

Your Excellency Deputy Ambassador,

We, the undersigned, are writing to you ahead of the 23 November COREPER 1 meeting, at which copyright in the Digital Single Market will be discussed by the Austrian Council Presidency. We consider that it is too early at this stage to give a renewed mandate to the Austrian Presidency.

Representing human, privacy, civil rights and media freedom organisations, start-ups, software developers, publishers, creators, journalists, radio stations, libraries, higher education institutions and research institutions, we would like to draw your attention to our ongoing concerns regarding the proposal. We believe that both the Council and the Parliament texts risk creating severe impediments to the functioning of the Internet and the freedom of expression of all.

In previous open letters of April 26 ([here](#)) and July 2 ([here](#)), we urged European policy-makers to deliver a reform that upholds fundamental rights of all to freedom of expression as well as core principles such as limitation of internet intermediaries' liability (which is essential to ensure the balance of rights repeatedly required by CJEU rulings) and access to knowledge.

In the current negotiations, these values are severely threatened, most importantly due to:

- **Art. 13 (upload filters):** Changing or reinterpreting the liability regime for platforms and making them directly liable is a threat to fundamental rights as [+70 Internet luminaries](#), [the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression](#), [NGOs](#), [programmers](#), and [academics](#) have stated repeatedly. The resultant upload filters ("content recognition technologies") would push internet intermediaries to rely on technologies that are error prone, intrusive and legally questionable<sup>1</sup>. Relying on very imperfect algorithms to regulate free speech online will put the diversity of opinions and creative content at risk. The legal uncertainty created for European companies will mean that they will never know how much filtering will be enough to be considered to be "enough" for 27 national transpositions of the Directive. The only option will be blocking of legal content.
- **Art. 11 (press publishers' right):** As analysed by a plethora of academics (see [here](#) and [here](#), for example), a press publishers' right is not needed and will have only harmful outcomes. Furthermore, as a result of this proposal, user-shared links on social media, news aggregation websites and search engines will no longer show extracts or will become unavailable, posing limits to the freedom of citizens to seek and impart information. Media plurality will suffer as new or innovative news sources will no longer be treated equally in the display of results on the internet. Additionally, user-created content on platforms will no longer be able to include extracts of licensed works, as quotation rules among European countries are not harmonised.

For the ongoing trilogue negotiations, we urge you to reject obligatory or "voluntary" coerced filters and to keep the current liability regime intact. Enforcement of copyright must not become a pre-emptive, arbitrary and privately-enforced censorship of legal content.

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<sup>1</sup> See CJEU cases *Scarlet VS SABAM* (C-70/10) in filtering and *Promusicae v Telefónica* (C/275/06) on the obligations of Member States on balance of rights.

Moreover, we ask you to hear the voice of academic research that a press publishers' right will not have the intended effect and will instead lead to a less informed European society.

For all of the above reasons, we call on you to take a firm stance for citizen's rights and the European digital economy in the ongoing trilogue negotiations. We call on you to stand up for a copyright that respects the foundations of a free, innovative and open digital society that delivers a vibrant, open marketplace for artists and their works.

Best regards,

## EUROPE

1. [Civil Liberties Union for Europe \(Liberties\)](#)



2. [European Digital Learning Network \(DLEARN\)](#)



3. [European Digital Rights \(EDRi\)](#)



4. [European Network for Copyright in Support of Education and Science \(ENCES\)](#)



5. [Knowledge Ecology International Europe \(KEI Europe\)](#)



6. [Free Knowledge Advocacy Group EU](#)



## AUSTRIA

7. [epicenter.works – for digital rights](#)



8. [Freischreiber – Verein zur Förderung des freien Journalismus](#)



## BELGIUM

9. [KlasCement.net](#)



## BULGARIA

10. [Bulgarian Helsinki Committee](#)



## CROATIA

11. [Digital DemoCroatia](#)

## CZECH REPUBLIC

12. [EDUin](#)



## DENMARK

13. [IT-Political Association of Denmark](#)



## ESTONIA

14. [Estonian Human Rights Centre](#)



## FRANCE

15. [Wikimédia France](#)



## GERMANY

16. [Chaos Computer Club](#)



17. [Digitale Gesellschaft e.V.](#)



18. [Freischreiber](#)



19. [Initiative gegen ein Leistungsschutzrecht \(IGEL\)](#)



20. [Verbraucherzentrale Bundesverband e.V.](#)



21. [Wikimedia Deutschland](#)



## GREECE

22. [Open Technologies Alliance - GFOSS](#) (Greek Free Open Source Software Society)



## ITALY

23. [Hermes Center for Transparency and Digital Human Rights](#)



## LUXEMBOURG

24. [Frënn vun der Ënn](#)



## NETHERLANDS

25. [Bits of Freedom \(BoF\)](#)



26. [Kennisland](#)



## NORWAY

27. [Elektronisk Forpost Norge](#)



## POLAND

28. [Centrum Cyfrowe](#)



29. [ePaństwo Foundation](#)



## PORTUGAL

30. [Associação D3 – Defesa dos Direitos Digitais \(D³\)](#)



31. [Associação Nacional para o Software Livre \(ANSOL\)](#)



## ROMANIA

32. [ActiveWatch](#)



33. [APADOR-CH \(Romanian Helsinki Committee\)](#)



34. [Association for Technology and Internet \(ApTI\)](#)



35. [Centrul pentru Inovare Publică \(Center for Public Innovation\)](#)



36. [Digital Citizens Romania](#)



## SLOVENIA

37. [Digitas Institute](#)



38. [Forum za digitalno družbo \(Digital Society Forum\)](#)



39. [Intellectual Property Institute](#)



## SPAIN

40. [Asociación de Internautas](#)



41. [Plataforma en Defensa de la Libertad de Información \(PDLI\)](#)



42. [Rights International Spain](#)



43. [Xnet](#)



## SWEDEN

44. [Wikimedia Sverige](#)



## UNITED KINGDOM

45. [Open Rights Group \(ORG\)](#)



46. [Statewatch](#)



## GLOBAL

47. [Association for Progressive Communications \(APC\)](#)



48. [Center for Democracy & Technology \(CDT\)](#)



49. [COMMUNIA Association](#)



50. [Creative Commons](#)



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51. [Electronic Frontier Foundation \(EFF\)](#)



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52. [Open Knowledge International](#)



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53. [OpenMedia](#)



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54. [Wikimedia](#)

