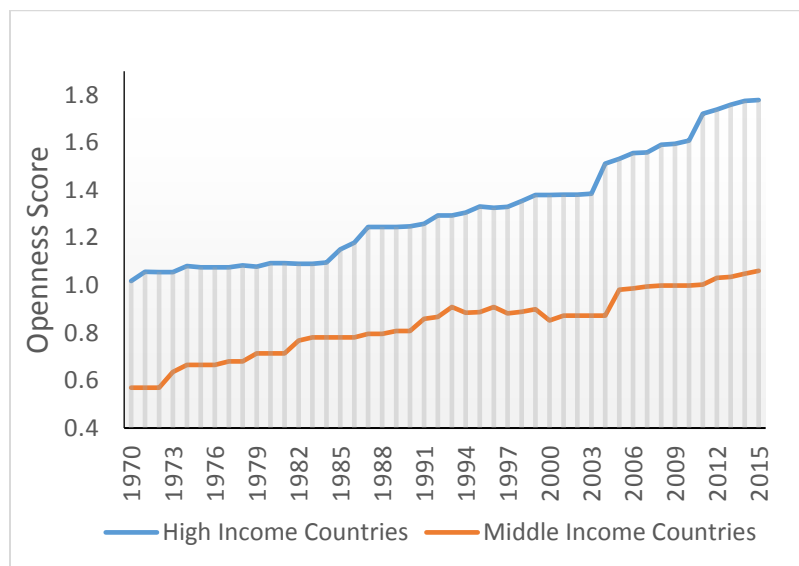


# Mapping Changes to the Openness of Copyright User Rights

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PIJIP's Copyright User Rights Database tracks changes to copyright user rights (aka limitations and exceptions) over time in a sample of 21 countries of different development levels. The data assesses the *openness* of user rights— defined as open to a use of any kind of work, by any kind of user and for any purpose. It is available at [infojustice.org/survey](http://infojustice.org/survey). Open user rights are particularly important in the digital environment, including by creators, educators and others.

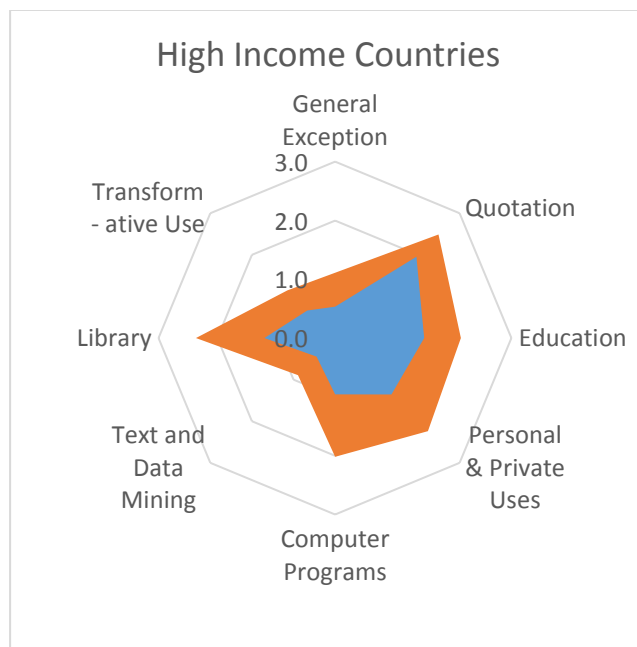
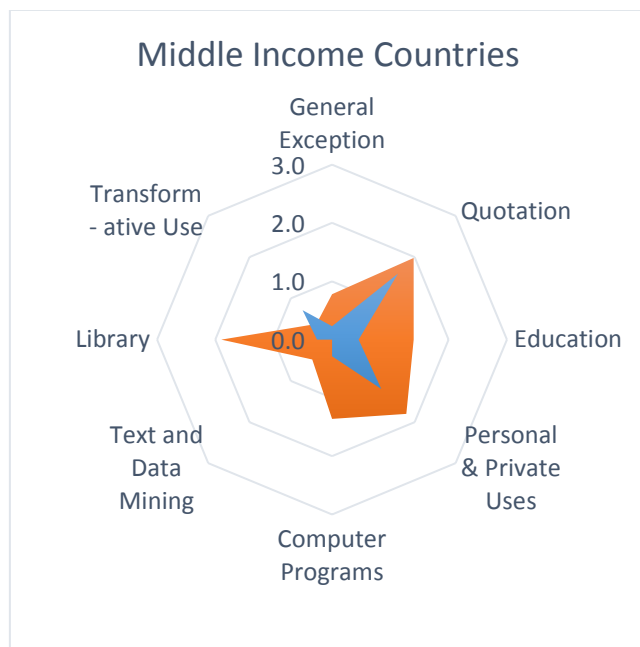
## Growth of copyright openness, 1970-2016



Although all countries are trending toward more open user rights, there is a clear gap between wealthy and developing countries. Developing countries in our sample are now at the level of openness that existed in the wealthy countries 30 years ago.

Few countries, and almost no developing countries, have sufficient user rights most needed to support the digital economy, including for transformative use or text- and datamining.

## Disaggregation of changes to copyright limitations

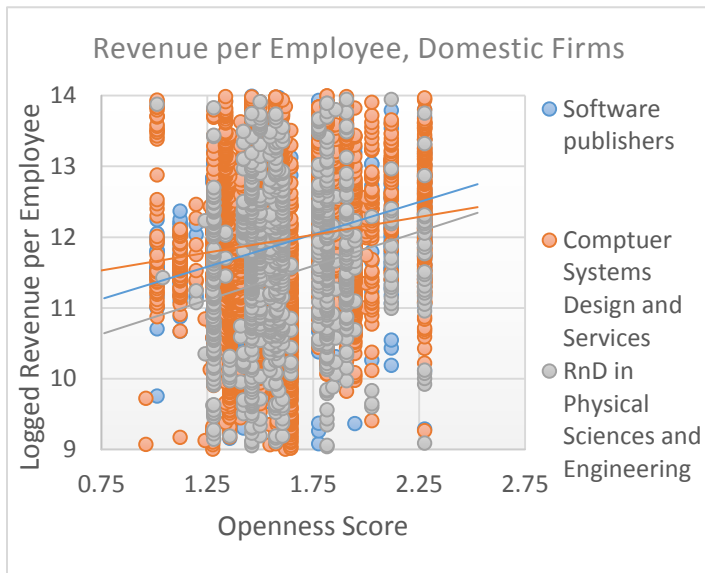


1970 | 2016

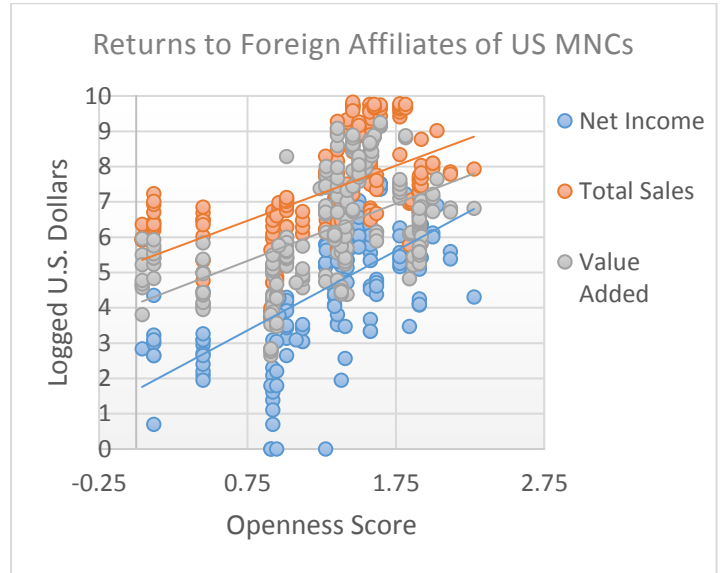
# Econometric Tests of Copyright Openness

The Openness Score of a country is positively related to economic development as well as to creativity – as measured by firm performance and scholarly output controlled for firm size, national wealth, population, and time. For a full description of our econometric tests, see our working paper on [infojustice.org/flexible-use](http://infojustice.org/flexible-use).

## Openness and firm performance

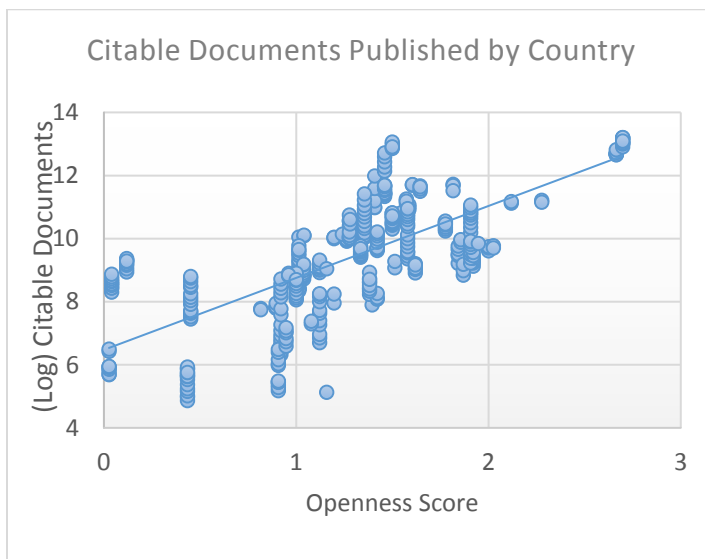


Firms in industries that rely on copyright limitations reported higher revenues in countries with more open limitations.

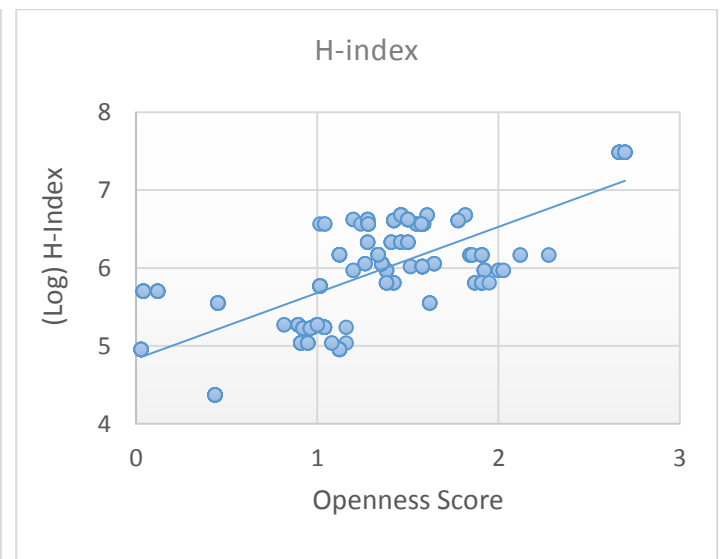


Foreign affiliates of U.S. multinational firms reported higher income, sales and value added in host countries with more open copyright exceptions.

## Openness and the creation of new knowledge



Scholars in countries with more open copyright limitations published more scholarly works when their countries had more open copyright limitations.



Scholars also produced more high-quality works – as measured by the citation-based H index - when their countries had more open copyright limitations.