

### Outline

- What is the copyright challenge for digital libraries?
- European initiatives
- The Nordic system of extended collective licenses (ECL)
- ECLs and digital libraries
- Challenges and interim conclusions

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- The purpose of libraries is:
  - o to give access to and preserve the cultural heritage

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"Increasingly if library content is not found on the Web, it     "footingly does not exist for recoverated years."	
effectively does not exist for many potential users"  • Dame Lynne J. Brindley, the Chief Executive of the Brithish Library	
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The copyright challenges for digital libraries	-
<ul> <li>Making digital copies is reproduction and giving on-line access to digital copies is</li> </ul>	
communication to the public	
• requires license or exception	
Exceptions for libraries are mainly for the analogue world	
The territorial nature of copyright	
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The copyright challenges (cont.)	
Obtaining individual multi-territorial licences	
for the digital use of in-copyright works held by	-
libraries	
<ul><li>is complicated, time-consuming and costly.</li><li>and impossible in the case of "orphan works"</li></ul>	
Which leads to the danger of the 20 <sup>th</sup>	
century "black hole"	
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## Cultural material from before 1900 is accessible on the web, but very little material from the more recent past In October 2010 the oldest work in copyright in the British Library dated from 1859 100 times as much information has been created since 1945 as in the whole of human history up to that point \*\*EXPLICATION OF THE PRINT OF THE PRIN

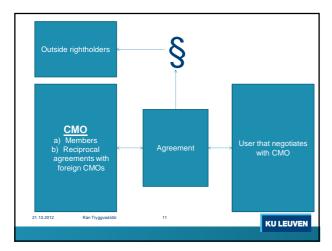
# What has been done in the EU? • The i2010:Digital Library Initiative was started in 2005 • Europeana • The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) • on key principles on the digitisation and making available of out-of-commerce works • Directive 2012/28/EU • on certain permitted uses of orphan works.

# Can ECLs address the copyright issues facing digital libraries? Impracticality of individual licensing for mass use The issue of orphan works The question of territoriality and cross-border effect of licenses

### The Nordic ECL system ...

- ECL is a license for the use of
  - o in-copyright works
  - o in a specified field
  - based on an agreement that a CMO negotiates with a user and
  - which is extended to rightholders that are not members of the CMO

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### Requirements for CMOs that can conclude ECLs

- The CMOs that are able to conclude ECLs have to be representative of "a substantial number of authors of a certain type of works which are used" in each respective country
  - Reciprocal agreements with foreign organisations in the same field should secure representation of foreign rightholders
  - o Government authorization for CMOs
  - o One or more CMOs in each field?

### What are the benefits of ECLS? • ECLs are useful where • There is mass use of in-copyright works and it is in the interest of society that such use is legally possible • Individual licensing not practically feasible nor collective licensing because of cost of finding outside rightholders, especially for "orphan works" • When either • free use based on exceptions or • compulsory licenses are deemed to be too far reaching limitations

	How are ECLs?	e the inter	ests of "outs	siders" se	cured in
	of the C They ha In some The ECLS The	EMO ave a right to e cases they le right to opt out s e ECL agreemen	claim individuate the right to ut varies in the North can have an opt have an opt out classes.	al remunera o opt out Nordic provis	ation sion on
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## Criticism of and challenges for ECLs It is a limitation on the exclusive rights of outsiders Too much opting-out can make the system unviable Foreign outsiders have limited possibility to claim their rights The system of ECLs is not universially applicable

### Are ECLs compatable with EU legislation?

- o Recital 18 of the Infosoc directive
  - This Directive is without prejudice to the arrangements in the Member States concerning the management of rights such as extended collective licences.
  - Does this mean all ECLs?
- Service Directive
  - Does governmental authorisation of one or more CMOs to administer ECLs in a specific field go against Art.16 of the Directive on freedom to provide services or does the exception in Art. 17(11) apply to the CMOs?

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### **ECLs** and libraries

- All the Nordic countries, except Iceland, have an ECL provision for libraries
  - o Norway has the widest ranging provision:
    - Article 16a: "Archives, libraries and museums ... can make copies of published works in the collections and make such works available to the public if the conditions of the extended collective licence ... are fulfilled."
      - Does not contain an opt out clause

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### ECLs and libraries: The Bookshelf project in Norway

- ECL Agreement between the Norwegian National Library (NNL) and a reproduction right CMO
  - To make books published in Norway before the year 2001 available on their webpage
    - with a Norwegian IP address.
    - Viewing only of in-copyright works
    - There is an opt-out clause in the agreement
  - Remuneration is per page per year

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ECLs and digital libraries	
Relieves libraries of <b>individual</b> rights-clearance	
<ul> <li> ECL agreement binding for members of the CMO and outsiders because of the ECL provision</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>The issue of orphan works becomes irrelevant for libraries</li> </ul>	
as the CMO will deal with finding right-holders to pay remuneration	
<ul> <li>however, not free use for orphan works as under the OWD</li> <li>But what about cross-border effect?</li> </ul>	
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ECLs and libraries: the cross-border issue     Rightholders usually assign the worldwide	
exploitation rights to CMOs	
<ul> <li>ECL agreement by a national public library with a national CMO could provide for a worldwide</li> </ul>	
non-exclusive license of making works available,	
<ul> <li>for nationally published literary works</li> <li>for non-profit purposes</li> <li>Safeguard measures</li> </ul>	
- Galeguard measures	
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Cross-border issues	
What about use of others than end-users?	
<ul><li>For example linking by Europeana</li><li>Or search engines</li></ul>	
<ul> <li>The issue of linking is not resolved and has been referred to the ECJ</li> </ul>	

# Other challenges ... The "long tale" theory The strong position of English Will use of an "opt-out" render ECL agreements futile? Lack of representative CMOs in the area of text? Lack of good governance and trust of existing CMOs What about the proposed CMO Directive? What about the OWD?

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<ul><li>For work</li><li>No</li></ul>	pe used for cro national works lid Idwide exploitatio on-commercial use ublished or works m	censed by nation mandate	,	
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# Interim conclusion (cont.) • ECLs for general cross-border use for all right-holders, including national and foreign outsiders • Question about the three-step test • Requires national and EU legislation • ECL provisions • cross-border effect and • minimum requirements of CMOs and transparency

Comments, observations and questions	
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