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Poland

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General

- 1 How can the government's attitude and approach to internet issues best be described?

The Polish legislator appreciates the importance of e-commerce issues and we are seeing the development and implementation of many acts related to e-commerce.

Legislation

- 2 What legislation governs business on the internet?

The following acts regulate business on the internet:

- the Civil and Criminal Codes;
- Act of 18 July 2002 on the Electronic Provision of Services (AEPS);
- the E-Signatures Act of 18 September 2001 (AES);
- the Personal Data Protection Act of 29 August 1997 (APDP);
- the Copyright and Neighbouring Rights Act of 4 February 1994 (Copyright Act);
- the Telecommunications Law Act of 16 July 2004 (TLA);
- the Protection of Particular Consumers' Rights and the Liability for the Damage caused by a Hazardous Product Act of 2 March 2000 (APPCR); and
- the Act of 5 July 2002 on the Protection of certain electronically provided services based on, or consisting of, conditional access.

Regulatory bodies

- 3 Which regulatory bodies are responsible for the regulation of e-commerce and internet access tariffs and charges?

These are matters for the Ministry of Infrastructure, which may instruct the President of the Electronic Communications Office (ECO) to prepare draft acts in this area. The ECO supervises the telecommunications market. It also imposes financial penalties for breaches of the TLA and for the failure to observe decisions of the President of ECO. The Polish Chamber of Information Technology and Telecommunications, created in 1993 – by which the Arbitration Court for internet domains operates – gives opinions on existing and proposed legal provisions in these areas.

Jurisdiction

- 4 What tests or rules are applied by the courts to determine the jurisdiction for internet-related transactions (or disputes) in cases where the defendant is resident or provides goods or services from outside the jurisdiction?

The general principles referring to civil proceedings apply in such a case. In particular, the Lugano Convention on jurisdiction and the

enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters of 16 September 1988, the Lugano Convention on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters of 30 October 2007 and Council Regulation (EC) No. 44/2001 of 22 December 2000 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters are of paramount importance.

If at least one of the parties is resident of an EU member state, or of a country that is a party to one of the above-mentioned Lugano Conventions, the parties may agree that a court in a particular member state shall have jurisdiction. Otherwise, persons resident in an EU member state should be sued before the courts of that member state, irrespective of their citizenship. In the case of a legal person, under the above-mentioned regulation the location of its registered office will determine the appropriate court, or alternatively the place of its main governing body or business activity. The claim may also be brought before a court where the obligation was or was to be performed.

As to agreements with consumers, the consumer may initiate proceedings against a legal person or an individual conducting business activity before the court having jurisdiction over its registered office or the place of the consumer's residence. Actions against a consumer may be taken by legal persons or individuals conducting business activity only in courts of the country where the consumer is resident.

If none of the aforementioned acts applies and there are no applicable bilateral agreements, the parties may submit specific cases to the Polish courts or the Arbitration Court. In any case, Polish courts have jurisdiction if the agreement was signed or performed in Poland, the defendant is resident or has its registered office in Poland or the tort or breach was committed in Poland.

Contracting on the internet

- 5 Is it possible to form and conclude contracts electronically? If so, how are contracts formed on the internet? Explain whether 'click wrap' contracts are enforceable, and if so, what requirements need to be met?

Yes, it is possible. In case of contracts formed electronically offline (e-mail), an offer made electronically shall be deemed to have been made to the other person at the moment of its introduction to a means of electronic communication in a way that enabled that person to learn of its content.

In the case of a contract formed electronically online, an offer made electronically is binding for the offeror if the other party confirms its receipt without delay. This rule does not apply to contracts concluded by e-mail and other means of individual long-distance communication. In business-to-business (B2B) relationships the parties may agree on the exclusion of this rule as well. A party entering into a 'click wrap' contract should be provided with the terms and

conditions of the vendor's contract. Moreover, the party that is a business entity should provide the other contracting party, *inter alia*, with information about technical acts covered by the execution of the agreement, the legal effects of confirmation of the receipt of the offer and the languages in which the agreement may be concluded. If the contract is formed by e-mail or another means of individual electronic long distance communication, the general provisions of the Civil Code shall apply. In business-to-consumer (B2C) contracts, the business entity should also meet the additional conditions stipulated by APPCR.

- 6** Are there any particular laws that govern contracting on the internet? Do these distinguish between business-to-consumer and business-to-business contracts?

The general provisions of the Civil Code, AES and AEPS also apply to internet contracts. B2C contracts are subject to provisions of the Civil Code and APPCR.

- 7** How does the law recognise or define digital or e-signatures?

Under AES, an e-signature is data in an electronic format which, together with other data to which it has been attached or to which it is logically related, identifies the signatory. The act further defines an advanced e-signature as being an e-signature ascribed solely to the person appending the signature, who controls the data exclusively using safe equipment, and is linked to the data to which it was attached in a way that any further change of that data is made apparent.

- 8** Are there any data retention or software legacy requirements in relation to the formation of electronic contracts?

The Civil Code makes no such provision, but retention of such data is always in the interest of the contracting party in order to produce evidence in any subsequent proceedings.

Article 180(a) of TLA requires public telecommunications operators or providers of publicly accessible telecommunications services to retain the transmission and localisation data generated or processed by those entities within the territory of Poland for 24 months and to make such data accessible to the competent authorities, including courts and prosecutors, on the basis regulated by special acts. However, these data do not relate to the content of contracts; they just confirm internet activity (time of log-in, IP number, etc).

AES regulations concerning software create requirements for the formation of electronic contracts. These refer to software complying with specified standards for the proper verification of signature authenticity. AEPS requires that the service provider ensures the security of the service performed and, in particular, renders it impossible for a third party to access the content of the transmission.

Security

- 9** What measures must be taken by companies or ISPs to guarantee the security of internet transactions?

Under APDP and AEPS, the data controller – being the data processor, including the service provider rendering electronic services – must take measures to ensure the protection of personal data that are subject to processing.

- 10** As regards encrypted communications, can any authorities require private keys to be made available? Are certification authorities permitted? Are they regulated and are there any laws as to their liability?

Under AES, a business entity as defined in the Act on the Freedom in Conducting Business Activities of 2 July 2004 (AFCBA) may provide

certification services. No permit or licence is necessary, but only an entity entered into the register maintained by the minister of the economy may issue a qualified certificate. Such services may also be provided by the National Bank of Poland and public authority bodies, but only for their own use or in favour of other public authority bodies.

Pursuant to article 11(3) of AES, no liability is incurred for any damage resulting from false data entered in the certificate at the request of the person appending the e-signature.

Providers are liable to recipients for the non-performance or improper performance of their obligations unless the resulting damage was caused by circumstances for which they are not liable and which could not have been prevented by exercising due care. Qualified certification providers are subject to compulsory liability insurance.

Data for appending the e-signature (a private key) are only available to the person appending the signature, and there is no obligation requiring this person to disclose them. Additionally, other information related to the provision of certification services, including data used for verification of the authenticity of the signature and of the person (a public key) is confidential. However, it may be required by a court or a prosecutor if such information is connected with the pending proceedings, by state authorities when supervising the entities providing certification services and by other authorities empowered by separate acts.

Domain names

- 11** What procedures are in place to regulate the licensing of domain names? Is it possible to register a country-specific domain name without being a resident in the country?

These matters are subject to the regulations of the registration body, the Scientific and Academic Computer Network (NASK). In order to register a domain the interested party contracts NASK. This interested party has to guarantee that the data it submits to NASK is accurate and that the submission of the offer and the performance of the contract does not infringe any third party's rights or the law. NASK does not examine whether by entering into or performing the contract the subscriber has infringed the third party's rights or the law.

Moreover, depending on the particular matter, provisions concerning trademark protection, the Combating of Unfair Competition Act of 16 April 1993 (ACUC), copyright law and provisions of the Civil Code will apply. The right to the '.pl' domain is not reserved for business entities with registered offices in Poland or persons resident in Poland.

- 12** Do domain names confer any additional rights (for instance in relation to trademarks or passing off) beyond the rights that naturally vest in the domain name?

Generally domain names confer no additional rights, as registration of a domain means only that others may not hold this domain as their own. The 'first come, first served' principle applies in domain registration. Industrial property law permits the registration of a domain as a trademark after the completion of specific formalities. However, use of a similar domain may constitute an act of unfair competition, especially where there is a risk that consumers will be misled as to the identity of the business holding the given domain.

- 13** Will ownership of a trademark assist in challenging a 'pirate' registration of a similar domain name?

Trademark holders may sue a third party that is infringing their rights by using the domain name. Holders may demand that such use is stopped, as well as demand a reimbursement of profits gained by

its use or the award of damages, a court may also order the defendant to pay a sum of money for a charitable purpose. These claims can also be made against a person using a registered trademark as an internet domain.

Advertising

14 What rules govern advertising on the internet?

Advertising on the internet is not expressly regulated by Polish law. Therefore the general rules concerning advertising apply, ie, provisions of ACUC, AEPS and regulations for the protection of incorporeal interests in intellectual property. In specific situations, the Press Law Act of 26 January 1984 and the Radio and Television Law Act of 29 December 1992 apply.

15 Are there any products or services that may not be advertised or types of content that are not permitted on the internet?

Banned advertising, including advertising on the internet, includes: advertising contrary to the law, misleading advertisements, unjust comparative advertising, hidden advertising, advertising that invades privacy, spam and advertising of tobacco, alcohol (beer – on certain conditions), psychotropic and abusive substances, games of chance and medicinal products that do not meet specific requirements.

Certain limitations apply to the advertising of medical services, services rendered by attorneys-at-law, notaries, as well as legal and tax advisers.

Total bans apply to contents of a criminal nature, including child pornography, pornography with animals or those provoking crime or racial or ethnic hatred.

Financial services

16 Is the advertising or selling of financial services products to consumers or to businesses via the internet regulated, and, if so, by whom and how?

The sale of financial services products is subject to AEPS, article 21 of the AFCBA and article 661 of the Civil Code. Service providers must provide the service recipient with information concerning themselves and the contractual procedure.

Chapter 2(a) of APPCR applies to consumers, who must be informed by the service provider about, inter alia, the identity of the service provider, the subject matter and conditions of the transaction and the right and method by which to withdraw from the agreement. However, this right to withdraw from the agreement does not apply to financial services whose price depends only on fluctuations of the market which are beyond the control of the service provider. The consumers' rights pointed in APPCR cannot be excluded or limited by the contract.

Advertising of financial services products is subject to requirements of fair advertising arising from ACUC and the Act of 23 August 2007 on Counteracting Unfair Commercial Practices. This issue is also subject to regulations of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority.

Defamation

17 Are ISPs liable for content displayed on their sites?

A website's creator, rather than the ISP, is generally liable for content displayed on the site. However, an ISP may be liable under civil law for any unlawful act as an accomplice of the tortfeasor.

ISPs that are natural persons may incur criminal liability as an accomplice if the content displayed on the website includes prohibited material (eg, defamatory or pornographic content). However,

according to article 14 of AEPS, an ISP is not liable for the content displayed on the site if it does not have actual knowledge of illegal information or activity, or upon obtaining an official notification or reliable information about the illegality of the given information or activity expeditiously disables access to the information.

18 Can an ISP shut down a web page containing defamatory material without court authorisation?

If the web page clearly contains defamatory or criminal material, then the ISP may shut it down even without a court order without incurring liability for damages.

Intellectual property

19 Can a website owner link to third-party websites without permission?

Basically, yes. However, Polish law contains no explicit regulation concerning this issue and each case of linking should be considered individually, particularly with respect to the regulations of the Copyright Act and the Industrial Property Law Act of 30 June 2000.

20 Can a website owner use third-party content on its website without permission from the third-party content provider?

Under article 50(3) of the Copyright Act, making a work available to the public when and where the public chooses is one example of the fields of exploitation of the work, and this extends to the internet. The owner of the rights to work may use and dispose of such work in all fields of exploitation.

The website owner may not display a third party's content that constitutes a work within the meaning of the Copyright Act without the express consent of the owner of the rights to that work.

However, the principles of permitted public use regulated by the provisions of the Copyright Act apply. In specific cases, a work can be used without the express consent of the copyright owner; however, this is without prejudice to his or her right to remuneration, if applicable.

21 Can a website owner exploit the software used for a website by licensing the software to third parties?

Yes, if the website owner has copyright or licence rights to the software in the relevant exploitation field. If not, the copyright owner's consent is required.

22 Are any liabilities incurred by links to third-party websites?

Displaying a link to any unlawful content may result in joint liability in law if there was knowledge of the nature of the content. The entity displaying a link may also be liable if the link is classified as unlawful advertising or when the content or form of the link itself is contrary to law. In order not to be held liable, a given entity shall remove a link infringing law as soon as it receives an official or reliable information about the infringement.

Data protection and privacy

23 How does the law in your jurisdiction define 'personal data'?

Under article 6 of APDP, personal data are any information concerning an identified or identifiable person. An identifiable natural person is a person who can be identified directly or indirectly, in particular by identity number or by one or more specific factors determining his or her physical, physiological, intellectual, economic, social or cultural features. Information is not regarded as identifying where the identification requires an unreasonable amount of time, cost or manpower.

- 24** Does a website owner have to register with any controlling body to process personal data? May a website provider sell personal data about website users to third parties?

Pursuant to article 40 of the APDP, the data controller is obliged to notify a data filing system for registration to the Inspector General of Personal Data Protection. A data controller is the person who has real control over the processed data, and is not always the website owner.

The prior and explicit consent of the data subject is required for any sale of the data.

- 25** If a website owner is intending to profile its customer base to target advertising on its website, is this regulated in your jurisdiction?

Article 19(4) of AEPS limits the website owner to profiling its customer base only for advertising, market studies or analyses of service recipients' preferences, and only for the purpose of improving these services' quality. Only exploitation data and data not necessary to provide the electronic services may be processed when profiling such a base. Exploitation data are data that determine the service recipient's manner of using the electronic service (profile, identification of the telecommunication network or information technology system, information about the beginning, scope and end of use of the electronic service).

However, processing the above-mentioned data, which identify the service recipient and his or her telecommunication network or information technology system, requires the prior express consent of the service recipient (the data subject). If consent is not given, the service provider is obliged to make such data anonymous and use only data that do not identify the service recipient.

- 26** If an internet company's server is located outside the jurisdiction, are any legal problems created when transferring and processing personal data?

The transfer of personal data to a third country may take place if the country of destination ensures at least the same level of personal data protection in its territory as that which is in force in the territory of Poland. This rule should not be applied to the transfer of personal data required by legal provisions or by provisions of any ratified international agreement.

The data controller may also transfer the personal data to the third country provided that:

- the data subject has given his or her written consent;
- the transfer is necessary for the performance of a contract between the data subject and the data controller, or takes place in reply to a request from the data subject;
- the transfer is necessary for the performance of a contract concluded in the interest of the data subject between the data controller and another subject;
- the transfer is necessary or required by reasons of public interest or for the establishment of a legal claim;
- the transfer is necessary in order to protect vital interests of the data subject; and
- the transfer relates to data which are publicly available.

In other cases, the transfer of personal data to a third country requires the consent of the Inspector General of Personal Data Protection, provided that the data controller ensures adequate protection with respect to privacy protection and the rights and freedoms of the person whom the data concerns.

- 27** Does your jurisdiction have data breach notification laws?

Yes, this matter is subject to the provisions of APDP. In case of any breach of provisions on personal data protection, the Inspector General of Personal Data Protection may act ex officio as well as upon a motion of the person concerned.

Taxation

- 28** Is the sale of online products subject to taxation?

Yes, but the sale of products over the internet is not subject to separate tax provisions and online sales are subject to taxation on the same terms as ordinary sales. The issue is regulated by the Income Tax Acts, the Act on VAT and the Act on Civil Law Transactions.

- 29** What tax liabilities ensue from placing servers outside operators' home jurisdictions? Does the placing of servers within a jurisdiction by a company incorporated outside the jurisdiction expose that company to local taxes?

Regarding income tax, in certain circumstances this may result in the taxpayer having a permanent establishment in the given country and may result in liability for payment of income tax in that country on income generated in connection with the existence of such permanent establishment.

Placing a server in Poland does not influence VAT taxation on sales transactions. The nature of the transaction and the VAT taxation status of the purchaser are crucial to determine VAT liability.

- 30** When and where should companies register for VAT or other sales taxes? How are domestic internet sales taxed?

The place of registration should be the tax office competent for the company's registered office or principal place of business. Registration should be effected upon the commencement of business activities.

Internet sales are subject to general VAT rates applicable in Poland: the principal rate is 23 per cent and the reduced rate for some goods and services is 8 per cent. Certain goods and services are not subject to VAT.

- 31** If an offshore company is used to supply goods over the internet, how will returns be treated for tax purposes? What transfer-pricing problems might arise from customers returning goods to an onshore retail outlet of an offshore company set up to supply the goods?

The return of goods supplied over the internet is not subject to any particular tax provisions and should be settled according to general income tax and VAT procedures.

The taxation issues related to transfer-pricing provisions are not specifically regulated because of their internet character.

Gambling

- 32** Is it permissible to operate an online betting or gaming business from the jurisdiction?

This issue is regulated by the Gambling Act of 19 November 2009 (AG).

Operating online betting or gaming is not expressly regulated by the AG. However, due to its provisions, cylindrical games, card games, games of dice, games on gaming machines and mutual betting may only be provided in real, non-internet casinos, in bingo rooms and at mutual betting points. Therefore, the operation of such an online business is prohibited. However, there is a project of a new Gambling Act prepared introducing amendments to enhance the rule of law and protection of society against the negative effects of gambling. The amendments concern including but not limited to introducing an explicit prohibition on operating betting and gaming on the internet and participating in such games organised on the internet (with the exception of the online mutual betting). It is proposed that accepting mutual betting could be provided at mutual betting points or via the internet. The mutual betting on the internet will be permissible as it constitutes one of the forms of betting distribution, subject to compliance with the statutory requirements.

- 33** Are residents permitted to use online casinos and betting websites?
Is any regulatory consent or age, credit or other verification required?

Online casinos and betting websites offering mutual bets are prohibited in Poland. Under article 107 section 2 of the Tax Criminal Code, it is also prohibited to participate in a foreign game of chance or a foreign mutual bet within the territory of Poland. Anyone using such a service within Poland commits a tax offence subject to a fine or/and imprisonment of up to three years.

Outsourcing

- 34** What are the key legal and tax issues relevant in considering the provision of services on an outsourced basis?

Outsourcing is classified and defined in the Council of Ministers' Regulation of 24 December 2007 on Polish Classification of Business Activity and in the Council of Ministers' Regulation of 29 October 2008 on Polish Classification of Goods and Services. There is no general regulation concerning the provision of services on an outsourced basis.

Special provisions for the banking sector are provided by the Act on Banking Law of 29 August 1997, which determines the conditions and principles that must be met in order to provide services on an outsourced basis.

Tax law does not provide any special regulations on outsourcing. Therefore, the general provisions of Polish tax law are applicable.

- 35** What are the rights of employees who previously carried out services that have been outsourced? Is there any right to consultation or compensation, do the rules apply to all employees within the jurisdiction?

If outsourcing leads to the termination of employment contracts, the employer hires more than 20 people and a specific group of employees is made redundant, then under the Act on Special Principles of Terminating Employment with Employees for Reasons Not Related to the Employees of 13 March 2003 the employer shall consult the trade union over such dismissals and is liable to make severance payments. However, this rule is applicable only where a trade union operates at the employing establishment.

If the employer hires at least 50 people, it shall inform and consult the employees' council issues related to changes in the structure and operation of the business before using an outsourced company.

Online publishing

- 36** When would a website provider be liable for mistakes in information that it provides online? Can it avoid liability?

There is no requirement to monitor information displayed on websites through an intermediary and there is no liability if such

information infringes third-party rights, provided that the website provider is not aware of the illegal nature of such information. If the provider receives official notice about the unlawful nature of the information, it is not liable to a third party if it prevents access to that information without delay. If a website provider is simultaneously a content provider, it is liable for the information displayed online under the general principles of the Civil Code or for infringement of other rights (eg, intellectual property rights). See question 12.

- 37** If a website provider includes databases on its site, can it stop other people from using or reproducing data from those databases?

The Databases Protection Act of 27 July 2001 applies. A website provider who has a right to a database may prohibit unauthorised third parties from the total or partial use of such a database.

However, it is allowed to use part of a database made available on a website, which is not essential as to the quality and quantity. Moreover, such use should not infringe the normal use of the database or harm the interests of its owner.

In any event, use of the database is permitted if the third party uses it for didactic or research purposes and identifies the source, or if such use is justified for a non-commercial goal, or for internal security and court or administrative proceedings. Despite this, recurring and systematic downloading or secondary use of the database is not permitted if this is contrary to normal use and results in unjustified violation of the owner's interests.

If the database can be regarded as a work according to the provisions of copyright law, the Copyright Act will additionally apply

- 38** Are there marketing and advertising regulations affecting website providers?

As mentioned in question 14, advertising on the internet is not expressly regulated by Polish law and general rules concerning advertising apply. Courts consider internet press as falling into the scope of application of the Press Law Act of 26 January 1984. Like its traditional form, internet television is governed by the Radio and Television Law Act of 29 December 1992. Both acts provide prohibitions as to the content of advertisements. Also ACUC provides regulations on unfair or prohibited advertising. If a given advertisement is contrary to the provisions of these acts, ie, it is illegal, AEPS will apply. Under article 14 of AEPS a website provider will not be held liable if it does not have actual knowledge of illegal information or upon obtaining an official notification or reliable information about the illegality of the given information expeditiously disables access to the information.



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