



De EU copyright richtlijn

Michiel Steltman

SIDNConnect

28 november 2019

Dossier	EU/NL	Wat is het	Status	Impact	Toelichting impact bij ongewijzigd beleid of wetsvoorstel	Opm
WOTZ	NL	Wet ongewenste zeggenschap Telecommunicatie	Wetsvoorstel 2ek	Hoog	Alle aanbieders van digitale diensten, ook datacenters, moeten bij EZK toestemming vragen voor 1) alle aandeelhouders transacties 2) inhuur van een externe dienstverlener die toegang krijgt tot systemen of data. Toestemmingstraject van EZK tussen 2 en 8 maanden	CDA wil dit koste wat kost
CPC	NL	NL implementatie Consumer protectie verordening	Wetsvoorstel 2ek	Middel	Alle aanbieders van digitale diensten moeten na een verzoek (vraag) of opdracht van NL toezichthouders verkeer blokkeren, DNS wijzigen, content verwijderen. Juridische onduidelijkheid mbt vragen Vs vorderen; en onduidelijkheid als een aanbieder de vraag of vordering niet kan uitvoeren. verplichting "notice en staydown", onduidelijk hoe staydown (eenmaal verwijderde content mag nooit meer online komen bij die provider) moet worden gerealiseerd.	
Kvi	NL	Kindveilig Internet - aanpak KiPo, boete bepalingen voor hosters en datacenters en nieuwe toezichthouder	In ontwerp	Middel	Boetes voor aanbieders die naar oordeel van nieuwe toezichthouder bij KiPo op NL grondgebied (hadden) kunnen verwijderen, ook datacenters. Onduidelijk of de criteria "werkt onvoldoende mee" voldoende objectief zullen zijn, risico's mbt in PPS een verkeerde inrichting van de nieuwe toezichthouder	
Bad Hosting	NL	Aanpak van hosters en datacenters die onvoldoende doen aan bestrijden cybercrime	Verkenning	Hoog	Idem als Kvi, mogelijke onduidelijkheid over definitie en beoordeling wie een "bad hoster" is. Het gaat hier ook om datacenters (colo DC's met eigen infra of netwerken)	in PPS
WBNI	NL	NL Implementatie NIS, wet bescherming netwerken in infra, voor vitale aanbieders en DSP's, door het AT	Wet, uitwerking AT	Middel	Veel ruimte voor AT om zelf beleid vast te stellen. Onduidelijk wie er onder valt. Onduidelijk welke criteria AT zal hanteren als "voldoende passende maatregelen". Meldplicht omslachtig. Plus herziening op komst: iedereen die levert aan "vitaal" wordt zelf ook vitaal	
Copyright	NL	INL implementatie van EU copyright verordening	In ontwerp	Hoog	Kans dat hosters zullen worden onderworpen aan bepalingen EU : i.e. aansprakelijk voor copyright schendingen, toestemming (licentie) nodig om copyrighted content te hosten, notice en staydown	
Dataretentie	NL	Hernieuwd wetsvoorstel data retentie	In ontwerp	Hoog	Data retentie ook bij niet-telecom partijen. Zwaardere verplichtingen, langere bewaartijd, meer data	
Terr. content	EU	Takedown en staydown van terroristische content na melding	Ontwerp	Hoog	Zeer korte reactietijd na melding , notice en staydown, hoge boetes bij overschrijding takedown tijden	EU gedragen, NL tegen vanwege grijdgebied en grote impact op NL providers
Hate Speech	EU	Idem Hate speech	Ontwerp	Hoog	Idem risico als Terr content	Idem
Harmful content	EU	Idem Harmful content	Ontwerp	Hoog	Idem risico als Terr content	Idem
E-commerce	EU	Herziening van het e-commerce directive	Verkenning	Hoog	Risico op uitholling van de vrijwaring van aansprakelijkheid voor onrechtmatige content van klanten	
E-Privacy	EU	Additionele beperkingen bovenop GDPR voor netwerk verkeer van burgers	Wetsvoorstel	Hoog	Grote gevolgen voor alles wat E-privacy ziet als "ingreep in data verkeer", denk aan spam, technical abuse, machine to machine communicatie	
CSA	EU	Cyber security act, Cloud cyber security certificeringen	Wet, uitwerking ENISA	Laag	Onduidelijkheid hoe ENISA de certificeringen en schema's gaat invullen. Kan, bij een te laag niveau (wat sommige lidstaten willen), NL te duur maken : ISO met zeer geringe scope kan bijv al volstaan	
E-evidence	EU	Recht van EU lidstaten rechtstreeks data te vorderen	In ontwerp	Hoog	Providers (ook DC's) zullen zelf moeten bepalen of een vordering van een van de honderden instanties in de lidstaten die rechtstreeks mogen vorderen, legitiem is. Risico op veel administratieve overhead door verschillen in werkwijzen.	
P2B	EU	Toestemming voor wijzigen van busines voorwaarden en dienstverlening voor providers	In ontwerp	Hoog	Providers van hosting , cloud, platforms, colo, zullen voor elke wijziging van hun aanbod of voorwaarden toestemming moeten vragen aan hun klanten	
Encryptie	NL/EU	Continue heropening discussie over achterdeuren in encryptie voor overheid	Continue	Hoog	Achterdeuren verzwakken alle encryptie, risico dat providers moeten kunnen ontsleutelen	
Privacy shield	EU	Diensten US bedrijven geschikt voor GDPR	Rechtszaak	Hoog	Als Privacy shield ongeldig wordt verklaard kan er geen zaken meer worden gedaan met VS aanbieders, clouds, data delen etc	Rechtszaak loopt
Brexit	NL	Gevolgen Brexit voor NL bedrijven	Actief	Hoog	EU/UK privacy shield moet er nog wel komen. Risico dat dat net als bij VS niet wordt erkend	



European Commission > Strategy > Digital Single Market > Policies >

Digital Single Market

POLICY

Copyright

Digital technologies have radically changed the way creative content is produced, distributed and accessed. We are adapting the EU copyright rules to new consumer behaviours in a Europe which values its cultural diversity.

Copyright ensures that authors, composers, artists, film makers and other creators receive recognition, payment and protection for their works. It rewards creativity and stimulates investment in the creative sector. 33 sectors of the EU economy are considered [copyright-](#)

About Copyright

[Policies](#) +

[News](#)

[Events](#)

[Consultations](#)

Roadmap for completing the Digital Single Market

2015

I. Better access for consumers and businesses

Legislative proposals for simple and effective cross-border **contract rules** for consumers and businesses



A wide to pre-propos unjust

Competition sector inquiry into **e-commerce**, relating to the online trade of goods and the online provision of services

Legislative proposals for a reform of the **copyright** regime

II. Creating the right conditions for digital services

Comprehensive analysis of the role of **platforms** in the market including **illegal content** on the Internet



III. Maximising the growth potential of the digital economy



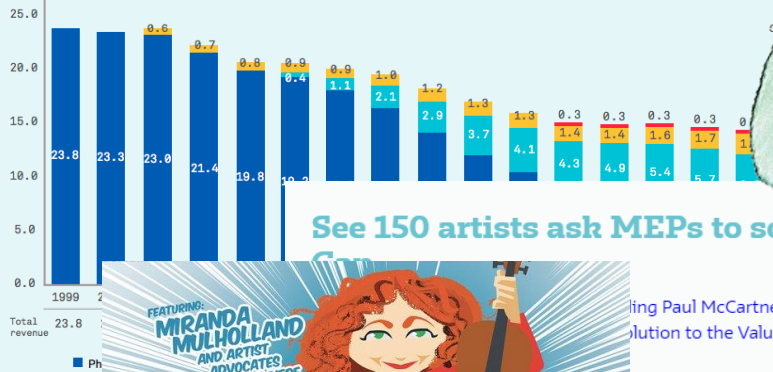
Adoption of a **Priority ICT Standards Plan** and extending the **European Interoperability Framework** for public services

Digital Single Market



“The Value Gap”

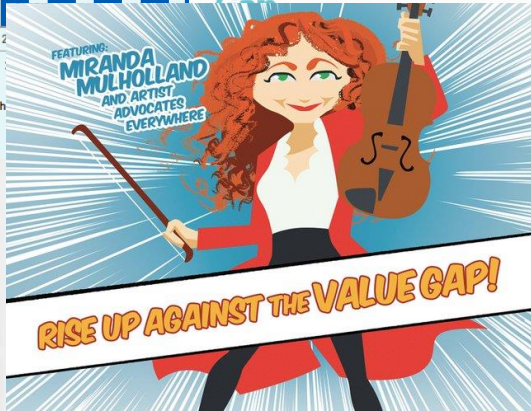
GLOBAL RECORDED MUSIC INDUSTRY REVENUES 1999-2016 (US\$ BILLIONS)



obbyFacts.eu

RECORDING INDUSTRY WORLDWIDE (I.F.P.I.)

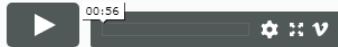
See 150 artists ask MEPs to solve the Value Gap



...ing Paul McCartney and Debbie Harry plus
...olution to the Value Gap



James Blunt
from IFPI



Thomas Helmig
from IFPI

LOBBYISTS
MEETINGS W



1,000,000€ - 1,249,999€

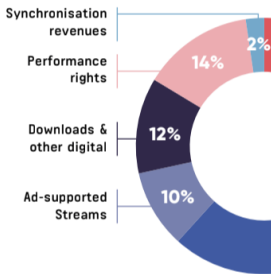
12
64



Global Recorded Music Industry Revenues 2001-2018 (US\$ Billions)

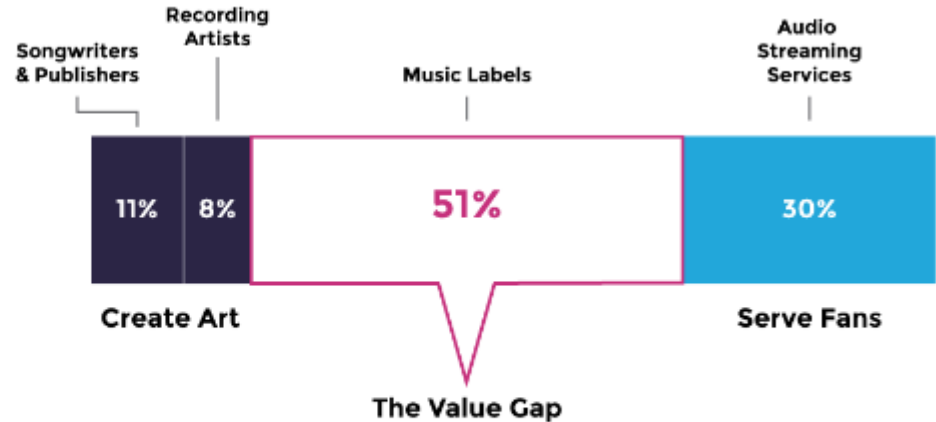


Global Recorded Music Revenues by Segment 2018



So the next time you hear a music label executive or RIAA functionary claiming that there is a “value gap” between creators of music and the streaming services that distribute it, you know that gap has been filled nicely by those very music labels gobbling up every dollar they can claim.

That is where they stand because they sit in the middle. Where do you stand?



↑9.7%
global recorded music market growth

58.9%
digital music share of global revenue

255m
users of paid subscription accounts



SIDN

Checklist
Herken een fake webshop

EU applauds social media platforms for removing more illegal 'hate speech'

ALGEMEEN NIEUWS

EC: platforms moeten illegaal materiaal proactief verwijderen Grapperhaus wil ict-bedrijven straffen die kinderporno faciliteren

Recommendation on how to effectively tackle illegal content

The Commission is concerned that current measures are not effective enough.

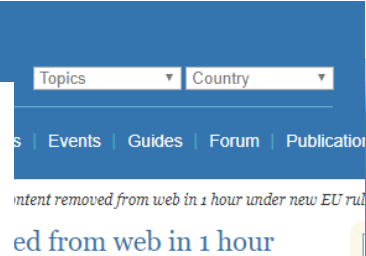
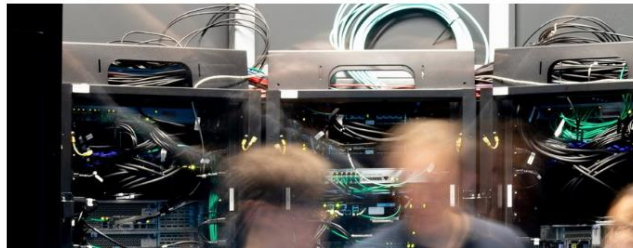
Issues such as **incitement to terrorism, child sexual abuse material**, as well as **property rights and consumer protection** require a coordinated EU-wide approach.

On 1 March 2018, the Commission adopted a Recommendation to effectively tackle illegal content. The Recommendation translates the policy into a coordinated EU-wide approach.

Online platforms need to be more responsible in content governance. The recommendation proposes a common approach to quickly and proactively detect, remove and prevent the reappearance of content online:

Minister Grapperhaus wil boetes opleggen aan hostingbedrijven die kinderpornografisch materiaal niet meteen verwijderen.

Rik Wassens & Floor Bouma 4 juli 2019 Leestijd 2 minuten



- COUNTRIES
- COMPANIES
- LAW FIRMS
- NGOS
- FOCUS
- DOMAINS
- TOOLS
- TRANSLATE
- FX

Removing terrorist content online through a voluntary cooperation in the EU Internet Forum, "we need to increase our speed and effectiveness to stay ahead – across the EU."

Commissioner for Digital Economy Mariya Gabriel added that the regulation was a response to citizens' concerns: "We propose specific rules for terrorism content which is particularly harmful for our security and for trust in the digital. What is illegal offline is also illegal online."

With the new rules, every internet platform that wants to offer its services in the European Union will be subject to clear rules to prevent their services from being misused to disseminate terrorist content.

Strong safeguards will also be introduced, says the Commission, to protect freedom of



The value gap -> controversial articles

Article 15: Imposing a “link tax” on firms like Google

The so-called “link tax” will automatically give news publishers the right to negotiate a license with news aggregators, such as Google.

It also specifically stipulates that individual journalists or “authors” are entitled to an “appropriate share” of the money their publication gets from its licensing agreement with services like Google.

The EU added in a special provision when [re-drafting the original version of the legislation](#), making sure that hyperlinks and sharing “snippets” from news articles are exempt from Article 15.

Article 17: Making websites police copyright

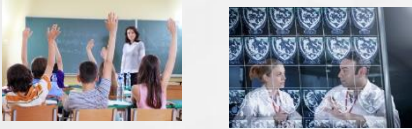
Article 17 has proved the most contentious part of the EU’s copyright reforms.

It makes companies liable for content uploaded to their platforms. So if a user uploads a piece of content that infringes copyright, the platform is at risk.





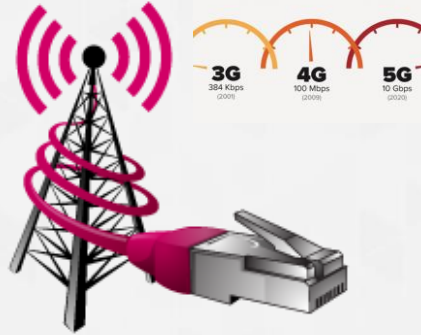
Consumers



Gov, Science, Education



Businesses



“digital infra”



“The Internet”





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Growing up with the internet Contents

Chapter 2: The anatomy of the internet

51. The digital sector is still young and rapidly changing. Since the 1990s it has grown to dominate the developed world. In this Chapter we brief you on the purposes of understanding certain terms and principles in the subject to change as the internet develops.

52. Initially delivered through the existing system of telephone cables, the internet is a system of interconnected computer networks, run by individual and non-hierarchical organisations with no one in overall control. The technical infrastructure is owned by profit organisations, such as the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, independent from any national governments. It is transnational, and there is no possible regulation at all.

53. Since the 1980s the internet's development has been characterised by a market for new products and services or disrupting old business models. However, over time the internet has come to be dominated by a few large companies.

54. In the UK, almost every aspect of life is now in some way mediated by digital services, educators, healthcare professionals, businesses and families. In the digital sector, a number of different types of businesses play a specific role. This diagram denotes the structure of different groups of stakeholders who contribute to the matrix of individuals and organisations performing different functions according to the following components.

Figure 3: Internet value chain

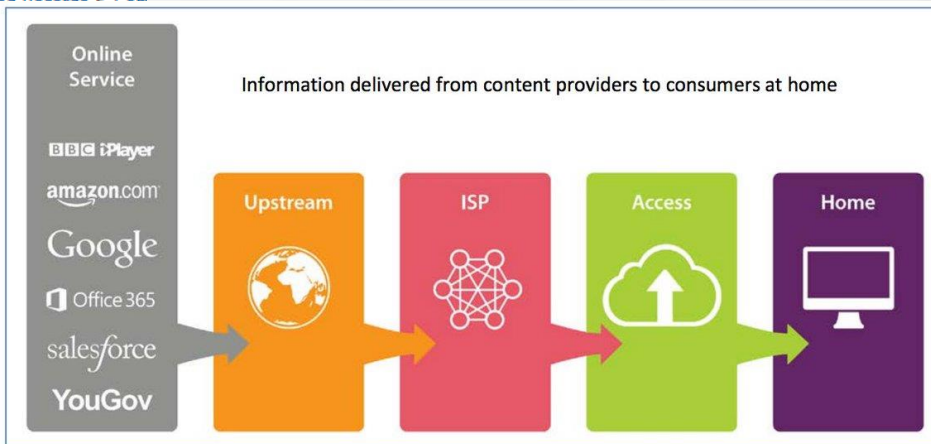
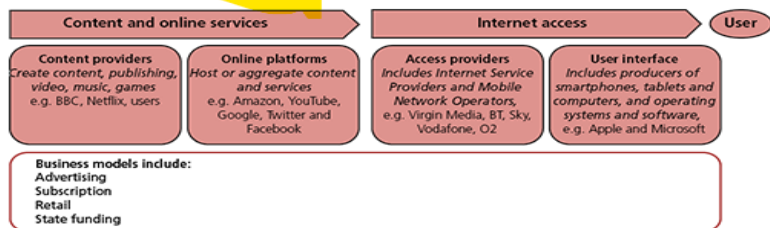


Figure 4 – Delivery of content across Internet digital supply chains



Directive E Commerce

Art. 14: Hosting

= activity of ISP of the storage of information provided by and at request of a recipient of a service

The ISP is not liable for the information transmitted if:

- does not have actual knowledge of illegal activity or information
- the provider, upon obtaining such knowledge or awareness, acts expeditiously to remove or to disable access to the information

(NATD-procedure)

ISP – mere conduit exemption

- no liability attaches where the transmission is nothing more than as a “conduit”
- ... and takes place for the sole purpose of carrying out the transmission
- ... and provided the information is not stored for any period longer than is reasonably necessary
- eg: facsimile transmission, telex, or telephonic transmission or Internet connection, and generally temporary transmissions over which ISPs have no control, eg P2P file sharing (not e-mail services, which entail storage and thus falls within storage exemption)



The digital economy

Digital Enabled Society



Manufacturing



Logistics



Healthcare



Financial services



Retail

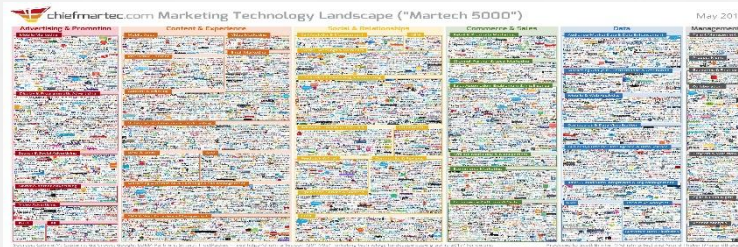


Government



Mobility

Digital Services



Digital Infrastructure



Datacenters



Hosting / Cloud



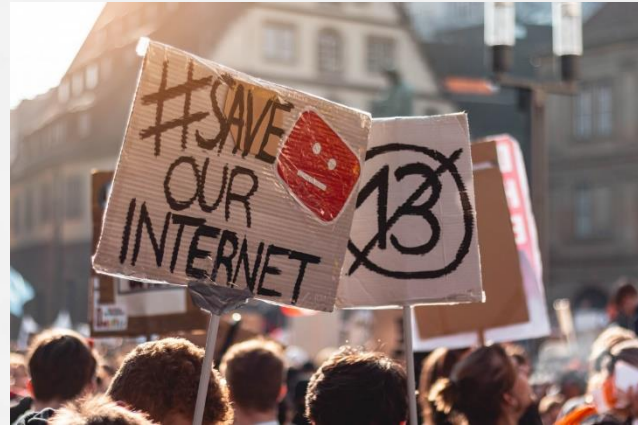
Peering



Global / Sea



Access / ISP



“ The secret discussions have ended with the worst version of the “Censorship machine” we have seen so far. Citizens need to react, once again, to prevent these upload filters that threaten our freedom of expression from becoming reality. ”

– said Diego Naranjo, Senior Policy Advisor at European Digital Rights

If the [unofficial text available](#) is confirmed, it is in essence a transposition of the bilateral [Franco-German deal](#) reached last week. **In its current version, Article 13 will bring direct liability for hosting providers.**



ieuwe Europese wetgeving vormozelt 'vrij' internet, Rico Brouwer en Michiel Stelتمان
123 weergaven • 6 sep. 2018



OPINIE

Niet de vrije pers, maar de vrijheid van meningsuiting staat op het spel

Opinie | Michiel Stelتمان, directeur van Stichting Digitale Infrastructuur Nederland

Christian Van Thillo, ceo van de Persgroep en voorzitter van de raad van Europese uitgevers, huilt in zijn opiniestuk in deze krant (16 juli) krokodillentranen over een aangenomen motie in het Europees Parlement. Dat besloot op 5 juli dat het nieuwe Europese copyrightvoorstel te ingrijpend is om buiten het parlement om in de achterkamers af te kaarten, en vond een plenaire behandeling meer op zijn plaats. Van Thillo heeft gelijk dat de toekomst van de vrije pers op het spel staat. Maar niet vanwege de ‘diefstal’ waar hij over spreekt, maar door de ingrepen in de vrijheid van meningsuiting die het gevolg zullen zijn van het EU-voorstel mocht het worden aangenomen. De kwestie draait om de introductie van de aansprakelijkheid van internetproviders voor van hun klanten of gebruikers.

Volgen via mijn nieuw

EU

Infrastructuur

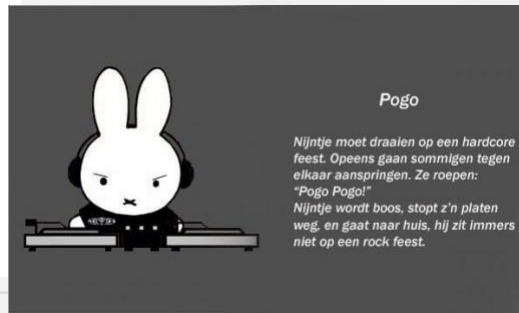
Opinie

Technologie

Uitgevers

Laatste nieuws

Mijndomein.nl wint hoger beroep over Nijntje parodieën



Pogo

Nijntje moet draaien op een hardcore feest. Opeens gaan sommigen tegen elkaar aanspringen. Ze roepen: "Pogo Pogo!"
Nijntje wordt boos, stopt z'n platen weg, en gaat naar huis, hij zit immers niet op een rock feest.

Article 3 [\[edit \]](#)

Article 3 introduces a **copyright exception for text and data mining (TDM) for the purposes of scientific research**.^[40] The COREPER version has both a mandatory and an optional exception. Depending on whether it acknowledges the **public domain** status of facts and information, the TDM exception could increase or decrease restrictions compared to the status quo.

Article 5 [\[edit \]](#)

Article 5 introduces a mandatory **exception** for the use of copyrighted works as part of **digital and cross-border teaching activities**. This article clarifies that educational use of copyrighted works for illustrative purposes.^[39]

There have been worries from the educational sector that the exception proposed in article 5 is too limiting. For example, the sector proposes to broaden the scope of "educational use" to include cultural heritage institutions. The most debated part of the article is 5(2), under which the exception would not be available if there are "adequate licenses" available in the market. The COREPER version^[clarification needed] has changes to reflect the arguments of the education sector, but still includes the debated article 5(2).^[43]

Article 14 [\[edit \]](#)

Article 14 states that **reproductions of works of visual art** that are in the **public domain** cannot be subject to copyright or related rights, unless the reproduction is an original work of art.

Draft Article 11 (Article 15 of the directive) [\[edit \]](#)

Draft Article 11 (Article 15 of the directive) extends the 2001 Information Society Directive to grant publishers direct copyright over "online use of their press publications by third parties" and must **prove rights ownership for each individual work**.^[45] The version of the directive voted on by the **European Parliament Committee on Legal Affairs** grants press publications by individual users.^[46]

The proposal attaches several new conditions to the right, including expiry after one year and exemptions for either copying an **"insubstantial"** part of a work or for copying **news items** which was introduced in Germany in 2013.^[45] Press publishing, "whose purpose is to inform the general public and which are periodically or regularly updated", Article 11 was moved to Article 15 in the final draft from the trilogue negotiations issued 26 March 2019 and approved by the Parliament and Council.^[47]

Draft Article 13 (Directive Article 17) [\[edit \]](#)

Draft Article 13 of the draft replaces the **"mere conduit"** exemption from copyright infringement from for-profit **"online content sharing service providers"** with a new, conditionally applicable exemption, as claimed by service providers, to **"prevent the availability of specific [unlicensed] works identified by rightsholders", acting "expeditiously" to remove them, and demonstrate that the works are not available to their users, as long as those users are not acting "on a commercial basis"**.^[21]

The article directs member states to consider the size of the provider, the amount of content uploaded, and the effectiveness of the measures imposed "in light of technological developments" with the content's owner, the lack of which has been a point of contention in the past.^[48]

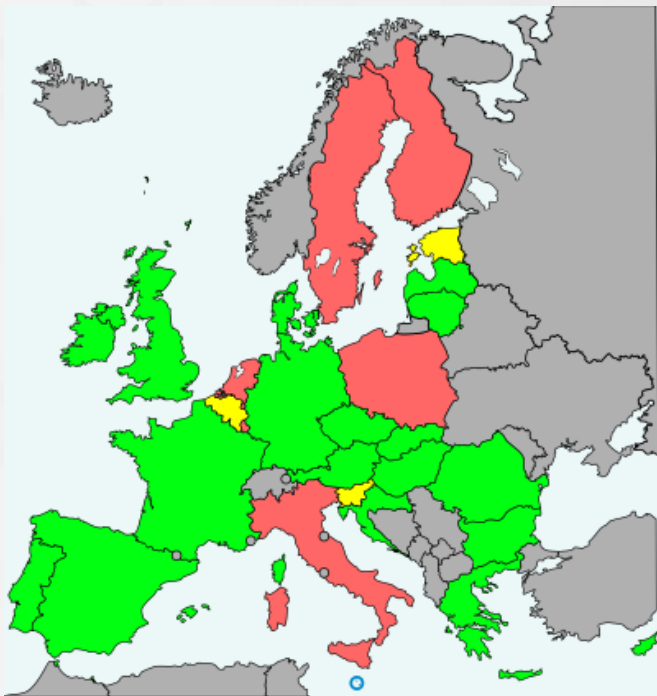
Draft Article 13's provisions target commercial web hosts which "store and give the public access to a large number of works or other subject-matter uploaded by its users" and include private **cloud storage** services, non-profit encyclopedias (such as **Wikipedia**), nor non-profit educational or scientific repositories.^[21]

Draft Article 13b **requires websites** which "automatically **reproduce or refer to** significant amounts of copyright-protected visual works" to **"conclude fair and balanced licenses"** with the rightsholders.

Draft Article 13 was named Article 17 in the final trilogue draft issued in February 2019 and approved by the European Parliament and Council.^[6]

Draft Articles 14 through 16 (Directive articles 18 through 20) [\[edit \]](#)

As a whole, draft articles 14-16 (Directive Articles 18-20) in the working version of the Directive, improve the bargaining position of authors and performers, even though it is not clear if article 19 aims to allow authors to increase their remuneration in some cases where it is disproportionately low.^[45]



Your memes are safe, but these are the other fiercely opposed changes to the internet



Isobel Asher Hamilton

🕒 26 Mar 2019 👁 299



- **The European Parliament has voted through tough new digital copyright laws.**
- **Two elements of the news laws – formerly referred to as articles 11 and 13 – have been hotly opposed by critics.**
- **Put simply, these impose a so-called “link tax” on content aggregators, like Google, and make websites responsible for policing copyright.**
- **But the EU said memes would be safe under the new laws. The legislation is also a long way off being implemented.**

techxplore ☰ Topics Week's top Lat

It appears that you are currently using **Ad Blocking software**. What are the consequences?

Home / Internet
Home / Business



🕒 OCTOBER 18, 2019

France accuses Google of flouting EU copyright law meant to help news publishers

by Kim Willsher

f 1

🐦 2

in Share

✉ Email



Foto: REUTERS/Vincent Kessler MEP Axel Voss (right) celebrated the passing of his new copyright directive.

Zoeken

Vul een zoekterm in

Zoeken

> [Uitgebreid zoeken](#)

< [Terug naar overzicht](#)

> **Consultatie gegevens**

> **Reacties op consultatie [57]**

> **Acties**

Notificaties per e-mail

PDF-documenten openen

Afdrukken

> **Delen regeling**

Twitter 

Facebook 

LinkedIn 

Google+ 

Tumblr 

Implementatiewetsvoorstel Richtlijn auteursrechten en naburige rechten in de digitale eengemaakte markt

Op 17 mei is de Richtlijn (EU) 2019/790 inzake auteursrechten en naburige rechten in de digitale eengemaakte markt gepubliceerd (PbEU 2019, L 130). De uiterste datum omgezet is 7 juni 2021. In het kader van de omzetting van de richtlijn worden de Auteur Databankenwet gewijzigd.

Consultatie gegevens

Publicatiedatum	02-07-2019
Einddatum consultatie	02-09-2019
Status	Gesloten
Type consultatie	Wet
Organisatie	Ministerie van Justitie en Veiligheid
Onderwerpen	Burgerlijk recht



De Stichting DINL verbindt de aanbieders
van digitale infrastructuur in Nederland

Het versterken van economische groei door het veilig
en betrouwbaar faciliteren van de online economie



Digitale infrastructuur

Zorgen voor groei van de Nederlandse
Digitale Mainport als basis voor de digitale
economie



Vertrouwen

Nederland als een veilige plek voor digitale
bedrijvigheid



Onderwijs

Werken aan digitale geletterdheid, een
diverse arbeidsmarkt en talent voor de
digitale economie



De stand van zaken: ons netwerk

Overheid: directe lijnen en uitgebreid netwerk op meerdere niveaus

- EZK: Staatsecretaris, DG, Directie digitale economie EZK; DTC
- V&J Minister, NCSC/NCTV , OM, Nationale Politie en HTC ; beleidsniveau V&J
- BuZa Directie International Cyber policy
- BZK Stas (nu Minister), Forum standaardisatie, Logius, REOS, AIVD ;
- AT, AP, ACM, SER, WRR, e.a

Politiek:

- Korte lijnen naar TK leden met de portefeuille Economie, Telecom, (cyber) Veiligheid & BZK van CDA, VVD, D66, PvdA, SP, GL
- Korte lijn naar vaste Kamercommissies EZK, V&J, nieuwe commissie digitale toekomst
- Korte lijnen met de Eerste Kamer fractie SP & PvdA.

Pers:

- Journalisten FD, NRC, BNR, Rtl, NOS/NPO, Trouw, Parool en diverse vakmedia hebben ons in de rolodex

Sector:

- Samenwerking en frequente contacten met ECP, NL Digital, FCA, Cyber veilig NL , PvIB, DSA, VNO-NCW e.v.a.

DINL heeft een sterke en unieke positie in het veld van digitale vertegenwoordiging



DINL fingerprints

- Digitale mainport, gateway
- Digitale economie
- Digitale infrastructuur
- Doorbreken telecom-only denken
- Positief imago NL hosting
- Gelaagde digitale economie
- Waardenspanning – WIV, CC3, tegen DNS filteren kansspelwet
- Recente initiatieven: Mainport, MRA, licenties, KVI, zeekabels
- ICT beleid overheid: Assurance en certificering, Cloud first, ...
- Betrokken bij moties, kamervragen
- Veranderende PPS aanpak
- Samenwerking law enforcement
- Internet standaarden
- Internationaal podium “NL aanpak”



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54. In the UK, almost every aspect of life is now in some way mediated by digital services, educators, healthcare professionals, businesses and families. In this sector, a number of different types of businesses play a specific role. This diagram denotes the structure of different groups of stakeholders who contribute to the matrix of individuals and organisations performing different functions according to the following components.

Figure 3: Internet value chain

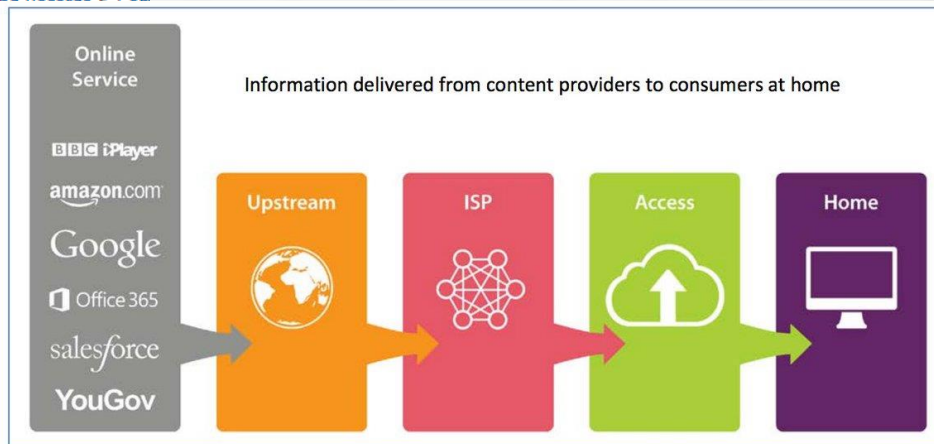
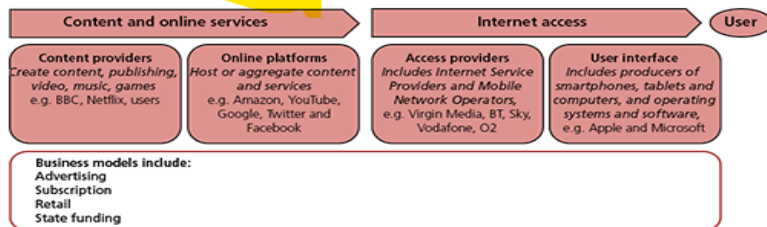


Figure 4 – Delivery of content across Internet digital supply chains

The digital economy

Digital Enabled Society



Manufacturing



Logistics



Healthcare



Financial services



Retail

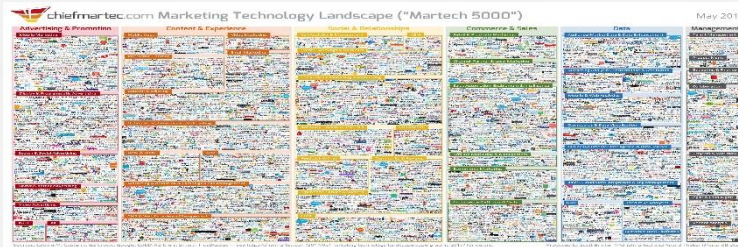


Government



Mobility

Digital Services



Digital Infrastructure



Datacenters



Hosting / Cloud



Peering



Global / Sea



Access / ISP

Directive E Commerce

Art. 14: Hosting

= activity of ISP of the storage of information provided by and at request of a recipient of a service

The ISP is not liable for the information transmitted if:

- a) does not have actual knowledge of illegal activity or information
- b) the provider, upon obtaining such knowledge or awareness, acts expeditiously to remove or to disable access to the information

(NATD-procedure)



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Artikel Diskussion Lesen Bear

Netzwerkdurchsetzungsgesetz

Das **Netzwerkdurchsetzungsgesetz** (NetzDG, Gesetz zur Verbesserung der Rechtsdurchsetzung in sozialen Netzwerken) ist ein deutsches Gesetz, das sich gegen Hetze und gefährliche in sozialen Netzwerken richten soll. Das eigentliche Netzwerkdurchsetzungsgesetz ist als Artikel 1 Teil des Gesetzes in Art. 249 auch eine Änderung des Telemediengesetzes, das nicht nur soziale N... das Gesetz im Juni 2017 an.

Reporter ohne Grenzen und andere Kritiker sprachen von einem „Schnellschuss“, der „das Grundrecht auf freie Meinungsäußerung massiv beschädigen könnte“. Entscheidungen über die Rechtmäßigkeit von UN-Sonderberichterstattungen für Meinungsfreiheit kritisierte, das geplante Gesetz gefährde die Meinungsäußerungsfreiheit innerhalb derer Unternehmen sich auf die Forderungen des NetzDG einstellen mussten [7][8]




GEDRAGSCODE
NOTICE-AND-TAKE-DOWN

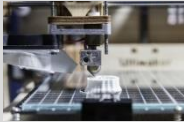
EU PROPOSAL ON ILLEGAL ONLINE CONTENT

PERSPECTIVES ON A PAPER TIGER

Grapperhaus pleit voor een 'hardere aanpak' tegen kinderporno

Plan B: Detect, forward, action

Companies with digital presence



Manufacturing



Logistics



Healthcare



Financial services



Retail



Government



Mobility

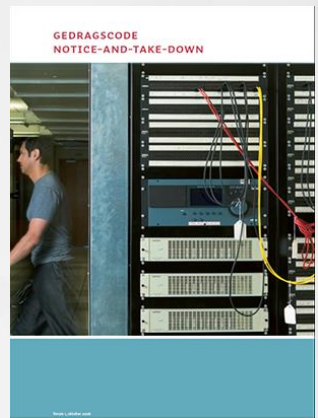
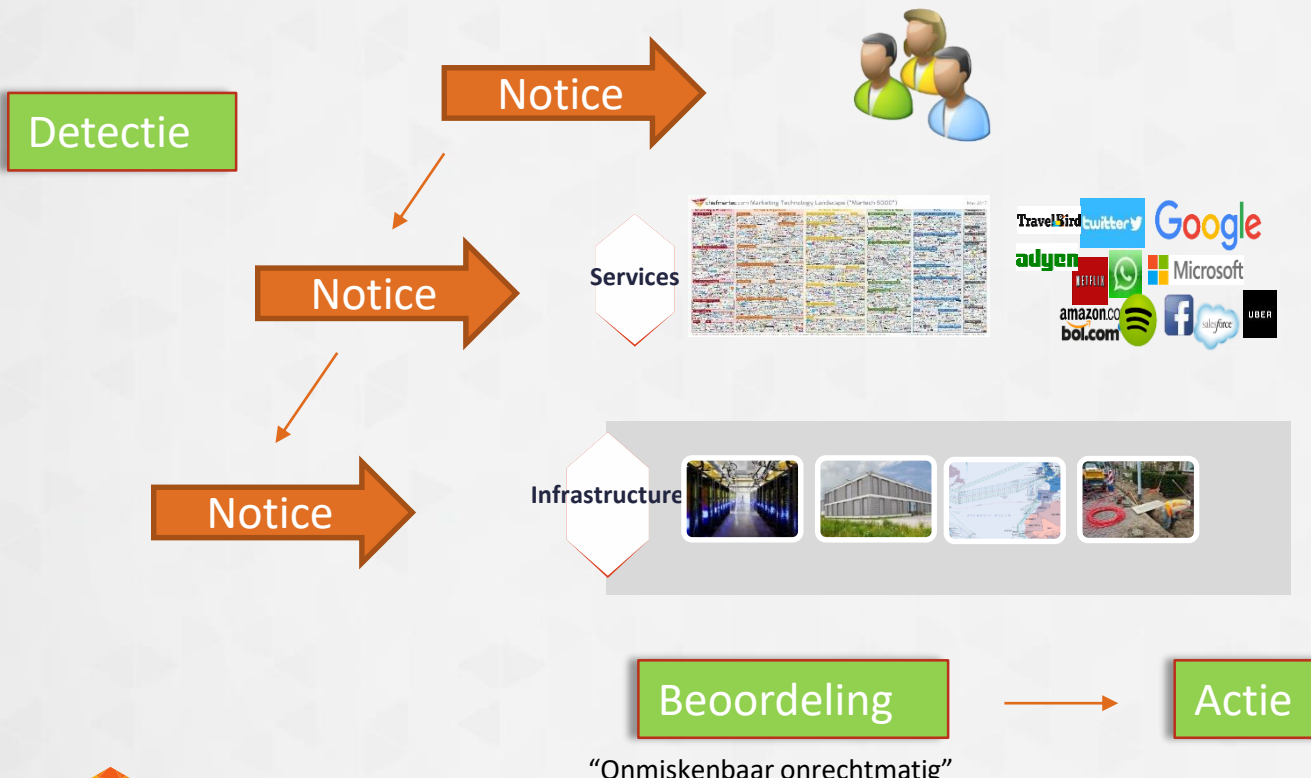
Privatized:
"Prevent"



Better:
Detect and
NtA



De gedragscode NTD

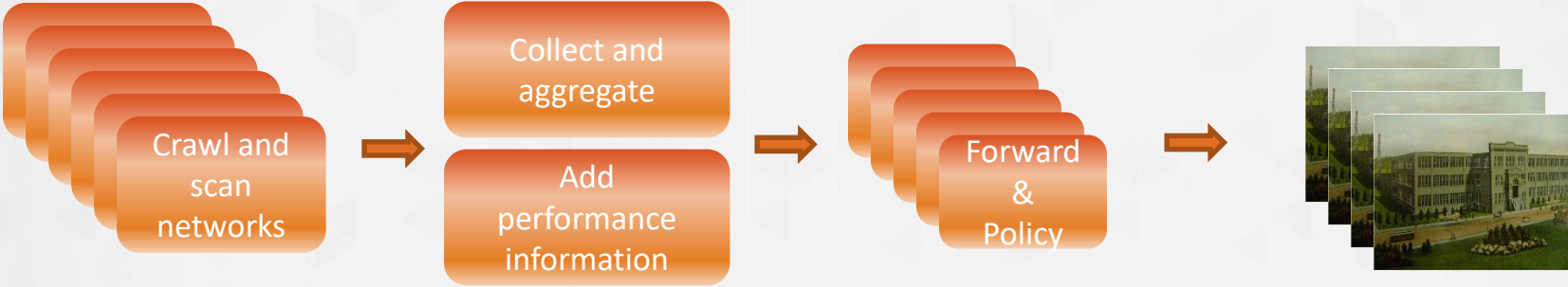


Uitgangspunten bij PPS aanpak van abuse

- E-commerce directive en intermediary liability
- CoC NTD
- Scheiding van Detectie – Beoordeling – Actie
 - Afhankelijk van impact op VVM / privacy / vrijheid
- Detectie en beoordeling bij Not-for-profit organisaties
- Verankeren weging waarden bij beoordeling
- Takedown bij onmiskenbare onrechtmatigheid
 - Flagging o.b.v. opt-in bij alle andere vormen, vergelijk Spam
- Onafhankelijke beoordeling van prestaties
- Overheid mandateert NtD proces
- Overheid faciliteert
- Overheid houdt light-weight toezicht



=> towards: CRD & NTA on steroids



Code of conduct

In augustus 2016, the Dutch level hosting sector has had the [code of conduct for hosting providers](#). This is intended for digital infrastructure operators. The same document has also together with various stakeholders from government and other organisations in the [EUROPEAN HOSTING SECURITY](#). The code of conduct is short, easy to read and applies, and is linked together with a [policy plan](#) that gives providers concrete tools for implementing the code.

Aim

The open code aims to help keep the Dutch part of the Internet alive and secure. Internet systems and services need to be kept free of cybercrime, abuse and vulnerabilities that can be exploited for abuse. Because as a sector we want to plan our role in combating abuse. The code of conduct provides practical tools to (jointly) combatting abuse so that ISPs can better protect their clients and contribute to the code also makes providers notify clients who violate the code. Implementing the code also makes providers' network. An added benefit is that the networks of such providers will be increasingly better in operational level of abuse. That is good for the provider's reputation, but also for the reputation of the Netherlands. Furthermore, this formal self-regulation is the only way to avoid the need for legislation and a binding policy in this area. For this reason, implementing this code of conduct is in the interest of the providers concerned as well.

Zoeken

Vul een zoekterm in

Zoeken

> [Uitgebreid zoeken](#)

< [Terug naar overzicht](#)

> **Consultatie gegevens**

> **Reacties op consultatie [57]**

> **Acties**

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PDF-documenten openen

Afdrukken

> **Delen regeling**

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Implementatiewetsvoorstel Richtlijn auteursrechten in de digitale eengemaakte markt

Op 17 mei is de Richtlijn (EU) 2019/790 inzake auteursrechten en naburige rechten in de digitale eengemaakte markt gepubliceerd (PbEU 2019, L 130). De uiterste datum omgezet is 7 juni 2021. In het kader van de omzetting van de richtlijn worden de Auteur Databankenwet gewijzigd.

Consultatie gegevens

Publicatiedatum	02-07-2019
Einddatum consultatie	02-09-2019
Status	Gesloten
Type consultatie	Wet
Organisatie	Ministerie van Justitie en Veiligheid
Onderwerpen	Burgerlijk recht



Stichting
Digitale Infrastructuur
Nederland

www.dinl.nl