

04 COPYRIGHTS



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1. What is copyright?
2. Scope of protection
3. The protection of software and databases
4. Economic rights and moral rights
5. Duration of copyrights
6. Licences
7. Copyright and the internet – **Copyright in the Digital Single Market**
8. Requirements for copyrights

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1. What is copyright?

What is copyright?



- Copyright is a property right which protects original works such as novels, plays, music, paintings, sculptures, movies, film scripts and computer programs.
- Copyright grants authors a number of exclusive rights
 - (a) economic rights, which allow them to control the exploitation of their work,
 - (b) moral rights, which include the right to prevent the mutilation or false attribution of their work.
- There is a clear distinction to be made between the intangible right in the work and the property right in the physical embodiment of the work.

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What is copyright?



- It is also important to be aware of the differences between the system of copyright in the countries applying **common law** and the continental **European Author's Rights system**.
 - The main difference lies in the importance that is attributed to the relationship between the author and his work.
 - In the Author's Rights system, a series of inalienable moral rights are accorded to the author, while the common law approach of the copyright system focuses more on the economic value of the work.
 - In both systems, originality is a key concept in copyright law. But whereas in civil law countries, this means that a work must express the author's personality; the common law countries focus on the skill and labour that go into making a work. This is known as the "sweat of the brow" doctrine. However, more recently the

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What is copyright?



IN BRIEF...

- Copyright is an intangible type of property granting certain rights to the creator of a work for a limited period of time
- It is distinct from the embodiment of the work
- There is a difference between copyright and Author's rights systems

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2. Scope of protection

What does copyright protect?



- Original literary works
- Original dramatic works
- Original musical works
- **Original artistic works**
- Sound recordings
- Films
- Broadcasts
- The typographical arrangement of published

ARTISTIC WORKS

- Graphic works, photographs (excluding a film), sculptures and collages irrespective of artistic quality
 - Works of architecture being a building or a model for a building
 - Works of artistic craftsmanship
- Graphic works are further defined to include paintings, drawings, diagrams, maps, plans, charts,

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What does copyright protect?



- Different types of copyright work can exist in the same creative work.
For example, a pop song might involve different people owning different copyrights in:

the lyrics

- as a literary work

the music

- as a musical work

**the recording
of the song**

- a sound recording

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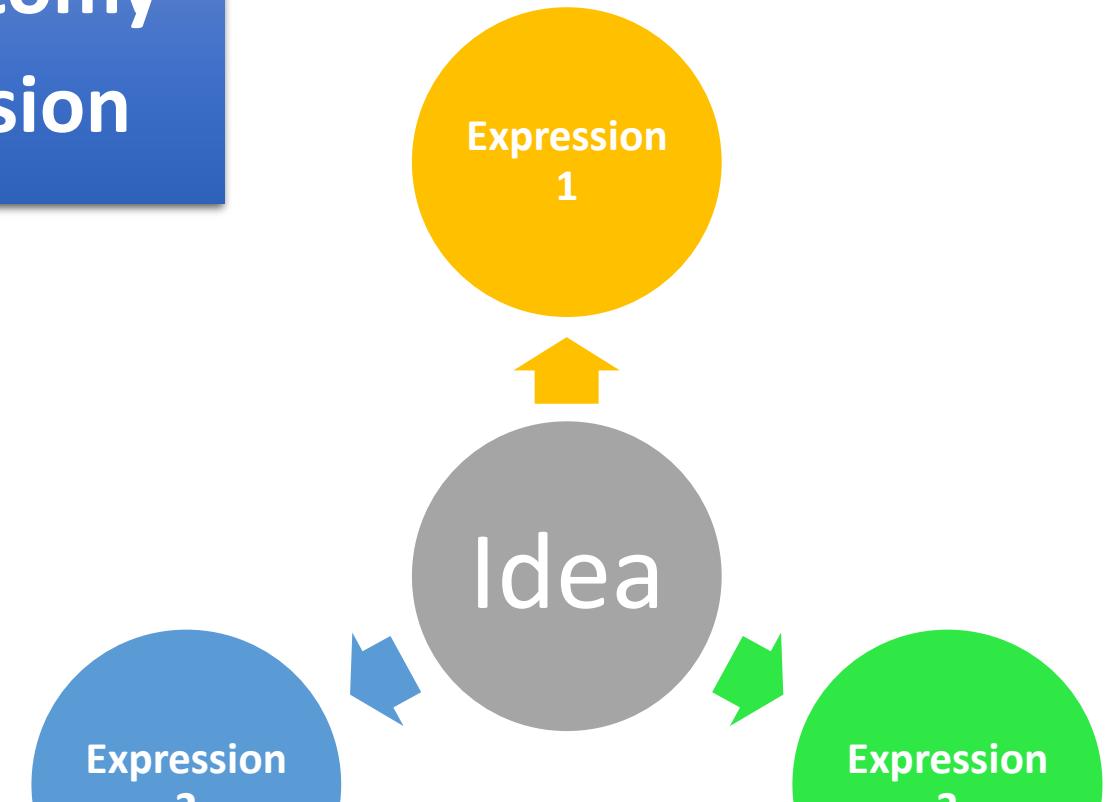
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Is it possible to use copyright to protect an idea?

ue

Idea/expression dichotomy Protected: the expression

- Copyright protects the original expressions of ideas rather than the ideas themselves.
- This distinction is known as the idea/expression dichotomy and is a universally accepted



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Source: Intellectual Property Teaching Kit

Is it possible to use copyright to protect an idea?



- Copyright does not protect the idea for a work, only **the expression of that idea**.
- There can be many possible expressions of the same idea.
 - For example, the story of a little wizard whose parents have been killed by a dark magician is a simple idea that anybody can use.
 - However, the series of novels about Harry Potter represent a specific expression of that idea worthy of copyright protection.
- An original novel is protected by copyright. To

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Copyright is not a monopoly right

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- Copyright does not provide the copyright owner with a true form of monopoly protection.
- Copyright prevents others from copying your work (whether they have copied consciously or not), but it does not prevent others from making use of very similar or even identical works **they have independently created** (however unlikely that may be). That

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Scope of protection



As a matter of public policy, the courts have refused copyright protection to works they consider to be immoral, obscene, scandalous, or irreligious.

On the other hand, while copyright **prevents** doing certain things without permission, at the same time, it **permits** doing certain things without permission. For example, you can make use of:

- ideas, facts, or information from someone's work, so long as you don't copy the expression of those ideas, facts or information
- an insubstantial part of the work
- the work in accordance with one of the many statutory defences to infringement

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What about software?



- Computer programs and software are protected as literary works
- EU Directive 2009/24/EC covers the legal protection of computer programs
 - The EU has adopted a special directive to ensure the legal protection of computer programs in all its member states. The Computer Programs Directive defines a computer program as a literary work within the meaning of the Berne Convention.
- Computer programs are considered to include the preparatory design material, but not works integrated into the program, such as algorithms and interfaces.

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Can databases be protected?



- Databases are also covered by an EU directive.
 - EU Directive 96/9/EC on the legal protection of databases
- Original selection or arrangement of content = copyright protection
 - According to this directive, a database is protected by copyright if the selection or arrangement of its content is original.
- distinct from the material *in* the database
 - Copyright protection does not apply to the software used to organise the database or to the material contained in it.
- Substantial investment = *sui generis* right
 - In addition to copyright protection, databases can also be protected by a *sui generis* right

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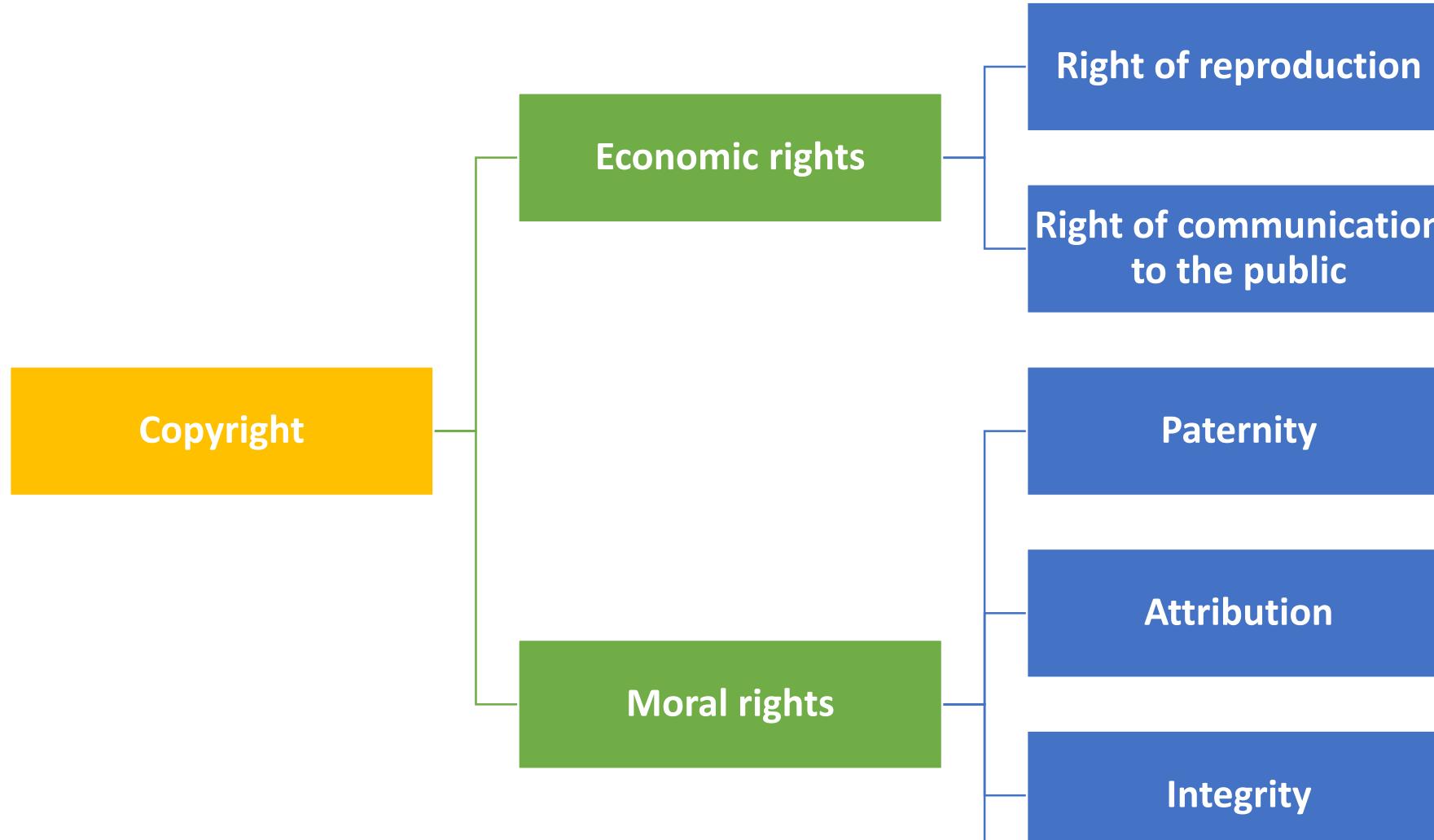
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Economic rights and infringement



- Copyright does not prohibit all forms of copying. It only prohibits certain types of copying, in certain ways, and under certain circumstances.
- So, while copyright protects the economic interests of copyright owners by preventing unlawful copying and use, at the same time it enables and encourages many forms of lawful copying and reuse.
- Copyright infringement takes one of two forms: **primary infringement or secondary infringement.**
 - Primary infringement involves the unauthorised performance of any of the ‘acts restricted by copyright’;

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Primary infringement and the acts restricted by copyright



The **acts restricted by copyright** are the **bundle of economic rights** a copyright owner enjoys in her work. They include the following rights

REPRODUCTION RIGHT

- Right to copy the work

DISTRIBUTION RIGHT

- Right to issue copies of the work to the public

RENTAL RIGHT

- Right to rent or lend the work to the public

PUBLIC PERFORMANCE RIGHT

- Right to perform, show, or play the work in public

COMMUNICATION

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above in relation to an adaptation

Infringement



- Doing any of these acts without permission will infringe copyright in the work, and the owner will be entitled to some form of relief or compensation (unless, that is, your use falls within one of the exceptions to copyright).
- It will not make any difference if the infringing copy takes a different form to the original.
 - For example, converting a two-dimensional image into three dimensions and vice versa, will still be infringement.
- Moreover, it makes **no difference** that the person infringing copyright **did not intend** to infringe or was even aware that she was infringing someone's copyright.

- Intention and knowledge of wrongdoing are irrelevant

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Moral rights



In addition to the bundle of economic rights that copyright provides, there are also moral rights in relation to certain types of work. Moral rights are intended to protect the intimate relationship between authors and their work.

- The main moral rights are the **paternity right**, which is the right to claim authorship of a specific work
- The **right of attribution** is the right to be identified as the author of the work
- The **right of integrity** is the right to object to derogatory treatment of a work could distort the work or harm its reputation
- The **right of divulgation**, which is the author's right to decide when he discloses his work to the public.

Moral rights cannot be assigned or transferred. They last for as long as copyright lasts

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arrangements of published editions

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5. Duration of copyrights

Duration of protection



- The term of protection afforded by copyright varies from country to country. It also depends on the type of subject matter.
- As a basic rule, copyright is valid for a period of 70 years after the author's death.
- In the EU, the term of protection is governed by Directive 2006/116/EC on the term of protection of copyright and certain related rights.
- Directive 2011/77/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2011 amending Directive 2006/116/EC on the term of protection of copyright and certain related rights extends the term of protection for performers and sound recordings to 70 years.

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Duration of protection



- The **term of protection** for all types of copyright work is **time-limited**. Once copyright in a work expires, the work enters the **public domain** and it is free to be used by anyone for any purpose.
- When considering the rules on the copyright term, we can draw a distinction between:
 - those categories of works for which duration is calculated by reference to an **author's life** (literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works, and films) and
 - **those which are not** (sound recordings, broadcasts, the typographical arrangement of published editions and certain films)

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Duration of protection



Literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work

- Life of the author + 70 years from the end of the year in which the author dies

Co-authored musical works, such as songs

- 70 years from the end of the year in which the last co-author dies

Film

- 70 years from the end of the year of the last of four designated persons to die; these persons are: the director, the author of the screenplay, the author of the film dialogue (if different), and the composer of any specifically created film score

Sound recording

- 50 years from the end of the year in which the film was made. HOWEVER: if, during that 50-year period, the work is published or made available to the public, then 70 years from the end of that year

Broadcast

- 50 years from the end of the year of transmission

Typographical arrangement of a published work

- 25 years from the end of the year in which the work is first published

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years from the end of that year

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6. Licences

Licences



- A licence is a permission to make use of a work in a way that, without that permission, would constitute copyright infringement. In other words, the grant of a licence means the licensee can make use of the work without infringing the copyright in the work.
- A licence will often be contractual in nature, but it does not have to take the form of a written contract.
 - For example, simply giving someone verbal consent to make use of the work can amount to a licence, and without the parties entering into a formal contract.
- Licences can be exclusive or non-exclusive.
 - An exclusive licence grants use of a work **only** to the person acquiring the

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Collecting societies



- Authors often authorise a specialist organization (**a collecting society**) to manage their work on their behalf.
 - In Spain, the “Sociedad General de Autores y Editores (SGAE)” carries out that task: <http://www.sgae.es/>
 - In this link you can find a complete list:
<http://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/cultura/propiedadintelectual/gestion-colectiva/direcciones-y-tarifas.html>
- The collective management of rights simplifies the process of securing permission so that **entire categories of copyright works** can be licensed for specific uses by specific institutions or organisations.
 - For example, this might involve permitting photocopying certain parts or

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redistributes it as royalties to its members.

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7. Copyright and the Internet COPYRIGHT IN THE DIGITAL SINGLE MARKET



Copyright and the Internet



- Contrary to widespread belief, material posted on the internet - including in blogs, chat rooms and e-mails - cannot always be used without permission.
 - Internet service providers are exempted, provided that they are unaware of any unlawful activities by its clients and that, upon obtaining such knowledge or awareness, they act expeditiously to remove or disable access to the information.
 - Providers of “peer to peer” file-sharing software are liable for copyright infringement on the basis that they distribute “a device with the object of promoting its use to infringe copyright, as shown by clear expression or other affirmative steps taken to foster infringement.”
- In response to the massive scale of the reproduction of protected works on the internet, copyright-holders have developed and implemented technological

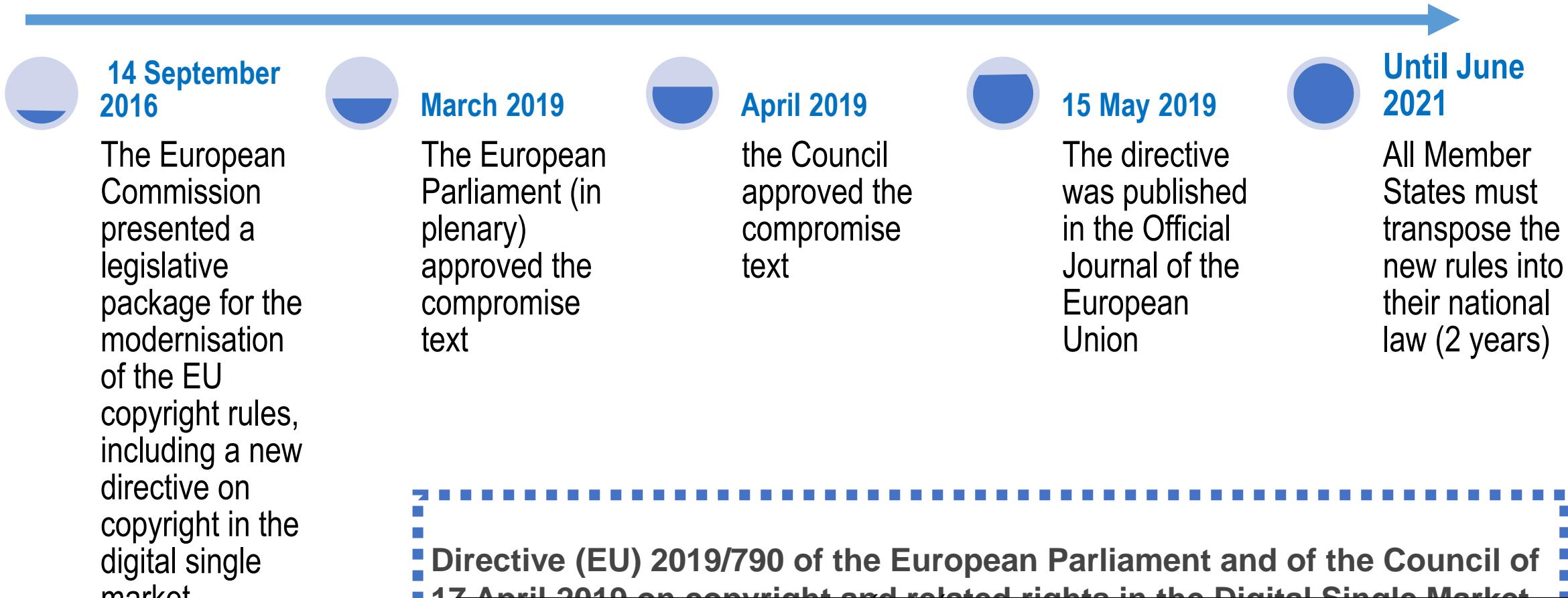
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many countries

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Timeline of the Digital Single Market Directive



Directive (EU) 2019/790 of the European Parliament and of the Council of

17 April 2019 on copyright and related rights in the Digital Single Market

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New!!! Digital Single Market Directive



After more than two years of negotiations, the co-legislators agreed on a new set of copyright rules, including two controversial provisions:

- 1) the creation of a new right that will allow press publishers to claim remuneration for the online use of their publications (**Article 15**), and
- 2) the imposition of content monitoring measures on online platforms such as YouTube, which seeks to resolve the 'value gap' and help rights-holders to better monetise and control the distribution of their content online (**Article 17**)

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Must read article:

<https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-47239600>



The screenshot shows the BBC News homepage with a red header. The main navigation bar includes BBC, Sign in, News, Sport, Reel, Worklife, Travel, Future, and More. Below the header, a red banner displays the word 'NEWS' in white. Underneath the banner, a secondary navigation bar lists Home, Video, World, UK, Business, Tech (which is underlined), Science, Stories, Entertainment & Arts, and Technology (which is underlined). The main content area features a large image with the text 'Article 13' on it. The headline reads 'What is Article 13? The EU's copyright directive explained'. It is written by Chris Fox, a Technology reporter, on 14 February 2019. Below the headline are social sharing icons for Facebook, Twitter, and Email, along with a 'Share' button.

- Article 13 of the EU Copyright Directive states services such as YouTube could be held responsible if their users upload copyright-protected movies and music.
- Will Article 13 affect video game streamers?

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The final version of a controversial new EU copyright law has been agreed
after three days of talks in France.

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8. Copyright registration



Copyright registration



- Copyright protection exists from the moment a work is created. Registration is not necessary in order for copyright to exist.
- However, an optional registration process is available in some countries. Registration can be useful as it can help prove that the work existed at a certain date in the event of infringement.
- The “©” symbol is used to show that the work benefits from copyright protection. While not mandatory, its use is a highly visible way to emphasise that that work is protected by copyright and that all rights are reserved.

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Copyright registration in Spain



- Spanish Intellectual Property Register (Ministry of Culture)

<http://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/cultura-mecd/areas-cultura/propiedadintelectual/registro-de-la-propiedad-intelectual.html>

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Is copyright protection valid worldwide?



These are the main international conventions relating to copyright:

- Berne Convention
- Universal Copyright Convention (UCC)
- TRIPS Agreement
- WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT)

All of these treaties include the principle of national treatment. They establish minimum standards for the member states and for the national copyright legislation of the signing countries and territories.

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- *The game is on! – An introduction to copyright*, version 1.0, by Ronan Deazley and Bartolomeo Meletti, Produced with the support of the UK Intellectual Property Office. April 2019.
- WIPO. *Intellectual Property Teaching Kit*.
- Directive (EU) 2019/790 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on copyright and related rights in the Digital Single Market and amending Directives 96/9/EC and 2001/29/EC (Text with EEA relevance.) <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2019/790/oj>

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