Contribution ID: ea7d949a-d3f9-40a8-a63c-efc78e79f9c9

Date: 25/06/2018 14:20:04

# Public consultation on measures to further improve the effectiveness of the fight against illegal content online

Fields marked with * are mandatory.	ry.	Fields marked with * are mandatory.

### Introduction

The availability and proliferation of illegal content online remains an important public policy and security concern in the EU, notably with regards to the dissemination of terrorist content, as well as of illegal hate speech, child sexual abuse material, or illegal commercial practices and infringements of intellectual property rights, selling of illicit drugs, counterfeits or other illicit goods.

The Commission adopted on 28 September 2017 a <u>Communication</u> with guidance on the responsibilities of online service providers in respect of illegal content online and a <u>Recommendation</u> on measures to effectively tackle illegal content online on 1 March 2018.

The Commission is collecting evidence on the effectiveness of measures and the scale of the problem, and will explore, by the end of 2018, further measures to improve the effectiveness of combating illegal content online.

In particular, through the present public consultation the Commission seeks to gather views from all relevant stakeholders. The questionnaire is targeted to the general public, hosting service providers such as online platforms, organisations reporting the presence of illegal content online, competent authorities and law enforcement bodies, and academia, civil societies and other organisations.

## About you

k) other

# Section for other organisations, civil society, academia or other businesses and associations

Replying to the questionnaire is estimated to take 20 to 30 minutes and may require documenting answers with specific data.

## General information about your organisation

Name of the organisation
50 character(s) maximum
European Digital Rights (EDRi)
European Digital Hights (EDHI)
If your organisation is included in the Transparency Register, please indicate your ID number.
in your organisation is not registered, we invite you to register <u>here</u> , although it is not compulsory to be registered to reply to this consultat
Vhy a transparency register?
40 character(s) maximum
16311905144-06
Should the European Commission need further details in relation to your answers, would you agree to be ontacted by the Commission?
Yes      No
Email address:
maryant.fernandez-perez@edri.org
In what country does your organisation have its headquarters?
Belgium
Is your organisation established in a/several EU Member State(s)?
a) Yes  b) No
5) 100
Which one(s)?
Austria
✓ Belgium
✓ Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus Cyprus
✓ Czech Republic
Denmark

	Estonia
1	Finland
	France
1	Germany
	Greece
	Hungary
1	Ireland
1	Italy
	Latvia
	Lithuania
	Luxembourg
	Malta
1	Netherlands
1	Poland
	Portugal
1	Romania
	Slovak Republic
	Slovenia
1	Spain
1	Sweden
1	United Kingdom
Pleas	se briefly describe your organisation and/or provide a public URL.
500 d	character(s) maximum
W	uropean Digital Rights (EDRi) is an association of civil and human rights organisations from across Europe. Ie defend rights and freedoms in the digital environment. https://edri.org
	se indicate if you are a user of the following types of online hosting services.  a) E-commerce market place b) Collaborative economy

- c) Social networking
- d) Video or audio streaming
- e) File sharing
- f) News and media
- g) App distribution
- h) Rating and reviews
- g) Other

## Your experience: encountering illegal content online

While using the services mentioned here-above, did you come across the following types of content?

	Never	Once	Between 2 and 5 times	More than 5 times	l don't know
Child sexual abuse material	•	0	0	0	0
Terrorist content	•	0	0	0	0
Pirated content (e.g. music, films, books) or other audiovisual content	•	0	0	0	0
Counterfeit goods (e.g. fake perfume, fake designer brands) or other types of intellectual property infringements	•	0	0	0	0
Illegal hate speech (public incitement to violence or hatred directed against a group of persons or a member of such a group defined on the basis of race, colour, descent, religion or belief, or national or ethnic origin)	•	0	0	0	0
Scams, frauds, subscription traps or other illegal commercial practices)	•	0	0	0	0
Content I deemed illegal for other reasons than the above.	•	0	0	0	0

If you have encountered content you deemed illegal for other reasons than the above, please specify 300 character(s) maximum

Statistics from hotlines suggest that at least 75% of reports of illegal content are incorrect. E.g. so far in 2018 Stopline reported that out of 3225 child pornography reports, only 370 were illegal: https://bit.ly/2tm3hzp The data that this question will generate can be profoundly misleading.

## Your experience: removal of content online

*Have you tried to upload or post online content which was blocked or removed by a hosting service provider?
a) No, never
b) Yes, once
C) Yes, several times
Od) I don't know
On what grounds was your content blocked or removed? (multiple answers possible)
a) Incitement to terrorism
b) Child sexual abuse
c) Illegal hate speech
d) Copyright infringement
e) Infringement of other intellectual property rights (e.g. counterfeit, design infringements)

	i) megai commercial practice (e.g. scam, fraud, subscription trap)
	g) Infringement to other community standards or terms of service
<b>V</b>	h) I was not informed
	i) Other
Have	you taken any action?
0	a) I contacted the hosting service and argued that the content was not illegal or against community
	standards or terms of service
	b) I uploaded the content again on the same or a different hosting service
0	c) I did not react
	d) Other action
_	t was the follow-up on the dispute? (multiple answers possible)
<b>V</b>	a) The dispute was handled only at the level of the hosting service
	b) The dispute escalated to trial in court
	c) The dispute escalated to an out-of-court dispute settlement body
	d) Other
What	was the final decision concerning the content? (Multiple options possible)
	a) Dispute is still ongoing
V	b) The hosting service reinstated the content
	c) The content was not reinstated
	d) I do not know
Pleas	se explain how the take-down or blocking of your content and potential follow-up actions have affected you.
1000	character(s) maximum
W	e reached out to a contact from the company that we knew in Brussels. The decision to reinstate the
CC	ontent was relatively quick because we knew a person in Brussels.
_	
	hat extent do you agree with the following statements in relation to the process of removing of your allegedly

To what extent do you agree with the following statements in relation to the process of removing of your allegedly illegal content and follow-up actions?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	l don't know
It was clear to me from the terms of service or community standards of the platform that the content I uploaded was not accepted on the hosting service.	©	•	0	•	•	0
Overall, I find the process for removing content sufficiently transparent.	0	0	0	0	•	0

I disagree that my content should be banned by the community standards or terms of service.	•	0	0	0	0	0
I was able to contest the removal decision.	0	0	0	•	0	0
It was clear what dispute settlement mechanisms or external bodies I could use to escalate the dispute.	0	0	•	•	•	0
After repeated removals of my content, I was informed clearly about the sanctions which would be taken against me.	0	0	•	0	•	0
Overall, I find the process for disputing content removal decisions sufficiently transparent.	0	0	0	0	•	0

### Illegal content online

Please describe the challenges, obstacles and risks you are facing in tackling illegal content.

1000 character(s) maximum

Obstacles include the Commission's Communication and Recommendation, that focus on superficial actions taken by providers under forms of privatised censorship.

A further challenge is that the law cannot be upheld by breaking the law. The approach by the European Commission drastically departs from Europe's role in defending freedom of expression and is inconsistent with the EU Human Rights Guidelines on Freedom of Expression Online and Offline. Clear guidelines on compliance are needed to ensure that state authorities comply with Article 52.1 of the Charter when they design, promote or participate in "voluntary" or mandatory measures that may restrict fundamental rights.

Any measures considered must be evidence-based, the result of research on the effectiveness of current measures, and must protect citizens' fundamental rights to privacy, freedom of expression, among others. We advice the European Commission to follow and adopt the Recommendations on intermediaries.

## Further measures for detecting, removing and preventing reappearance of illegal content

What features of notice systems and further measures do you consider to be most effective for enabling hosting service providers to make diligent decisions on the content notified? Please score the features on a scale from 1 (very effective) to 5 (not effective).

1	2	3	4	5	l don't
					know

Standardised, accessible and user-friendly online interface for reporting content	•	0	0	0	0	0
Identification of content with unique identifiers (e.g. URLs)	•	0	0	0	0	0
Possibility to file multiple notices	0	0	0	0	0	0
Explanation of reasons and grounds of illegality	•	0	0	0	0	0
Allowing for anonymous notices	0	0	0	0	0	0
Standardised, binding notice and action procedures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	•	0	0	0	0	0

### Please specify

500 character(s) maximum

Anonymous notices can be valuable in certain, exceptional circumstances. However, there should be enforceable punishments for bad faith notices, so anonymity should be the exception and not the rule. "Binding notice and action" procedures already exist, when courts order removal of specific content. Any more lax approach to predictability and the rule of law would be in breach of Article 52 of the Charter and, not only for this reason, should be rejected.

Please score the effectiveness of the following measures to support the cooperation between platforms and competent authorities/law enforcement bodies. Please use a scale from 1 (very effective) to 5 (not effective).

	1	2	3	4	5	l don't know
Enhanced cooperation and exchanges between hosting service providers and competent authorities	0	0	0	0	•	0
Enhanced capabilities and training for national authorities and courts	0	0	0	0	•	0
Appointment of points of contact amongst hosting service providers within EU Member States for cooperation with competent authorities	0	0	0	0	•	0
Appointment of points of contact amongst law enforcement or other competent authorities for cooperating with hosting service providers	•	0	0	0	0	0
Technical interfaces between platforms and law enforcement or other competent authorities	0	0	0	0	•	0
Obligation to report illegal content to competent authorities for analysis and investigation	0	0	0	0	•	0
Setting time-limits to processing referrals and notifications from law enforcement or other competent authorities (such as internet referral units)	0	0	0	0	•	0

Other	•	0	0	0	0	0
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### Please specify

Transparency reporting for law enforcement authorities to measure all of their activities in this area. In particular, there should be transparency about if and how often, content that is flagged by law enforcement authorities is subsequently investigated or leads to expedited data preservation or prosecutions.

What further mechanisms would best support the cooperation between hosting services and trusted flaggers? Please score the mechanisms below on a scale from 1 (very effective) to 5 (not effective).

	1	2	3	4	5	l don't know
Agreement between the platform and the trusted flaggers	0	0	0	0	•	0
Trusted status agreed by a group of platforms	0	0	0	0	•	0
Certification of the trusted flaggers by national authorities	0	0	0	0	•	0
Certification of trusted flaggers at EU level	0	0	0	0	•	0
Possibility to submit data feeding the hosting service provider's automated moderation tools	0	0	0	0	•	0
Financial support to trusted flaggers by public authorities	0	0	0	0	•	0
Financial support to trusted flaggers by private entities on a voluntary basis	0	0	0	0	•	0
Setting time-limits to processing referrals and notifications from trusted flaggers	0	0	0	0	•	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0

What criteria should organisations fulfil to gain a privileged status ('trusted flaggers') when reporting content for removal?

1000 character(s) maximum

The question is flawed, as there is such a wide range of "trusted flaggers" - from copyright industry groups, whose reports are often wildly inaccurate (99,95% of complaints made to Google under the Trusted Copyright Removal Programme referred to sites that were not even in Google's index, let along illegal: <a href="https://www.techdirt.com/articles/20170223/06160336772/google-report-9995-percent-dmca-takedown-notices-are-bot-generated-bullshit-buckshot.shtml">https://www.techdirt.com/articles/20170223/06160336772/google-report-9995-percent-dmca-takedown-notices-are-bot-generated-bullshit-buckshot.shtml</a>), to neutral, narrowly funded flaggers like the Austrian child abuse and national socialism hotline, to groups that have strong vested interests in over-stating the level of illegal content and reporting objectionable but legal content. There is no cohesive concept of "trusted flaggers", making these questions - and the ensuring answers - will be entirely without merit.

What are the specific privileges (e.g. fast-track/immediate removal of content notified), and responsibilities such trusted flaggers should have, in your opinion, when flagging the different types of illegal content?

There should be no specific privileges.

Trusted flaggers should be transparent about their decision-making process and directly accountable for inaccurate reports.

Please score the following measures to support the uptake and deployment of automated tools for removal of illegal content. Please score the measures below on a scale from 1 (very useful) to 5 (not useful).

	1	2	3	4	5	l don't know
Sharing of best practices between industry players	0	0	0	0	•	0
Industry-governed sharing of software solutions	0	0	0	0	•	0
Industry shared governance of databases supporting filtering technology	0	0	0	0	•	0
Industry shared governance of databases of training data for detection algorithms	0	0	0	0	•	0
Publicly supported databases for filtering content, training data, and/or technical tools	0	0	0	0	•	0
Public investment in research and development	0	0	0	0	•	0
Private investment in research and development	0	0	0	0	0	0
Requirements to deploy automated tools for detecting and/or blocking content	0	0	0	0	•	0
Requirements to use shared databases for blocking content	0	0	0	0	•	0
Other	•	0	0	0	0	0

If other, please specify

We have significant concerns about the use of automated tools because:

- they miss the context;
- they can interfere with ongoing investigations;
- they need to be calibrated to be "safe" which means that legal content is likely to be removed.

Specifically on the measures subject to the consultation:

"Industry governed sharing of software solutions" to restrict freedom of expression are anathema to democracy.

Ditto for sharing of filtering technologies, "detection algorithms", taxpayer-funded databases of filtering tools, public or private funding for automatic filtering systems. "Requirements to deploy automated tools" cannot be answered because this has no obvious meaning. "Databases for blocking content" is not a thing - perhaps this is meant to say "databases of content to be blocked"?

For more information about our concerns, please see <a href="https://www.blocked.org.uk/">https://www.blocked.org.uk/</a> and <a href="https://privacyinternational.org/report/1752/privacy-and-freedom-expression-age-artificial-intelligence">https://privacyinternational.org/report/1752/privacy-and-freedom-expression-age-artificial-intelligence</a>

What safeguards should be put in place when using automated tools for the detection and removal of illegal content online? Please score the measures below on a scale from 1 (very useful) to 5 (not useful).

	1	2	3	4	5	l don't know
Transparency, in simple, clear language, of the general principles for the algorithmic decision-making	•	0	0	0	0	0
Transparent reporting on the accuracy indicators for the automated tools used	•	0	0	0	0	0
Audits and error-detection tests for algorithmic filtering and algorithmic detection of illegal content	•	0	0	0	0	0
'Human in the loop' principle: include human review in the processes leading to removal of content	•	0	0	0	0	0
Counter-notice procedures also when content removal /blocking is decided through automated means	•	0	0	0	0	0
Other	•	0	0	0	0	0

#### If other, please specify

This question is too vague. The answers differ depending on the type(s) of illegal content in question. A lot of work needs to be done with regards to safeguards.

It is astonishing that the question about "human in the loop" is even asked. The assumption is that content is so unacceptable in our society that it must be made illegal and so trivial that it could be regulated with no involvement from human beings.

What are the most effective safeguards to counter erroneous removal of legal content? Please score the measures below on a scale from 1 (very effective) to 5 (not effective).

	1	2	3	4	5	l don't know
Availability of counter-notice procedures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information to the content provider on grounds for removal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transparency on the process for removal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transparent information on time from detection/notice to removal of the different types of content	•	0	0	0	0	0
Transparent process for restoring content when counter- notices have provided reasonable grounds to reject the allegations of illegality	•	0	0	0	0	0
Encourage the use of out-of-court dispute settlement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperation with third-parties such as self-regulatory bodies or competent authorities, for consultation in difficult cases	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	•	0	0	0	0	0

### Other (please specify)

- Enforceable penalties for bad faith or reckless reporting.
- Involvement of courts.

Please describe the challenges, obstacles and risks you are facing in tackling illegal content.

1000 character(s) maximum

Obstacles include the Commission's Communication and Recommendation, that focus on superficial actions taken by providers under forms of privatised censorship.

A further challenge is that the law cannot be upheld by breaking the law. The approach by the European Commission drastically departs from Europe's role in defending free speech and is inconsistent with the EU Human Rights Guidelines on Freedom of Expression Online and Offline. Clear guidelines on compliance are needed to ensure that state authorities comply with Article 52.1 of the Charter when they design, promote or participate in "voluntary" or mandatory measures that may restrict fundamental rights.

Any measures considered must be evidence-based, the result of research on the effectiveness of current measures, and must protect citizens' fundamental rights to privacy, freedom of expression, among others. We advice the European Commission to follow and adopt the Recommendations on intermediaries.

## Your opinion

In your opinion, who has an important role to play in tackling illegal content online?

	Main role	Important role	Marginal role	l don't know	No answer
Internet users	0	0	•	0	0
Hosting service providers	0	0	•	0	0
Public and other competent authorities and law enforcement bodies	•	0	0	0	0
Private entities affected by the spread of illegal content (e.g. rights holders)	0	0	•	0	0
Individual victims affected by illegal content	0	0	•	0	0
Civil society and other organisations with expertise who flag illegal content	0	0	•	0	0
Other	0	0	0	•	0

To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

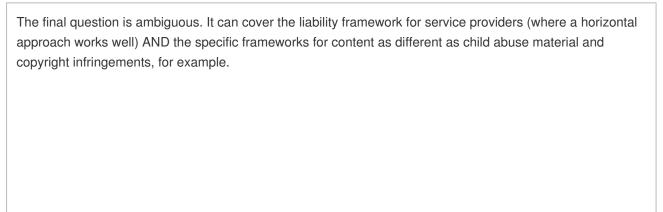
	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	l don't know	No answer
*The Internet is safe for its users.	•	0	0	0	0	0	0
*It is important that there are arrangements in place so that no illegal content is spread on the Internet.	0	0	0	0	•	0	0
* It is important that freedom of expression is protected online.	•	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Hosting service providers should process all notifications they receive and assess the legality of the content notified.	0	0	0	0	•	0	0
*When content is flagged as illegal by private organisations with proven expertise, hosting services should speed up the process for removing the content.	0	0	0	0	•	0	0
*When content is flagged as illegal by competent authorities or law enforcement bodies, platforms should speed up the process for removing the content	0	0	0	0	•	0	0
*When online hosting services remove content, users should be able to contest this decision by contacting the service (counter-notice).	•	0	0	0	0	0	0
*The regulatory framework is effective against illegal content.	•	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Hosting service providers are effective in tackling illegal content.	•	0	0	0	0	0	0

In your opinion, is there a need for further measures to tackle illegal content online?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	l don't know	No answer
Through proactive measures taken by hosting service providers and other relevant actors.	0	0	0	0	•	0	0
Via legislative measures.	0	0	0	0	•	0	0
Actions should be taken at EU level to put appropriate measures in place.	0	0	0	0	•	0	0
Different types of illegal content should be dealt with in different legal frameworks, to take into account specificities.	0	0	0	0	•	0	0

Are there additional comments you would like to make? Please detail, in particular, if your answers refer to different experiences, different types of illegal content, etc.

500 character(s) maximum



Please feel free to upload a concise document, such as a position paper of relevance to this public consultation. Please note that the uploaded document will be published alongside your response to the questionnaire which is the essential input to this open public consultation.

The maximum file size is 1 MB

### Your contribution

Note that, whatever option chosen, your answers may be subject to a request for public access to documents under Regulation (EC) N°1049/2001

- can be published with your organisation's information (I consent the publication of all information in my contribution in whole or in part including the name of my organisation, and I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent publication)
- can be published provided that your organisation remains anonymous (I consent to the publication of any information in my contribution in whole or in part (which may include quotes or opinions I express) provided that it is done anonymously. I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent the publication.

### Contact

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