After mining



What is the right environment for text and data mining?

- TDM is the new normal not possible to exempt wholesale See: Berne Convention & TRIPS 3-step test
- the future of reading is mining and the future of mining is content worth mining
- EU leads the way on content and mining technology tools & collaboration needed, value transfer to US tech industry would harm European ecosystem

Parameters for a sensible TDM exception: EU DSM Article 3 – non-commercial sphere

Beneficiary: public institution

Purpose:

Non-commercial scientific research

Restricted Acts:

Reproduction & obligation to store safely & delete

Source:

Acquired lawful access

Safeguards:

Platform stability,

No prejudice to crossindustry standards and best practices

Parameters for a sensible TDM exception: EU DSM Article 4 – disclaimer

Beneficiary: any user

Purpose:

Any purpose for which TDM used

Restricted Acts:

Reproduction & retain only until needed

Source:

«Open licenses» or online unrestricted lawfully accessed

Safeguards:

No RH disclaimer/waiver: see W3C Working Group on Disclaimer,
Platform stability,

No prejudice to cross-industry standards and best practices

Copying for TDM is an infringing activity which requires a license or an exception

USA & Japan

- Commercial uses in USA: licensing
- infringing or fair use, based on fact dependent review when no license is in place, e.g. word count (US «is» vs US «are»)
- Japan allows computerised technical analysis, yet preserves viability of commercial licensing markets

EU, UK, Switzerland

- Commercial uses in EU & UK: licensing
- UK narrow exception for mining of subscribed content for researchers, noncommercial, allows technical safeguards
- EU non-commercial / commercial, if no disclaimer, allows technical safeguards
- obligation to safely store and delete content used in the mining process in EU & UK



"If your plan is for one year plant rice. If your plan is for ten years plant trees. If your plan is for one hundred years educate children."

Confucius

Thank you! Carlo