



# Cooperation on Cross-Border Copyright Protection: The U.S. Experience



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#### Introduction

- The World is Increasingly
  Interconnected in the Area of
  Copyright
- Even Domestic Matters Have Cross-Border Implications



# Introduction – The U.S. Experience

- U.S. cross-border copyright activity takes place in a variety of contexts:
  - International initiatives cross-border transfer of copyrighted works at WIPO
  - Multilateral and regional initiatives copyright provisions in ACTA and TPP



# Introduction – The U.S. Experience cont.

- Domestic legislation rogue websites and proposed Combating Online Infringements and Counterfeits Act (COICA)
- Domestic court cases proposed Google Book Settlement



#### International: WIPO

- Context: Consideration of Copyright Exceptions and Limitations
- Access to Copyrighted Works for the Print Disabled
  - WIPO Standing Committee on Copyrights and Related Rights Four proposals for international instruments including proposed WBU Treaty all call for cross-border sharing of accessible works
  - WIPO Stakeholders' Platform Trusted Intermediary Global Accessible Resources (TIGAR) Project for voluntary cross-border sharing of accessible works



#### International: WIPO cont.

- U.S. position:
  - Domestic copyright exception 17 U.S.C.
  - § 121
  - SCCR Consensus Instrument proposal
  - Stakeholders' Platform TIGAR participant through National Library Service for the Blind and Other Persons with Disabilities in the Library of Congress



#### Multilateral, Regional and Bilateral Cross-

#### Border Copyright Initiatives

- Multi-country initiatives addressing crossborder copyright protection continue to evolve
- Some initiatives that involve the U.S. include:
  - \*\*Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA): goal \*\*to establish a state-of-the-art international framework that provides a model for effectively combating global proliferation of commercial-scale counterfeiting and piracy in the 21st century" (USTR)

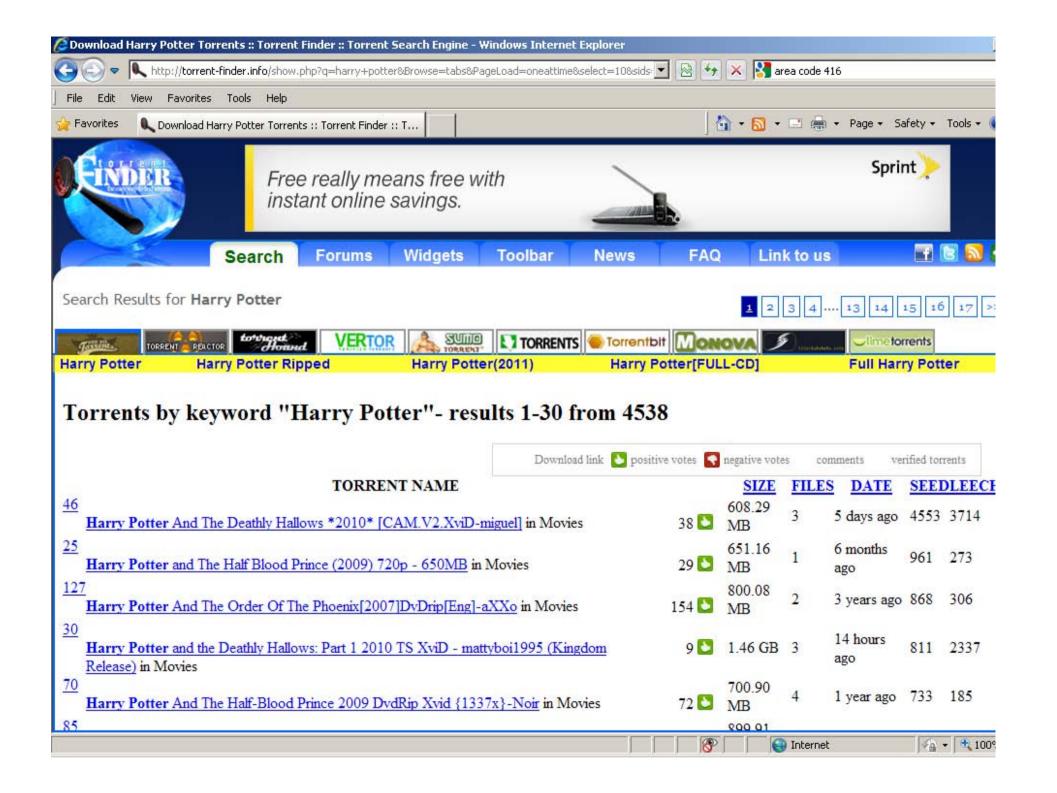


# Multilateral, Regional and Bilateral Cross-Border Copyright Initiatives cont.

- Trans-Pacific Partnership: platform for regional economic integration
- Bilateral Free Trade Agreements: U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement and others



- Rogue websites in the broadest sense are Internet sites dedicated to infringing activities
- Problem: How to address piracy involving web sites that operate partially or entirely outside national jurisdiction and the reach of national courts
- In the last Congress the U.S. Senate attempted to expand the available options through the Combating Online Infringement and Counterfeits Act (S. 3804)





18 U.S.C. § 2323:

- (a) Civil Forfeiture
  - (1) PROPERTY SUBJECT TO FORFEITURE The following property is subject to forfeiture to the United States Government:
    - (A) Any article, the making or trafficking of which is prohibited under section 506 of title 17, or section 2318, 2319, 2319A, 2319B, or 2320, or Chapter 90, of this title;
    - (B) Any property used, or intended to be used in any manner or part to commit of facilitate the commission of an offense referred to in subparagraph (A).
    - (C) Any property constituting or derived from any proceeds obtained directly or indirectly as a result of the commission of an offense referred to in subparagraph (A).

s b...





This domain name has been seized by ICE - Homeland Security Investigations, pursuant to a seizure warrant issued by a United States District Court under the authority of 18 U.S.C. §§ 981 and 2323.

Willful copyright infringement is a federal crime that carries penalties for first time offenders of up to five years in federal prison, a \$250,000 fine, forfeiture and restitution (17 U.S.C § 506, 18 U.S.C. § 2319). Intentionally and knowingly trafficking in counterfeit goods is a federal crime that carries penalties for first time offenders of up to ten years in federal prison, a \$2,000,000 fine, forfeiture and restitution (18 U.S.C. § 2320).



# Web Sites Covered by COICA

Internet sites "dedicated to infringing activities":

2)

- (a) primarily designed to...
- (b) has no demonstrable, commercially significant purpose or use other than to...
- (c) or is marketed by its operator to ...
  - (i) offer infringing goods or services, or enable or facilitate infringement
  - (ii) Sell or offer to sell or distribute goods, etc. bearing counterfeit marks.

Such activities must be central to the activity of the site.



# Web Sites Covered by COICA cont.

To offer infringing goods or services, or enable or facilitate infringement

- Including by offering or providing unauthorized access to works in complete or substantially complete form (e.g., by download, streaming or other transmission), or
- by offering links to other sites to obtain access to such works; or



#### COICA Provisions

- Attorney General may apply to a district court for
  - a TRO a preliminary injunction or a permanent injunction against the domain name to cease and desist from such activity
- Attorney General may commence in rem action against the domain name of such a site
- Court order may require domain registrar or registry to suspend operation of the domain name
- If registrar and registry are outside the U.S., an order may be served on service providers (ISPs)
  - requiring them to take technically feasible and reasonable steps designed to prevent a domain name from resolving to that domain name's Internet protocol address



#### COICA Provisions

- Court order may require financial transaction provider (credit card issuer, financial institution, payment network, etc.) to expeditiously take reasonable measures to prevent or prohibit
  - Its service from completing payment transactions between its U.S. customers and the Internet site using the domain name
  - Its trademarks from being authorized for use on Internet sites associated with the domain name
- Court may require a service that provides advertisements to Internet sites to take reasonable measures to prevent its network from providing ads to an Internet site associated with the domain name
- Entities complying with such orders shall be immune from suit
- Website operators may petition court to modify, suspend or vacate orders



- COICA was not adopted by the last Congress.
- There is renewed interest in rogue websites during this Congress
- Goal is to reach infringing activity by sites that lack ties to the U.S.



- Example of a case with unique class action approach handled in U.S. court system
- Proposed settlement has potential cross-border impact around the world
- Even narrower revised version affects many non-U.S. works and creators



# Background: Google Book Search Timeline

- 2002: Google announces plan to scan "every book in the world"
- 2004: Project introduced at Frankfurt Book Fair
- 2005: Lawsuit filed by authors and publishers
- 2008: Class action settlement proposal Version 1 submitted by the parties to the court for review



### Google Book Search Timeline cont.

- 2009: Class action settlement proposal Version 2 submitted by the parties to the court for review
- **2010**:
  - At least 15 million books have been scanned and digitized; scanning continues
  - Fairness hearing held one year ago; waiting for decision



# Lawsuit Underlying Settlement

- Authors and Publishers sue Google in 2005
- Main subjects of lawsuit:
  - Digitization through scanning
  - Showing "snippets" on website
- Legal theories in lawsuit:
  - Authors and Publishers: "Massive" copyright infringement
  - Google: Fair use



### Google Book Settlement Version 2

- Narrows but retains certain new economic uses for Google
- Excludes most non-U.S. works but still covers:
  - Non-U.S. works registered with US Copyright Office.
  - Works published in the UK, Canada and Australia.
- Gives UK, Canadian and Australian authors and publishers representation on BRR



#### What Next?

- What happens next:
  - Appeal?
  - Further action in underlying class action lawsuit?
  - Settlement Version 3?
  - Legislation?
    - Orphan works
    - Digitization and scanning
  - More litigation: Photographers and graphic artists sued Google in April 2010





# Thank you!



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