



□I. The current status of Dutch copyright
□II. The future status of Dutch copyright
□III. The current influence of European copyright law
□IV. The future influence of European copyright law

I. The current status of Dutch copyright law









Benelux design rights

vested in the employer or the commissioning party,

Even when combined with a copyright in the design





II. The future status of Dutch copyright law

Dutch Parliament:
Proposal
on copyright
contracts,
19. June 2012

Non-waivable right for the author to an equitable remuneration in return for exclusive licence or assignment.

BUT

NOT for articles 7 and 8

III. The current influence of European copyright law



Employed authors
or commissioned
works?

No general European solution

Software directive
Unless otherwise agreed
Economic rights
exclusively exercised by
Employer



Principal film director is an author
Member States MAY NOT deprive him
of the acquisition of exploitation
rights including fair compensation
schemes under private copying
exceptions.

Member States MAY lay down a
rebuttable presumption of transfer,
in favour of the producer

Except for the right to fair compensation

CONCLUSION

Dutch system under the articles 7 and 8 Copyright Act, can be kept.

Except in those cases in the film sector where only a rebuttable presumption of transfer of rights may be allowed

Except in cases of private home copying and probably also reprographic rights, where authors have to keep their fair compensation claims in all circumstances.

IV. The future influence of European copyright law



European Copyright Code?

Commission??

-Communication of 24 May 2011 on « A single Market for IPR», COM (2011) 287 -Green Paper of 13 July 2011 on the online distribution of audiovisual works, COM (2011) 427

-Commission Staff Working Document of 11 January 2012, SEC(2011) 1641

The European Copyright Code from the Wittem Project

Included

Subject matter (Chapter 1), Authorship and ownership (Chapter 2) Moral rights (Chapter 3)

Economic rights (Chapter 4) Limitations (Chapter 5) Authorship always vests in the natural person who created the work.

Assignments require a written form.

Assignments and exclusive licences will be subject to a purpose transfer rule.

Unless otherwise agreed, economic rights in a work created by an employee are deemed to be assigned to the employer.

In the case of commissioned works the author retains the right, but, unless otherwise agreed, the commissioner can use it to the extent necessary to achieve the purposes for which the commission was evidently made.