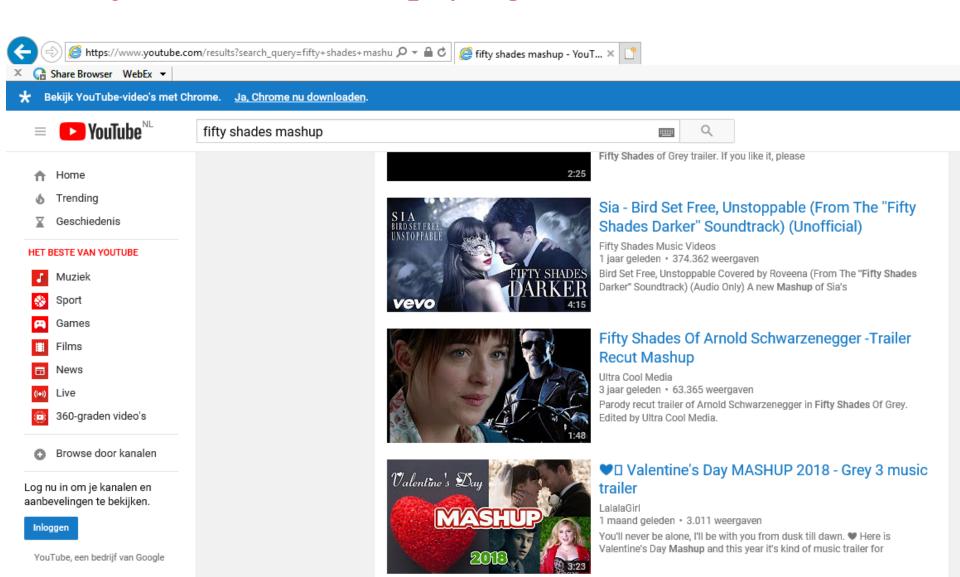




Objective: OCSSPs paying for UGC





Vehicle: Art. 17(1) DSM Directive

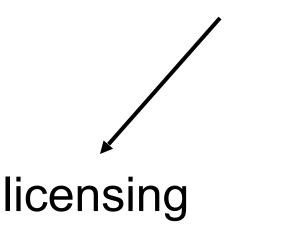
'Member States shall provide that an online content sharing service provider performs an act of communication to the public or an act of making available to the public for the purposes of this Directive when it intervenes in full knowledge of the consequences of its action to gives the public access to copyright protected works or other protected subject matter uploaded by its users.'



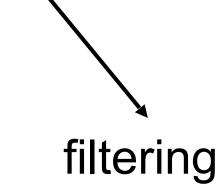


= no strict liability

...two options instead:



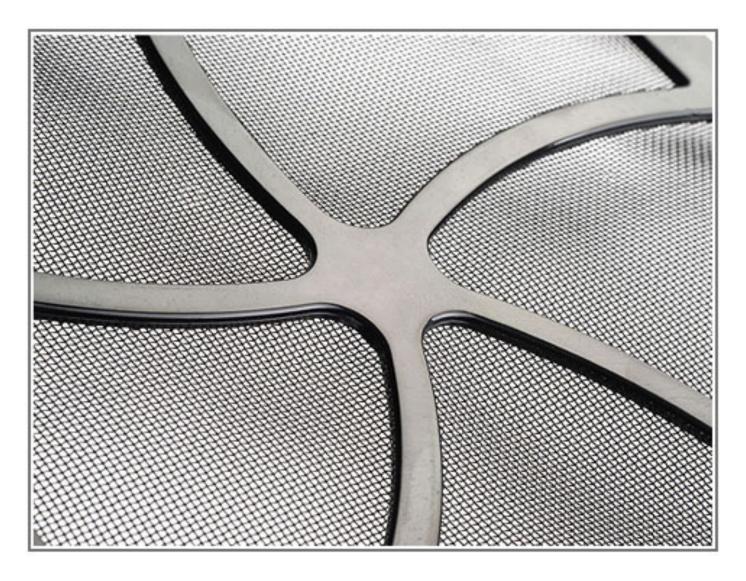
(Art. 17(1) DSM Directive)



(Art. 17(4) DSM Directive)



Much to say about filtering...





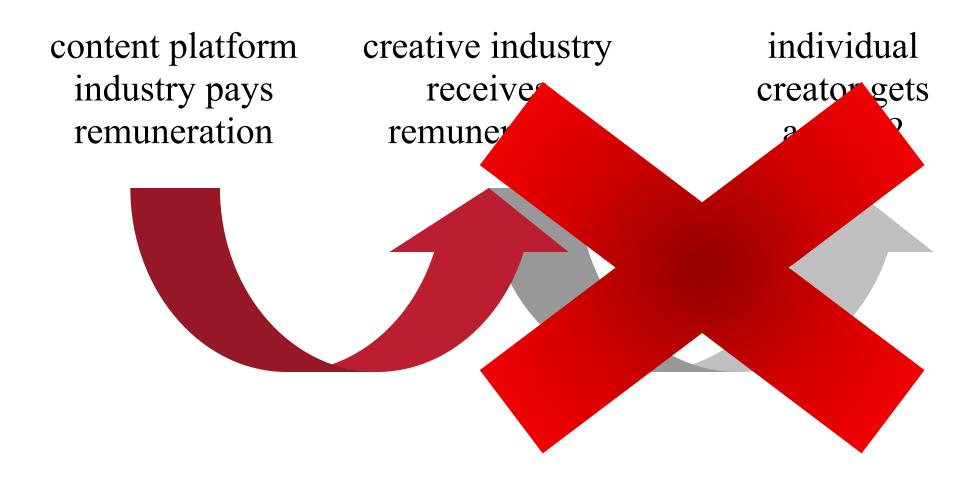
...but the money is in the licensing part

- Art. 17(4)(a) DSM Directive
- platform providers liable for infringing content unless...
- '...made best efforts to obtain an authorisation;...'





Practically speaking: industry negotiations





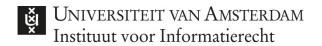
Typical copyright policy dilemma





New copyright contract law no solution

- Art. 18(1) DSM Directive
- '...where authors and performers license or transfer their exclusive rights for the exploitation of their works or other subject matter, they are entitled to receive appropriate and proportionate remuneration.'
- wonderful programmatic language!
- experiences in D and NL disappointing
 - evidence problem
 - black list problem



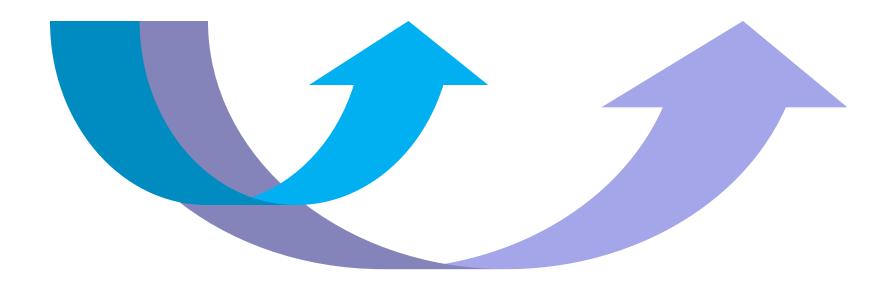


CMO deals much better for individual creators

CMO receives remuneration

% goes to individual creator

% goes to creative industry







What is the problem with CMO deals?

cross-border licenses for entire EU territory







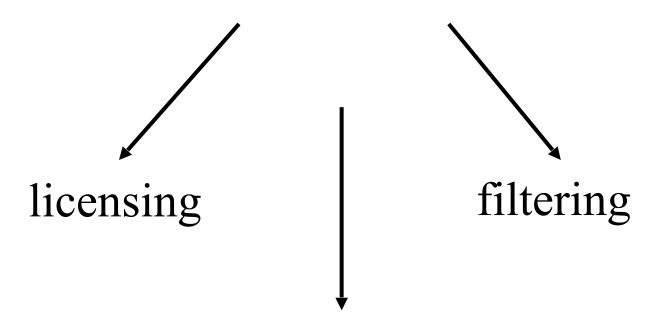
Art. 17(7) DSM Directive

- 'The cooperation between online content service providers and rightholders shall not result in the prevention of the availability of works or other subject matter uploaded by users which do not infringe copyright and related rights, including where such works or subject matter are covered by an exception or limitation.'
- focus on quotation, parody, pastiche
- remunerated copyright limitations = vehicle to channel money to CMOs



Going beyond industry interests

...third, alternative element:

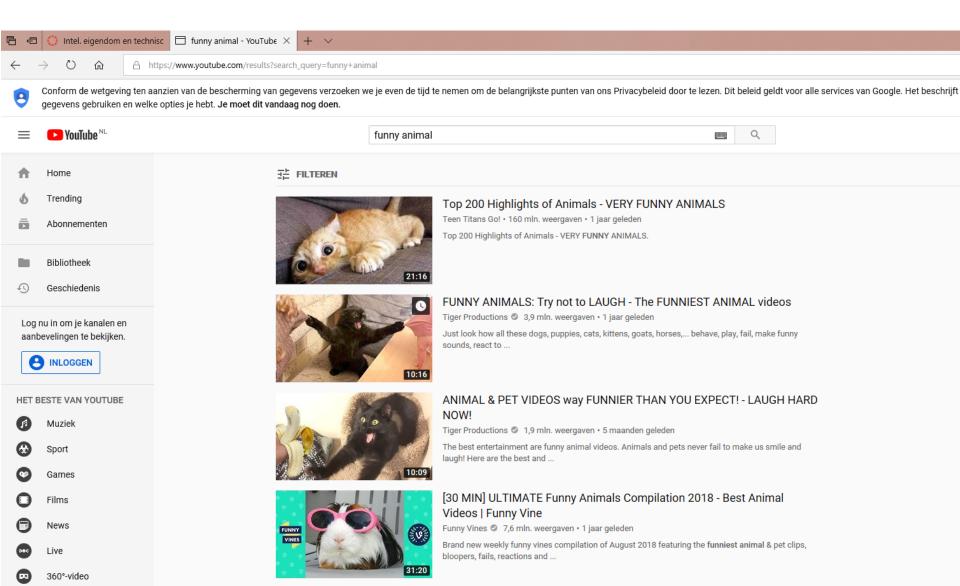


broad, remunerated use privilege (Art. 17(7)(b) DSM Directive)





What does broad mean?





Proposal

- underlying legislative model: private copying levies in the EU
- users enjoy freedom of remix, UGC platforms pay levies
- collecting societies pass on money directly to individual creators
- possibly even new collecting society serving as a one-stop shop for entire EU



EU implementation without fair use doctrine

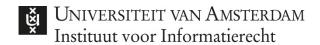
'use for the purpose of caricature, parody or **pastiche**; ...' (Art. 5(3)(k) InfoSoc Directive 2001/29)

broad closed list of exclusive permissible limitations



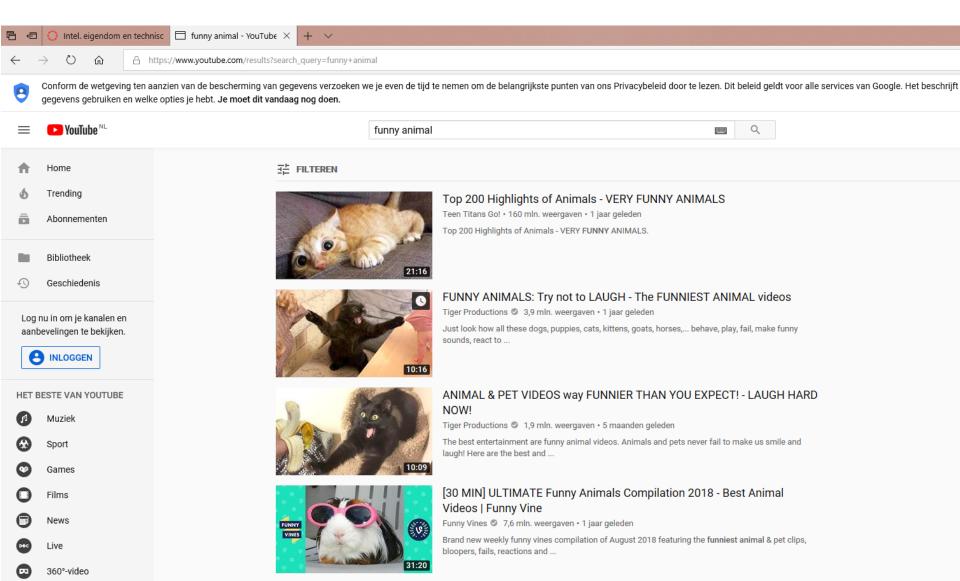
CJEU, 3 September 2014, case C-201/13, Deckmyn/Vandersteen

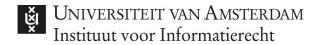
- parody = autonomous concept of EU law
 - reference point: usual meaning in everyday language(para. 20)
- pastiche = autonomous concept as well?
 - usual meaning in everyday language?
 - 'pastiche' broad enough to cover user-generated content mash-ups and remixes?



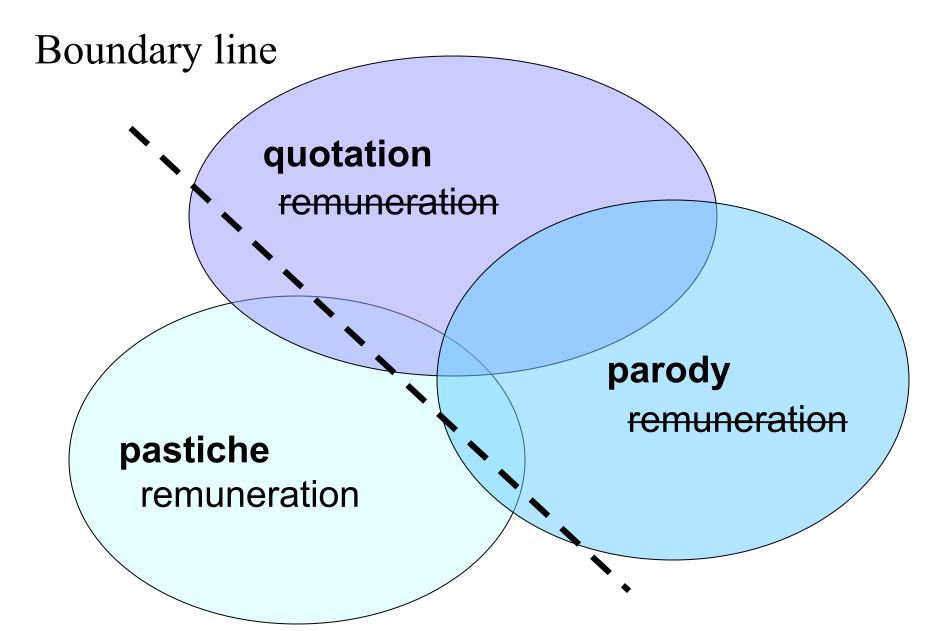


Examples of pastiche













Identification of pastiche share difficult?

lumpsum payment anyway (% of advertising revenue)





Refe

For more details: https://ssrn.com/abstract=3565175

