Academics Against Press Publishers' Right

169 European academics warn against it
Ricolfi, M.; Xalabarder, R.; van Eechoud, M.

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Academics against Press Publishers’ Right:

169 European Academics warn against it

We, the undersigned 169 scholars [of whom 100 are full professors] working in the fields of intellectual property, internet law, human rights law and journalism studies at universities all over Europe write to oppose the proposed press publishers’ right.

Article 11 of the proposal for a Directive on Copyright in the Digital Single Market, as it currently stands following negotiations in the EU Council and Parliament, is a bad piece of legislation.

Why?

- The proposal would likely impede the free flow of information that is of vital importance to democracy. This is because it would create very broad rights of ownership in news and other information. These rights would be territorial – there would be one for each Member State. The rights would be owned by established institutional producers of news. And in each Member State, the new right would sit on top of all the other property rights that such publishers of news already enjoy: copyrights, database rights, broadcast rights and other related rights.
- This proliferation of different rights for established players would make it more expensive for other people to use news content. Transaction costs would be greatly increased, as permissions would need to be sought for virtually any use. Even using the smallest part of a press publication (except perhaps for strictly private use) would mean payment would be due to an institutional news publisher.
- That means, the proposal would be likely to harm journalists, photographers, citizen journalists and many other non-institutional creators and producers of news, especially the growing number of freelancers.
- The people most likely to benefit would be the big established news institutions. If they should benefit, this is likely to exacerbate existing power asymmetries in media markets that already suffer from worrying levels of concentration in many Member States. That said, it is not clear that even these big news institutions would benefit. Similar rights introduced in Germany and Spain were not effective.
- The proposed right would provide no protection against ‘fake news’.
- There is no sound economic case for the introduction of such a right. An additional intellectual property right would not change the fundamental problems that news
institutions face. They would still have to compete with many other actors for consumer attention, advertisers and hence revenue.

Problems with the Initial EC Proposal

The academic community is virtually unanimous in its opposition to the European Commission’s proposal for a press publishers right. We commend to you the previous critical interventions from Bentley et al, Danbury, the European Copyright Society, Geiger et al, the Max Planck Institute, Peukert, van Eechoud, and the Study conducted by Bently, Kretschmer et al for the JURI Committee in September 2017.

We agree with the supporters of this right about one thing: journalism matters, and quality journalism matters even more. As public watchdog and forum for public debate, the traditional print press plays a vital role in democratic societies, but so do newer online media. All actors in the media ecosystem enjoy freedom of expression, as guaranteed under the European Convention on Human Rights and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU. This proposal will do nothing to help journalism, but seriously risks doing disproportionate harm to media creators, to smaller publishers, to SMEs seeking to innovate with online media services, to citizens and to society at large. Inventing new rights is not the solution.

In order to appreciate why the balance is so clearly against this proposal, it is important to understand that press publishers already have very significant rights in their publications. They own enforceable rights in much of the material in a publication by virtue of assigned copyright (or exclusive licences), through national rules on employer ownership or collective works, and through the EU wide sui generis right in databases (a term broad enough to cover all newspapers). This is already a formidable arsenal. Even without the introduction of the proposed right, it is unlawful (and when done knowingly and with a view to profit, often criminal) for third parties without licence (or a defence) to reproduce or make available copyright-protected material. The reproduction or making available of small parts of such material may also be unlawful, where those parts are themselves creative. The EU’s sui generis right in databases not only gives investors in collections of material the right to prevent wholesale copying, but also to prevent the systematic extraction of insubstantial parts.
While press publishers are very well protected already, the Commission did identify particular problems for German press publishers in relying upon authors’ rights in articles and photographs. As a result of German rules and procedure, it is administratively cumbersome and time-consuming for press publishers to rely on such rights. Documentation is required from authors in respect of the rights in each and every item in a publication. However, a German procedural problem deserves a German solution, not one at a European Union level. That is exactly what has occurred with the one year *Leistungsschutzrecht* introduced in Germany. There is no need for the other 27 Member States to swallow the German medicine, the efficacy of which is so far wholly unproven.

The proposed right would not improve the economic position of press publishers elsewhere. There is no basis for the suggestion that an “EU wide right” (in fact, separate rights for each MS) would improve the bargaining position of press publishers vis-à-vis platforms: they already have authors’ rights and the EU’s *sui generis* right in databases. If it has any effect, the recognition of a press publishers right would strengthen their bargaining position with respect to authors and creators, a relationship which is hardly one of economic equivalence as it stands. However, such a right may well exacerbate existing media concentration problems, not least because media outlets would themselves have to seek permission from one another for the use of publications (and parts of publications), thus placing SMEs at a bargaining disadvantage.

There is also no basis for thinking this proposal will tackle “fake news”: indeed, the opposite seems likely. If certain users of platforms such as Twitter are prohibited from circulating the links posted by subscribers to online, publicly accessible, quality news, the chances are that such users will circulate information derived from other sources. The creation of rights so as to restrict further the circulation of quality news would simply play into the hands of producers of “fake news”. This will not, as Mr Voss’s amendment to recital 32 implies “guarantee the availability of [re]liable information” so much as guarantee the dominance of fake news.

In contrast, one thing is clear: the proposed right will be harmful. Adding yet another layer of protection will create uncertainty, both as to coverage and as to scope. The proposed right is not subject to a requirement of investment (by contrast with the existing protection or databases) or an originality threshold (as applies to copyright). As a consequence, the proposed protection would extend to virtually any use, even of the smallest part of a news item or other content. It has been
suggested that the right will prevent the re-use of snippets from, and hyperlinks\(^1\) to, publicly available websites. If these claims turn out to be true, the new right will also harm freedom of expression and freedom of art, and impede innovation. Even if they turn out to be unfounded, the duplication of protection will create congestion and make clearances more complicated. These harms are further exacerbated by the prospect that the new right would last for a full twenty years, that is, long after the publication has any value as ‘news.’

Rapporteur Voss’s Proposed Amendments Will Make Matters Even Worse

As the legislative process reaches a crucial stage, various amendments have been tabled that make the proposed right even more harmful. In particular, the proposals of the JURI rapporteur, Axel Voss, are positively dangerous. These would:

(i) Extend the right to “news agencies”;

(ii) Extend the rights conferred beyond reproduction and making available to encompass rental, lending and other forms of distribution to the public (Articles 3 and 9 of Directive 2006/115/EEC);

(iii) Create an unwaivable right for the benefit of press publishers to fair and equitable remuneration as a result of all uses of their publications – even licensed ones.

If it had not come from such an influential source, we would not take these three suggestions seriously.

The first proposal is fundamentally misconceived, because press agencies do not produce press publications (the subject of the rights recognised in Article 11(1)). If the effect of the proposal is to give rights in any item included within a press publication to both press publishers and news agencies, the result will be yet another layer of licensing. For example, even if a press publisher were to permit re-use of a publication, any content within the publication deriving from a news agency would need a distinct licence.

The second proposed change, which extends the press publishers’ rights to cover public lending, rental and distribution to the public, would seem to be designed to capture for press publishers a

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\(^1\) Of note, the usefulness of a ‘naked’ link (mere URL) on the web, or in other applications like ftp, is very limited as it offers the reader little useful information on the resource to which the link directs. Hence, it is customary to use link descriptors, snippets or thumbnails to assist the user in determining whether the resource linked to is worth consulting. For example, without some additional information a user will not know that <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52016PC0593> directs to the EC proposal on Copyright in the Digital Single Market, COM/2016/0593 final.
share of funds available for ‘e-lending’ by public libraries (following the VOB decision of the CJEU). This extension would either require the allocated funds to be increased to remunerate press publishers, or would inevitably leave authors and book publishers with a smaller slice of the cake.

The third Voss amendment would give press publishers unwaivable rights that European Union law does not even recognise for individual authors, photographers or journalists (Indeed, Article 15 of the proposed Directive would not create anything close to this, only allowing authors to claim “appropriate” remuneration where their contractually-agreed remuneration was “disproportionately low”). It is absurd to suppose that press institutions are less able to look after their own bargaining interests than individual authors. If press publishers license their rights cheaply, it is not the legislature’s task to save them from their own bargains. Indeed, it may well be in press publishers’ best interests to license their rights for nothing, relying on other business models to profit from their investments. It is not for the EU legislature to dictate particular business models to economic entities. Indeed, the Spanish precursor of Mr Voss’s initiative attracted widespread criticism on this basis.

However, Mr Voss does propose two useful amendments. First, the suggestion that the right “shall not prevent legitimate private and non-commercial use of press publications by individual users” is welcome because it is the first recognition that, if there is to be a new EU right, there is no reason why exceptions to that right should not also be mandatory. That said, like his other amendments, the proposal is flawed. In particular, the addition of the term “legitimate” to “private and non-commercial” leaves users with no certainty as to where they stand. Moreover, there is no sense as to how this “exception” relates to the optional private copying exceptions in Article 5(2) of Directive 2001/29. Second, Mr Voss’s proposal that journalists should receive a share of any remuneration raised is consistent with the goals of article 15 of the proposed Directive, though it will be virtually impossible in practice to identify (i) whether remuneration results from rights in the content (for which the author has already received contractual remuneration) or from the rights in the press publication itself, and (ii) the “appropriate share” of any additional revenue.

Conclusion

We call on all MEPs to oppose the Commission proposal, and with yet more determination, Mr Voss’s amendments. It is time to reject, once and for all, this misguided legislative reform.
Professor Marco Ricolfi  
Chair of Intellectual Property, Turin Law School, Italy

Professor Raquel Xalabarder  
Chair on Intellectual Property, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Barcelona, Spain.

Professor Mireille van Eechoud  
Professor of Information Law, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

First Signatories [as of 24.4.18 eob, consult https://www.ivir.nl/academics-against-press-publishers-right/ for update]]

Dr Zuzana Adamova, Intellectual Property and Information Technologies Law Institute, Law Faculty, Trnava University
Dr Christina Angelopoulos, Faculty of Law, University of Cambridge, and Newnham College, Cambridge
Professor Tanya Aplin, Vice Dean (Research), Dickson Poon School of Law, King’s College London
Professor Eric Barendt, Emeritus Professor of Media Law, University College of London
Professor UG, Dr hb. Maciej Barczewski, Head, Centre for Intellectual Property Law, University of Gdansk
Professor Michele Bartani, Chair of IP Law, Foggia University
Dr Jose Bellido, University of Kent
Professor Lionel Bently, Herchel Smith Professor of Intellectual Property Law, Co-director on the Centre for Intellectual Property and Information Law (CIPIL), University of Cambridge
Dr Paul Bernal, Senior Lecturer in IT, IP and Media Law, UEA Law School
Dr Jennifer Birks, Assistant Professor in Media, Nottingham University
Dr Balazs Bódo, Research Scientist, Institute for Information Law (IViR), University of Amsterdam
Dr Enrico Bonadio, Senior Lecturer, City, University of London
Professor Maurizio Borghi, Bournemouth University
Daniele Bourcier, Directrice de Recherche émérite au CNRS, Juriste, Université Paris 2
Professor Abbe E. L. Brown, Chair in Intellectual Property Law, University of Aberdeen
Professor Maria Bottis, Ionian University
Adrien Bouvel, Associate Professor at University of Strasbourg; Adjunct Professor, SciencesPo Law School
Marion Briatta, Researcher at SciencesPo Law School, Teaching Assistant at Université Paris Nanterre

Professor Niklas Bruun, IPR University Center, Helsinki

Dr Shane Burke, Lecturer in Intellectual Property Law, Cardiff University

Professor Robert Burrell, Professor of Law, University of Sheffield and Melbourne Law School

Dr Robin Callender Smith, Visiting Professor of Media Law, Centre for Commercial Law Studies at Queen Mary, University of London

Professor Alessandro Cogo, Chair of Intellectual Property, Turin University

Dr Richard Danbury, De Montfort University, Leicester

Professor Ronan Deazley, School of Law, Queen’s University, Belfast

Professor Katharina de la Durantaye, Chair of Private Law and Media Law at European University Viadrina, Frankfurt (Oder)

Juan Carlos de Martin, Co-director of the Nexa Center for Internet and Society, Politecnico Turin

Professor Vincenzo di Cataldo, Chair of IP and Business Law, University of Catania

Professor Estelle Derclaye, Professor of Intellectual Property Law, University of Nottingham

Javier Díaz Noci, Professor of Communication, Universitat Pompeu Fabra - UPF, Barcelona

Dr Paolo Dini, Associate Professorial Research Fellow, Department of Media and Communications, London School of Economics and Political Science

Professor Josef Drexl, Director of the Max Planck Institute for Innovation and Competition Law, Munich

Professor Thomas Dreier, Institut für Informations- und Wirtschaftsrecht, Zentrum für angewandte Rechtswissenschaft (ZAR), Karlsruher Institut fuer Technologie (KIT), Karlsruhe

Dr Melanie Dulong de Rosnay, Associate Research Professor – Institute of Communication Sciences (CNRS – Sorbonne University)

Professor Séverine Dusollier, Professor at SciencesPo Law School

Professor Graham Dutfield, Professor of International governance, University of Leeds

Professor Lilian Edwards, Professor of e-Governance, Strathclyde University

Natasha Estèves, Researcher at SciencesPo Law School, Paris

Pere Fabra Abat, Law Professor of Philosophy of law, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya - UOC, Barcelona

Dr Benjamin Farrand, Associate Professor of Law, University of Warwick

Professor Valeria Falce, Chair of Law and Regulation, European University of Rome, Italy

Professor Anne Flanagan, Professor of Law, Centre of Commercial Law Studies, Queen Mary University of London
Dr. Nikolaus Forgó, Professor of technology and intellectual property law, University of Vienna

Professor Des Freedman, Professor of Media and Communication Studies, Goldsmiths, University of London

Giancarlo F. Frosio, Senior Lecturer and Researcher, CEIPI, Université de Strasbourg

Dr Dev Gangjee, University of Oxford and Director, Oxford IP Research Centre

Dr Krzysztof Garstka, Centre for Intellectual Property and Information Law, University of Cambridge

Professor Christophe Geiger, Directeur Général du CEIPI, Université de Strasbourg

Dr Daria Gęsicka, Faculty of Law and Administration, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń

Professor Johanna Gibson, Herchel Smith Professor of Intellectual Property Law, School of Law, Queen Mary, University of London

Professor Jonathan Griffiths, Queen Mary University of London

Professor. Dr iur. Christoph B. Graber, Chair for Legal Sociology with particular focus on Media Law, Faculty of Law, University of Zurich

Professor Gustavo Ghidini, Professor of IP and Competition Law, Luiss University, Rome

Professor F. Willem Grosheide, Professor Emeritus of Intellectual Property Law, Utrecht University

Professor Ian Hargreaves CBE, Professor of Digital Economy, Cardiff University

Professor Niko Härting, Hochschule für Wirtschaft und Recht, Berlin

Dr Henning Grosse Ruse-Khan, Reader in International and European Intellectual Property Law, King’s College – University of Cambridge

Dr Andres Guadamuz, Senior Lecturer in Intellectual Property, University of Sussex

De Edina Harbinja, Senior Lecturer in Law, University of Hertfordshire

Ali Haynes, Principal Lecturer in Journalism, De Montfort University

Professor Reto Hilty, Director, Max Planck Institute for Innovation and Competition Law, Munich

Professor Dr Thomas Hoeren, University of Münster

Professor Bernt Hugenholtz, Institute for Information Law, University of Amsterdam

Martin Husovec, Assistant Professor of Intellectual Property Law at the Tilburg University (Tilburg Institute for Law, Technology and Society (TILT) and Tilburg Law and Economic Center (TILEC))

Dr Marta Iljadica, University of Aberdeen

The Rt. Hon. Professor Sir Robin Jacob, Hugh Laddie Professor of Intellectual Property Law, UCL Laws, University College London

Dr Sabine Jacques, Lecturer in IP/IT/Media Law, University of East Anglia

Professor Thomas Jaeger, Chair for European Law, University of Vienna

Professor Marie-Christine Janssens, Professor of Intellectual Property Law, University of Leuven

Professor Phillip Johnson, Professor of Commercial Law, Cardiff Law School
Nicolas Jondet, SCRIPT Research Centre in IP and IT Law, University of Edinburgh
Dr Bernd Justin Jütte, Research Fellow, University of Nottingham
Dr Nikos Koutras, University of Antwerp
Professor Martin Kretschmer, Director, CREATe, University of Glasgow
Professor Dr Rainer Kuhlen, Department of Computer and Information Science, University of Konstanz
Dr Paul Lashmar, School of Arts and Social Sciences, Department of Journalism, City University, London
Dr Yin Harn Lee, University of Sheffield
Professor Dr iur. Matthias Leistner, Lehrstuhl für Bürgerliches Recht und Recht des Geisigen Eigentums mit Informations- und IT-Recht, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, Munich
Dr Ewa Laskowska-Litak, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law and Administration, Jagiellonian University, Krakow
Professor Nari Lee, Professor of Intellectual Property Law, Dept of Accounting and Commercial Law, HANKEN School of Economics, Helsinki
Professor Arno Lodder, Professor of Internet Law, Centre for Law and the Internet (CLI), Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
Professor Fiona Macmillan, Birkbeck College, University of London
Professor Frank Macrez, Associate Professor, CEIPI, University of Strasbourg
Professor Hector MacQueen, Professor of Private Law, University of Edinburgh Law School
Dr Luke McDonagh, Senior Lecturer, Law School, City, University of London
Professor Daithí Mac Síthigh, Professor of Law and Innovation, Queens University, Belfast
Professor Spyros M. Maniatis, Institut director, British Institute of International and Comparative Law, London
Professor Luigi Mansani, Chair of Intellectual Property Law, Department of Economics and Management, University of Parma
Dr Thomas Margoni, Senior Lecturer in Intellectual Property and Internet Law, University of Glasgow
Professor Christopher Marsden, Sussex Law School, University of Sussex
Professor Duncan Matthews, Chair in Intellectual Property Law, Centre of Commercial Law Studies, Queen Mary University of London
Carlo Emanuele Mayr, Business and IP Law, University of Ferrara
Dr Giuseppe Mazziotti, Assistant Professor in Intellectual Property Law, Trinity College, Dublin
Mr Bartolomeo Meletti, Copyright Education Creative Director, CREATe, University of Glasgow
Professor Dinusha Mendis, Co-Director CIPPM, Professor of Intellectual Property & Innovation Law, Bournemouth University

Professor Dr Axel Metzger, Juristische Fakultät, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Dr habil. Péter Mezei, Associate Professor of Law, Faculty of Law, University of Szeged Adjunct Professor (dosentti), Faculty of Law University of Turku

Dr Sally Broughton Micova, Lecturer in Communications Policy and Politics, School of Politics, Philosophy, Language and Communication Studies, University of East Anglia

Professor Lucian Mihai, Professor of Intellectual Property Law, Chair of the Private Law Department, University of Bucharest Faculty of Law

Dr Marc Mimler, Lecturer in Law, Department of Law, Bournemouth University

Professor Dr Vytautas Mizaras, Head of the Scientific Center of European Private Law and Intellectual Property Law, Vilnius University

Maria Lillà Montagnani, Associate Professor of Commercial Law, Bocconi University of Milan

Professor Andrew Murray, Professor of Law, London School of Economics and Political Science

Professor Dr Alberto Musso, Full Professor of intellectual Property Law, School of Law, Department of Legal Studies, Università di Bologna

Professor Tuomas Mylly, Professor of Commercial Law, Faculty of Law, University of Turku

Ulla-Maija Mylly, Postdoctoral researcher, TIAS, Faculty of Law, University of Turku

Dr Matěj Myška, Assistant Professor, Institute of Law and Technology, Faculty of Law, Masaryk University

Professor Eoin O’Dell, Faculty of Law, Trinity College, Dublin

Professor Dr Ansgar Ohly, Ludwig Maximilian University Munich

Dr Claudy Op den Kamp, Lecturer in Film, Faculty Member CIPPM, Bournemouth University

Dr Eberhard Ortland, Philosophisches Seminar, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster (WWWU Münster)

Professor Andrea Ottolia, Chair of IP Law, Genova University

Miquel Peguera Poch, Professor of Commercial law, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya - UOC, Barcelona

Professor Dr Alexander Peukert, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main – Exzellenzcluster Normative Ordnungen, Frankfurt am Main

Dr Justine Pila, Faculty of Law, University of Oxford

Antoni Rubí Puig, Associate Professor (int.) of Civil law, Universitat Pompeu Fabra - UPF, Barcelona

Doc. JUDr Radim Polčák, Head of the Institute of :Law and Technology, Faculty of Law, Masaryk University, Brno
Professor Dusan V. Popovic, Chair in IP Law, Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade
Professor Yves Poullet, Professeur honoraire à la faculté de droit, Université de Namur, Associate Professor at the Catholic University of Lille
Professor Stuart Price, Professor of Media and Political Discourse, Leicester Media School, De Montfort University, Leicester
Professor André Puttemans, IP Law Professor, Université Libre de Bruxelles and KU Leuven
Dr João Pedro Quintais, Postdoctoral Researcher, Institute for Information Law (IViR), University of Amsterdam
Professor Andreas Rahmatian, Professor of Commercial Law, School of Law, University of Glasgow
Dr Ana Ramalho, Assistant Professor in Intellectual Property Law, Maastricht University
Professor Giovanni Ramello, Chair of Law and Economics, Università del Piemonte Orientale
Professor Chris Reed, Professor of Electronic Commerce Law, Centre for Commercial Law studies, Queen Mary University of London
Tito Rendas, Lecturer in Copyright Law, Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Lisbon
Professor Thomas Riis, Center for Information and Innovation Law (CIIR), University of Copenhagen
Professor Dr Kristoff Rittelwski, Professor of Intellectual Property Law at Hochschule Osnabrück, Counsel at IP Center, Bucerius Law School, Hamburg
Professor Ole-Andreas Rognstad, Professor of Law, Department of Private Law, University of Oslo
Dr Eleonora Rosati, Associate Professor in Intellectual Property Law, University of Southampton, UK
Concepción Saiz García, Professor of Civil law, Universitat de València
Professor Richard Sambrook, Professor of Journalism and Director of the Centre for Journalism, Cardiff University
Professor Davide Sarti, Chair of IP Law, Ferrara University
Andrej Savin, Associate Professor, Copenhagen Business School (CBS), Copenhagen
Professor Dr Reinold Schmücker, Department of Philosophy, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster (WWU Münster)
Professor Jens Schovsbo, Center for Information and Innovation Law (CIIR), University of Copenhagen
Sebastian Felix Schwemer, Center for Information and Innovation Law (CIIR), University of Copenhagen
Professor Martin Senftleben, Professor of Internet Law, Centre for Law and the Internet (CLI), Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
Dr Noam Shemtov, Senior Lecturer in Intellectual Property and Technology Law, Queen Mary University of London
Dr Daniele Simone, University College London
Dr Will Slauter, Associate Professor, Université Paris Diderot – Institut Universitaire de France
Professor Dr Olaf Sosnitza, Juristische Fakultät Universität Würzburg
Nuno Sousa e Silva, Assistant Lecturer at the Porto Faculty of Law, Universidade Católica Portuguesa
Professor Dr Gerald Spindler, Department of Corporate Law, Civil Law – Internet Law, Copyright and Telecommunications Law, Faculty of Law, University of Goettingen
Professor Marco Saverio Spolidoro, Chair of Intellectual Property Law, Catholic University of Milan
Sophie Stalla-Bourdillon, Associate Professor in Information Technology Law, University of Southampton
Professor Dr Rafał Sikorski, Professor of Law, Faculty of Law and Administration at Adam Mickiewicz University
Professor Alain Strowel, Professor, Faculties of Law of the University Saint-Louis in Brussels and of the Catholic University of Louvain
Professor Uma Suthersanen, Professor of International Intellectual Property Law, Queen Mary University of London
Gavin Sutter, Senior Lecturer in Media Law, CCLS, School of Law, Queen Mary University of London
Professor Eleni-Tatiana Synodinou, University of Cyprus
Dr Hab. Anna Tischner, Intellectual Property Chair, Jagiellonian University Krakow, Poland
Professor Dr Paul Torremans, Professor of Intellectual Property Law, School of Law, University of Nottingham
Dr Judith Townend, Lecturer in Media and Information Law, University of Sussex
Professor Dr N.A.N.M. van Eijk, Institute for Information Law (IViR) Director, University of Amsterdam
Dr Stef van Gompel, Institute for Information Law (IViR), University of Amsterdam
Professor Dr Joris van Hoboken, Professor of Law, Vrije Universiteit Brussels & Senior Researcher, University of Amsterdam
Professor Bruno van Pottelsberghe, Professor, Solvay Brussels, School of Economics and Management, Université Libre de Bruxelles
Professor em. Dirk Voorhoof, Human Rights Centre, Ghent University/ Legal Human Academy
Professor Ian Walden, Professor of Information and Communication Law, Centre of Commercial Law Studies, Queen Mary, University of London
Professor Charlotte Waelde, Chair in Intellectual Property Law, Centre for Dance Research, Coventry University
Professor Dr Guido Westkamp, Chair in Intellectual Property and Comparative Law, Centre for Commercial Law Studies, Queen Mary University of London

Esther Vialta Nicuesa, Professor of Civil law, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya - UOC, Barcelona

Professor Michel Vivant, SciencesPo, Paris

Łukasz Żelechowski, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law and Administration, University of Warsaw
Addendum

Previous Academic Statements Opposing the Proposed Press Publishers’ Rights

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