

Advisory Committee on Enforcement

Seventeenth Session
Geneva, February 4 to 6, 2025

NEW DOMESTIC LEGISLATION

Contributions prepared by Italy and Albania

1. At the sixteenth session of the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE), held from January 31 to February 2, 2024, the Committee agreed to consider, at its seventeenth session, among other topics, the “exchange of information on national experiences relating to institutional arrangements concerning IP enforcement policies and regimes, including mechanisms to resolve IP disputes in a balanced, holistic and effective manner”. Within this framework, this document introduces the contributions of two Member States on new or updated domestic legislation to strengthen the enforcement of copyright in the digital environment.
2. Italy’s contribution describes the efforts of the Italian Communications Regulatory Authority (AGCOM) in addressing complaints related to unauthorized dissemination of copyrighted works online, most of which relate to audiovisual works, including live sporting events. It highlights a recent update to the relevant legislation to expand AGCOM’s authority to include, *inter alia*, the power to issue dynamic injunctions and the ability to block, via the Piracy Shield platform, websites that illegally distribute live-streamed content.
3. Albania’s contribution describes the challenges related to copyright infringement in the online environment and the steps taken by the country to introduce legal and institutional reforms to deal with this issue. It highlights a new draft copyright law finalized by the Copyright Directorate, based on the EU *Acquis* on the digital environment. The new legislation authorizes the Copyright Directorate to undertake administrative procedures to protect copyright and other related rights on any online service that has editorial responsibility and further extends the scope of regulation to include online content-sharing platforms.

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THE ROLE OF AGCOM IN PROTECTING COPYRIGHT ONLINE: TACKLING LIVE EVENT PIRACY

*Contribution prepared by Ms. Bianca Terracciano, Digital Services Directorate, Italian Communications Authority (AGCOM), Rome, Italy**

ABSTRACT

The Italian Communications Authority (AGCOM) began addressing online copyright infringements in 2014, allowing copyright holders and their representatives to file complaints regarding unauthorized dissemination of copyrighted works online and to request the removal of such infringing content. Since then, AGCOM has handled more than 5,000 cases related to such complaints, primarily concerning massive copyright violations, most of which involve audiovisual works, including sporting events. In 2023, Law No. 93/2023 (“the Antipiracy Law”) reaffirmed the competencies of AGCOM and strengthened its powers to intervene in order to protect live-streamed content. This includes the power to issue dynamic injunctions and the ability to block, via the Piracy Shield platform, websites that illegally distribute live-streamed content. Piracy Shield is a machine-to-machine platform managed by AGCOM that was launched online on February 1, 2024. It has so far facilitated the disabling of over 26,000 fully qualified domain names (FQDNs) and 7,000 IPv4 addresses.

I. ONLINE COPYRIGHT REGULATION BY AGCOM

1. The Italian Communications Authority (AGCOM) began pursuing online copyright infringements in 2014, following the adoption of online copyright regulations in 2013 after a public consultation. These regulations allow copyright holders and their representatives to file complaints regarding the unauthorized publication of copyrighted works online and to request the removal of infringing content or the termination of infringements.
2. The proceeding starts with a complaint submitted by the right holder using a digital form available on the AGCOM website. AGCOM cannot proceed *ex officio*, but only on the basis of a complaint. The regulations are directed to Internet service providers (ISPs), not end users.
3. AGCOM notifies ISPs, website managers, webpage managers and uploaders — if identified — that proceedings are being initiated. The website manager and the webpage manager may be different in some cases, such as when a subdomain is managed by an entity different from the main entity.¹ Recipients of such a notification often choose to comply with the copyright holder’s request voluntarily and remove the infringing content. In this case, the proceeding ends. If the unauthorized content is not removed voluntarily, AGCOM evaluates the case and may decide to dismiss it (if there is no evidence of infringement) or to adopt other measures.
4. For example, if a server hosting a website is located in Italy, such that the host provider is subject to Italian jurisdiction, AGCOM may request the provider to remove the infringing digital work; if the server is located abroad, AGCOM may intervene only with respect to Internet

* The views expressed in this document are those of the author and not necessarily those of the Secretariat or of the Member States of WIPO.

¹ The AGCOM regulations provide two distinct definitions for “website manager” and “webpage manager”.

service providers (ISPs)² that are subject to Italian jurisdiction, who may be ordered to disable access to the website (by blocking domain names or IP addresses). In the event of non-compliance with an order, AGCOM is empowered to impose fines.

5. The AGCOM procedure is entirely free of charge and must be completed within 35 days from receipt of the complaint. This time frame can be shortened to 12 days in cases involving serious or massive infringements, including those with significant economic consequences. In determining whether to allow the expedited procedure, several factors may be considered: for example, whether the quantity of copyright-infringing works is significant; the timing of the work's market release; the economic value of the rights violated; and the extent of the damage caused. The right holder indicates the value of the work and the estimated damage in the complaint. Another key advantage of the AGCOM system is that the entire procedure is conducted online. This system allows right holders to avoid costly legal action and lengthy court proceedings. The AGCOM procedure does not replace judicial process, but rather offers an alternative. The option to initiate a procedure before AGCOM will not be available in the event that either party appeals to the judicial authority. Moreover, as with all AGCOM decisions, orders regarding copyright are opposable before the Regional Administrative Court for Latium.

6. Since 2014, AGCOM has handled over 5,000 complaints (5,096 as of October 31, 2024), primarily concerning massive copyright violations, most notably involving audiovisual works, including sporting events. AGCOM proceedings have led to 1,367 access-blocking orders. However, 28 per cent of proceedings were dismissed as a result of voluntary agreement between the parties.

7. In 2018, Law No. 167 of November 20, 2017 ("the European Law 2017"³) adopted by the Italian Parliament amended the national framework for online copyright protection, enhancing the authority of AGCOM in two key areas: adopting urgent precautionary measures against websites that are clearly infringing copyright, based on the assumption that immediate and irreparable harm to rights holders may occur; and introducing measures to prevent repeat infringements by websites using aliases to circumvent previous AGCOM decisions on the same issue.

8. Since then, AGCOM has been authorized to adopt precautionary measures within three days of receiving a complaint if the violation is manifest and there is a risk of imminent and irreparable harm to the rights holder. A precautionary measure primarily consists of an order to disable access to a website, but it may also involve an order to remove the infringing digital work, depending on the specific case. AGCOM notifies ISPs of the order; they have two days to comply with it. Identifiable uploaders and the website owner are also notified. A claim against precautionary measures can be made within five days of receiving the notification. If a claim is filed, the Digital Services Directorate initiates a proceeding that must be concluded within seven days.

² See Article 12 of Directive 2000/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2000 on certain legal aspects of information society services, in particular electronic commerce, in the Internal Market (Directive on electronic commerce), superseded by Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 October 2022 on a Single Market For Digital Services and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (Digital Services Act).

³ Law No. 167 of November 20, 2017, entitled "Provisions for the fulfillment of the obligations arising from Italy's membership in the European Union – European Law 2017"; see, in particular, Article 2 (Provisions on copyright. Full alignment with Directives 2001/29/EC and 2004/48/EC).

II. ONLINE PIRACY OF LIVE CONTENT

9. In 2023, in line with a 2021 European Parliament resolution⁴ on challenges facing organizers of sporting events in the digital environment and a 2023 European Commission recommendation on combating online piracy of sports and other live events,⁵ AGCOM introduced a precautionary procedure that can be initiated on the basis of a complaint from a rights holder at an early stage of a live event's transmission. This may occur, for example, before the event, when the event is being advertised, or during a live broadcast.

10. In the same year, the competencies of AGCOM were further expanded under Law No. 93/2023 ("the Antipiracy Law"), which entered into force on August 8, 2023. This Law addresses online piracy of live content and reaffirms and strengthens the role of AGCOM in combating online piracy by extending its scope of intervention and introducing new powers, including the ability to issue "dynamic injunctions".

11. A dynamic injunction is an early measure that serves as an effective tool to block all subsequent violations of the same nature. This includes not only "alias" websites but also all online addresses associated with the illegal broadcasting of a specific type of event owned by the claimant. After another public consultation, this provision would apply not only to sports events but also to all live broadcasts, such as concerts, television premieres and entertainment programs.

12. According to Law No. 93/2023, orders are directed to information society service providers involved, in any capacity, in facilitating access to an illegal website or services (e.g., ISPs, online search engines, VPN providers, public DNS providers and reverse proxy providers).

13. The law also mandates the implementation of a machine-to-machine platform for submitting complaints and enabling ISPs to comply with such orders. Thanks to this provision, once AGCOM adopts a precautionary measure, right holders can directly notify ISPs of additional infringements related to other infringements of live events of the same nature via a machine-to-machine platform called Piracy Shield. This platform allows for the automated management of notifications from right holders, ensuring timely and effective protection of rights, with interventions occurring within 30 minutes of notification, in accordance with the procedures outlined in the Antipiracy Law.

14. Within the framework established by the legislator, AGCOM approved Resolution No. 189/23/CONS, entitled "Amendments to the regulations on the protection of copyright on electronic communication networks and implementing procedures pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 70 of April 9, 2003, as set out in Resolution No. 680/13/CONS", following the public consultation launched under Resolution No. 445/22/CONS of December 20, 2022, which

⁴ European Parliament resolution of 19 May 2021 with recommendations to the Commission on challenges of sports events organizers in the digital environment (2020/2073(INL)), in which the European Parliament calls for "the removal of, or the disabling of access to, infringing live sport broadcasts by online intermediaries to be immediate or as fast as possible, and in any event no later than within 30 minutes of the receipt of the notification from right holders or from a certified trusted flagger regarding the existence of such illegal broadcast" (para. 12). <<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52021IP0236>>.

⁵ European Commission Recommendation C(2023) 2853 of 4 May 2023 on combating online piracy of sports and other live events encourages Member States, national authorities, holders of rights and providers of intermediary services to take effective, appropriate and proportionate measures to combat unauthorised retransmissions of live sports events and other live events (operative para. 1). Providers are also encouraged to cooperate with right holders, in particular by developing and using technical solutions aimed at facilitating the processing of notices, such as application programming interfaces (operative para. 5 (b)), and Member States are encouraged to provide for the possibility of seeking dynamic injunctions (operative paras. 12, 26, etc.). **<Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.>**<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/recommendation-combating-online-piracy-sports-and-other-live-events>.

introduced additions to the online copyright regulations aimed at providing more effective measures to combat the illegal dissemination of live sports events, in line with the Antipiracy Law.

15. The AGCOM online copyright regulations also provide that ISPs, uploaders and website managers may submit a claim within five days of publication of a blocking order, which must specify the blocked IP address or domain name that they believe is being used for legitimate services, providing all relevant information to support their claim of legitimate use.

16. In October 2024, the Antipiracy Law was amended pursuant to the Omnibus Decree,⁶ in particular to include explicitly within its scope not only access service providers and online search engines, but also VPN service providers and publicly available DNS providers, regardless of their residence or location. The time constraint (a 30-minute window for implementing the measure) already established by Law No. 93/2023 for other providers has now been extended to these providers.

17. Paragraph 5 of Article 2 of the Antipiracy Law, as amended by the Omnibus Decree, establishes that access service providers, online search engines and information society service providers, when involved in any capacity in enabling access to an illegal website or illegal services, must implement AGCOM orders without delay and, in any case, within a maximum period of 30 minutes from notification. This includes disabling the DNS resolution of the domain names and routing network traffic to the IP addresses reported by the rights holders or, more generally, adopting the necessary technological and organizational measures to make the unlawfully distributed content inaccessible to end users. Online search engines and information society service providers, in cases where they are not involved in enabling access to the illegal website or services, must still, within the same maximum period of 30 minutes from notification of a disabling order, take all necessary technical measures to hinder the visibility of the illicit content, including, in any event, delisting from search engines all domain names that are subject to AGCOM blocking orders, including domain names reported via the Piracy Shield platform.

18. It follows that those who must be notified of a disabling order, based on current legal provisions, are access service providers, including VPN providers and publicly available DNS providers, regardless of their place of residence or location; online search engines; and, more generally, information society service providers involved in any capacity in enabling access to illegal websites or services. The Antipiracy Law, as amended by the Omnibus Decree, clarifies that the Piracy Shield platform is the tool that all recipients of disabling orders must use to ensure the timely and effective removal of domain names or IP addresses.

III. PIRACY SHIELD PLATFORM

19. In line with the Antipiracy Law, in September 2023 AGCOM established a Technical Committee, in collaboration with the National Cybersecurity Agency, to discuss the technical implementation of the Antipiracy Law with ISPs and rights holders. The goal was to share best practices for a coordinated and efficient approach to live content blocking.

20. Following the work of the Technical Committee, AGCOM issued Resolution No. 321/23/CONS setting out the technical and operational requirements for a unique automated platform, Piracy Shield, which became operational on February 1, 2024. The Resolution also called on operators in the categories identified by the Antipiracy Law, as well as those who participated in the Technical Committee's work, to take the necessary steps to

⁶ Decree Law No. 113 of August 9, 2024, converted with amendments by Law No. 143 of October 7, 2024.

ensure the platform's full functionality by the deadline of January 31, 2024, including definitive and complete accreditation to the platform.

21. Requests for accreditation to the Piracy Shield platform are submitted by eligible entities through a dedicated portal and are validated by AGCOM after reviewing the documentation provided. Access credentials for the platform are issued only if the verification process results in a positive outcome.

22. Access service providers registered on the Piracy Shield platform by the deadline of January 31, 2024, as required by Resolution No. 321/23/CONS. On October 23, 2024, AGCOM issued a call to VPN service providers and publicly available DNS providers, regardless of their place of residence or location, online search engines, and, more generally, information society service providers involved in any capacity in enabling access to illegal websites or services, to undertake, in compliance with the above provisions, all necessary actions to ensure the full functioning of the Piracy Shield platform by completing the accreditation process.

23. To date, the Piracy Shield platform has allowed more than 26,000 FQDNs and more than 7,000 IPv4 addresses to be disabled.

IV. CONCLUSION

24. In conclusion, it can be asserted that the AGCOM online copyright regulations provide rights holders with a tool to ensure protection against piracy. In addition, the live content protection measures introduced under the Italian Antipiracy Law and the Piracy Shield platform represent a unique initiative at both the national and international levels as a concrete means of implementing the European Commission Recommendation of May 4, 2023.

[End of contribution]

ENFORCEMENT OF COPYRIGHT IN THE DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT – A NEW COPYRIGHT LAW

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ABSTRACT

In the Republic of Albania, the number of individuals and companies engaged in content creation, relying on copyright and participating in the online market, is increasing.

On the flip side, the ease of accessing online content has led to a rise in copyright infringement, both intentional and accidental. This issue needed to be addressed with priority by the Republic of Albania and its representative public institutions.

Nevertheless, the current national copyright system presents certain challenges in adopting new forms of exploiting copyright and this is why the system is under reformation.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. As a candidate country of European Union (EU)⁷, the Republic of Albania must take measures to guarantee the same protection of copyright as other EU member states. Accordingly, the Copyright Directorate at the Ministry of Economy, Culture and Innovation has taken significant steps in updating the national legal framework for copyright in line with that of the EU and the focus now is on the digital field.

2. This contribution explains how the Republic of Albania, a candidate country of the EU is dealing with the problem of online copyright infringement. Even though the current initiatives are still in the form of a draft law, nationally it is considered one of the most important system reforms on copyright.

II. THE CURRENT STATUS OF ONLINE COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT

3. Currently, the Albanian system faces some challenges related to the online environment and copyright issues such as piracy, mainly regarding the Albanian Copyright law⁸ which does not regulate issues of copyright in the online environment. Therefore, legal reform is necessary to comply with the Stabilization and Association Agreement that Albania signed in 2006 with the member states of the EU⁹ and the Agreement on Trade and Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)¹⁰. Also, European Commission's Annual Report¹¹ for the

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⁷ https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/enlargement-policy/albania_en

⁸ Law on Copyright and Other Related Rights, no. 35/2016, as amended

⁹ Stabilization and Association Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Albania, of the other part, Declarations Official Journal L107, 28/04/2009, P. 0166 – 0502, at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A22009A0428%2802%29>

¹⁰ WTO | intellectual property (TRIPS) - agreement text - contents

¹¹ https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/albania-report-2023_en

Republic of Albania emphasises the measures that need to be taken in this area, focusing on legislative reforms on enforcement of copyright in the online space.

4. Additionally, Albania has a very well-structured Copyright Directorate, within the Ministry of Economy, Culture, and Innovation and also a number of other national institutions that deal with copyright, each with specified duties, which include an audiovisual regulator, a state inspectorate for the internal market and a dedicated structure for electronic procedures. However, there are no structures with the authority to enforce copyright online and also impose obligations on digital services.

5. Equally important is the absence of data on the scale of copyright infringement in the digital environment and its potential impact on creative industries.

III. THE RESPONSE OF THE GOVERNMENT

A. LEGAL REFORM

6. The Copyright Directorate has finalized a new draft of the copyright law, based on the EU *Acquis* on the digital environment¹² which contains a section on enforcement of copyright in the digital environment.

7. It aims on one hand to promote legal supply of digital works and building awareness on their correct use and, on the other hand, at identifying and fighting violations of copyright and related rights implemented on electronic communication networks, regardless of the way in which such infringements take place. The law also introduces the concept of an online content-sharing service provider and definitions of its duties towards protected content, described below in section 4.

B. INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

8. The Copyright Directorate is the main public institution in charge of proposing, designing, and drafting accurate policies and strategies on copyright and other related rights in Albania, functioning under the Ministry of Economy, Culture, and Innovation. Additionally, it has a series of responsibilities regarding the collective rights management system and promotion of copyright and other related rights.

9. The draft copyright law empowers the Copyright Directorate to protect copyright and other related rights on any online service that has editorial responsibility. The Copyright Directorate may administer cases of copyright or related rights infringement on the internet and rule on the removal of the infringing content from a website where it has been illegally posted or it may take measures to block access to the content.

10. Additionally, the Copyright Directorate will provide information and resources to educate the public about the importance of respecting copyright online. The Copyright Directorate will not have the competence of imposing an administrative measure (sanction) on the offender;

¹² Directive (EU) 2019/790 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on copyright and related rights in the Digital Single Market and amending Directives 96/9/EC and 2001/29/EC; Directive (EU) 2019/789 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 laying down rules on the exercise of copyright and related rights applicable to certain online transmissions of broadcasting organizations and retransmissions of television and radio programs, and amending Council Directive 93/83/EEC.

rather, this authority will remain with the State Inspectorate, following the decision of the CD (as explained below).

11. With the new added competence, the Copyright Directorate will be renamed the General Directorate of Copyright and will have a dedicated unit of 10 people dedicated to enforcement of copyright online.

C. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE FOR COMBATING PIRACY

12. The use of the new anti-piracy system is voluntary and independent from the judicial protection of rights. The law expressly stipulates that instituting a procedure before the Copyright Directorate does not suspend or prejudice the judicial recourse available to rightsholder for the same case.

13. The Copyright Directorate's procedure does not replace the judicial process but provides an alternative to it. However, a procedure cannot be initiated at the Copyright Directorate if it has already been started before the judicial authorities.

14. In order to comply with the task of protecting copyright or other related rights on any online service that has editorial responsibility, the reorganized Copyright Directorate will intervene upon request of a recognized rightsholder or of a person authorized by him.

15. If a rightsholder believes that a digital work has been made available on a web page or on an online service in violation of the Copyright Law, it can submit a request to the Copyright Directorate, asking for its removal.

16. The request will be submitted and dealt with through an electronic system called e-Albania (the entire process will be digital), accompanied by all necessary documentation that proves ownership and the payment for the service.

17. Where an actual infringement of copyright is substantiated, the Copyright Directorate will make a decision depending on the location of the server hosting the illegal content:

- If the server is located in Albania, the Copyright Directorate can order the Albanian hosting service provider to prevent or stop the violation, by seeking an authorization from the rightsholder within 10 days of notifications of usage. The 10-day timeframe is designed to help rightsholders make sure they receive fair compensation for the use of their work. At the end of 10 days, if there is no authorization from the rightsholder and the content is still available on the site, an administrative fine will be imposed on the hosting service providers, along with an order to remove the content. If the hosting service providers, do not remove the content even after an administrative fine is imposed, it will be followed by blocking of the service.
- If the site or the online service on which unauthorized digital works are made available is hosted on a server located outside the Albanian territory, the Copyright Directorate may order the service providers offering internet access, to disable access to the site.

18. Non-compliance with the above orders constitutes an administrative offense and is punishable by a fine. The administrative procedure for protecting copyright and other related rights in the online environment will have a cost and it will be determined by the Council of Ministers.

D. ONLINE CONTENT – SHARING SERVICE PROVIDERS

19. The new draft Copyright Law introduces the concept of online content-sharing service providers with a section including the following components:

- Protection of press publications concerning online uses;
- Use of protected content by online content-sharing service providers online uses;
- Transparency obligation;
- Contract adjustment mechanism;
- Collective licensing with an extended effect (already in place);
- Negotiation mechanism;
- Obligation of obtaining an authorization;
- Liabilities.

20. The new draft Copyright Law extends the scope of the regulation to content sharing platforms, as most of these are not located in Albania. Therefore, the provisions of the CDSM Directive directed towards these platforms might be inapplicable, even though they are part of the national law. The solution is to complete the approximation exercise by transposing in the copyright law also two articles of the Digital Services Act¹³, the recently adopted EU legislative initiative that for the first time aims at regulating all the digital intermediary services, including content sharing platforms.

21. These articles are:

- Art. 13, which imposes on all digital intermediary services active in Europe, the obligation to appoint a legal representative in a Member State (the transposition of this article in the copyright law may be limited to the sole content sharing platforms active in Albania and will impose the obligation to appoint a legal representative for Albania either in the Country or to make it less burdensome for the platform at least in the Balkan Region).
- Art. 9, which allows the national judiciary authority or any authority that is competent for the copyright sector (in particular the Copyright Directorate), to order any digital service active in Albania to remove any content that is breaching the national Copyright Law.
- Art. 10, which imposes the obligation for the platforms to provide information to the competent authorities concerning their activities and the revenues gathered in Albania. Both articles 9 and 10 may be enforced through the imposition of financial penalties up to 3 per cent of the annual revenues collected in Albania.

IV. CHALLENGES AND THE FUTURE OF COMBATING PIRACY

22. The Ministry of Economy, Culture and Innovation, with the Copyright Directorate, must draft effective policy, regulations, or guidelines, mainly focusing on the following:

- Protection of press publications concerning online uses,
- Use of protected content by online content-sharing service providers,
- Procedures for handling of rightsholders' complaints.

¹³

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32022R2065>

23. Further, it is important to intensively cooperate with international partners not only to fulfil international obligations but also to ensure that the Republic of Albania has the same level of protection for these rights as the most developed countries in this field.

24. The Albanian administration must create a regular response system against illegal reproductions and create a sound environment for the distribution of content, by ensuring online monitoring of copyright infringement, through:

- Monitoring of illegal reproductions on Albanian and overseas websites through the operation of home online monitoring teams and respond actively and broadly against copyright infringement in Albania and abroad.
- Analyze information on copyright infringement to provide information required for recommendations of correction (warnings, requests for deletion/suspension of interactive transmission, etc.) and public-private cooperative countermeasures.
- Block online searches for illegal websites and commercial ads to eradicate their sources of revenue, etc.
- Investigate websites based outside Albania that operate in local language and illegally distribute Albanian content and share relevant information, with the aim to enabling copyright holders to seek remedies themselves.
- Additional: Support the employment disadvantaged (people with disabilities, career-interrupted women, and multicultural families, the low-income class, etc.) to enter into society by hiring them for home monitoring.

25. Equal importance must be placed on training dedicated staff, responsible for effective implementation of the rules on copyright in the online space.

26. Further, transparency initiatives must be intensified by drafting publications, reports of investigation and research reports on copyright protection and producing in-depth analysis on domestic and overseas trends and issues regarding copyright protection. The objective will be to provide information to creators, users and relevant industries and other state institutions.

27. Lastly, focus must be placed on promotional activities for copyright protection to raise awareness among relevant organizations and the Albanian people, to prevent infringement online.

V. CONCLUSION

28. The Ministry of Economy, Culture and Innovation, is aware that a legal reform is not enough to end the activities that infringe copyright online. Therefore, the Ministry is determined to create a copyright enforcement system that is efficient and simple to use, and to raise awareness on the importance of protecting copyright in the digital environment.

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