

Learning by infringing?

Copyright private ordering in post-COVID remote teaching

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Roadmap

- 1. Introduction: why and how to study © terms & conditions
- 2. Three © issues in Remote Teaching (RT)
 - Control
 - Liability
 - Content removal
 - Copyright exceptions
- 3. An added value for our IP syllabus
- 4. Conclusion

Have you read the Terms of Service before joining?

When system dialog prompts, click Open link.

If you have Zoom Client installed, launch meeting. Otherwise, download and run Zoom.

If you cannot download or run the application, join from your browser.

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Privacy & Legal Policies

The Team



























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The method



















- Cross-reading of the terms of service, privacy policies, community guidelines, etc. ('legals')
- From Emergency Remote Teaching (ERT): "temporary shift of instructional delivery to an alternate delivery mode due to crisis circumstances" (Hodges et al 2020) > to Remote Teaching (RT)
- EU copyright law focus, but expertise in UK, Italian, French, US, Dutch, Greek, and German law
 - Infosoc Directive & eCommerce Directive, but also C-DSM Directive

Kluwer Copyright Blog

COPYRIGHT, EUROPEAN UNION

Emergency Remote Teaching: a study of copyright and data protection terms of popular online services (Part I)

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Copyright and
Remote Teaching in
the Time of COVID-19:
A Study of
Contractual Terms
and Conditions of
Selected Online
Services

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Three © issues in remote teaching (RT)

1. Control

- 2. Liability
- 3. Content removal
- 4. Copyright exceptions

Ownership is nothing without control

- RT users (teachers and students) retain ownership of their content once uploaded/shared on the RT platforms
- Does it matter? No: formal ownership is increasingly less relevant, for what really matters is factual control over the content (ISHTIP 2017)
- Control is typically negotiated and transferred by means of licenses
- Acts, purposes, qualities

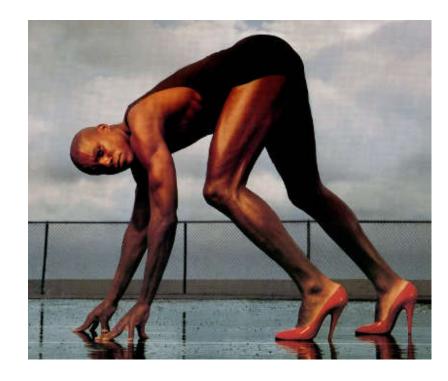
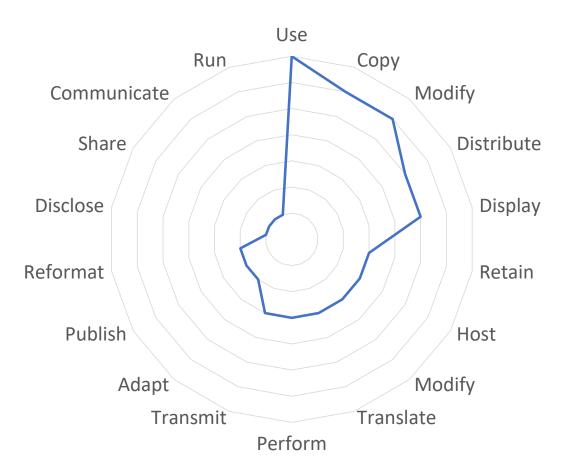


Photo of Carl Lewis taken by Annie Leibovitz in 1994 for Pirelli

Licensed acts in Emergency Remote Teaching



RT licenses: purposes

- User's content is licensed "solely for the limited purpose of operating and enabling the Service to work as intended for You and for no other purposes"
- To "improve the service" 😝 🔼 📫 🔕 📶
- For a "personalized experience" and other commercial purposes



• License to third-party providers incl. R&D 😝 🔼 🛍 🔕









QUALITIES OF THE LICENSES OF EMERGENCY REMOTE TEACHING SERVICES



Three © issues in Remote Teaching (RT)

1. Control

2. Liability

3. Content removal

4. Copyright exceptions

Online enforcement of ©: the role of the platforms

- What happens if we upload/share contents without the owner's permission?
- © enforcement online relies on rightsholders asking platforms to remove/disable access to content (eCommerce Directive, art 14)
- This is increasingly done in automated way
- Soon an incentive to implement "upload filters" (C-DSM Directive, art 17) -> self-censorship
- Same activities wouldn't create risks in traditional classrooms!

Teachers as the new © cops?



- Learning relies on third-party content and, when done online, it requires "restricted acts" such as copying, communicating to the public, and adapting
- "You acknowledge and agree you are responsible for the acts or omissions of any person using the MoodleCloud Services (each a User, collectively referred to as Users). You must ensure any such User using or accessing the MoodleCloud Services does so in accordance with these Terms"

Conditional sharing and chilling effects

- "You represent and warrant that Your Content is original to you and that you exclusively own the rights to such content"
- Users can upload/share content only with "prior written consent of the owner"
 - Similar "necessary rights" 📑 S
 - "You are responsible for obtaining any (...) licenses (...) at your cost, and for **providing us with the (...) licences** (...) upon request"
- "(T)he Content you submit must not include third-party intellectual property (such as copyrighted material) unless you have permission from that party or are **otherwise legally entitled** to do so"

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Content removal and counter-notice

• Users will usually be notified if infringing, with the exception of 🤌 that doesn't have any notice-and-takedown procedure in place

Sanctions

[window for user to remove content] **1**

- (1) forced removal of content
- (2) suspension of the account
- (3) termination of the account
- No counter-notice 🐞 😉 🚳 🐽













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Exceptions to copyright: education and teaching

- Copyright strikes a **balance** between the proprietary interests of the right holder and competing private and public interests, including the **fundamental right to education** (CFREU, art 14; ECHR, prot 11, art 2)
- It does so through built-in exceptions and limitations: you don't (always) need the owner's permission to use materials
 - Art.5(3)(a) InfoSoc Directive illustration for teaching and research
 - Art.5 CDSM Directive digital teaching activities
- Overly strict liability restrictions (e.g. upload filers) and technological remedies (e.g. automated content removal) don't cope with © exceptions → problem of overprotection (Samuelson 2020)

An added value our IP syllabus

Main advantages stemming from

- Structure of the analysis
- Motivation and direct engagement of students with the subject
- Untapped opportunity to showcase the importance of private ordering in © and IP scenarios
- Critical aspects linking to the most heated academic and policy debates



How to do so?

"Conventional" ways

- Add related insights and examples to our teaching materials
- Design a quiz/case study requiring students to go through provided terms

Innovative and blended ways

- Get inspiration to re-design the syllabus: from real-life problems to law
- Set up an "interactive game" during the course: e.g. class creates a YouTube account, upload hypothetical music teacher material, follows developments

Conclusions

- Insidious terms: be aware and read before using RT services
- Overly strict terms: teachers risk becoming the new © cops: finding room for freedom of expression and right to education?
- Chilling effects: remember that you have a right to use third parties'
 © without their permission (© defences/exceptions)
- Let's stay optimistic and see the silver lining: Teaching IP may have never been so exciting!

Thank you! Questions?

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