Liability of online service providers for copyrighted content – substantive and procedural aspects

European Parliament - IMCO Working Group on the Digital Single Market - 12th meeting: "Online Service providers and the limited liability regime of the E-Commerce Directive"

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Brussels,

June 26, 2017

Starting point

- Liability of online service providers
- Seen from the perspective of intellectual property rights
- Copyright main focus
 - Copyrighted content easy to digitize and to upload onto the internet
- Other IP rights (trademark, design, patents) catching up, as far as digital business model on the internet
 - Example: GUCCI bags for download from Turbosquid.com

TURBOSQUID.COM

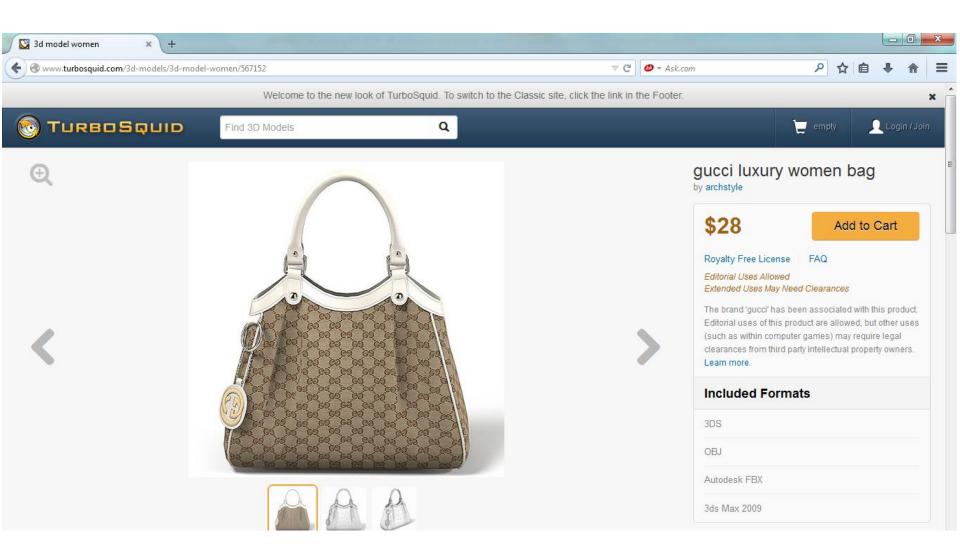


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The E-Commerce-Directive 2000/31 ("ECD")

- Liability privileges ("safe harbours") for
 - Access providers ("mere conduits"), Art. 12 ECD
 - Cache providers, Art. 13 ECD
 - Hosting providers, Art. 14 ECD
- Prohibition to impose general monitoring obligations on providers, Art. 15 ECD

- Problem 1: Evolution of providers from 2000 until 2017 not mirrored
- Hosting providers:
 - 2000: Art. 14 assumes a neutral good faith storage provider
 - 2017: A lot of hosting providers play an active role (indexing, suggesting, branding etc.)
 - Example: YouTube not caught by Art. 14 ECD any longer due to active role (OLG Hamburg of 2015, 5 U 87/12)



- Problem 1: Evolution of providers from 2000 until 2017 not mirrored
- Hosting providers:
 - 2000: Art. 14 assumes a neutral good faith storage provider
 - 2017: some hosting providers (e.g. sharehosters) operate a dangerous business model, staying passive, but turning a blind eye to repeated infringements
 - Example: UPLOADED (sharehoster) protected by Art 14 ECD, in case after notification different users upload the notified illegal film file again and again (OLG Munich 2017, 29 U 1819/16)



- Problem 1: Evolution of providers from 2000 until 2017 not mirrored
- Access providers:
 - 2000: Art. 12 assumes a neutral "mere conduit"
 - 2017: Access providers play an important role to disseminate live streams for their customers; business model closer to hosting = Provider should leave safe harbour, when actual knowledge etc.
 - Example: Illegal live streams of British Premier league or of German Bundesliga, upstream provided by contractual partner of infringer





- Problem 1: Evolution of providers from 2000 until 2017 not mirrored
- Linking providers:
 - 2000: Not caught by Art. 12-14 ECD
 - 2017: Role of link providers comparable to internet providers, in particular to hosting providers
 - Example: Providing of links by Google's search engine



- Problem 1: Evolution of providers from 2000 until 2017 not mirrored
- Solution: Is it a problem that can only be fixed by the legislator?
 - Courts adapt case law to new business models
 - Difficult to find neutral safe habour rules even today that are immune to evolving business models
 - No pressing need to reform Art. 12-15 ECD

 Problem 2: ECD only provides pan-EU liability privilege – but no pan-EU liability rules

- Sector specific pan-EU liability rules
 - Art. 8 (3) Copyright Directive 2001/29
 - Prevention and helping duties by intermediaries
 - Covers i.a. hosting and access providers
 - Only injunction claims
 - Art. 12-14 ECD do not apply, but Art. 15 ECD (no general monitoring obligation)

- Problem 2: ECD only provides pan-EU liability privilege but no pan-EU liability rules
- But no pan-EU liability rules for other claims, e.g. damages
- National concepts apply
- No sound interface with privileges in Art. 12-14 ECD
 - Example: YouTube out of safe harbour due to active role (Art. 14 ECD), but no damage claim under German liability concepts (OLG Hamburg of 2015, 5 U 87/12) = gap



- Problem 2: ECD only provides pan-EU liability privilege but no pan-EU liability rules
- Solution: Do we need pan-EU liability rules in the ECD?
 - Yes, DSM requires level playing field for providers in Europe
 - BUT: "Horizontal" approach by ECD
 - IP rights (copyrights, trademarks, design, patents, etc.)
 - = in general EU harmonization
 - Personality rights and other information (hate speech etc.)
 - = in general no EU harmonization
 - Still, pan-EU liability rules for providers are necessary for all illegal information, if DSM should become reality

- Problem 2: ECD only provides pan-EU liability privilege but no pan-EU liability rules
- Smaller solution: Do we need pan-EU liability rules for IP rights?
- Yes, DSM requires harmonized liability rules for IP rights
 - IP rights vastly harmonized

But take a closer look at the current status!

 Problem 2: ECD only provides pan-EU liability privilege – but no pan-EU liability rules

- Pan-EU liability rules for IP rights
 - Secondary liability already partly harmonized for Copyright (Art. 8
 (3) Copyright Directive 2001/29), but only for injunctions
 - No need to legislate on injunction claims, in particular for prevention and helping duties of providers
 - Same for other IP rights (Art. 11 3rd sentence Enforcement Directive 2004/48

 Problem 2: ECD only provides pan-EU liability privilege – but no pan-EU liability rules

Pan-EU liability rules for IP rights

- Need to harmonize the rest?
 - Direct liability
 - Accessory liability
- Sector specific approach
 - Commission: Art. 13 Draft DSM Directive
 - Active role hosting providers included into concept of communication to the public = direct liability
 - Sound with Art. 14 ECD, as active role out of safe harbour

- The CJEU is starting to create pan-EU liability rules beyond
 Art. 8 (3) Copyright Directive
- Providers communicate to the public (direct liability)
- Requirements
 - Deliberate "intervention" = communication
 - Breach of duty of care: "knew or ought to have known" that content provided was illegal
 - See (linking and indexing) cases "Filmspeler" (2017, C-527/15) and "The Piratebay" (2017, C-610/15)

Example: CJEU "The PirateBay" – C-610/15 of June 14, 2017

"The PirateBay" (www.thepiratebay.org)



уре	Name (Order by: Uploaded, Size, ULed by, SE, LE)	
Video (Movies)	Wonder.Woman.2017.TC1080P.x264	96
Video (Movies)	Wonder Woman 2017 HDTS ACE	12
Video (Movies)	Wonder.Woman.2017.720p.TC.999MB.MkvCage	m ⁹⁸
Video (Movies)	Wonder Woman 2017 HDTS x264-DiRG □ ○ □ Uploaded 06-07 01:33, Size 1.59 GiB, ULed by HappyUploader	1027
Video (Movies)	Wonder.Woman.2017.HDTC.1080p.x264.800MB.Makintos13 ■ ○ ♣ Uploaded Y-day 18:58, Size 797.86 MiB, ULed by makintos13	612
Video (Movies)	Wonder Woman 2017 Movies HD TS XviD Clean Audio New +Sample ● rDX	501
Video (HD - Movies)	Wonder.Woman.2017.720p.TC.x264	386
Video (Movies)	Wonder.Woman.2017.HDCAM.550MB	337
Video (HD - Movies)	Wonder.Woman.2017.HDTS.1080P.x264	336
Video (Movies)	Wonder.Woman.2017.TC.x264-N.O.K	315
Video (Movies)	Wonder Woman 2017 PROPER HDTC x264-CPG □ ○ ♣ Uploaded Today 10:58, Size 2.67 GiB, ULed by xxxlavalxxx	286
Video (HD - Movies)	Wonder Woman (2009) 720p BrRip x264 - YIFY	257
Video (Movies)	Wonder.Woman.2017.HDTS.x264-DiRG ↑ ♥ ♣ Uploaded 06-07 03:20, Size 1.59 GiB, ULed by makintos13	246

Example: CJEU "The PirateBay" – C-610/15 of June 14, 2017

- "The PirateBay"
- WAS under Swedish national (criminal) law: Aidership





 <u>IS</u> under EU liability rules by CJEU: Communication to the public (= direct liability)

- Problem 1: Evolution of providers from 2000 until 2017 not mirrored
 - New business models of access, hosting and linking providers
 - Courts adapt case law to new business models
 - No pressing need for legislative action concerning Art. 12-15
 ECD
 - But Communication ("Guidelines") from Commission could be helpful to foster sound EU-wide application

- Problem 2: ECD only provides pan-EU liability privilege but no pan-EU liability rules
 - DSM requires pan-EU horizontal approach to create liability rules for all illegal information, not only for IP rights, but also for national domains like personality rights

- Problem 2: ECD only provides pan-EU liability privilege but no pan-EU liability rules
 - Alternatively, DSM requires pan-EU sector specific approach for liability rules, e.g. copyright
 - Injunctions (Prevention and helping duties) already harmonized,
 Art. 8 (3) Copyright Directive
 - No legislative action necessary

- Problem 2: ECD only provides pan-EU liability privilege but no pan-EU liability rules
 - Alternatively, DSM requires pan-EU sector specific approach for liability rules, e.g. copyright
 - Full liability (damages etc.)
 - Need for harmonization
 - Art. 13 Draft DSM Directive, combined with case law of CJEU points in the right direction for communication to the public

- Harmonization of full liability sector specific copyright
- What we need:
 - Rules that are sound with Art. 12-15 ECD
 - Rules that are flexible enough to take into account the nature of the business model, in particular the benefits and the dangers resulting from it
 - Rules that motivate providers to act with responsibility as to infringements
 - Rules that are open enough to produce "just" results on a case-bycase basis
 - Rules that are future proof to adapt to new emerging business models

- Harmonization of full liability sector specific copyright
- Proposal for requirements:
 - (1) Deliberate intervention by provider, e.g. active role and
 - (2) breach of (adequate) duty of care
- Flexible open future system with weighing of interests, imposing only adequate duties upon providers
 - Outer limit: Art. 15 ECD (no general monitoring duties)
 - Compare with flexible duties under Art. 8 (3) Copyright Directive
 - Hosting providers CJEU C-324-09 L'Oréal/Ebay
 - Access providers CJEU C-314/12 UPC TeleKabel ("kino.to")
 - Difference to Art. 8 (3): Deliberate intervention by provider
- The CJEU may be on the way to this solution anyway

Thank you for your attention.

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