

Consequences of copyright infringement on the internet in Europe.

The agorateka option

LEGAL BASIS

- **Regulation (EU) No 386/2012 of 19 April 2012**
- **Observatory goes from Commission to OHIM (EUIPO as from 5 June 2016)**



THE OBSERVATORY IS A NETWORK

- All Member States
- 67 European and international associations from private sector
- 8 Associations representing consumers and civil society
- 10 MEPS
- European Commission (DG GROW, DG TAXUD, DG TRADE, DG CNECT, OLAF, JRC)
- EU and International organisations (Europol, Eurojust, Cepol, EPO, WIPO, Interpol, WCO, WTO, OECD)









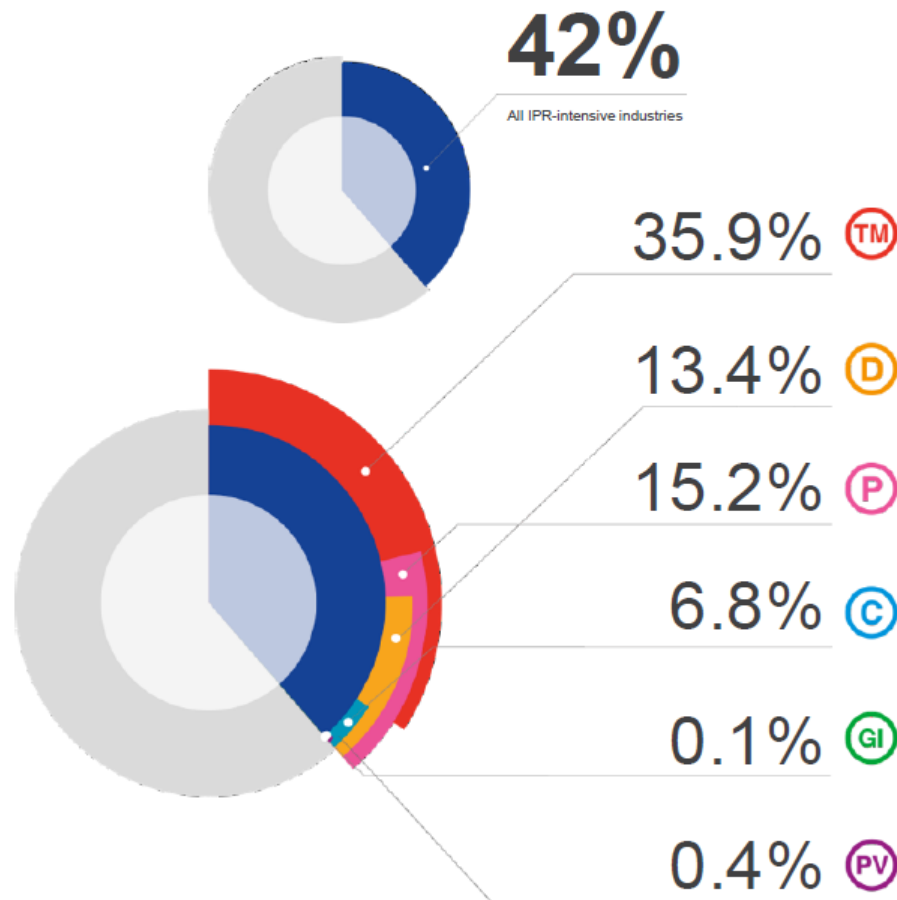


Contribution of IPR-intensive industries to GDP

42% of total economic activity (GDP) in the European Union was generated by IPR-intensive industries during the period 2011-2013.

This totals over **€ 5.7 trillion** annually

-  Trade mark
-  Design
-  Patent
-  Copyright
-  Geographical indication
-  Plant variety rights



Where do fakes originate?



Where fakes originate

Top provenance economies of counterfeit goods (2013)



Source: OECD-EUIPO. Data based on number of seizures per economy per year.

Image: Shutterstock



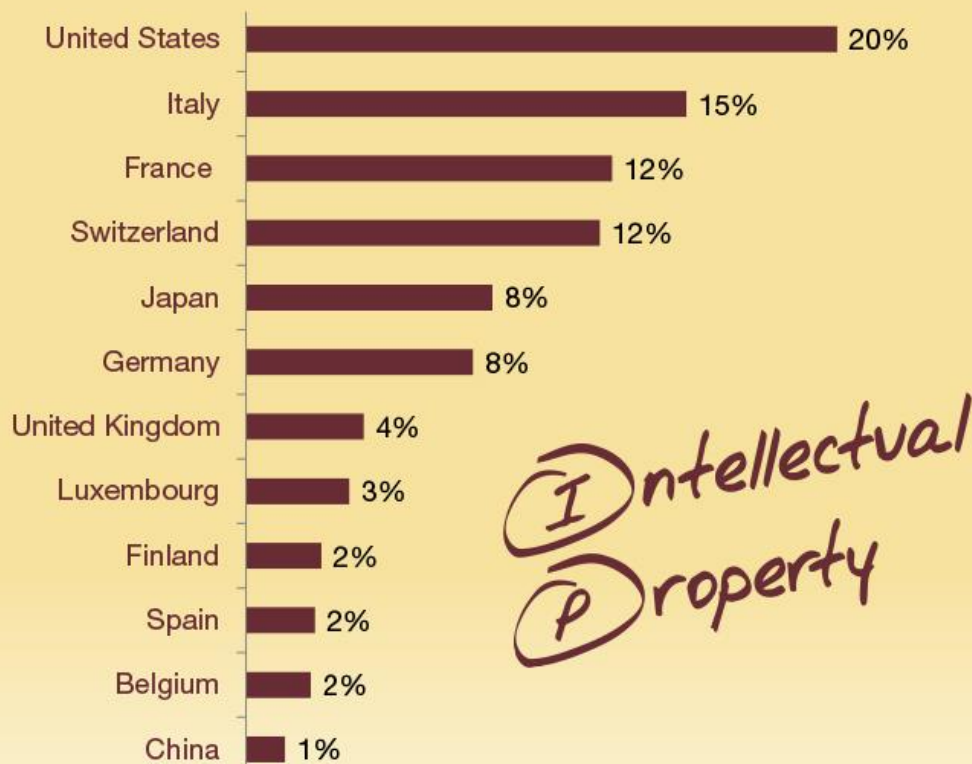
Get the real story on fakes:
Trade in Counterfeit and Pirated Goods

Whose rights are being infringed?



Whose rights are being wronged?

The top countries whose IP rights were infringed (2011-2013)



Source: OECD-EUIPO. Data based on values of seizures from 2011-2013 (pooled dataset)
Image: Shutterstock



Get the real story on fakes:
Trade in Counterfeit and Pirated Goods

The probability for producing fakes is based on the average GTRIC scores for the analysed economy. For more details on the GTRIC index see the OECD/EUIPO report.

Europol IP Crime Coordination Coalition (IPC3)



**Police closes pirate IPTV network
serving half a million subs**

**Europol hits huge 500.000 subscribers
pirate IPTV Operation**

**Law enforcement and private sector join
forces to shut down illegal Streaming
Network**

**Greek man identified as IPTV pirate
mastermind**

Test case in Sweden



Test case in Bulgaria



https://euiipo.europa.eu/ohimportal/en/web/observatory/faqs-on-copyright

FAQs on Copyright

15 questions from consumers on copyright

Copyright, understood as authors' rights in most of continental Europe, grants a bundle of rights to authors of original works. Thanks to copyright, authors may control how others use their works, and receive remuneration from those uses. European jurisdictions also protect the interests of performers, producers and broadcasters. At least in authors' rights countries, such protection is granted by 'related rights', which are distinct from the rights granted to authors. The EU has adopted several legal instruments in the field of copyright of. Yet, unlike in other fields of intellectual property law, there is no 'single EU title' for copyright, and each of the 28 Member States has its own copyright law and policy.



Choose your country:

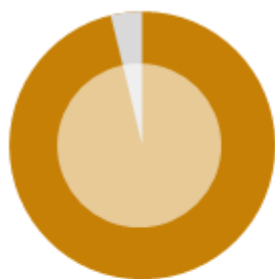
Austria	Estonia	Italy	Portugal
Belgium	Finland	Latvia	Romania
Bulgaria	France	Lithuania	Slovakia
Croatia	Germany	Luxembourg	Slovenia
Cyprus	Greece	Malta	Spain
Czech Republic	Hungary	Netherlands	Sweden
Denmark	Ireland	Poland	United Kingdom

What European consumers can or cannot do with copyright protected content, such as music, films or software, is often not clear. On this page we have set out the most common questions on copyright put together by representatives of European consumers' interests. National copyright experts have provided answers for their respective EU Member State. The answers are available in at least one official language of the country and in English.

ES 15:58 18/02/2018

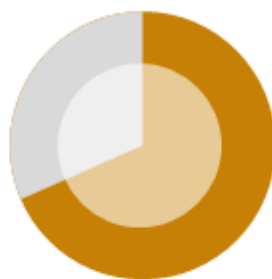
EUROPEANS AND IP

Widespread support for IPR among the EU citizens



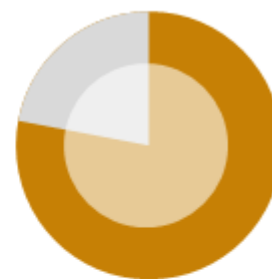
 **97%**

of respondents believe that it is **important that inventors, creators and performing artists could protect their rights** and be paid for their work.



 **70%**

of respondents believe that there is **nothing that can justify the purchase of counterfeit goods.**



 **78%**

of respondents consider that **buying counterfeit goods ruins business and jobs.**

INCREASED TOLERANCE FOR BUYING COUNTERFEIT PRODUCTS



The percentage of Europeans surveyed who declare intentionally purchasing counterfeit products remains low, but has increased since 2013.



7%

in 2017

vs.



4%

in 2013

of Europeans
declared intentionally
purchasing
counterfeit products



15 - 24 years



15%

in 2017

vs.



15 - 24 years



6%

in 2013

**PRICE IS
A MAIN
REASON**



41%

of 15-24 year olds
believe it is acceptable
to purchase counterfeit
products if the original is
too expensive.



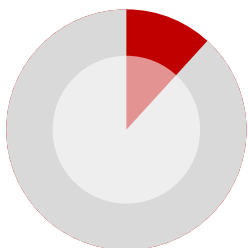
63%

would stop
purchasing
counterfeit goods
if affordable products
were available

ACCESSING PIRATED CONTENT



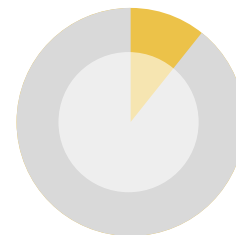
Online
Content



10%

in 2017

VS.



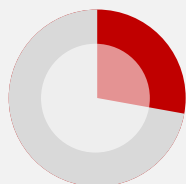
9%

in 2013

Accessed content
from illegal online
sources
intentionally



15 - 24 years



27%

in 2017

VS.



15 - 24 years



26%

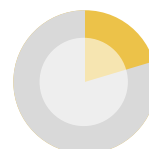
in 2013

**THE MAIN ISSUE
IS AVAILABILITY
AND DIVERSITY**

31%

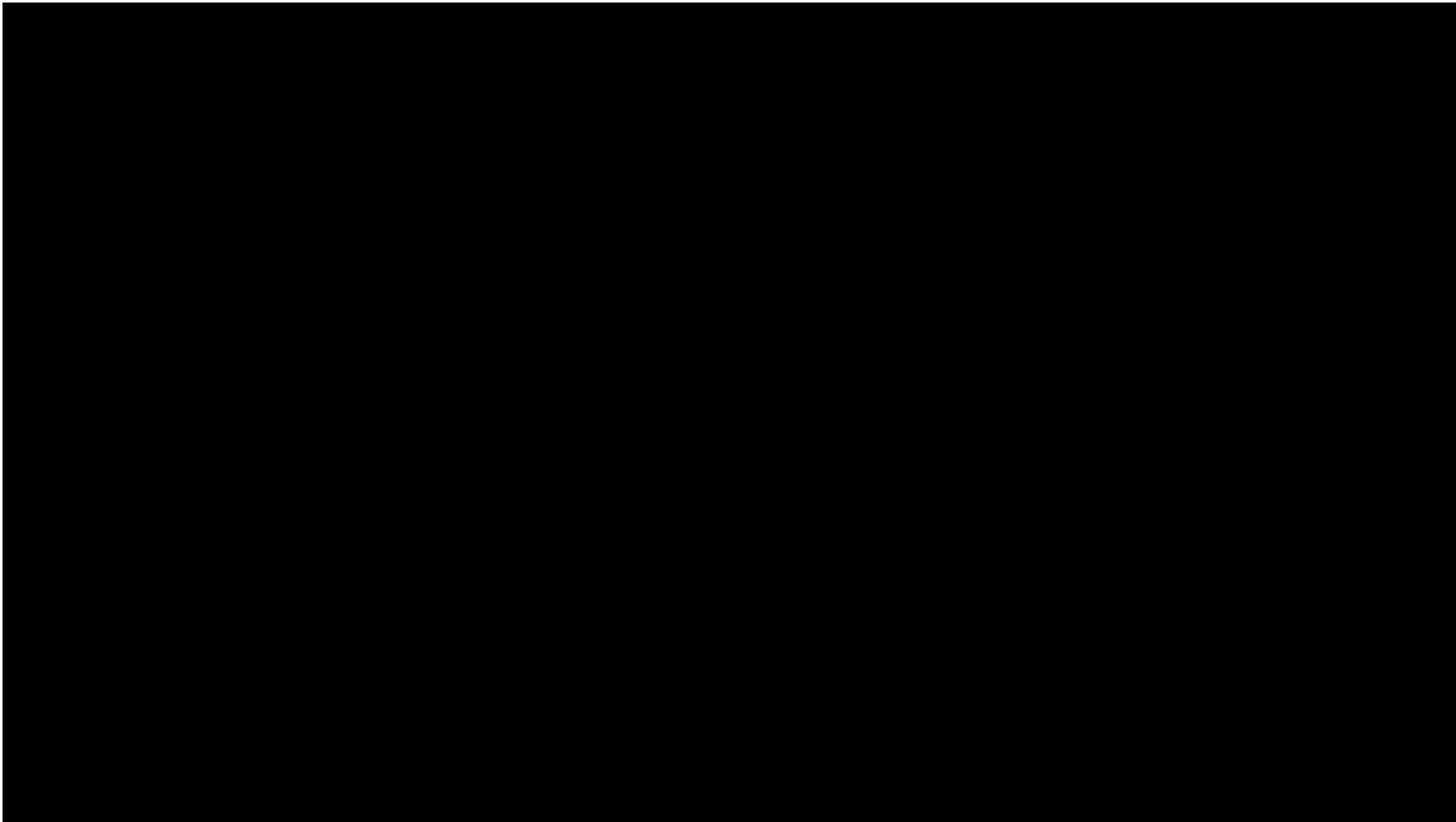


VS.



22%

of respondents believe that it is
acceptable to obtain content illegally
when there is no legal alternative





www.euipo.europa.eu



@EU_IPO



EUIPO

Thank you