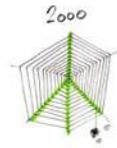
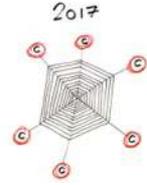


ARTICLE 13



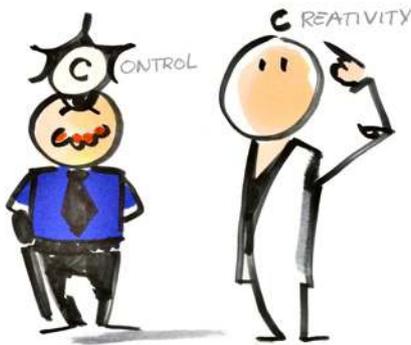
5 Fundamental Flaws Of the Censorship Filter



1. IMPOSES PRIVATISED CENSORSHIP OF ALL TYPES OF CONTENT

This is **not a YouTube provision**: it applies to videos but also blogs (WordPress), info (Wikipedia), social media (Twitter, Facebook), documents (Dropbox, Google Drive/Docs), pictures (Flickr), code (GitHub), comment sections (newspapers), etc.

MAKE INTERNET GREAT AGAIN?



2. INCOMPATIBLE WITH FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS & THE E-COMMERCE DIRECTIVE

Leading **academics** state that the proposal is incompatible with the E-commerce Directive and the Charter of Fundamental Rights (see [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)).

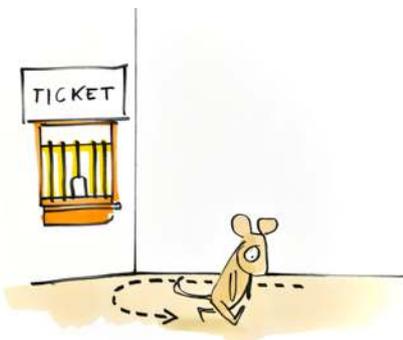
3. MANDATES PRIVATE COMPANY FILTERS THAT BLOCK BEFORE THE UPLOAD, NOT AFTER NOTICE

The requirement is to **'prevent the availability'**, not 'remove upon notice'. This implies leaving blocking to algorithms with no human nor public authority intervention.



4. AFFECTS SMALL PLAYERS & COMPRISES NOTHING THAT PROVIDES MORE MONEY TO CREATORS

A study found that 'medium-sized companies engaged in file-hosting services paid between **\$10,000 and \$25,000 a month** in licensing fees alone for Audible Magic...' 'this requirement makes it close to impossible to succeed' (open [letter](#) by 22 start-ups)



5. IS TECHNICALLY UNFEASIBLE

This covers all sorts of creations, ranging from literary works, music, choreographies, pantomimes, software, pictures, graphics, sculptures, sound recordings, architectural works, music sheets, etc... **No filter can identify all this!** See [here](#) about the limits of filtering.

