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Breathing Space for Cloud-Based Business Models



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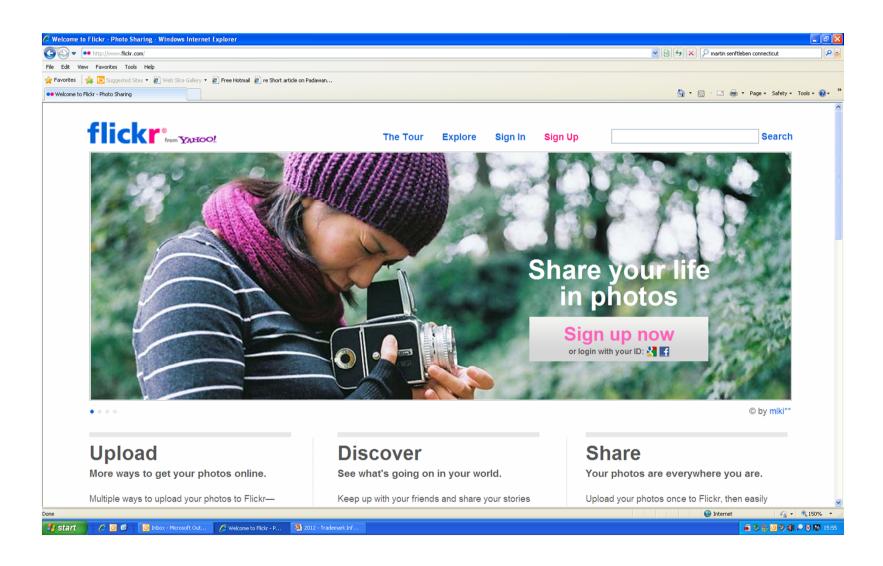
Contents

- Cloud-based services
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Cloud-Based Services



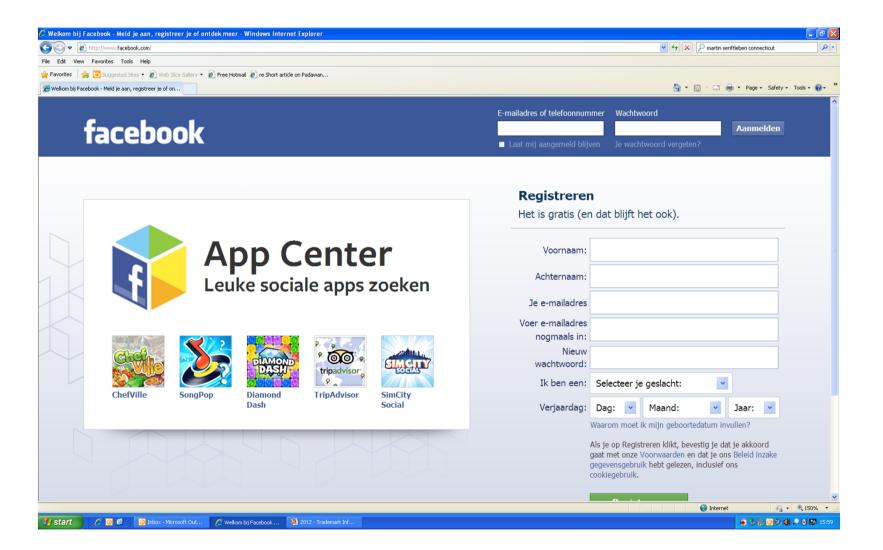
For the general public



For individual subscribers



For groups

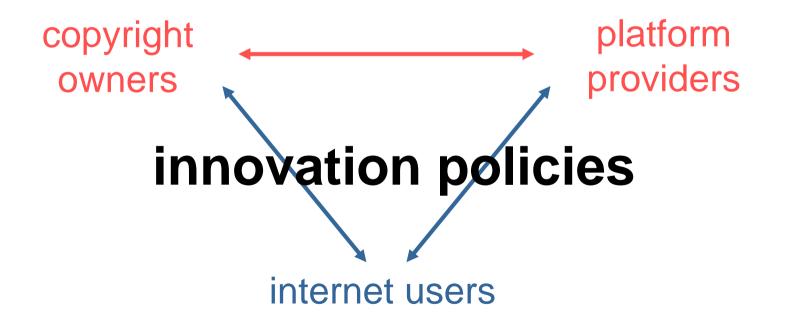


Interests involved



Stakeholders

- copyright owners: appropriate reward?
- platform providers: sufficient legal certainty?
- internet users: mere convenience?



Exceptions





liberal application

(Germany)

concerns about abuse

(Mexico, Spain)

time shifting, potentially porting

(UK, US)

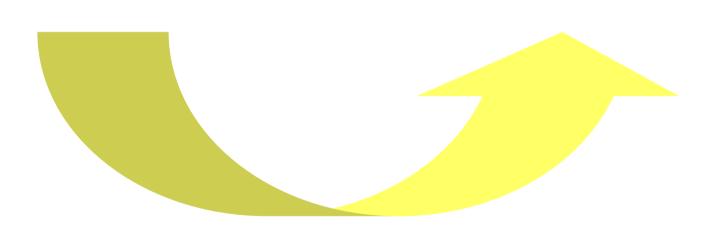
Private copying

- might exempt personal access services,
 e.g. online video recorders
- requires initiative for copying to be taken by the private user
- national regimes may cover copying on behalf of private users
- challenge of establishing adequate remuneration scheme

Mere copying or making available?

storage of an individual copy for each private users

master copy as a basis for executing individual requests



Re-transmission?

over-the-air television and radio signals transferred to cloud video recorders of private users



Further exceptions

facilitation of cloud use for private users

exemption required for educational institutions?

exemption required for cultural heritage institutions?

(extended collective licensing in Norway and Sweden)

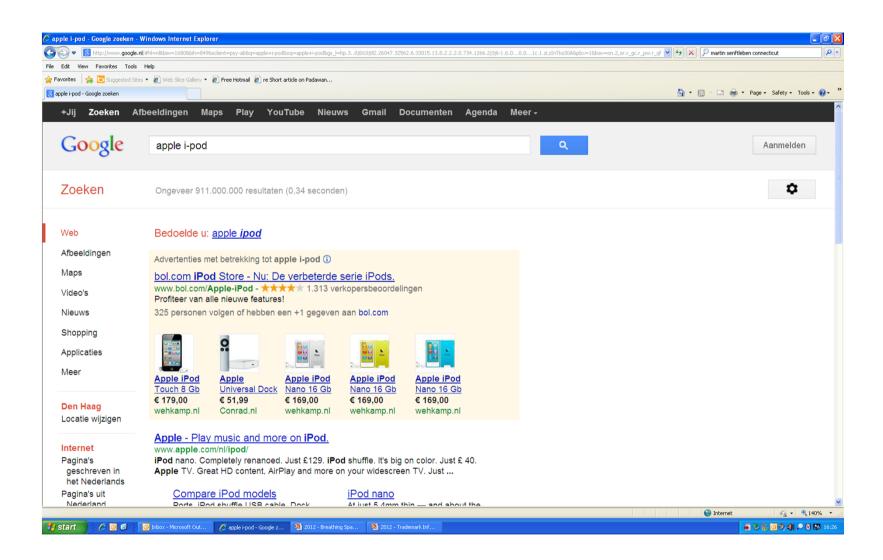
Safe harbours



Starting points

- might be available for hosting of thirdparty content (passive role)
- provision of technical means ≠ making available/communication to the public
- no general monitoring obligation

Example: EU safe harbour



CJEU, 23 March 2010, case C-236/08, Google/Louis Vuitton

- Google = host eligible for safe harbour?
 '...it is necessary to examine whether the role played by that service provider is neutral, in the sense that its conduct is merely technical, automatic and passive, pointing to a lack of knowledge or control of the data which it stores.' (para. 114)
- financial interest which Google has in its advertising service is not decisive (para. 116)

CJEU, 12 July 2011, case C-324/09, L'Oréal/eBay

- new standard of 'diligent economic operator'
 '...it is sufficient, in order for the provider of an information society service to be denied entitlement to the exemption [for hosting], for it to have been aware of facts or circumstances on the basis of which a diligent economic operator should have identified the illegality in question...' (para. 120)
- still no general monitoring obligation
- but own investigations relevant

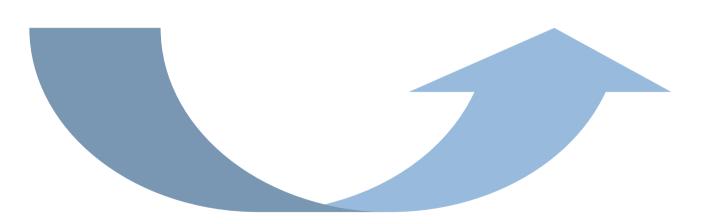
CJEU, 12 July 2011, case C-324/09, L'Oréal/eBay

 imprecise or inadequately substantiated notifications may also become relevant "...the fact remains that such notification represents, as a general rule, a factor of which the national court must take account when determining [...] whether the [service provider] was actually aware of facts or circumstances on the basis of which a diligent economic operator should have identified the illegality.' (para. 122)

Current development in the EU

from general exemption from investigations

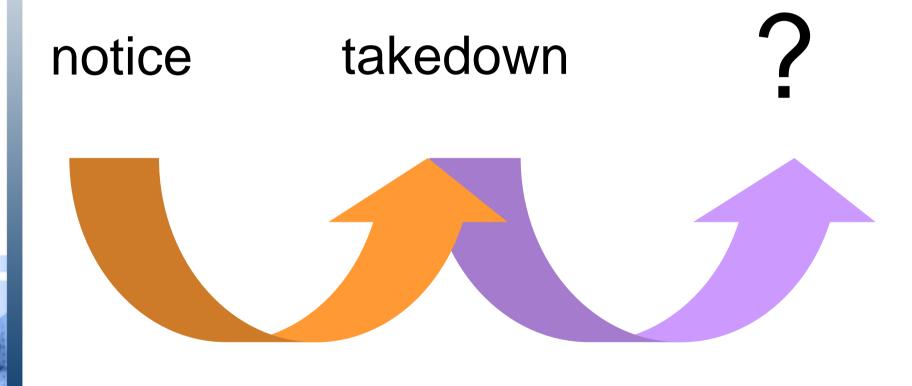
to obligation to seriously consider even imprecise notifications



Notice and takedown



Which procedural steps?



Departure from takedown?

- notice-and-notice in Canada's new Copyright Modernization Act (Bill C-11)
 - need for communication instead of removal?
 - safeguard against unjustified removal required?
 - system of counter-notices insufficient?
- notice-and-action initiative in the EU
 - quicker takedown for rights owners
 - increased legal certainty for ISPs
 - more safeguards for fundamental rights

Injunctions



CJEU, 12 July 2011, case C-324/09, L'Oréal/eBay

- injunctions against online platforms

 '...to order an online service provider, such as a provider making an online marketplace available to internet users, to take measures that contribute not only to bringing to an end infringements committed through that marketplace, but also to preventing further infringements...' (para. 131)
- basis: Art. 11 EU Enforcement Directive,
 Art. 14(3) EU E-Commerce Directive

CJEU, 12 July 2011, case C-324/09, L'Oréal/eBay

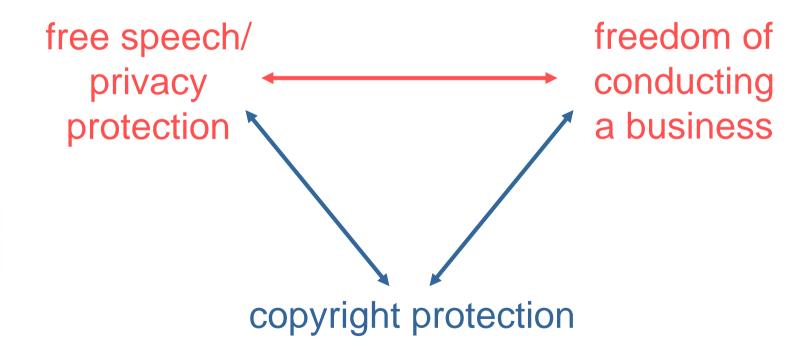
- no general and permanent prohibition on the use of specific material
- but measures against repeat infringers
 '...if the operator of the online marketplace does not decide, on its own initiative, to suspend the [infringer] to prevent further infringements of that kind by the same seller in respect of the same trade marks, it may be ordered, by means of an injunction, to do so.' (para. 141)





Delicate balancing of legal positions

- copyright owner: erosion of copyright?
- platform provider: too heavy a burden?
- internet users: sufficient safeguards?



Specific filters permissible?

- e.g. text filters (Germany, Netherlands)
- acceptable burden for ISPs?
- encroachment upon freedom of speech?

Blocking of websites preferable?

- more efficient than procedures against individual users?
- industry roundtables deciding on online contents?

General guideline



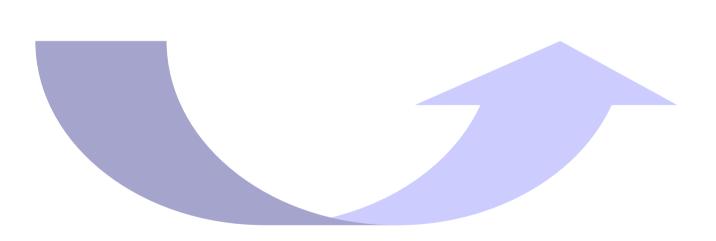
Preamble of the Berne Convention

'The countries of the Union, being equally animated by the desire to protect, in as effective and uniform a manner as possible, the rights of authors in their literary and artistic works,...'

Need to fortify the foundations

not only legal legitimacy

but also social legitimacy



The end. Thank you!

For publications, search for 'senftleben' on www.ssrn.com.



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