

Rethinking digital copyright law for a culturally diverse, accessible, creative Europe

The future of digital cultural heritage: Policy Recommendations from reCreating Europe

Rome, 2 March 2023



The project, the WP 5 – Galleries, libraries, archives, museums (GLAM).

WP leaderUNITNPartnersSSSA, UGLA, LIBER, NUIM, UTARTU, USZ

Objectives

- Comparative cross-national legal mapping within GLAM
 - Focus on Open Knowledge, digitisation, digital preservation
 - Online surveys and semi-structured interviews with GLAM
 - Engagement with stakeholders to promote awareness (Guidelines and FAQs) and harmonization (bottom-up approach)
 - Effects and uses of digitization in place-making





The Future of Digital Cultural Heritage

WP5 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Reform the EU copyright framework systematically

- 2. Clarify and simplify the EU copyright framework for cultural heritage
- 3. Expand and safeguard the public domain
- **4.** Boost the EU role in cultural heritage
- 5. Safeguard the public value of cultural heritage through EU initiatives
- 6. Educate and engage with glam stakeholders to ensure fair balance of interests





Some premises

While acknowledging the noteworthy, auspicious contribution of EU policy makers, revealed in Dir. UE 2019/790 providing promising means for digital progress in cultural heritage, especially regarding the provisions on:

- Text and data mining (Articles 3 and 4 DSMD)
- Preservation of cultural heritage (Article 6 DSMD)
- Use of out-of-commerce works and other subject matter by cultural heritage institutions (Article 8-11 DSMD)
- Reproduction of public domain works of visual art (Article 14 DSMD)
 Copyright is still not fit for the digital future of CHIs



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 870626

1. Reform the EU copyright framework systematically

- Undertake a systematic and holistic reform of copyright where all E&Ls are mandatory and cannot be overridden by contract or TPMs
- Especially consider the introduction of **purpose-oriented provisions** to support legislative implementation of the CJEU's doctrines
- Consider introducing an **open-ended norm** to establish broad conditions to fulfill and protect the universal right to culture

ie -



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 870626

2. Clarify and simplify the EU copyright framework for CH

- Harmonise all E&Ls concerning CH and make them as expansive as possible to cover free uses for the cultural heritage sector
 - E.g., make Article 5(3)(d) InfoSoc a maximum harmonization norm, introduce a mandatory EU "Freedom of Panorama" (FoP), amend Article 6 DSMD to make the exception less discretional
- Modify norms vague in the language, presenting optional traits and features that depend on technology, market, and society. Likewise, reduce the number of norms
- OR consider introducing mandatory purpose-oriented provisions allowing free uses for the cultural heritage sector, including but not limited to CHIs



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 870626

3. Expand and safeguard the public domain

- Reduce copyright term, e.g. consider bringing it back to 50 years after the DoA
- Setting EU competences (cf. point 4), introduce an encompassing norm to **uphold public domain** against any potential detriment of E&Ls or excess of exclusive rights, providing a broader and stronger notion of public domain
 - e.g., reinforce provisions like article 14 DSMD, to avoid that the use of public domain works could be excluded
- **Define the boundaries** of public domain in the EU copyright framework, by specifying the notion of protected works, and applying more strictly the idea/expression dichotomy principle.





4. Boost the EU role in cultural heritage

- Clarify the relationship between private copyright norms and public cultural heritage norms
- Avoid the override of copyright E&Ls and settle the conflicts arising from cultural heritage law imposing new limitations impeding free uses in CH
- Explore the option of modifying the EU Treaties
 - i.e., Article 3(3) of the Treaty on European Union (TEU), Articles 6 and 167 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 870626

5. Safeguard the public value of CH through EU initiatives

- Acknowledge and **safeguard the public mission** of CHIs
- Highlight and further protect the public value of cultural heritage, particularly when addressing regulation of copyright (cf. point 3) and data from CHIs
- Make all CHIs data and metadata open by default, accompanied by initiatives to support the related efforts of CHIs to do so
 - Amend the Open Data legislation to include CHIs not currently considered and mitigate existing derogations in place for CHIs
- Clarify norms on cultural heritage and data, including PSI law, to avoid conflict emerging from different legal provisions





6. Educate and engage with GLAMs

- Guide legal actors and stakeholders to interpret norms ensuring a fair balance of fundamental rights and interests at stake in CH
 - * Especially provide <u>guidance for an effective use of promising but articulated</u> provisions on use of out-of-commerce works and other subject matter by CHIs
- Guarantee a bottom-up and not top-down approach to copyright regulation, and ensure public participation
- Endorse and facilitate actions promoting life-long education and training that can help CHIs filling the gaps of limited copyright and data regulation knowledge
- Highlight the opportunities offered by open access and open science policies





The Public Mission of CHIs in the Digital Age: an Open Manifesto

- A joint initiative of reCreating Europe and inDICEs (interim version)
- It digests five principles, practices, pledges to guide CHIs in their public «digital» mission:
 - 1. Cultural heritage and cultural heritage institutions have a fundamental public value
 - 2. The regulatory framework for CH in the digital age needs to be clearer, consistent, effective
 - 3. Copyright law should allow CHIs to fulfil their public mission
 - 4. Cultural heritage data needs to be open and accessible by everyone
 - 5. The policy-and law-making process with regards to cultural heritage needs enhanced public participation





References

- Giulia Dore, Roberto Caso, Paolo Guarda, & Marta Arisi. (2023). D5.7 Final Policy Recommendations for EU Lawmakers. Zenodo. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7544364
- Giulia Dore, Roberto Caso, Laura Di Nicola, & Paolo Guarda. (2023). D5.5 Guidelines & FAQs (GM) industries – Final version. Zenodo. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7586081
- Oliver Blake. (2023). D5.6 Guidelines & FAQs (LA) Industries Final Version. Zenodo. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7528723
- Caso, Roberto, Dore, Giulia, & Arisi, Marta. (2021). D5.1 Report on the existing legal framework for Galleries and Museums (GM) in EU. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5070449
- Priora, Giulia, & Sganga, Caterina. (2021). D5.2 Report on the existing legal framework for Libraries and Archives (LA) industries in EU. Zenodo. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4621049
- - www.recreating.eu

05/04/2022

⊍



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 870626

Thank you giulia.dore@unitn.it



https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/