Google Books Settlement Hearing – September 7, 2009, Brussels – Panel 3: The Book Rights Registry

slides: http://www.datcha.net/ecrits/Exposes/gbs-hearing/gbs-sld-090907.pdf text: http://www.datcha.net/ecrits/Exposes/gbs-hearing/gbs-res-090907.pdf

Towards an International Registry

Bernard Lang — INRIA, AFUL Bernard.Lang@datcha.net http://www.datcha.net/

Full paper (still a draft):
Orphan Works and the Google Book Search
Settlement – an International Perspective.
http://www.datcha.net/ecrits/liste/orphan-gbs.pdf

Indexation and Digital Access to all books will happen

- it makes economic sense in a digital world
- it is desired by nearly all concerned

The real **issue is modalities**: access, control, profit

The actors: authors publishers libraries **public** – bookstores?

Books at issue in GBS settlement: *Non U.S. unregistered books*

Partial Solution: exceptions and limitations

- for indexation and search of all books
- for access to orphan books only a subset of unregistered books

Diligent search is economically untractable on a large scale

- to identify orphan books
- to find (unregistered) rights holders

Exceptions and limitations do not apply to non-orphan ... and orphan cannot be separated

The alternative : an up-to-date registry

National Registry: incompatible with the "no formalities" requirement of Berne 5(2) *International Registry* + standardized metadata:

- formerly impossible technically
- now possible in the digital/Internet world i.e., the world that is raising all these issues
- compatible with the intent (not the letter) of Berne 5(2)

What of unregistered books

The three-step test remains a guiding principle

- special case: *changes should be minimal* for the stated policy aim: **make books available**
- no conflict with normal exploitation of works:
 - Internet has new normal mode of exploitation: open access
 - Access control and payment enforcement are exclusive rights
 - ==> enforcement by others is unwarranted further infringement (minimality principle)
 - [Copyright Collective are no longer representative unless including Creative Common, etc.]
- no unreasonable prejudice to interest of right holders: access restrictions prejudice the only remaining interest of unreachable authors: being read and known

Rough outline of evolution

International registry + standardized metadata — with *free access* (advertising support ?)
Copyright still belongs to rights holders as now, but not enforceable unless correctly registered.

(e.g. 17 U.S.C. § 411 and § 412)

Possible modalities to be analyzed: digital copies only – (not) for profit uses – registration delays ...

Conclusion

Books will be digitized - The registry will exist

Not necessarily through this settlement agreement

With European participation and control or without it

The choice is yours: Remember ICANN and the control of Internet bodies

The Status of Books in the GBS Settlement regarding display uses

Display Uses of digitized works	United States work		not a United States work	
	unregistered with © office	registered with © office	States work	legal solution
public domain				no problem
orphan			impractical	exception or limitation
unregistered non-orphan			no solution	no exception or limitation
registered				explicit agreement
legal solution	excluded from GBS agreement		protected against	
	Formalities may be imposed by U.S. legal system		formalities by Berne art.5(2)	

First line: status with respect to legal classification

First column: status with respect to the settlement agreement

(though the agreement does not distinguish orphans)

Note that each classification has its own registry and registration procedure.