### Strong Copyright vs Open Source, Open Access, Open Data: the Role of Free Trade Agreements

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#### Outline

1. Copyright vs Openness

2. FTAs and Copyright: some examples

3. Towards a better regulation?

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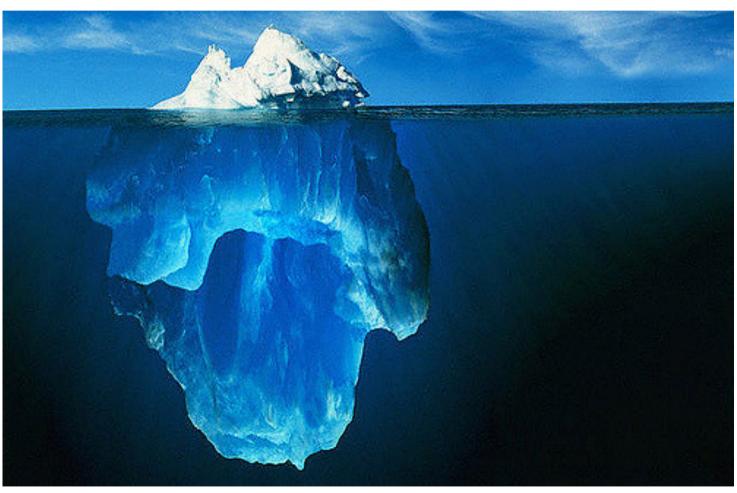
### The role of copyright

- The relevance of copyright in the new technological age
- Copyright and progress of science (encouragment of learning), progress of knowledge (balancing of rights, public domain)
- A false equation: innovation = stronger copyright

### Western (strong) copyright

- Two decades of solicitude (TRIPs, WIPO, DMCA, InfoSoc Dir.): more rights, stronger rights, new types of rights (e.g. protection of TPMs)
- The rethoric of "high level of protection"
- Policy laundering: international treaties and agreements (WIPO, WTO-TRIPs, FTAs, PTAs)

## Open Logic as a symptom of a larger problem



#### Towards a new equilibrium?

#### Some counterforces:

- Open models, Open licenses
- Part of case law
- Political actions (e.g. Pirate party in EU)
- Piracy

#### Openness

Fostering science

Spreading innovation

Enabling collaboration

### 2

## Progress of IPRs in the FTAs: two approaches

- FTAs with no or very few provisions on IP with little substantive content:
  - they do not mentions IP, but stress general exceptions as stated in Art. XX GATT, (art. 15 CIS FTA; art. IV Free Trade Agreement between India and Sri Lanka; etc.) or they contain a single permissive provision (i.e. PICTA; PACTRA II; etc.)

## Progress of IPRs in the FTAs: two approaches

- FTAs with entire chapters on IP:
  - Details and obligations even beyond the TRIPs (so called "TRIPs plus")
    - Facilitation in patenting process; accession to further international treaties; border enforcement measures; obligations from WIPO Internet treaties, and UPOV standards for plant varieties
  - i.e. Korea-Singapore Trade agreement; Singapore-Australia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA); TPP; etc.

### Issues in FTAs proliferation and IP

Locking in current regime

 Confusion created by the simultaneous existence of overlpapping obligations and norms ("Spaghetti Bowl")

Combination of divergent interests

#### **IP** Overprotection

Protection of IPRs beyond a level that is economically and socially justified



hamper innovation and foster a monopolization of technology, knowledge and expressions.



By https://www.munz.org.nz/2009/05/26/free-trade-dairy-debacle-with-usa-was-inevitable/



By http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/tpp-ptp/index.aspx?lang=eng

## Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP): a paradigmatic example

- A trade agreement between Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zeland, Perù, Singapore, USA and Vietnam.
- Finalized proposal signed on 4 February 2016 in Auckland, New Zealand.
- It currently cannot be ratified due to U.S. withdrawal from the agreement on 23 January 2017
- After that, negotiations continued on the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).
- An example of TRIPS plus agreement!

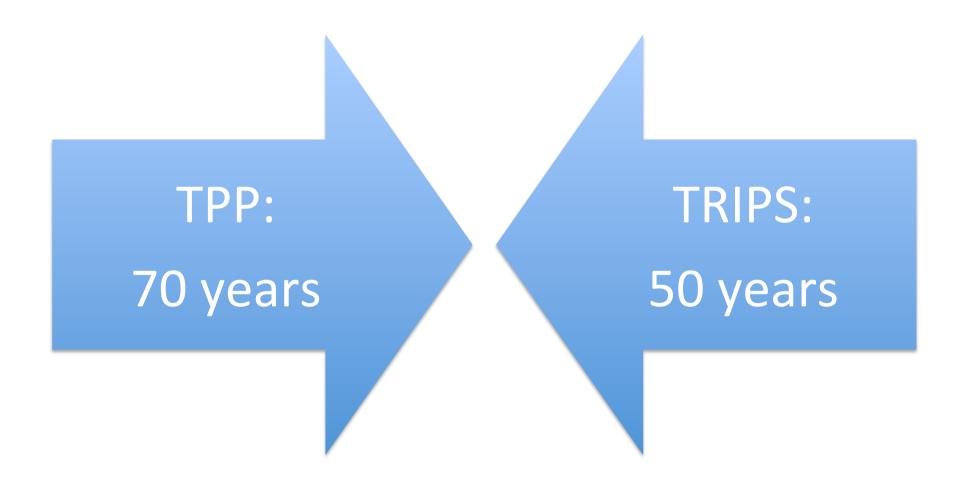
#### TPP: Copyright terms of protection

#### **Article 18.63: Term of Protection for Copyright and Related Rights**

"Each Party shall provide that in cases in which the term of protection of a work, performance or phonogram is to be calculated:

- (a) on the basis of the life of a natural person, the term shall be not less than the life of the author and 70 years after the author's death; and
- (b) on a basis other than the life of a natural person, the term shall be:
- (i) <u>not less than 70 years from the end of the calendar year of</u> the first authorised publication of the work, performance or phonogram; or
  - (ii) failing such authorised publication within 25 years from the creation of the work, performance or phonogram, <u>not less</u> than 70 years from the end of the calendar year of the creation of the work, performance or phonogram"

#### TPP: Copyrigth terms of protection



### TPP: Stronger Copyright Enforcement

- Article 18.68: Technological Protection Measures (TPMs):
  - "1. In order to provide adequate legal protection and effective legal remedies against the circumvention of effective technological measures that authors, performers, and producers of phonograms use in connection with the exercise of their rights and that restrict unauthorised acts in respect of their works, performances, and phonograms, each Party shall provide that any person that:
    - (a) knowingly, or having reasonable grounds to know, circumvents without authority any effective technological measure that controls access to a protected work, performance, or phonogram; or (...)
  - is liable and subject to the remedies provided for in Article 18.74 (Civil and Administrative Procedures and Remedies).

(...) Each Party shall provide for <u>criminal procedures and penalties to be</u> applied if any person is found to have engaged wilfully and for the purposes of commercial advantage or financial gain in any of the above activities (...)"

#### **TPP: Removal of TPMs**



Civil and administrative procedures and remedies and even criminal procedures and penalties

#### TRIPS:

No specific requirements

3

### FTAs and IPRs: a "Marriage of Convenience"

"bargaining currency"
to negotiate FTAs



By http://www.sauer-thompson.com/archives/opinion/002141.php

## Openness: principles for improving negotiations on Copyright

Minimal and flexible IP rules

 Integration of the <u>public interest</u> as a core value for copyright

Increasing of <u>transparency</u>

### Hilty & Jaeger 2015

 "Legal Effects and Policy Considerations for Free Trade Agreements: What Is Wrong with FTAs?" in Christph Antons and Reto Hilty M. Hilty (eds), Intellectual Property and Free Trade Agreements in Asia-Pacific Region, Springer, 2015, 55

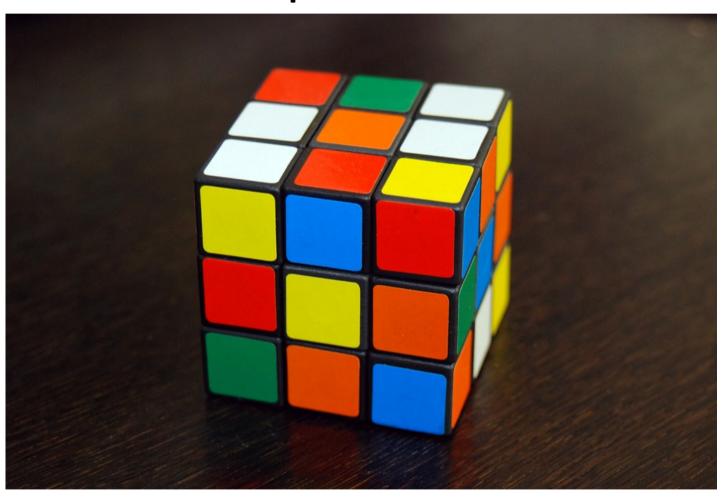
#### TRIPS: the orginal sin

- National treatment and Most-favoured nation
- Hilty and Jaeger:
  - "These two provisions of TRIPS yield leveraging effects in terms of transposing high IP protection standards either (1) from the domestic to the international level (NT principle), and/or (2) from a bi- or multilateral FTA setting to a universalist setting (MFN clause)"

#### Abuse of right: a remedy?

 Hilty and Jaeger: "conclusion of a global accord on the prevention of a misuse of rights that goes beyond the sphere of just antitrust law. Such an accord would fix specific countermeasures to be taken by states parties to forestall or end certain kinds of abuses of individual IP rights upon enforcement"

# IP: a single piece of a complex puzzle



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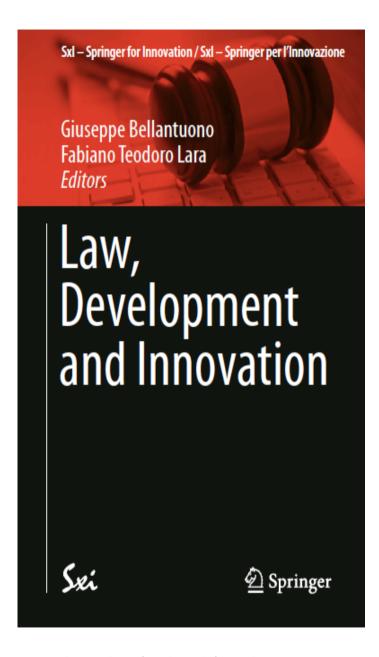
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Intellectual Property and Free Trade Agreements in the Asia-Pacific Region





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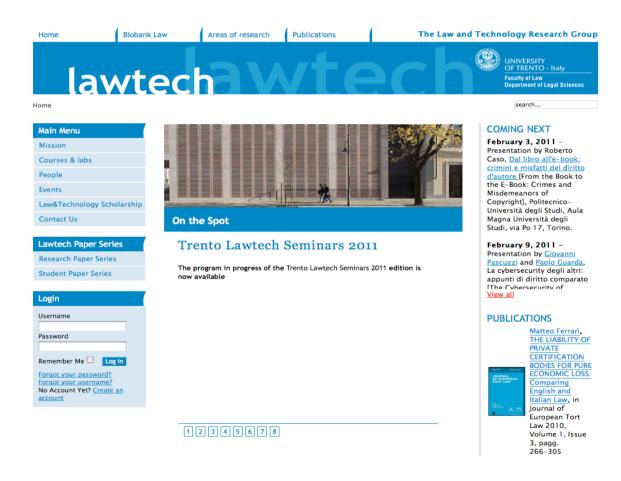
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Thank Marta Breschi for her invaluable research assistance