

Copyrights

Trainer's booklet



Middle School



CyberEco

معا لدعم السلامة الرقمية
Together to support digital safety



الوكالة الوطنية للأمن السيبراني
National Cyber Security Agency

Copyrights

Middle School

Trainer's kit

Trainer's Booklet

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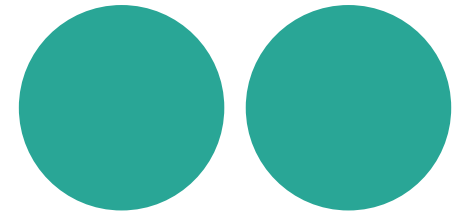
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General content of the Kit

First: General Introduction to the training kit

Second: Scientific content



First: General Introduction to the Training Kit

Below is an explanation of some details relevant to the objectives of the training kit, along with general guidelines for the trainer on how to handle this kit, while providing him with the scientific content that will be relied upon during the training.

General idea

The concept of this training kit is to equip the trainer with tools and training resources, making it easier for him to deliver information to the trainees. In general, each training material consists of two parts: One part for the trainee and another for the trainer. The training kit serves as a general guide and support for the trainer, and its scientific content is the same as that of the trainee, but here the training content is presented differently. Additionally, the kit equips the trainer with training tools and methods that support him in the training process.

Objectives of the Training Kit

- Providing the trainer with training tools that help him deliver the training content to the students.
- To present information and training content in an easy and simple manner.
- To offer training content on copyrights along with multiple training tools and method

Contents of the Training Kit

The training kit includes several training tools, as detailed below:

1. **Presentation files.**
2. **Training games**, such as shape coloring, drawings and crossword puzzles, which the trainer presents to the students to ensure their interaction with the training content.
3. **Educational videos.**
4. **Competitions**, Contests in the form of inferential questions presented by the trainer to encourage interaction between the students.
5. **Training cards**, comprising general information accompanied by illustrative images, presented by the teacher to the students. Sketches, including information about the main topics in the training content.
6. **Sketches**: include information about the main topics in the training content.

Content of the Training Kit

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WorkShop Timetable

Content	Content
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

Trainer's Guidance Manual

The following is an explanation of some general guidelines for the trainer, revolving around how to use this training kit:

1. The scientific content of the kit may exceed the children's ability to comprehend, especially in terms of general concepts. Therefore, the trainer must simplify these concepts and present them in a way that is understandable to Middle school students.
2. The trainer presents slides for each point discussed. For example, when talking about the concept of copyright, the corresponding slide should be displayed. This applies to all the educational content.
3. After explaining the scientific material, a simple test is given to them, such as "Mark (✓) or (✗) for each sentence.
4. During the explanation of the first chapter, specially designed images for the "Did you know that..?" section are distributed.
5. The trainer displays the sketches section while the students are solving the exercises.
6. At the end of the training, the mentioned competition questions are presented.
7. During the presentation of the scientific material for each chapter, a portion of the allocated time is used to present several links related to the content of the chapter.
8. The trainer presents videos - mentioned in a separate file - to the trainees at the end of each chapter or at the time deemed suitable.
9. Regarding exercises directed towards students; a file with exercises will be attached at the end of this kit. These exercises are divided into two parts: a part to be given to students during training, which are classroom exercises, and the other part assigned for students to answer at home, which are non-classroom exercises. This division will be explained at the end of this kit.



Graduation Project

The graduation project is a task carried out by the student, aimed at achieving several goals, Here is an explanation of the most important ones:

- Ensure that the student has absorbed the information and ideas presented and is capable of applying them in their daily life.
- Consolidate the information and ideas that were presented to the student.
- The project serves as a link between theoretical information and practical real-world application.

Regarding the mechanism for assigning students to the project, and how to implement it, the following guidance can be provided:

- The graduation project can be individual or group-based, In case of a group project; the number of students participating in one project should not exceed three students.
- The students choose the project topic, and the trainer can provide some assistance or ideas in this field.
- The topic of the graduation project must be consistent with the training content that was presented to the students.
- The graduation project can be within one of the following scenarios, which are non-binding concepts. The trainer can choose other concepts that he find suitable. Here are some suggestions:
- 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.



Second: Scientific Content

Chapter one

The Concept of Electronic Copyright

- First: The Meaning of Copyright
- Second: Intellectual Property in the Digital Age
- Third: Types of Electronic Copyright
- Fourth: Challenges facing Digital Copyright



First: Concept of Copyright

In light of rapid technological advancements and highly advanced digital technologies that have facilitated high ease of stealing the ideas and creations of others, it is necessary to enhance awareness of the importance of copyright and its protection, as well as understanding its significance and how to protect it. This chapter will be dedicated to understanding the methods and mechanisms of protecting intellectual and creative rights through a set of documented and internationally agreed-upon rules and regulations through international treaties. It will also provide mechanisms for dealing with the publications and works of others.

Regarding the concept of author's rights or copyright, it refers to the legal right of the owner of intellectual property. Simply put, the author's right is the right to reproduce or publish, which means that the true producer of any intellectual production is the only one capable of dealing with their production. Examples of this include computer programs, art, poetry, song lyrics, novels, films, original architectural designs, and website content, among others. One of the guarantees that can be used to protect the original right is copyright.

According to copyright law, a work is considered original if the author has produced it through their independent thinking. This law prohibits anyone else from using or reproducing that work.

The author can register their intellectual production with the relevant institutions responsible for protecting their rights. It is important to note that copyright does not protect all forms of creativity. It does not protect ideas, discoveries, concepts, theories, trade names, logos, or titles. However, there are other specific laws that protect these rights.

In the digital age, copyright and intellectual property rights are significantly threatened with the unauthorized use of works in all their forms on the Internet without attributing them to their original owners. This has led many countries to enact laws to regulate online presence in order to ensure the rights of copyright owners. Author's rights or copyright is a legal term that describes the rights granted to creators regarding their literary and artistic creations (their works). Author's rights cover a wide range of works, from books, music, oil paintings, sculptures, and films to computer programs, databases, advertisements, geographic maps, and technical drawings. It is difficult to create a fixed list of the fields or works covered by copyright and authorship rights for authors or idea owners in the legislation and laws of different countries around the world.

But generally, copyrighted works can be classified worldwide into the following categories:

01

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

02

Computer programs and databases.

03

Films and musical compositions.

04

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

05

Architectural works.

06

Advertisements, geographic maps, and technical drawings.

The protection granted under copyright covers expressions, not ideas, procedures, work methods, or mathematical concepts in themselves. Protection under copyright may or may not be extended to various subjects, such as titles, short phrases, or logos, depending on the degree to which they contain an element of originality.

General Concepts

Rights of authorship and publication are associated with a set of concepts and terms, including:

“Work”

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

“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.”

Public domain “common property”

When it is said that a work has entered the public domain (also referred to as ‘the commons’), it means that there is no longer a owner of its intellectual rights. This often occurs as a result of the expiration of the protection period under copyright. Examples include the expiration of the economic rights associated with Homer’s ‘The Odyssey,’ which was authored over two thousand years ago, allowing its use or exploitation without the need for permission or payment of royalties to the rights holder. In some countries, authors can also voluntarily place their works in the public domain through a process known as ‘voluntary relinquishment of copyright’

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. The beneficiaries of related rights in national legislations are usually performers, sound recording producers, and broadcasting organizations.

The term also refers to the rights granted to individuals or entities that produce a subject matter containing sufficient creativity, technical skill, or organizational skills to justify recognition through a similar right to copyright, even if it does not meet the criteria to be considered a work under copyright systems in some countries.

Licensing of Works and How Can I Do It?

If you have produced or contributed to the creation of a work, you have rights to it. As one of the copyright holders, you can decide to allow others to use or benefit from this work, and these arrangements are usually made within the framework of a license.

If you want to license your work to a broadcasting organization or a music publisher, you need to join a collective management organization. These organizations monitor the use of your work and the works of other creators and publishers, negotiate licenses with users, and collect money for their use. Collective management organizations are particularly useful for musicians and authors in cases where a single work is used by multiple people.

Types of Copyrights

There are two types of rights granted under copyright:

Economic Rights

These rights enable the owner to earn financial returns from others' use of their works. Most laws related to copyright state that authors have economic rights to receive compensation from others who use their works. For example, if someone writes a novel (which is not in the public domain) and someone else adapts it into a play, the author of the novel has the right to financial benefit from the performance of the play.

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

- Reproducing the work in various forms, such as printing or audio recording.
- Performing the work in public, such as in plays or musical compositions.
- Making recordings of the work on CDs or digital video tapes, Broadcasting the work through radio or cable.
- Translation of the work into other languages.
- Adapting the work from a novel to a film or other.

Moral rights

Moral rights that protect the non-economic interests examples of moral rights include:



- the right to claim paternity of the work (as explained in the example of the play) which means recognizing that the work is the intellectual creation of the author.
- The right to object to changes that may harm the author's reputation.

It is essential to note that it can sometimes be challenging to determine whether a work falls under intellectual property protection or is within the public domain. The solution is either to contact the author directly, if their contact information is provided in the work or to refer to national or international organizations to determine whether the work is protected by copyright law. Often, works include clarification on whether they are protected or not.

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works⁽¹⁾

Due to the importance of protecting copyright and authorship rights, several regional and international agreements have been signed to ensure copyright protection. The Berne Convention is considered the most comprehensive agreement in the world, adopted in 1886, and signed by over 181 countries to protect works and the rights of their creators. The convention allows creators such as authors, musicians, poets, and artists to control how their works are used, who uses them, and under what conditions. The protection covers “all literary, scientific, and artistic productions regardless of the form of expression.

The Berne Convention sets a specific time period for economic rights of works in countries that are parties to the Convention, which is generally set as 50 years or more after author’s death. However, the duration may vary based on national laws, allowing longer periods on a national level through the national intellectual property office of each country. For applied arts and photographic works, the minimum duration of protection is 25 years from the date of creation

The Berne Convention allows for certain restrictions and exceptions to economic rights, which are cases where protected works can be used without the owner’s permission and without payment of any royalties. These restrictions are usually referred to as “free use” of protected works. The Paris Act supplementing the Berne Convention allows developing countries to implement compulsory licenses for translating and reproducing works in certain cases, particularly in educational activities. In these cases, the use referred to is allowed without owner’s permission, provided that the legally stipulated fee is paid.

1. A summary of the “Berne” Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (1886 AD), available at the link: https://www.wipo.int/treaties/ar/ip/berne/summary_berne.ht

The convention also includes considerations for certain reservations, limitations, or allowed exceptions, such as:

- 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.



Second: Intellectual Property in the Digital Age

With the technological and digital advancements, accessing intellectual creations has become easier, and infringement of intellectual property rights has become more prevalent. Additionally, the presence of intellectual and creative content on the internet has led to a widespread misconception that such creations are in the public domain and not subject to copyright and intellectual property rights, which is not accurate. The existence of intellectual and creative content online has made the protection of copyright and authorship rights relatively challenging.

The following is an explanation of some issues related to intellectual property in the context of technological advancements and the prevalence of the internet:

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

It is a common misconception that works published on the internet are in the public domain, making them available for widespread use

without the permission of the rights holder. However, all works protected by copyright or related rights, whether in the form of music, multimedia products, newspaper articles, or audiovisual products, are protected regardless of whether they are published on paper or in digital formats. Therefore, it is necessary to obtain permission from the rights holder before using such works.

Some websites provide general licenses that may exempt users from seeking direct permission for certain uses. These **licenses** may permit only specific uses, such as non-commercial uses.

Practically, a publicly available text on a blog or website can only be used in the following cases:

01

The intended use is covered by the general license provided through that website.

02

The use is subject to a restriction or exception to the author's right.

03

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. But first, ensure that the work is not subject to any other rights. For example, while the Mona Lisa painting is in the public domain, if you find a photograph of the painting online, the photographer may have rights over that image. In such cases, you would need to contact the photographer to obtain permission before using it. If you own a small company and want to download and use a copyrighted recording or any other protected work as part of a media campaign, for example, you must obtain permission from the rights holder(s) before doing so.

Some websites may have general licenses that specify the conditions under which creative works can be used. The only other circumstance that allows you to use a work without prior permission is if the work falls within an exception or limitation in copyright law, such as fair use for purposes such as quotation, news reporting, or education.

As a general rule, if you have doubts about whether the work you want to use is subject to any rights, it is important to be cautious and take the necessary steps to obtain permission.

Legal Protection for Software and Electronic Applications

Computer software and other programs, such as mobile applications like WhatsApp and Candy Crush, are protected as literary works under copyright law. They receive automatic protection upon creation, and formal registration is not mandatory in most countries. However, voluntary registration procedures for software may differ from registering other creative works.

Digital Rights Management

Rights holders employ various digital technologies to protect their works from infringement. These technologies safeguard the works from unauthorized changes and may impose restrictions on the number of copies that can be made or the type of devices on which the works can be viewed. According to international law, 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. For example, they can allow visitors to print a copy of their poetry or artwork for personal use but prohibit the sale of these works without prior consent. When uploading new and original content to a website, 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 author or the content creator becomes obligated to the platform’s terms and conditions. This often involves granting the platform or service a non-exclusive license to use your content while retaining some rights to the content you publish. Depending on the platform’s terms, they

may be able to use the content you create or publish. Therefore, it is recommended to review the terms and conditions of platforms like Facebook (Article 2) or YouTube (Article 6 (c)) before publishing.

Are tweets on (X) 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.



Third: Types of electronic intellectual property rights

Technological advancements have led to the emergence of new forms of creativity and intellectual production, which are protected by intellectual property laws. However, the forms of creativity in this context can vary relatively.

Here is an explanation of the types of electronic intellectual property:

Intellectual property of online works:

With the technological and technical advancements, the process of publishing has gone through different stages, from publishing on CDs to electronic publishing. This has highlighted the urgent need for laws and regulations to protect these materials from tampering, whether through modification, deletion, copying, etc.

These rights have evolved to what is now known as “online intellectual property protection.” It involves protecting computer hardware and communications (physical) as equipment and information technology means. In the context of the internet, it relates to domain names or

website domains and the content of websites, including electronic publishing materials such as texts, images, and multimedia.

These works, from the mid-1970s to the present time, can be categorized as follows ⁽¹⁾:

Computer programs

They are the first and most important information works that have received significant attention in terms of recognition and legal protection. Computer programs are the intellectual entity of a computer system and without them, the physical components such as hardware and media would be useless. Technically, computer programs are divided into operating system software responsible for enabling the system components to work together and providing the working environment for application software programs. From a legislative and legal perspective, various concepts related to types of computer programs have emerged, including source code and machine code software, algorithms, programming languages, and translation programs. According to the TRIPS agreement, software

1. Abdullah Mustafa, Ahmed. Intellectual property rights and copyrights in the Internet environment, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, Cybrarians Journal, a peer-reviewed scientific periodical concerned with the field of libraries and information, issue No. 21, December 2009. information, issue No. 21, December 2009.

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 that are available through personal efforts and stored by computers, allowing for their retrieval. The data or information stored in computers in a mere form is not subject to protection as per laws, regulations, and judicial decisions. The term “database protection” generally refers to the concept of innovation as expressed in international agreements in this field. Article 10 (2) of the TRIPS Agreement states that it “enjoys protection for compiled data or other materials, whether in machine-readable or other form, if such data constitutes intellectual creations by reason of the selection or arrangement of their contents. Similarly, Article 5 of the 1996 Agreement on Intellectual Property Rights acknowledges that “datasets or other materials enjoy protection as such, regardless of their form, if they are intellectual creations due to their content or arrangement.

Therefore, data or information stored in computer systems is not subject to protection as defined by laws, regulations, and judicial decisions.

However, when they are extracted into a database according to a specific classification and retrieval mechanism, and when they undergo processing that enables this, they transform from mere data to a database, which involves innovative and creative efforts deserving of protection. The protection of databases has been recognized by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the Council of Europe, which developed guidelines in 1996 for protecting these databases as part of copyright law.

Topographies of Integrated Circuits

Topographies of integrated circuits are important elements in the field of electronics industries. With the development of high-tech functions and the integration of electronic circuits on chips to perform electronic tasks and functions, the distinction lies in the arrangement and organization of the integrated circuits on the chip. This process requires creative efforts to contribute to the rapid and significant development of computer systems. The European Council prepared a protection law for integrated circuit topographies in 1986, and in 1989, the Washington Treaty on integrated circuits was signed by eight countries.

However, the TRIPS Agreement on the protection of integrated circuit topographies has contributed to increasing legislative efforts to protect this creative aspect.

Fourth: Challenges facing digital copyright

Some organized texts on intellectual property rights and related rights were issued after the problems resulting from technological advancements and the emergence of the internet. These include the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and the regulations included in the two WIPO treaties known as the «WIPO Copyright Treaty» and the «WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty,» both issued in 1996. However, the practical difficulties associated with modern technologies or the use of the internet go beyond these solutions. **Examples of these difficulties include:**⁽¹⁾



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, such as publication, reproduction, exploitation, or distribution without authorization or consent from the author.



The occurrence of numerous infringements, such as unauthorized copying, publication, dissemination, and distribution through devices owned by different individuals or scattered individuals connected only through 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.

1. Alawi, Hind. Intellectual property protection in the digital environment through the perspective of university professors, a peer-reviewed scientific journal concerned with the field of libraries and information, issue 21, December 2009.

Controversial issues within copyright

Domain names

Domain names serve as the addresses of websites on the internet; the phone has a specific number, and the postal address has a distinctive box and a distinctive area code, and the Internet also has a distinctive address such as (www.google.com); the domain consist of multiple parts, and the most important part known by users is what is known as the top-level domains, which is the last part of the address), com net, org, gov, edu (. Add to the country-specific domain, such as qa, which refers to the State of Qatar, and the second part, to the left of the top-level domain name, or the intermediate part between three parts, is the name, symbol or abbreviation of the institution, person, or entity that owns the site, such as “**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). Which raised concerns related to trademark protection and the difficulty of controlling cybersquatting.

International companies work in the field of website registration, in addition to hosting and design services, but with regard to sites that end in the name of the state, they are the competence of one party in addition to a specific authority in the country.

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.

The International Signal Committee of the United Nations (UNCITRA) proposed an e-commerce law in 1996. However, it did not address the intellectual property issues arising in the context of e-commerce.

Regarding “multimedia,” it has diversified significantly on internet platforms. Multimedia refers to the representation of information using multiple forms of media, such as sound, images, motion, and effects, allowing for the combination of various elements (text, image, and sound) and their interaction through computer software. Multimedia content is commercially marketed through physically supported materials like disks or CDs and is distributed or downloaded via internet connections. Views on its protection differ, with some arguing that it falls under the existing protection for literary works, while others exclude it. Therefore, the protection of digital data and copyright is still an ongoing research topic. However, the foundation for it was established through the World Intellectual Property Organization’s Copyright Treaty about Copyright and Related Rights in 1996.

Chapter two

Forms of Infringement of Electronic Copyright

- First: How to implement infringements of electronic copyright
- Second: Types of Copyright Infringement
- Third: Methods of Protecting Against Electronic Copyright Infringement



Frist:

How to implement infringements of electronic copyright

The highly advanced digital environment has enabled anyone to infringe upon digital copyright. At the same time, protecting these rights has become more challenging. In order for national and international institutions to effectively safeguard electronic copyright, it is essential to fully understand the forms and types of infringement on these rights.

The following are some of the prominent methods of infringing upon copyright:

01

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

02

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

03

Modification, distribution, and redistribution.

04

Downloading to computer devices and distributing and transmitting copyrighted works.

05

Installing on electronic platforms is considered unauthorized copying.

Second: Types of Copyright Infringement

The most common types of copyright violations are related to textual and visual content, such as music lyrics, academic writing, or stored images. These are often used without notifying the copyright owner, which constitutes a violation of copyright.

Here are some examples of copyright infringement that should be monitored:

Scanning or photocopying:

Copying and pasting from the original work without the author's permission is generally considered an infringement.

Email:

This type is less famous among infringement types, 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. One important type of email to be aware of is copyright notices and warnings in emails or adjacent attachments.

Networks:

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

File sharing:

File sharing involves uploading or downloading a file that contains copyrighted content through the internet or other means, allowing anyone to copy it.

Piracy and forgery:

Making a copy of someone else's content and selling it in any way is copyright piracy, while forgery refers to tampering with content and replacing parts of it with others.

Third: Methods of Protecting Against Electronic Copyright Infringement

Modern technologies have facilitated the acquisition, transmission, and reproduction of information, making it easier to access and manipulate electronic content in various ways. The internet now contains a vast amount of information, technical documents, and literary works that can be easily marketed. This has resulted in both positive and negative consequences for authors.

The positive outcomes include the following:

01

Ease of publishing works due to low cost.

02

Authors can self-publish their artistic or literary works instead of relying on publishing houses.

03

Marketing works at a low cost and expanding their reach among the public without limitations of place or time.

At the same time, the digital environment has posed challenges to authors and copyright protection. **The main challenges include:**



- 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.

To protect digital products, there are two main approaches:



- **Legal protection:** This approach relies on warning and punishment after the misuse of copyrighted material.
- **Technological protection:** This approach focuses on implementing technical barriers to prevent or hinder unauthorized use, such as protection through electronic keys or passwords.

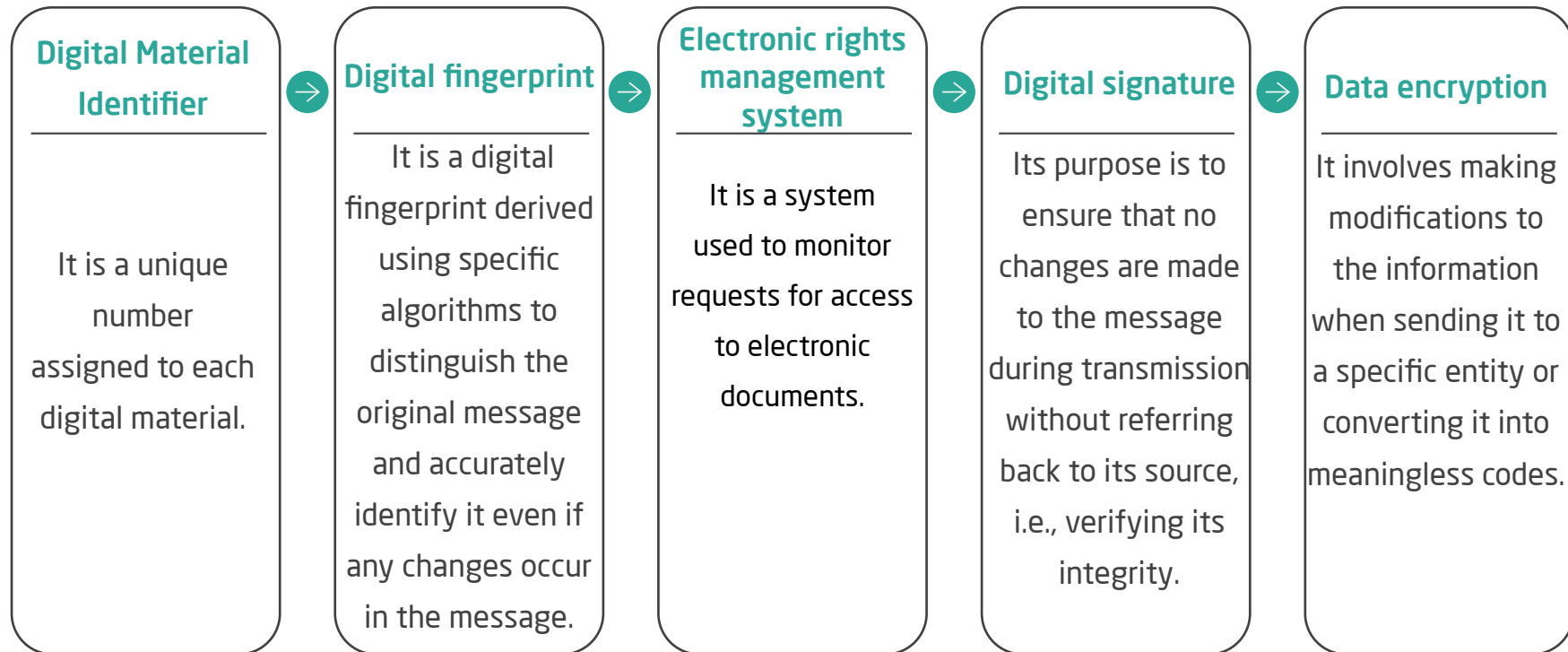
Technological Protection

Technological protection of electronic copyrights is based on several pillars. The following are explanations of these pillars:

Technological measures:

This type of measure aims to prevent access to and use of a work unless the user holds a personal license from the copyright owner.

The following methods are used:



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 copie of the material and request their removal from the server. This method does not prevent infringement but allows for the detection of unauthorized copies.

In general, technological protection aims to achieve several objectives, including:



Legal Protection

Legal protection is based on several foundations, including:

Legislation

This refers to the rules and provisions set forth in laws that protect the intellectual property rights in the digital environment. Intellectual property laws in this field have undergone numerous amendments to keep up with the rapidly changing nature of technology. The TRIPS Agreement has played a role in developing and researching these laws due to the challenges posed by electronic publishing and the desire to protect the rights of creators in the current technological landscape and The right to fair and legitimate exploitation of the proceeds of such works within administrative, civil and penal frameworks and rules.

The legislation aims to achieve several objectives, including



- Protection of all forms of creative and intellectual productions, regardless of their value, importance, or means of expression.
- Granting copyright owners their moral and economic rights.

Contracts and licensing agreements:

These involve agreements signed between parties to regulate lawful use, pricing, legal responsibilities, and obligations. They are legal and binding agreements signed by authorized entities. **At the international level, several international agreements have been concluded to protect copyright in the digital environment, including:**

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

The Berne Convention has been preceded by several meetings and conferences, the most important of which was the Brussels Conference in 1858, which established the important principle of global recognition of literary and artistic production rights But the speech of the French writer “Victor Hugo” in The International Literary and Artistic Association in Paris, established in 1876, played a significant role in the creation of the Berne Convention in 1886, and subsequently the inclusion of copyright in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The TRIPS Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights:

This agreement was concluded in 1994 to facilitate legitimate international trade and emphasized the importance of balancing intellectual property protection measures with international trade facilitation. The first section of the agreement focuses on copyright and related rights and establishes the principle of national treatment.

The WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization) Convention:

This convention was signed in 1967 and entered into force in 1970. It was amended in 1979 to become one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations in 1976. WIPO serves as a global forum for intellectual property services and carries out various activities, including:⁽¹⁾

- Organizing youth competitions on intellectual property, innovation, piracy, and counterfeiting.

- Celebrating World Intellectual Property Day in schools by organizing competitions for the best invention, mural, video recording, or conducting workshops with local companies and chambers of commerce on utilizing the intellectual property system.
- Involving the media in publishing articles about intellectual property.
- Holding seminars at universities to raise awareness among students, professors, and researchers about intellectual property.
- Hosting exhibitions in commercial centers to highlight the importance of intellectual property, particularly the power of registered trademarks in gaining consumer trust.
- Organizing open discussions for the public on hot topics in the field of intellectual property.
- Engaging scientific and art museums or organizing exhibitions to showcase traditional knowledge and its contemporary applications.

1. Pharaoh, Samer Abdel Karim, Protecting Authors' Rights via the Internet, Intellectual Property Protection Magazine, No. 55, First Quarter, 1998.

In general, for works to be subject to legal protection, they must meet several conditions, including:

- 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

When works meet the conditions for legal protection, authors' rights can be ensured through the following mechanisms:

Criminal protection:

It includes two types of protection, namely:

- Precautionary measures: These are known as precautionary or interim measures or urgent requests, depending on each

country. Under this protection, the affected author has the right to request the competent judicial authority to take precautionary measures that prevent imminent infringement of their rights.

- Legal action: This is done by filing a lawsuit in response to the requirements of the TRIPS Agreement, which stipulates in Article 61 the necessity for member states to impose strict criminal penalties, including imprisonment, fines, seizure, or destruction.

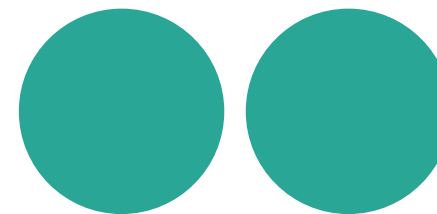
Administrative protection:

This includes decisions and regulations issued by the executive authority at all levels to limit the phenomenon of intellectual theft.

Automated protection:

In the absence of the national laws alone being able to provide sufficient protection for works in the digital environment, there was a need to create automated methods to protect works and enable rights holders to identify themselves using technological means.

Exercises and training



- **Exercises are a major part of the training process, and they achieve several goals and aims, as follow:**
- Exercises are an effective tool to assess students' utilization of the training content and its impact on their cognitive inventory.
- They serve as a vital means to reinforce information and knowledge, constituting a rapid review of the training content
- They help to identify knowledge gaps among students.
- They act as a form of feedback for the trainer, providing information on the effectiveness of the training kit and the training method.
- During the training, after introducing an idea, the trainer will request students to open their respective booklet and answer the specific question, directly related to the presented idea or subject
- The exercises are carefully selected to be simple, easily understood, and solvable by middle school students. The trainer may offer support to students in answering some exercises if necessary, at their discretion.
- The exercises are divided into two parts; one for in-classroom use, called classroom exercises, and another is non-classroom, to be completed at home by the students.
- The answers for each exercise are provided, highlighted in a different color.

Approach to Dealing with Exercises:

The exercises mentioned in this section are comprehensive of the training content in this kit, here's an outline of the proposed methodology for dealing with them:

Below is an explanation of exercises specific to Middle school students, arranged according to chapters and classified as in-classroom and homework exercises (Non-classroom Exercises). These exercises, in the form presented here, are the same as those in the students' booklet.



First:

in-classroom Exercises

The exercises here are accompanied by the answers, while in the student's booklet they are written without a solution, and are accompanied by guidance for the student on how to solve, when necessary.

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 **Copyright** grants the owner exclusive **rights** to use the work.
- 3 Many websites face content theft to protect the **rights** of intellectual **property** of content creators.
- 4 The internet has enabled many technologies that content theft and the loss of original content **owners**

Pay Attention!

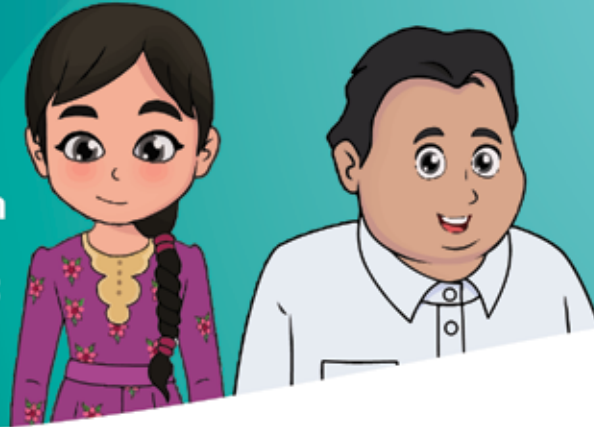
Protection of Intellectual Property on the Internet

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.



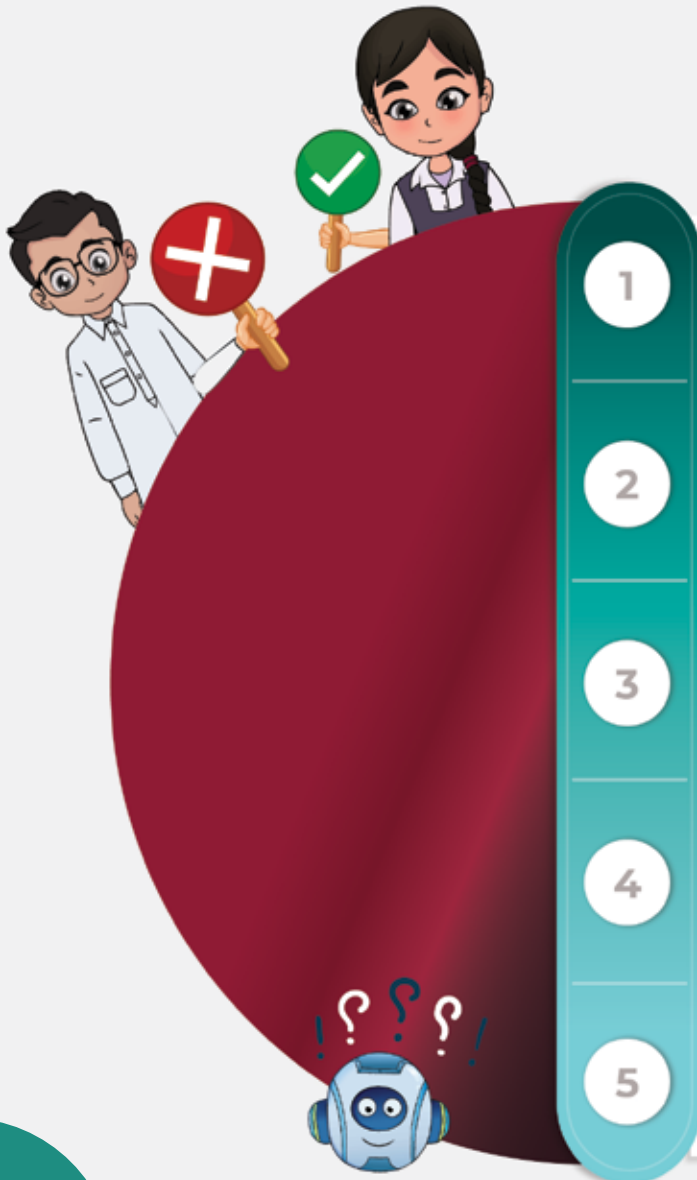
Video games and computer programs.



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.

Incorrect

3

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

Incorrect

4

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

Incorrect

5

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

Incorrect



6

There are no legal exceptions regarding the use of content.

False

7

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

False

8

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

False

9

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

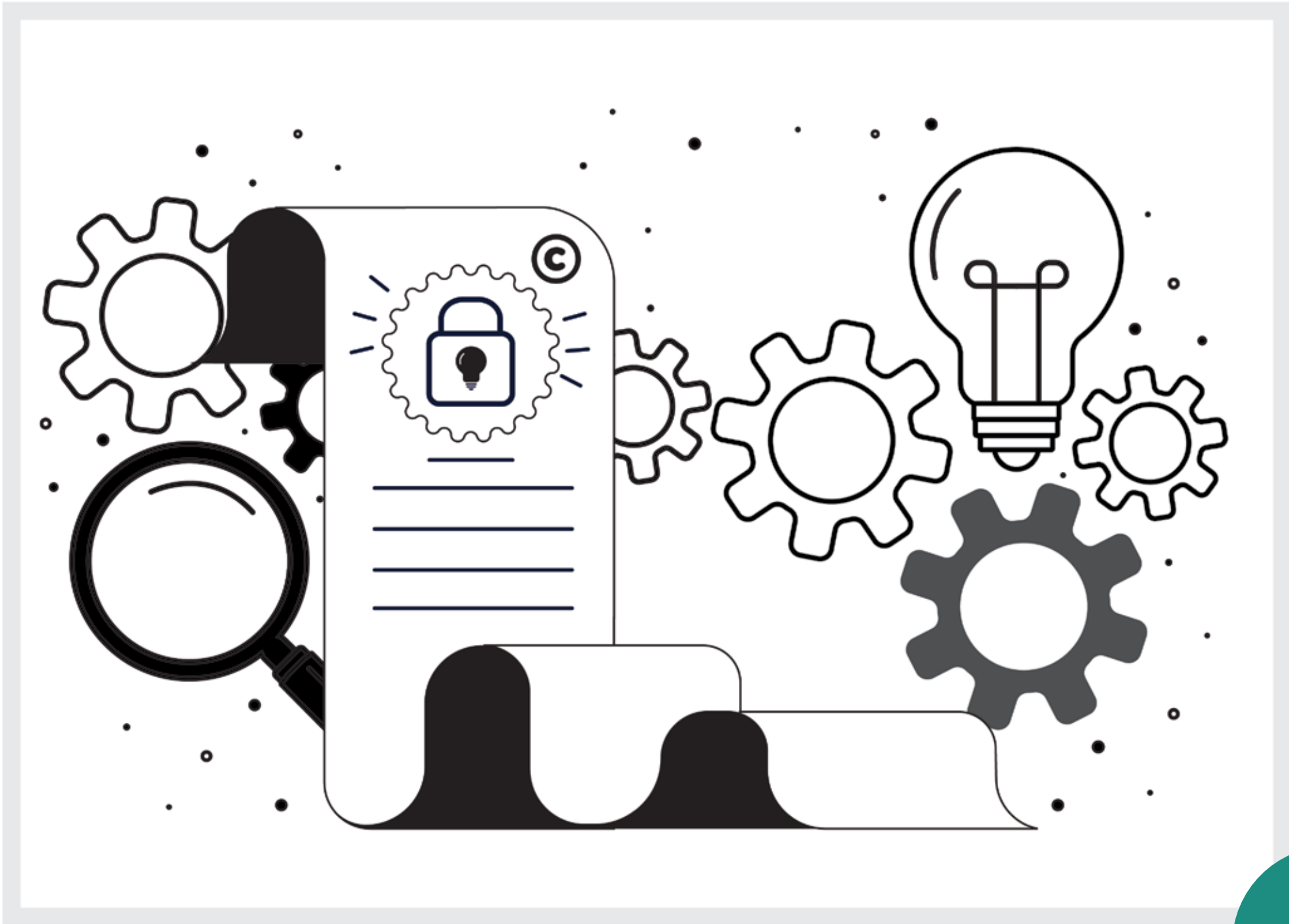
False

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 2

In your opinion, is there a difference between copyright, and privacy rights ?

Yes, there is a difference between copyright and privacy. _____

Printing rights refer to the right to reprint any intellectual content by any means with reference to the owner of the real intellectual property, here in the case of printing without the author's permission, printing is not an infringement on intellectual property rights, but rather an infringement on the material rights of the author, while copyright refers to the re-publication of intellectual content in any way, such as paper printing or electronic publishing and others, and it infringes on the author's rights if they are without his permission



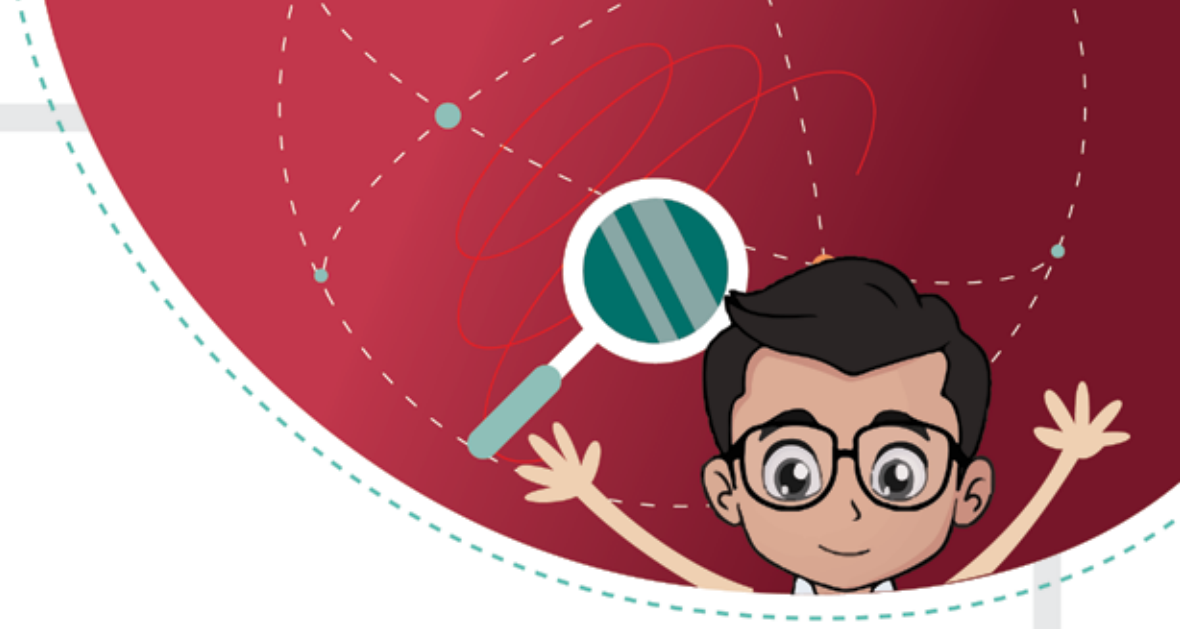
Pay Attention!

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**water**..... mark to images and videos.

3

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

4

Registering**intellectual**..... 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

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 duration of copyright protection reaches up to 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**Public Domain**.....

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**Related Rights**.....

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

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

They are semiconductor devices that represent an important element in the field of electronics industries**Topographies of Integrated Circuits**.....

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**Berne Convention**.....



Fill in the blank with the appropriate word



1

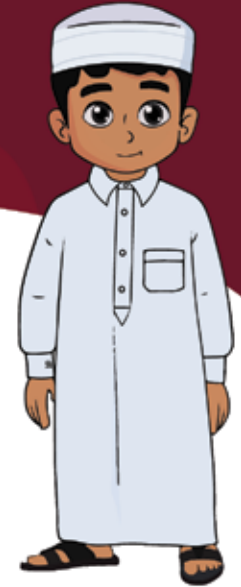
A law under which a work is considered original if the author produced it through independent thinking, and this law prohibits anyone else from using or reproducing that work. **Copyright law**

2

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

3

The right to claim authorship of the work is an example of the author's **moral** recognized rights.



4

The duration of copyright protection extends to**50**..... years in some works.

5

The protection period for applied arts and photographic works is**25**..... 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

.....**Free use**.....



Pay Attention!

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

1

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

2

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

3

Modification, distribution, and redistribution.

4

Downloading to computer devices and distributing and transmitting copyrighted works.

5

Installing on electronic platforms is considered unauthorized copying.

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.

False

2

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

False

3

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

False

4

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

False



5

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

False

6

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

False

7

Digital material identifiers are variable number for each digital material.

False

8

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

Ture



9

Reproduction or scanning is an example of copyright infringement.

Ture

10

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

Ture

11

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

Ture



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⁾.

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/SZcFW>.

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⁽⁴⁾.

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⁽⁴⁾.

4.Giant Clash: Apple Wins Billion-Dollar Lawsuit Against Samsung, dw, May 25, 2012, available at: <https://cutt.us/WAK99>.



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



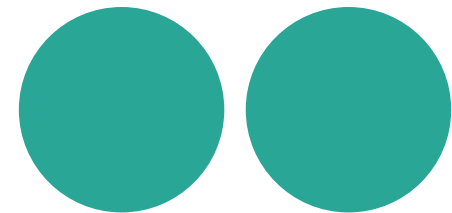
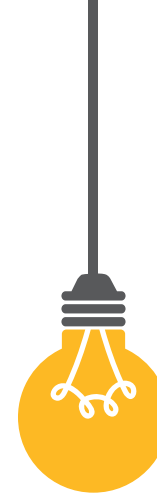
Write a short story about a student who did not comply with copyright and authorship rights, and how his friend advised him to comply with copyright and authorship rights.



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.



References



Arabic references:

1. Clash of the Giants: Apple wins a billion-dollar lawsuit against Samsung, dw, May 25, 2012, available at the link: <https://cutt.us/WAK99>
2. Abdullah Mustafa, Ahmed. Intellectual property and copyright rights in the Internet environment, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, Cybrarians Journal, a peer-reviewed scientific periodical concerned with the field of libraries and information, issue December 21, 2009.
3. Alawi, Hind. Intellectual property protection in the digital environment through the perspective of university professors: Professors at Mentouri University, Cybrarians Journal, a peer-reviewed scientific periodical concerned with the field of libraries and information, issue December 21, 2009.
4. Pharaoh, Samer Abdel Karim. Protecting authors' intellectual rights on the Internet. - Intellectual Property Protection Magazine. - Issue 55, First Quarter (1998).

5. Summary of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (of 1886), available at the link: https://www.wipo.int/treaties/ar/ip/berne/summary_berne.html

1. English References:

2. 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>
3. Queen, Jack. Sarah Silverman sues Meta, OpenAI for copyright infringement, reuters, 10 July 2023, on site: <https://cutt.us/EioIH>
4. Uhelszki, Jaan. Metallica Sue Napster for Copyright Infringement, rollingstone, 13 April 2000, on site: <https://cutt.us/Qf199>





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National Cyber Security Agency