

Enforcement in practice

September 2022

















Piracy is Something Wicked Indeed

- On average, pre-release movie piracy results in a 19% reduction in box office revenue relative to what would have occurred if piracy were only available after the movie's release. (Carnegie Mellon University, 2014)
- If piracy could be eliminated from the theatrical window, then box-office revenues would increase by 14-15%. (Carnegie Mellon University, 2016)

https://www.cmu.edu/entertainment-analytics/index.html





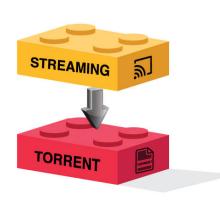




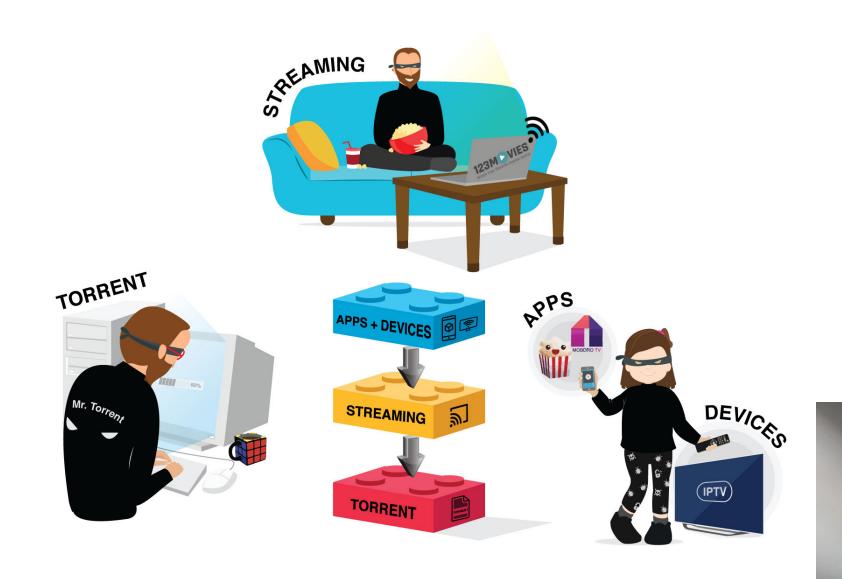










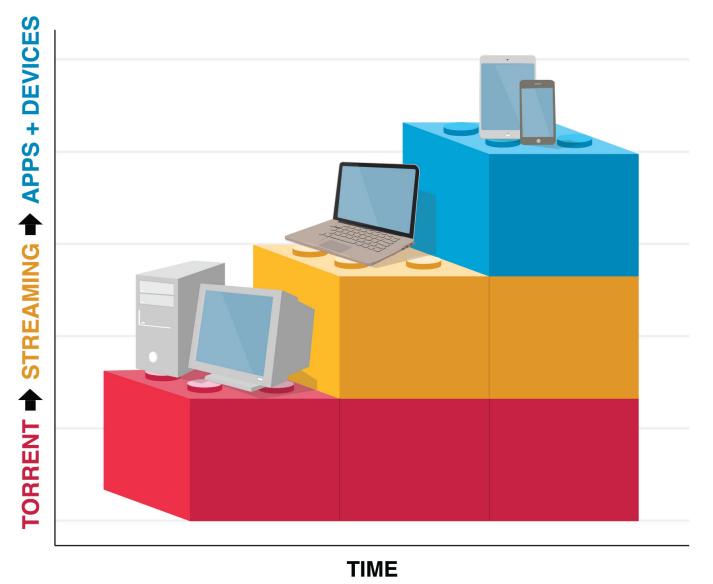




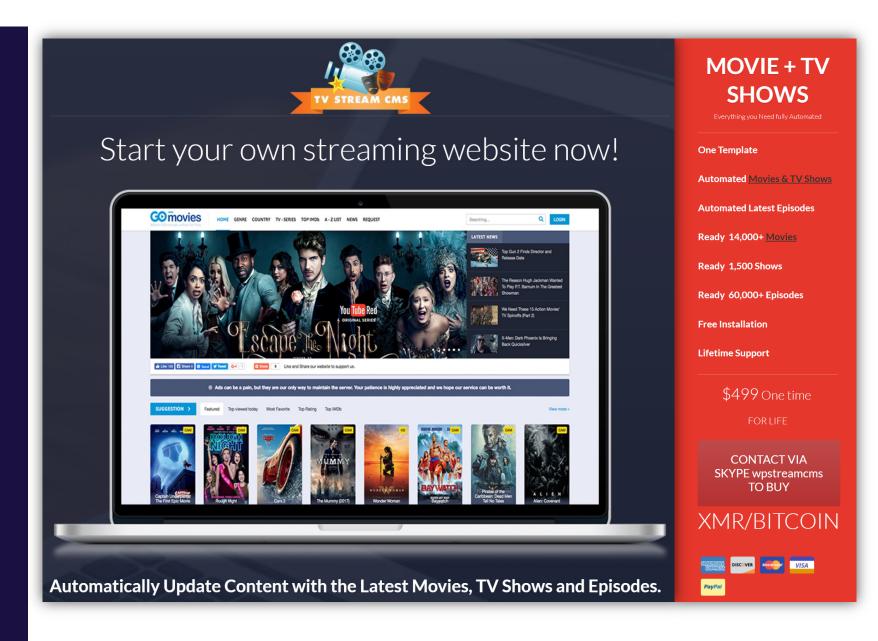




Accessed on March 15 2019 through HappyIPTV on a MAG250







Consumer-facing sites are becoming so common that services now exist where even someone like me – someone with no technical expertise -- can pay someone a nominal fee (here \$499) to set one up for you. We now block these sites by the dozens, in Italy and dozens of other countries around the world.



GLOBAL VIDEO STREAMING TRAFFIC SHARE

- 1 HTTP MEDIA STREAM 23.8% ₽
- 2 NETFLIX 23.1%
- 3 YOUTUBE 12.7% **↓**
- 4 OPERATOR IPTV 10.0% **↓**
- 5 FACEBOOK VIDEO 5.0% ♣
- 6 AMAZON PRIME 4.3% ♣
- 7 TWITCH 4.2% **♣**
- 8 TIK TOK 3.4% **■**
- 9 OPENLOAD 2.4% **▼**
- 10 DAILY MOTION
 1.3% ■



The Global Internet Phenomena Report

The surprise entrant from last year, Openload, is still on

September 2019

this list, and is actually a higher percentage of overall

video traffic than last year. This is the most popular

Kodi provider that we see worldwide, and

growing popularity of IPTV piracy.

HOW THINGS ARE SUPPOSED TO WORK.... (per EU law)

- Rights holder discovers a commercial-scale online piracy service (streaming site, cyberlocker, app, etc).
- This service is required by law to self-disclose operator details, just like any other provider of an information society service. (Article 5 of the E-Commerce Directive)
- In the event of no self-disclosure, rights holder can check the WHOIS database.
- In the event of no valid WHOIS data, rights holder can go to court and obtain an injunction directing the hosting provider or other service provider to disclose the operator details. (Article 8 of the Enforcement Directive)
- With this information in hand, the rights holder can pursue civil or criminal action against the operator of the unauthorized service.
- In the meantime, rights holder has the option to obtain no-fault injunctive relief t access, and can use notice-and-action to address individual items of infringing cor

HOW THINGS ACTUALLY WORK...

- Lawbreakers never self-disclose as the law requires, and they face no penalty for failing to do so (Article 5 ECD has no enforcement mechanism).
- The WHOIS database is no longer a useful resource in the vast majority of cases
 - In 2010, the majority (60%) of sites provided contact information in their WHOIS records.
 - In 2020, only 28% of sites do so a massive drop in the transparency of the Internet.
 - Most of this drop in transparency occurred in the 3 months immediately after GDPR, likely due to a misinterpretation of GDPR by ICANN.
- Obtaining an injunction to disclose operator details only works if the service provider collects valid customer information; many do not. The Openload case study bears this out.
- It is impossible to bring effective civil or criminal action against operators of illegal services
 if those operators are allowed to conceal their identity.
- Siteblocking has proven highly effective as an alternative measure, but it is not available in every jurisdiction, and does not achieve certain systemic objectives (e.g., compendamages, deterrence).
- Notice and action is ineffective and is only usable for very short-term disruption.

WHERE DOES THE SYTEM BREAK DOWN?

 Lack of due diligence by business infrastructure providers is the core practical challenge of modern online copyright enforcement.



Openload host admitted it did not know the identity of a customer from whom it has received millions of euros.

Ensuite, et concernant vos demandes :

Vous trouverez cependant l'intégralité des factures émises pour chacun de ces clients en pièce jointe.

Vous remerciant pour votre compréhension,

Salutations distinguées,

"The data communicated by our client are purely declarative. [Host] therefore does not possess any element verification of authenticity."

Juriste éthique et conformité

département juridique



^{*} Les données communiquées par notre client sont purement déclaratives.

^{*} S'agissant des autres personnes mentionnées dans les logs, vous l'aurez bien compris, il s'agit de salariés

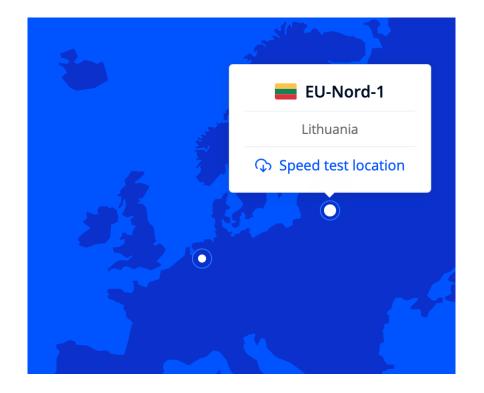
^{*} S'agissant des paiements, nous ne sommes pas en mesure de vous en fournir l'intégralité dès lors qu'ils portent sur plusieurs milliers de factures dont l'extraction serait trop lourde pour nos infrastructures.

^{*} Pour ce qui est des coordonnées bancaires, elles sont tronquées volontairement en application des dispositions légales applicables et _____ ne dispose pas de cette information.

^{*} Lorsque nous n'avons pas indiqué les références de paiement, c'est que nous n'en disposons pas.



Date: 2021-05-20



The Cherry servers underlines the fact that the Cherry servers provides all of the data that is available to Cherry servers and is/was at its disposal. Any other information specified in the Order, such as the first and

last name(s), the declared postal information, telephone or fax numbers, were not provide of registration and are not available to the Cherry servers.

Alle Angaben wurden vom Kunden gemacht und sind nicht auf Richtigkeit von uns überprüft.

"All information was provided by the customer and has not been checked for accuracy by us."





You state in your 14 April 2021 reply that the address forwarded by Adcash to you on 13 April 2021 is an incorrect German postal address. If indeed so, thank you for bringing this matter to Adcash's attention.

However, this is the only postal address relating to this client that Adcash has. Adcash does not have the obligation to additionally verify any information for your client. Adcash has acted in good faith and disclosed all available information it can in accordance with § 101(2) UrhG.

We hope this explanation settles the issue.



WHERE DOES THE SYSTEM BREAK DOWN?

- Lack of due diligence by business infrastructure providers is the core practical challenge of modern online copyright enforcement.
- Illegal websites rely on multiple mainstream service providers such as hosting, payment, advertising, proxy providers (Cloudflare) and domain name providers
- These intermediaries are making millions from fraudulent business customers who give unverified data.
- This epidemic of fraudulent operators makes it exceedingly difficult to bring civil or criminal actions to stop online harms.
- It also renders useless the E-Commerce regulation requiring all online businesses to provide their name, physical address, and contact details.
- This is not just a piracy issue: All illegal sites hide their identity, including scams, r
 illegal gambling, child exploitation...

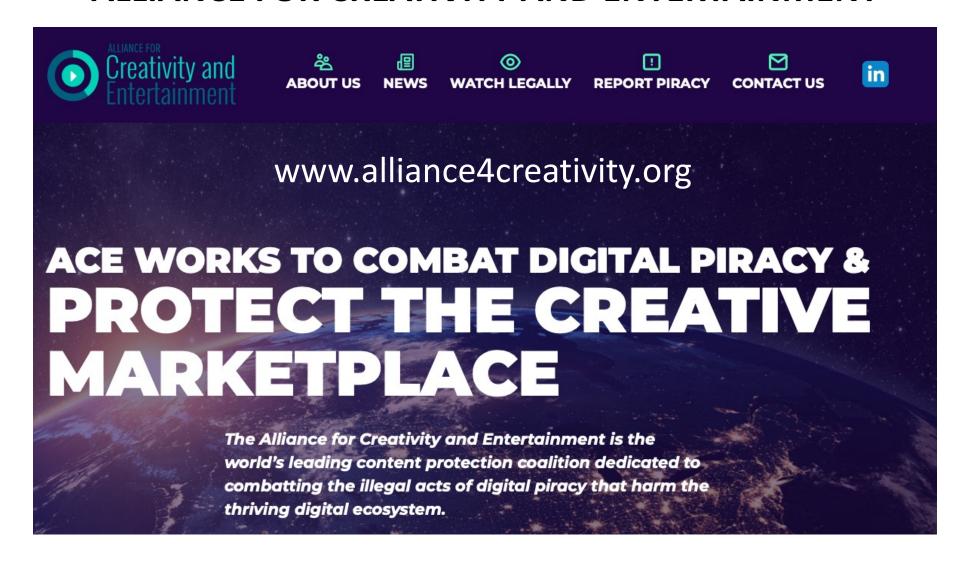


REGIONAL COOPERATION: MENA BROADCAST SATELLITE ANTI-PIRACY COALITION

- In March 2014, leading broadcasters, satellite operators and content providers join forces to tackle all forms of piracy through the MENA Broadcast Satellite Anti-Piracy Coalition
- As of 2019:
 - 245 infringing channels have been taken off the air
 - Regular engagement with remaining Arabic and Western channels ensures they do not infringe copyright
 - Coalition's overall success rate 98% with pirate channels
- Building on this success, the Coalition started tackling IPTV piracy.



GLOBAL COOPERATION: ALLIANCE FOR CREATIVITY AND ENTERTAINMENT





Elements of Effective Enforcement

