

Copyrights

Presentation Slides

Training Kit



CyberEco

معا لنحمي السلامة الرقمية
Together to support digital safety



Middle School



الوكالة الوطنية للأمن السيبراني
National Cyber Security Agency

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Doha, Qatar

This content is produced by the team of
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Workshop Time Table

Content	Allocated Time
General introduction	5 minutes
The theoretical aspect	25 minutes
Educational Videos	25 minutes
Short break	20 minutes
Training games	25 minutes
Dialogue and discussion with students	15 minutes
Graduation project	5 minutes
Total training time	2 hours

Content of The Training Kit

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Chapter one

The Concept of Electronic Copyright

First:

Concept of Copyright



Copyright

Is a legal term that describes the rights granted to creators regarding their literary and artistic works.



Copyrighted Works:

1

Literary works such as novels, poems, plays, reference materials, and newspaper articles.

2

Computer programs and databases.

3

Movies and musical compositions.

4

Artistic works such as oil paintings, drawings, photographs, and sculptures.

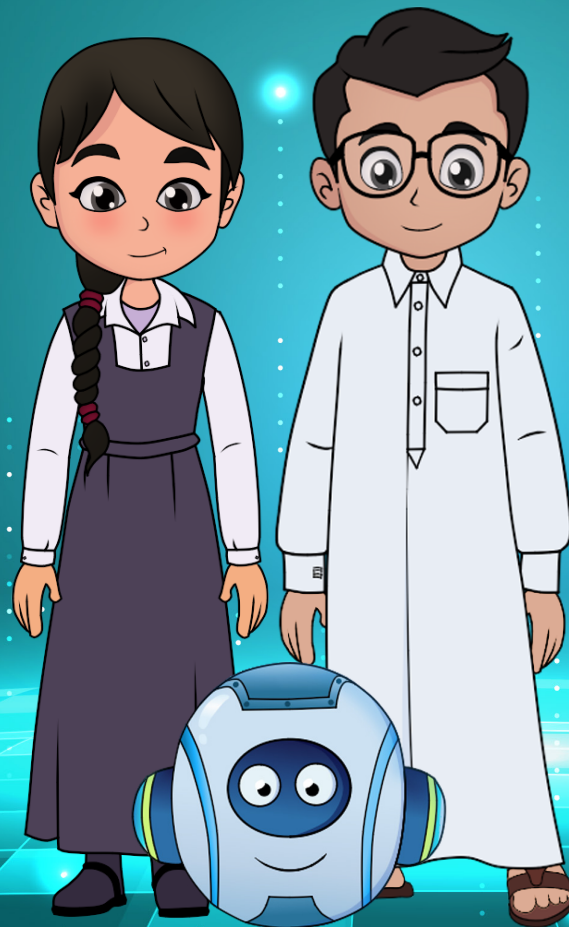
5

Architectural works.

6

Advertisements, geographic maps, and technical drawings.

General Concepts



01 Work

It refers to a wide range of intellectual creations, from novels to architectural designs and computer programs and etc..

02 Fair use

Some legal systems define a clear list of limitations and exceptions to copyright, while others have a general provision known as "fair use" or "fair" dealing.

03 Public domain

It means that the author no longer has economic rights over their works. often due to the expiration of the copyright term, such as "The Odyssey" written by "Homer".

04 Related Rights

Related rights are a separate set of rights that resemble copyright and are granted to individuals or organizations that assist in making works available to the public.

05 Licensing Works

When creating or participating in the production of a work, the author has rights that allow them to make arrangements for licensing its future use.

Types of Copyright Rights

01 Economic rights

These rights enable the author to derive financial benefits from the use of their works by others.

02 Moral rights

These rights protect the non-economic interests of the author.

The owner of economic rights associated with a work has the authority to prohibit or permit the following actions:

1

Reproducing the work in various forms, such as printing or audio recording.

2

Performing the work in public, such as in plays or musical compositions.

3

Making recordings of the work on CDs or digital video tapes.

4

Broadcasting the work through radio or cable.

5

Translation of the work into other languages.

6

Adapting it or transforming it from a novel into a film.

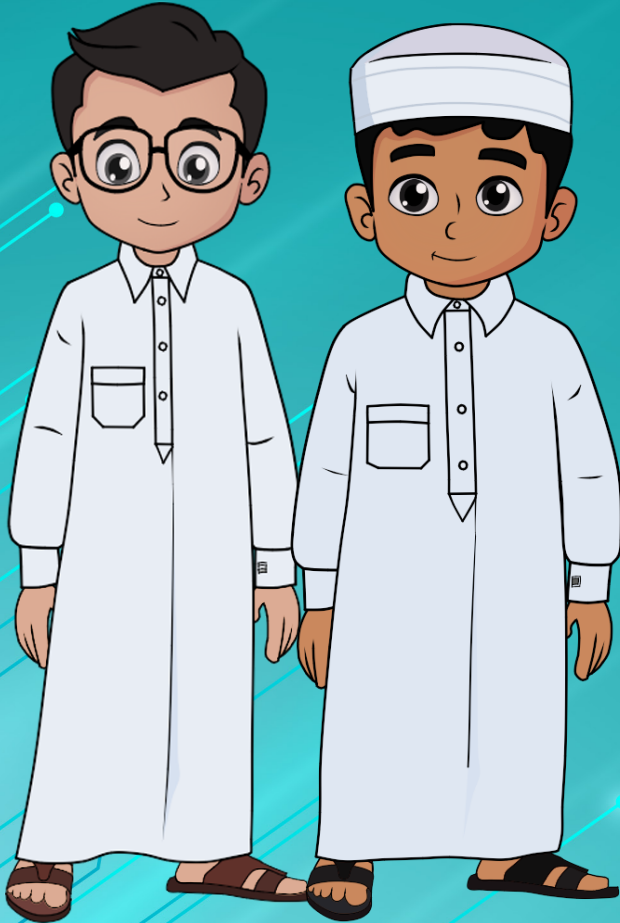
Examples of Author's Moral Rights

01

**The right to claim authorship
of the work.**

02

**The right to object to
changes that may harm the
author's reputation.**



Bern Convention

Economic rights have a limited duration. In countries that are parties to the Berne Convention, the protection period should be 50 years or more after the author's death.

However, longer periods can be provided at the national level through the national intellectual property office in each country.

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works

- The right of translation.
- The right to adapt and modify works.
- The right of public performance for plays, musicals, and musical works.
- The right to publicly recite literary works.
- The right to perform those works for the public.
- Broadcasting rights (with the state legislation allowing for the text to be broadcasted, contingent on the contracting state's right to obtain fair compensation instead of the right to authorize).
- The right of reproduction in any form or manner (with the state's text allowing in certain special cases for reproduction without explicit permission, provided that reproduction does not interfere with the normal exploitation of the work and does not cause any unjustified harm to the legitimate interests of the author, with the text permitting the right to fair compensation for audio recordings of musical works).
- The right to use a work to produce an audiovisual work and the right to reproduce, distribute, publicly perform, or transmit it to the public.

The Convention also includes some "moral rights," such as the right to be attributed as the author of the work and the right to object to any distortion, alteration, modification, or restriction of the work that may harm the author's reputation or honor.

Restrictions and exceptions to the author's rights

Works that are not in the public domain can be used without the need for permission from the author or payment of a fee in certain cases, including:

1

Quoting works.

2

Using daily news.

3

Creating simplified formats for the benefit of individuals unable to read printed materials.

Second:

Intellectual Property in the Digital Age



The ability to use works on the Internet freely and without restrictions

The possibility of using works available on the internet freely and without restrictions is a common misconception. Works published on the internet are not automatically in the public domain, and permission must be obtained from the copyright owner before use.

On some websites, there may be a general license that exempts users from directly seeking permission for certain uses. In practice, text available to the public on a blog or website can only be used if:

- ▶ The intended use is covered by the general license provided through that website.
- ▶ The use is subject to a restriction or exception to the author's right.
- ▶ Permission has been obtained for that specific use.

Intellectual Property Rights for Artistic Works on the Internet



Artistic works published on the internet, whether on a web page or a social media platform, are protected under copyright or related rights. Users must obtain permission from the copyright owner before using such a work.

However, if a work is in the public domain, meaning the copyright protection period has expired; users have the freedom to use it.

Protection of software and electronic applications

Computersoftwareandothertypesofsoftware (programs), such as mobile applications (e.g., WhatsApp and Candy Crush), are protected as literary works under copyright, they are automatically granted protection upon their release, and formal registration is not mandatory.





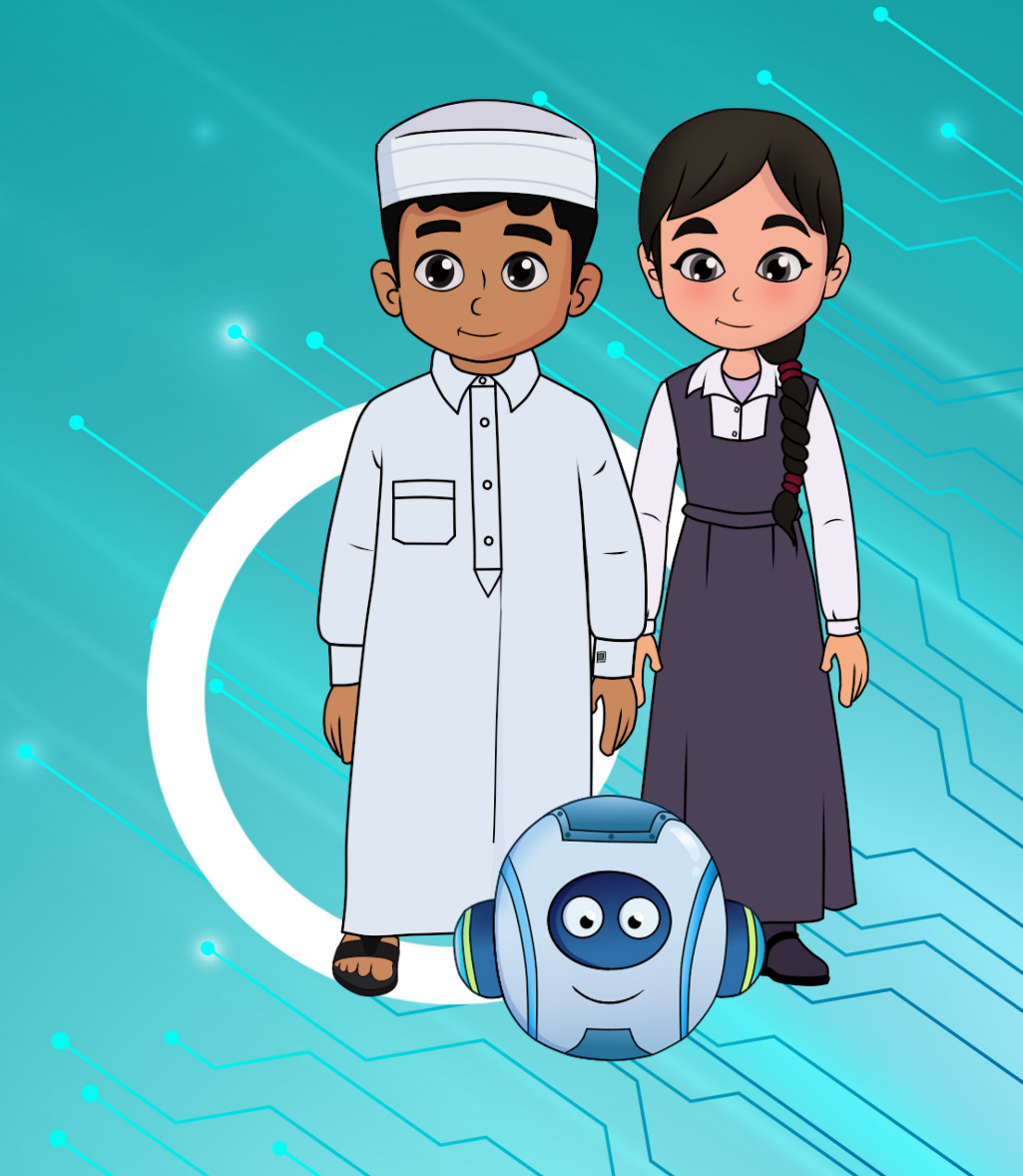
Digital Rights Management (DRM)

Rights holders use a set of digital technologies to protect their works from infringement, whether through alteration or copying. Therefore, it is not permissible to remove, alter, or bypass digital rights management protection.

Procedures for Publishing Works Online

If an author wishes to publish their works online while preserving their rights, they can indicate this by placing the copyright symbol (©) next to their name and the year of production of the work.

Additionally, including a “Terms of Use” section on their website can specify permissible ways of use. It is advisable to keep a printed copy that shows the publication date in the author’s records to prove that they were the first to upload this content online in case legal action is pursued.



Author's rights on social media platforms

When registering to use any digital platform, the content creator or author becomes obligated to the platform's terms and conditions. Therefore, it is recommended to review the terms and conditions of platforms like Facebook (Article 2) or YouTube (Article 6 (c)) before publishing.



Third: Types of Electronic Copyright



Are tweets on the X platform (formerly Twitter)

eligible for copyright protection?

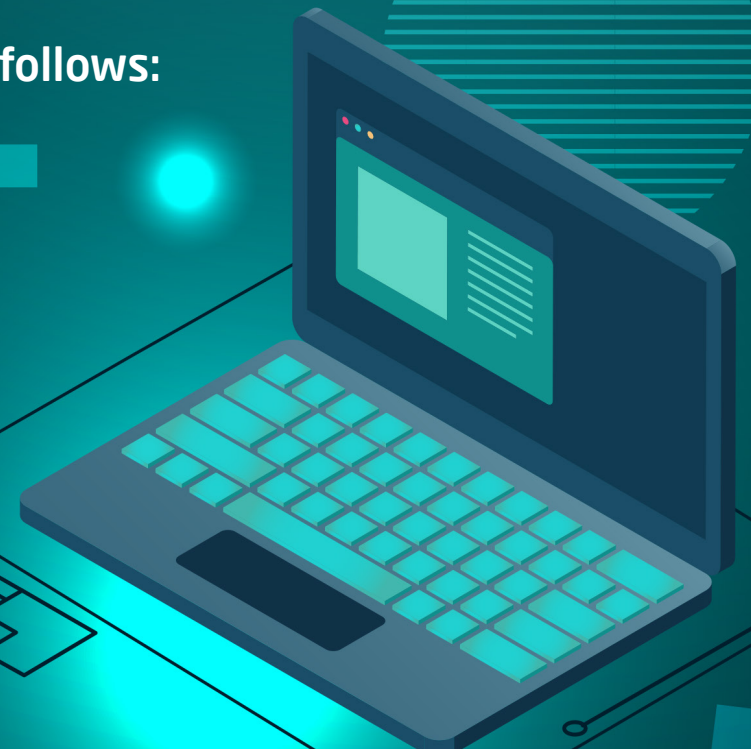
The length of a tweet is limited to 280 characters for unverified accounts, which does not meet the creativity requirement necessary for copyright protection. However, verified accounts can publish longer posts without adhering to a specific character limit. It should be noted that images included in tweets may be protected by copyright.



Intellectual property of online works

It refers to the protection of computer and communication devices (physical) as equipment and means of information technology. In the environment or field of the Internet, it relates to domain names or websites (domains) and the content of websites, including electronic publishing materials such as texts, images, and multimedia.

These works can be classified as follows:



Computer programs

Software is the intellectual entity of a computer system. Without it, the material components such as hardware and media would have no utility.

According to the TRIPS agreement, software is subject to protection, whether in machine language or source code and their author is granted all the financial and moral rights of copyright works, similar to audio and visual recordings.



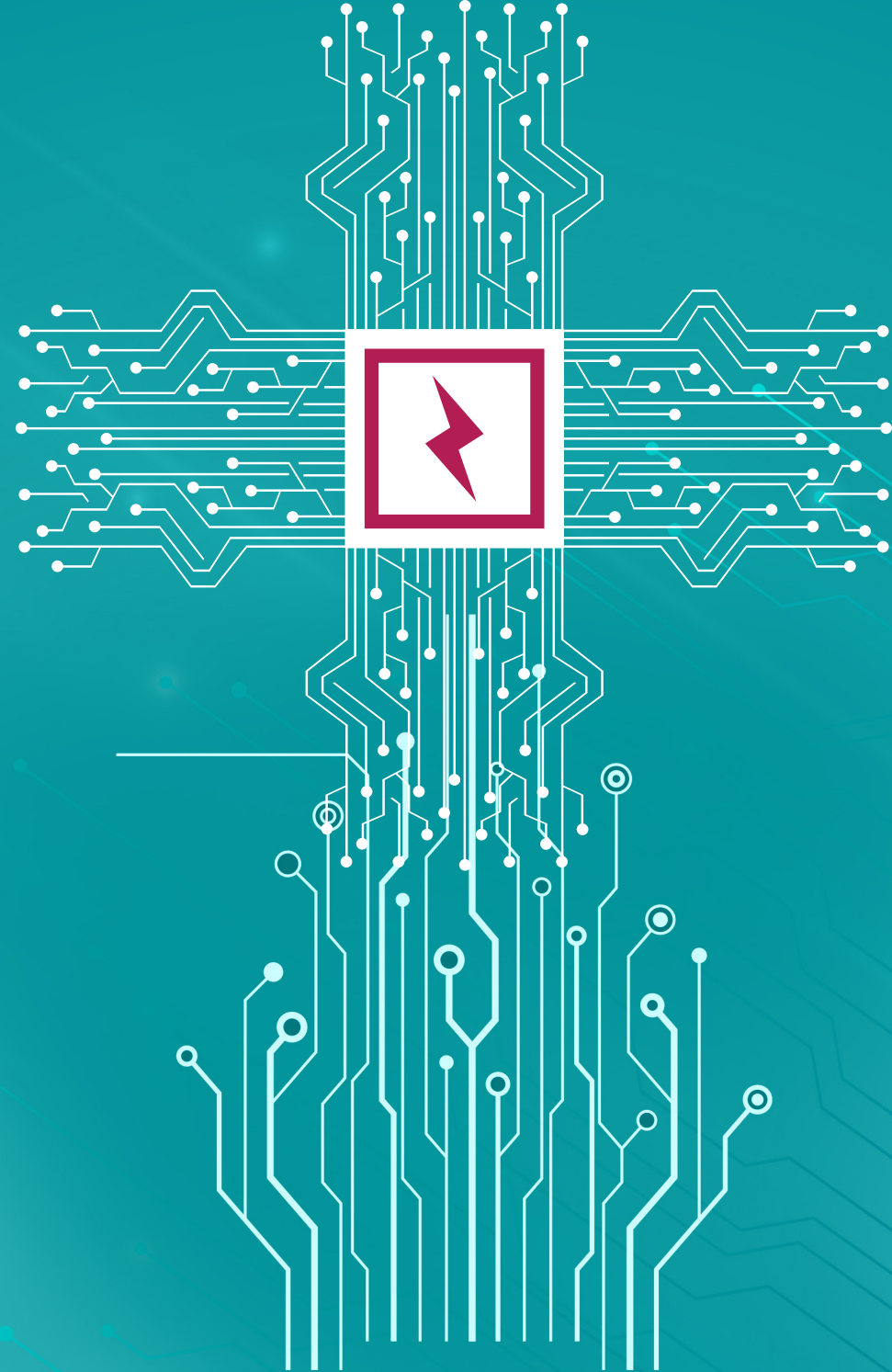
Databases

Databases are collections of data with an element of innovation through personal effort. They are stored and retrieved through computers. Data or information stored in computers in a mere form is not subject to protection. The protection of databases, in general, focuses on “innovation” as expressed in international agreements in this field. Therefore, data or information stored in computer systems is not subject to protection.



Topographies of Integrated Circuits

These are semiconductor layouts that represent an important element in the field of electronics industries. With advancements, this process requires creative effort to rapidly and extensively develop computer systems. They are placed under protection laws as part of the creative process.



Fourth: Challenges facing digital copyright:

- Multiple and diverse entities responsible for adjudicating disputes related to copyright infringement.
- Diverse and varying laws applicable to these disputes, depending on the locations or countries where the infringement occurred.
- Numerous infringements committed by disparate individuals with no connection other than the internet.
- In the case where a rights owner (the author) wishes to sue those infringing on their protected work and associated rights, they would have to sue many different individuals from different countries, leading to a proliferation of laws. This poses challenges in determining jurisdiction and increases the cost of litigation in terms of time and effort.

Controversial issues within copyright

Domain names

Domain names serve as the addresses of websites on the internet. They consist of multiple parts, with the top-level domain (e.g., com, net, org, gov, edu) being the most well-known. In addition to Country code domain, such as qa, which refers to the state of Qatar.

The second part, located to the left of the top-level domain or in-between three parts, represents the name, symbol, or abbreviation of the organization, person, or entity (Google).

The conflict over internet domain names and control over them has increased, leading to the recent introduction of seven additional top-level domains (BIZ, PRO, NAME, AERO, COOP, MUSEUM, INFO).

Electronic publishing (Internet content)

With the widespread dissemination of content on the internet, including written, visual, and audio materials, questions have arisen regarding the ability to protect intellectual property rights within website content.

The challenge lies in the diverse nature of website content, with some portions being eligible for protection while others are excluded, such as trademarks, logos, and designs. The issue becomes more complex with the rise of e-commerce, as intellectual property rights pose a significant challenge in this domain.



Chapter Two

Forms of Violation of Electronic Copyrights

First: How to impalement Infringements of Electronic Copyright



Publishing the work by electronic publishers without the author's permission or transfer of rights constitutes a violation of the author's rights.



Copying and pasting is a violation of the protected work through unauthorized reproduction.



Installing on electronic platforms is considered unauthorized copying.



Downloading to computer devices and distributing and transmitting copyrighted works.



Modification, distribution, and redistribution.

Second: Types of Copyright Infringement

Scanning or photocopying

Copying and pasting from the original work without the author's permission.

Email

This type is less famous for violations, as the sender of the email has full rights to the email content, so it is not allowed to print or forward it without the author's permission.

Networks

Copyright infringement occurs by publishing content on a public or private network, allowing others to access it without the author's permission.

File sharing

Any uploading or downloading of content files on or off the internet, where anyone can copy them.

Piracy and forgery

It refers to making a copy of someone else's content and selling it in any form. Or manipulating the content and replacing parts of it with other parts to cover up forgery.

Thirdly:

Methods of Protecting Against Electronic Copyright Infringement



Advantages of the digital environment



- Ease of publishing works due to low cost.
- Authors can self-publish their artistic or literary works instead of relying on publishing houses.
- Marketing works at a low cost and expanding their reach among the public without limitations of place or time.

Disadvantages of the digital environment



- Authors face many challenges in the digital environment due to easy access to and reproduction of their works.
- Legislation has struggled to keep pace with the rapid advancements in technology, making it challenging to effectively protect digital content online.

The background is a solid teal color. On the left side, there are several light blue lines that zigzag and curve upwards, ending in small teal dots. These lines resemble a stylized circuit board or a digital signal path. The lines are more concentrated on the left and fade out towards the right.

**To protect digital
products, there
are two approaches:**

Technological Protection

Technological measures: This type of measures aims to impede accessing and benefiting from the copyrighted material except by those who hold a personal license from the owner. To do so, the following methods are used:

- **Digital Material Identifier:** It is a unique number assigned to each digital material.
- **Digital footprint** It is a digital footprint derived using specific algorithms to distinguish the original message and accurately identify it even if any changes occur in the message.
- **Electronic Copyright Management System:** It is a system used to monitor requests for access to electronic documents.
- **Digital signature:** Its purpose is to ensure that no changes are made to the message during transmission without referring back to its source, i.e., verifying its accuracy.
- **Data encryption:** It involves making modifications to the information when sending it to a specific entity or converting it into meaningless codes.
- **Rights management information (digital watermarking):** Digital watermarks are encrypted information attached to the digital material, modifications, or invisible alterations associated with the material to enable the copyright owner to identify and track unauthorized copies.

Legal Protection

01 Legislation

Refers to the rules and provisions stipulated by laws protecting the copyright in the digital environment to safeguard electronic works.

02 Contracts and licensing agreements

Refers to the signing of agreements between parties to regulate lawful use, pricing, legal liability, and obligations. It is a legal and binding process that is signed by authorized parties.

At the international level, several international agreements have been concluded to protect copyright in the digital environment, including:

**The Berne Convention
for the Protection of
Literary and Artistic
Works.**

**The Agreement on
Trade-Related Aspects
of Intellectual Property
Rights (TRIPS).**

**The World
Intellectual Property
Organization (WIPO)
Convention.**

Conditions required for legal protection of the work:

- Originality of the work (innovation).
- Protection is focused on the expression of the author's ideas, not the abstract idea.
- Protection is given to innovative works, regardless of their type, method of expression, purpose, scientific value, or scientific significance.
- Protection is given to works that are inherently literary, artistic, or scientific in nature, as provided by the laws.
- The prescribed protection is granted to the work after it has materialized in a tangible form.
- Laws require specific formal procedures for depositing works.

Precautionary Measures: Legal mechanisms for protecting intellectual property in the digital environment

➤ **Criminal Protection:** Either by resorting to

- Under this protection, the affected author has the right to request the competent judicial authority to take precautionary measures to prevent imminent infringement of their rights.
- Lawsuits: By filing a lawsuit, strict criminal penalties can be imposed, including imprisonment, fines, confiscation, or destruction.

➤ **Civil Protection:** This involves protecting the financial rights of the author by seeking compensation for damages resulting from infringements on the author's rights and related rights.

➤ **Administrative Protection:** This includes decisions and regulations issued by the executive authorities at all levels to combat scientific theft.

➤ **Automated Protection:** Mechanisms for protecting works by allowing rights owner to identify themselves using technological means.



First:
In-Classroom Exercises

Pay Attention!

Fair Use

The general provisions that are defined by some legal systems regarding the restrictions and exceptions to the author's right.





Exercise 1

Complete the following sentences:

1

Preserving electronic **Copyright** has become extremely challenging in the current time.

2

..... grants the owner exclusive to use the work.

3

Many websites face content theft to protect the of intellectual of content creators.

4

The internet has enabled many technologies that content theft and the loss of original content

Pay Attention!

Protection of Intellectual Property on the Internet

It refers to the protection of computer and communication devices (material) as equipment and means of information technology, as well as the Internet environment, including domains or websites (Domains), and the content of websites from electronic publication materials, texts, images, and audiovisual materials (Multimedia).



Exercise 2

Match the terms from column (A) with their corresponding from column (B):



Column (A)

Audiovisual works



Audio recordings



Written works



Visual works



Games



Drama



Column (B)

Such as paintings, posters, and advertisements.

Such as musical compositions and songs.

Such as lectures, articles, books, and written music.

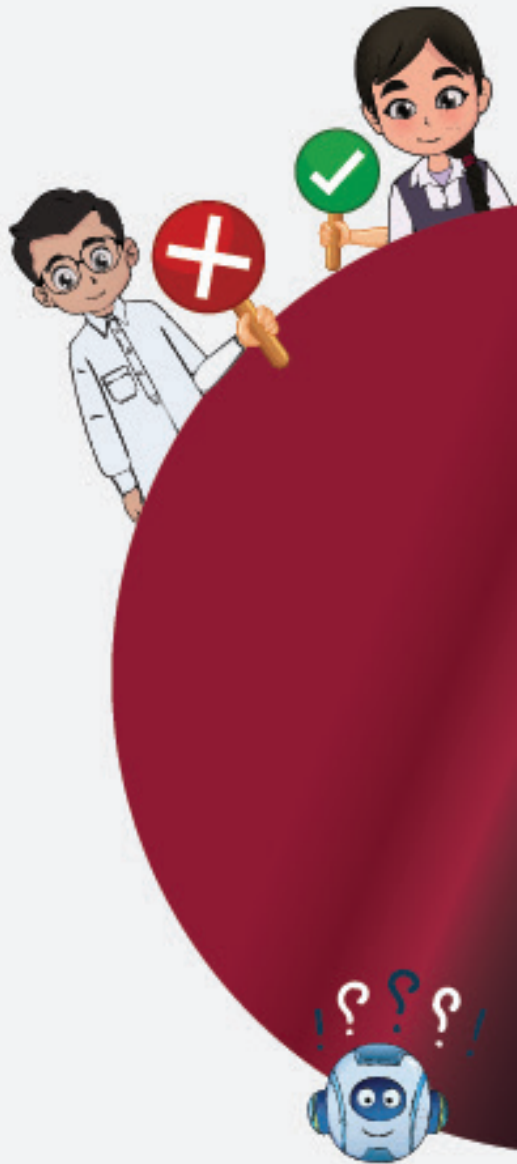
Such as plays, series, and movies.

Video games and computer programs.

Such as TV shows, movies, and online videos.

Exercise 3

Write the word "Correct" next to the correct statement
and "Incorrect" next to the incorrect statement:



1

I have the right to publish any content, regardless of its type or owner, on the internet.

Incorrect

2

Internet websites cannot track stolen content.

3

Publishing without the original owner's permission is not considered theft.

4

I don't need to communicate with the owner or obtain their permission to publish their content.

5

All content owners only allow publication or use after payment of fees.



6

There are no legal exceptions regarding the use of content.

☐

7

I can attribute any work to myself without mentioning the original owner.

☐

8

The original owner benefits from the publication of their content, even if it is leaked or stolen.

☐

9

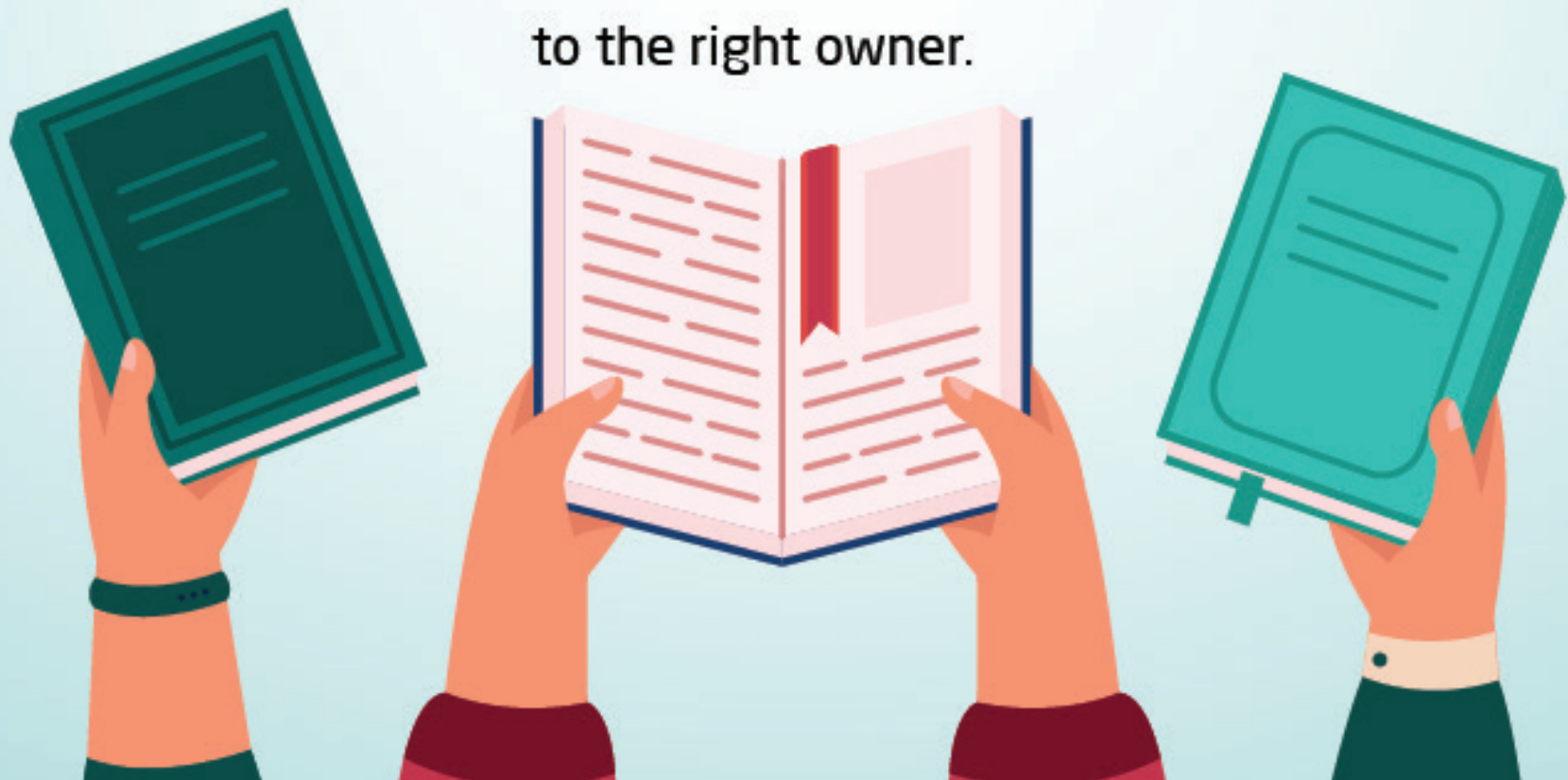
It is permissible to manipulate content for publication without any issues.

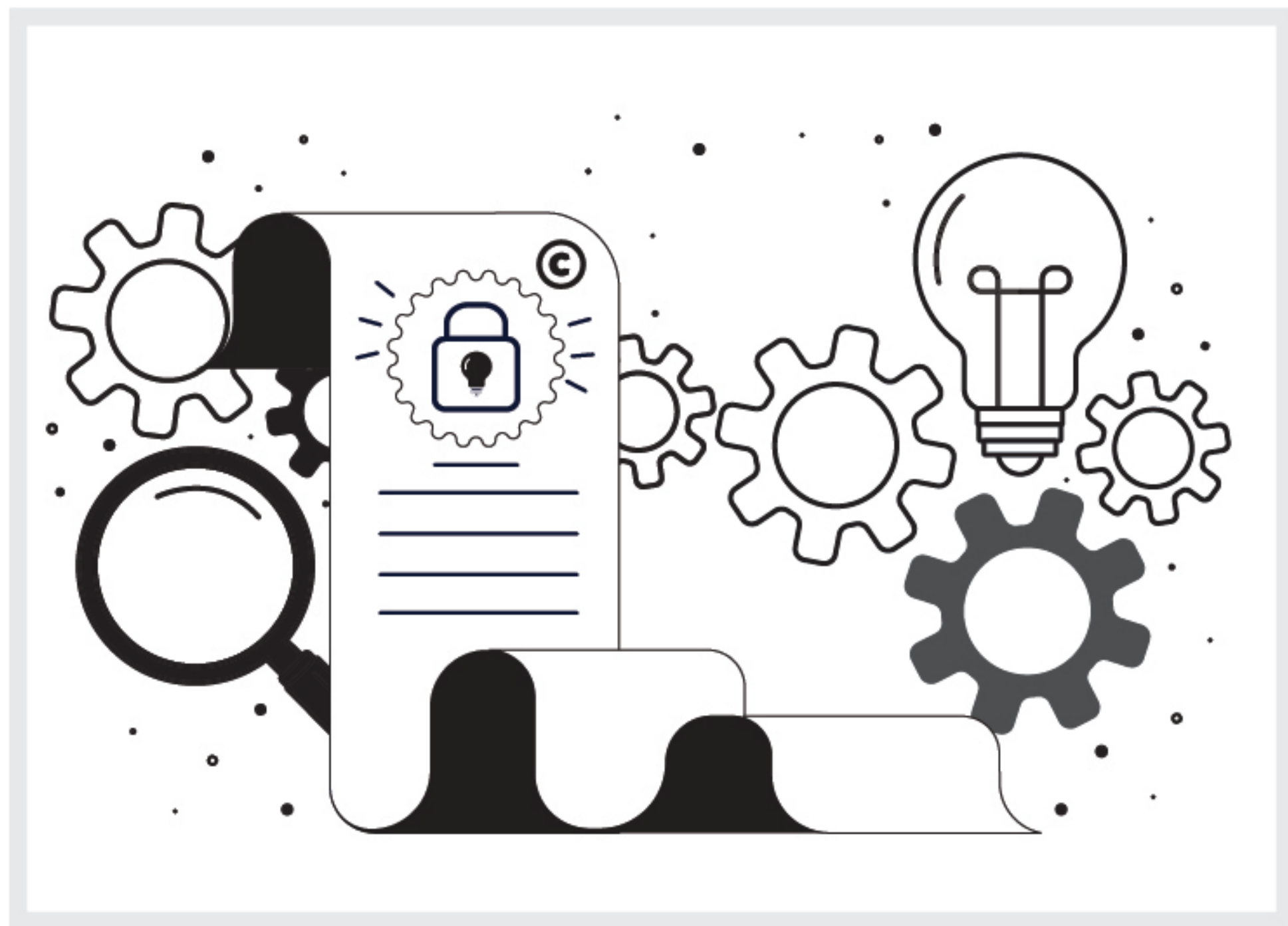
☐

Pay Attention!

Public Domain

The term “public domain” or “common” refers to the expiration of the protection period on works, meaning the possibility of using or exploiting them without the need for permission or to pay a reward to the right owner.







Did you know that.....

Scanning or photocopying files or books is an example of copyright infringement.



Exercise 1



Exercise 2



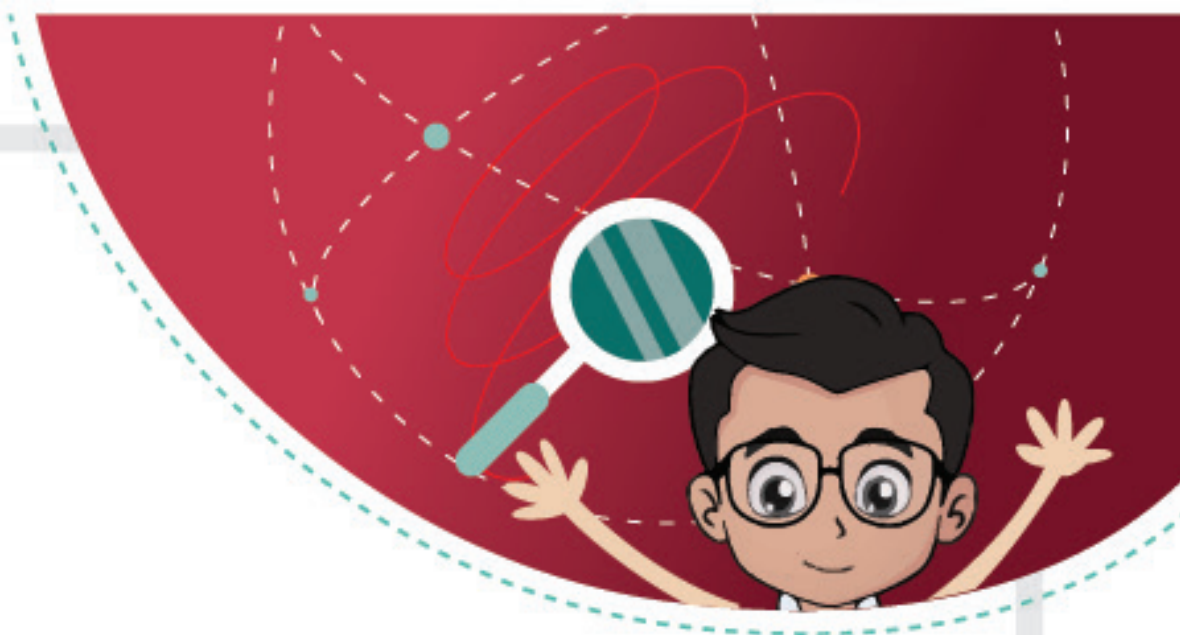
Pay Attention!

Related Rights

A separate set of rights that take on the character of the author's right, and are granted to certain persons or entities that help make works available to the public, and are enjoyed by performing artists, producers of sound recordings, and broadcasting organizations.

Exercise 3

Complete the following sentences
with the appropriate words:



1

Adding a**copyright**..... and authorship logo is essential in safeguarding your rights online.

2

You can add a mark to images and videos.

3

It is important to disable hotlinks, which allow direct display of your website's on another site.

4

Registering property provides legal protection and serves as an important document if you decide to seek assistance from the relevant authorities.



Did you know that.....

Legal protection of works depends on warning before punishment after misuse of the works.



Copyright:

A legal term that describes the rights granted to creators regarding their literary and artistic works.

Uses of Copyright:

1

Literary works such as novels, poetry, plays, and reference materials, as well as newspaper articles.

2

Computer programs and databases.

3

Films and musical compositions.

4

Artistic works such as oil paintings, drawings, photographs, and sculptures.

5

Architectural works.

6

Advertisements, geographic maps, and technical drawings.

Types of Copyright Rights

```
graph TD; A[Types of Copyright Rights] --> B[01 Moral rights]; A --> C[02 Economic rights];
```

01

Moral rights: These rights protect the non-economic interests of the author.

02

Economic rights: These rights enable the author to derive financial benefits from the use of their works by others.

Examples of Copyright Infringement:

Reproducing the work in various forms, such as printing or audio recording.

1

Performing the work in public, such as in plays or musical compositions.

2

Recording it on CDs or digital video tapes, for example.

3

Broadcasting it through radio, cable, or satellite.

4

Adapting it from a novel to a film, for instance.

5

Translating it into other languages.

6

Pay Attention!

Licensing of Works

The rights acquired by the author to allow others to use or benefit from this work, and this is determined through licensing.



Berne Convention

Adopted in 1886, its aim is to protect works and the rights of their authors. The convention provides creators, such as authors, musicians, poets, painters, and others, with means to control how their works are used, by whom, and under what conditions.

Work

This term is used in the context of author's rights to refer to a wide range of intellectual creations, from novels to architectural designs and computer programs, among others.

Did you know that.....

the copy right protection period reaches 50 years for some works.



Place the Appropriate Term

Term that expresses the expiration of the protection period on the works, allowing their use or exploitation without the need for permission

A group of non-connected rights that take on the nature of the author's right, granted to some individuals or entities to make works available to the public

Rights granted to the author to allow others to use or benefit from the work, and this is determined through licensing

It aims to protect computer programs, internet domains, and online content such as texts and multimedia

They are semiconductor devices that represent an important element in the field of electronics industries

An international convention signed in 1886, which specializes in the protection of works and the rights of their authors, and is based on three basic principles



Fill in the blank with the appropriate word



1

A law under which a work is considered original if the author produced it through independent thinking, and this law prohibits anyone else from using or reproducing that work.....

2

Translating the original work into other languages without the owner's permission is one of the forms of.....

3

The right to claim authorship of the work is an example of the author'srecognized rights.



4

The duration of copyright protection extends to years in some works.

5

The protection period for applied arts and photographic works is years.

6

It expresses some restrictions and exceptions to financial rights; where it is permissible to benefit from protected works without permission from the copyright owner

Methods of Violating Copyright and Infringement of Works In the Digital Environment

True or false

1

Precautionary measures in any country do not preserve the author's rights and do not require recourse to the judicial authorities.

☐

2

One of the conditions that must be met to achieve the legal protection of the work is not to achieve originality and creativity.

☐

3

Copyright applies to the protection of non-tangible (or non-material) works.

☐

4

The TRIPS Agreement did not care about measures to protect intellectual property rights.

☐

5

Digital watermarks" are considered one of the legal means of protecting works on the Internet.



6

Digital signatures help to make any changes to the message without returning to its source.



7

Digital material identifiers are variable number for each digital material.



8

Legal protection of works depends on warning before punishment after misuse of the works.



9

Reproduction or scanning is an example of copyright infringement.



10

Installing works and compositions on electronic media is considered illegal copying.



11

Domain names of websites and addresses are issues that have raised widespread controversy within copyright.



Did you know that.....

Translating the original work into other languages without the owner's permission is a form of copyright infringement.





Examples of copyright and intellectual property rights violations

The first example:

Legal Action against OpenAI for AI Copyright Violation

Comedian Sarah Silverman and two authors filed lawsuits against OpenAI, the manufacturer of ChatGPT, and Meta, claiming that the companies' language models were trained on copyrighted materials from their books without their knowledge or consent.

The lawsuits were filed in a federal court in San Francisco, USA, seeking class action status, especially after others joined the legal action⁽¹⁾.

1. Queen, Jack. Sarah Silverman sues Meta, OpenAI for copyright infringement, reuters, 10 July 2023, on site: <https://cutt.us/EiolH>.

The second example:

Music industry vs. Napster

In 1999, a young man named Shawn Fanning developed a program called Napster, a file-sharing application that allowed users to freely share and download music.

Napster caught the attention of the music industry, leading to a lawsuit filed by Metallica drummer Lars Ulrich in 2000. Ulrich claimed copyright infringement and unauthorized use of the digital audio interface device.

This case marked the first instance of a well-known artist directly suing a file-sharing software company. This led major recording companies, such as A&M and others, to sue Napster for copyright infringement. Napster was eventually convicted in 2002, forced to shut down, publicly apologized, and paid up to \$26 million in settlements^[2].

2.Uhelszki, Jaan. Metallica Sue Napster for Copyright Infringement, rollingstone, 13 April 2000, on site: <https://cutt.us/Qf199>.

The third example:

Apple vs. Microsoft



In 1988, Apple filed a lawsuit against Microsoft shortly after the release of the Windows 2.0 operating system, a major upgrade to the original version. At that time, Apple accused Microsoft of stealing the graphical user interface (GUI) in the Macintosh system without permission or license.

Although Apple granted Microsoft permission to use Macintosh design elements in Windows, there was a legal department oversight. After the release of Windows 2.0, Apple was surprised by the legal actions without prior warnings or threats.

As a result of this misunderstanding, the court ruled in favor of Microsoft in 1989, and despite Apple's several attempts to appeal, all efforts were unsuccessful⁽³⁾.



3.Dormehl, Luke. Today in Apple history: Microsoft gets sued for ripping off Mac OS, cult of mac, 17 March 2023, on site: <https://cutt.us/5ZcFW>.

The fourth example:

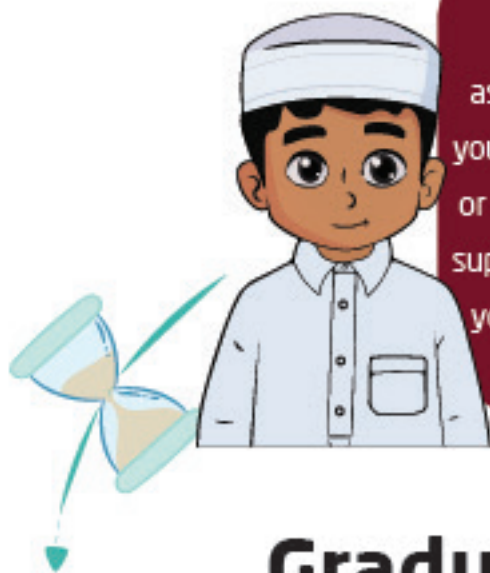
Apple vs. Samsung

Apple, the American company, scored a major legal victory over South Korean company Samsung, with a U.S. jury finding that Samsung had copied precise features of the iPhone and iPad. The American jury awarded Apple \$1.05 billion in compensation

The nine-member jury in the federal court in San Jose, California, convicted Samsung of violating six of the seven patents for smartphones at the heart of the case.

This case was part of a global legal battle between Apple, based in California, and Samsung, based in South Korea, over technology and innovation rights in the rapidly growing and lucrative sector of smartphones. Apple had sought compensation of \$2.75 billion, alleging that Samsung violated four design patents and three software patents⁽⁶⁾.

The disputes between the two companies began in 2010 when Samsung started producing its Galaxy smartphones, suspected by Apple of copying iPhone technology. South Korean courts ruled that both companies should withdraw some of their models from the South Korean market and compensate each other for damages due to patent infringement Apple - Samsung is one of the largest mobile phone manufacturers in the world that includes smartphone functions with computer functions in one device⁽⁶⁾.



The graduation project is an assignment that you undertake on your own or in collaboration with one or two of your colleagues, under the supervision of the trainer. Through it, you are required to perform one of the following assignments:



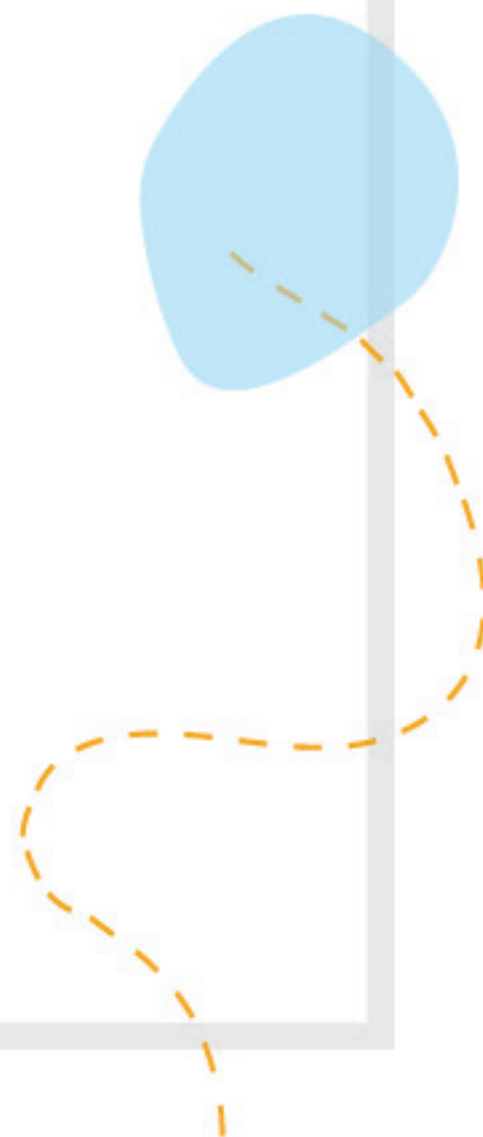
Graduation project



Write a short story about a student who did not comply with copyright and authorship rights, and how his friend advised him to comply with copyright and authorship rights.



The student takes on the role of the trainer and writes general guidelines to his colleagues or family members, explaining to them the required procedures to comply with copyright and authorship rights, and the importance of this matter.





CyberEco



الوكالة الوطنية للأمن السيبراني
National Cyber Security Agency

