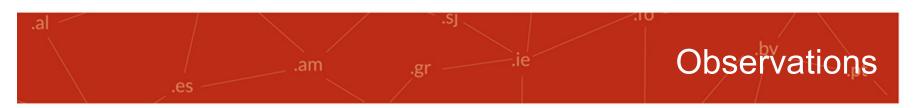
## The role of intermediaries

(and what it could mean for ccTLDs)

Peter Van Roste ICANN 55 – ccNSO members meeting Marrakech, March 2016





- European Parliament resolution of 25 November 2015 on the prevention of radicalisation and recruitment of European citizens by terrorist organisations (2015/2063(INI))
- European Commission Security Agenda: Communication from the commission to the European parliament, the council, the European economic and social committee and the committee of the regions the European agenda on security.
- □ European Commission Fact Sheet European Agenda on Security State of Play
- European Commission survey on Regulatory environment for platforms, online intermediaries, data and cloud computing and the collaborative economy ("Platform consultation")
- ☐ Consumer Safety Network Sub-Group "Safety of Products sold online" (December 2015)
- EU Internet Forum December 2015.
- PSWG GAC meeting in Brussels January 2016
- ☐ Healthy Domains Summit February 2016

## Slide 2

PVR1

Peter Van Roste, 02/02/2016

- Other occurences of this issue
  - DOTCOM act (<u>Link</u>)
  - The Manila Principles (<u>Link</u>), also discussed during an <u>IGF session</u>
  - Public safety and other debates @ ICANN: (e.g. <u>Internet pharmacies</u>)
  - Numerous debates @ IGF: (e.g. <u>Opening Ceremony</u>)
  - General Data Protection Regulation: consequences for intermediaries: (<u>Link</u>)
  - ICANN 55 PSWG RIRs WHOIS
- Court cases
  - Sweden: ISPs blocking the Pirate Bay (<u>Link</u>)
  - Germany: Liability of access providers (<u>Link</u>)
  - USA: liability of access providers (Case 1:14-cv-01611 full verdict not published yet)

## CENTR survey – December 2015 – 24 respondents

- 67% don't' categorise illegal content however those that do, most act differently according to the category.
- 70% have not been involved in voluntary removal of domain names to restrict access to content.
- 38% participate in some form of national/EU/international initiative to block/take down illegal content.
- 46% have at some point received a court order to take action or restrict access to content.
- 46% have been a party to a legal action related to content. Most actions (82%) relate to IPR infringements.
- The most common origin of legal action is law enforcement agencies and/or private companies.
- 61% stated they do not consider their ccTLD to be an intermediary in the sense of the E-Commerce Directive.

## THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!

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