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Professional Certificate in Copyright Protection

## Copyright Licensing

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Abandonware refers to software or digital products that are no longer sold or supported by their creators, often due to the fact that they have become outdated or have been replaced by newer versions.

Abandonware can pose a challenge to copyright protection, as the original creators may no longer be actively enforcing their rights, but the works are still technically under copyright.

Access control is a method used to restrict access to digital content, such as ebooks or music files, in order to prevent unauthorized use or distribution. This can be achieved through the use of passwords, encryption, or other forms of technical protection measures.

Adaptation refers to the process of creating a new work based on an existing copyrighted work, such as a movie based on a book or a play based on a novel. Adaptations can be considered derivative works, and may require permission from the original copyright holder.

Anti-circumvention laws are regulations that prohibit the circumvention of technical protection measures, such as encryption or digital rights management systems, that are used to protect digital content. These laws are intended to prevent piracy and other forms of copyright infringement.

Assignment of copyright refers to the transfer of ownership of a copyrighted work from one party to another, often through a contract or agreement. This can include the transfer of exclusive rights, such as the right to reproduce or distribute the work.

Berne Convention is an international treaty that establishes a framework for copyright protection among its member countries. The Convention sets out minimum standards for copyright protection, including the length of copyright term and the types of works that are eligible for protection.

Collective management organization is an entity that manages copyrights on behalf of multiple rights holders, often in a specific industry or sector. These organizations can help to simplify the process of clearing rights and obtaining licenses for the use of copyrighted works.

Compulsory license is a license that is granted by a government or other authority to use a copyrighted work without the permission of the rights holder, often in exchange for a fee or royalty. Compulsory licenses can be used to promote access to essential works, such as educational materials or pharmaceuticals.

Copyright clearance is the process of obtaining permission from the rights holder to use a copyrighted work, often through the payment of a fee or royalty. This can involve researching the ownership of the work, identifying the rights holder, and negotiating a license agreement.

Copyright infringement refers to the unauthorized use or distribution of a copyrighted work, often without the permission of the rights holder. This can include reproduction, distribution, or display of the work, and can result in legal liability and damages.

Copyright notice is a statement that is included with a copyrighted work to indicate that it is protected by copyright. The notice typically includes the symbol, the name of the rights holder, and the year of publication.

Creative Commons is a non-profit organization that provides licenses and other tools to help creators manage their copyrights and make their works more accessible to others. Creative Commons licenses allow creators to choose from a range of permissions and restrictions for the use of their works.

Database rights refer to the protection of databases and other collections of data under copyright law. This can include the compilation of data, as well as the structure and organization of the database.

Digital Millennium Copyright Act is a law that was enacted in the United States to update copyright law for the digital age. The law includes provisions related to digital rights management, anti-circumvention, and online copyright infringement.

Digital rights management refers to the use of technical measures to protect digital content, such as encryption or watermarking. These measures can help to prevent piracy and other forms of copyright infringement.

Derivative work is a new work that is based on an existing copyrighted work, such as a movie based on a book or a play based on a novel. Derivative works can be considered infringing if they are created without the permission of the original rights holder.

Distance learning is a method of education that involves the use of digital technologies to deliver courses and other educational materials to students who are not physically present in a classroom. This can raise copyright issues related to the use of digital content, such as ebooks or online resources.

Domain name is a unique address that is used to identify a website or other online resource. Domain names can be protected under trademark law, and can also raise copyright issues related to the use of digital content.

E-book is a digital version of a book, often in the form of a file that can be downloaded or streamed from a website or other online platform. E-books can raise copyright issues related to the use of digital content, such as reproduction or distribution.

Electronic Frontier Foundation is a non-profit organization that advocates for digital rights and freedoms, including the right to access and use digital content. The organization often takes a critical view of copyright law and its application in the digital age.

End-user license agreement is a contract between a software developer or other content provider and the end-user of a product or service. The agreement typically includes terms and conditions related to the use of the product or service, including any restrictions on copyrighted materials.

Fair use is a doctrine in copyright law that allows for the limited use of copyrighted materials without the permission of the rights holder. Fair use is often applied in cases where the use is for educational, criticism,

or commentary purposes.

File sharing is the act of sharing digital files, such as music or movies, with others over a network or other online platform. File sharing can raise copyright issues, particularly if the files are copyrighted and are being shared without the permission of the rights holder.

Free and open-source software is software that is made available under a license that allows users to access, modify, and distribute the software freely. This type of software can raise copyright issues, particularly if the software includes copyrighted materials.

Geographical indication is a designation that is used to identify a product or service that is associated with a particular geographic location. Geographical indications can be protected under trademark law, and can also raise copyright issues related to the use of digital content.

Intellectual property refers to the rights granted to creators and inventors for their original works, including copyrights, patents, and trademarks. Intellectual property rights can be used to protect digital content, such as music or movies, from unauthorized use or distribution.

International copyright law refers to the laws and treaties that govern copyright protection among different countries. International copyright law can be complex, as different countries have different laws and regulations related to copyright protection.

ISP liability refers to the responsibility of internet service providers for copyright infringement that occurs over their networks. ISPs can be held liable for copyright infringement if they fail to take reasonable steps to prevent or stop the infringement.

Licensing agreement is a contract between a rights holder and a licensee that grants the licensee permission to use a copyrighted work. The agreement typically includes terms and conditions related to the use of the work, including any restrictions or requirements.

Moral rights refer to the personal rights of creators, such as the right to attribution or the right to integrity. Moral rights can be protected under copyright law, and can be used to prevent the distortion or mutilation of a work.

Net neutrality refers to the principle that internet service providers should treat all internet traffic equally, without discriminating or charging differently based on the type of content or application. Net neutrality can raise copyright issues, particularly if ISPs are allowed to block or throttle certain types of content.

Open access refers to the practice of making research and other scholarly works available online for free, often under a license that allows for reuse and redistribution. Open access can raise copyright issues, particularly if the works are copyrighted and are being made available without the permission of the rights holder.

Orphan works refer to copyrighted works where the rights holder is unknown or cannot be located. Orphan works can pose a challenge to copyright protection, as it can be difficult to obtain permission to use the

work or to clear the rights.

Patent refers to a grant of exclusive rights to an inventor for a new and non-obvious invention. Patents can be used to protect digital content, such as software or business methods.

Peer-to-peer file sharing is a method of sharing digital files, such as music or movies, with others over a network or other online platform. Peer-to-peer file sharing can raise copyright issues, particularly if the files are copyrighted and are being shared without the permission of the rights holder.

Plagiarism refers to the act of passing off someone else's work as one's own, often without attribution or credit. Plagiarism can raise copyright issues, particularly if the work is copyrighted and is being used without the permission of the rights holder.

Public domain refers to works that are no longer protected by copyright, often because the copyright term has expired. Public domain works can be used freely, without the need for permission or payment of royalties.

Publishing agreement is a contract between an author and a publisher that grants the publisher the right to publish and distribute a work. The agreement typically includes terms and conditions related to the use of the work, including any restrictions or requirements.

Recording rights refer to the rights granted to recording artists and producers for their sound recordings. Recording rights can be protected under copyright law, and can be used to prevent the unauthorized use or distribution of sound recordings.

Royalty refers to a payment made to a rights holder for the use of a copyrighted work, often in the form of a percentage of revenues or a flat fee. Royalties can be used to compensate creators for the use of their works, and can be an important source of income for artists and writers.

Search engine optimization refers to the practice of optimizing websites and other online content to improve their visibility and ranking in search engine results. Search engine optimization can raise copyright issues, particularly if the content is copyrighted and is being used without the permission of the rights holder.

Software license is a contract between a software developer and a user that grants the user permission to use the software. The license typically includes terms and conditions related to the use of the software, including any restrictions or requirements.

Subscription-based model is a business model in which customers pay a fee to access content or services on a regular basis. Subscription-based models can raise copyright issues, particularly if the content is copyrighted and is being made available without the permission of the rights holder.

Trademark refers to a symbol, word, or phrase that is used to identify a product or service and distinguish it from others. Trademarks can be protected under trademark law, and can be used to prevent confusion or dilution of a brand.

User-generated content refers to content that is created and shared by users of a website or other online platform. User-generated content can raise copyright issues, particularly if the content is copyrighted and is being used without the permission of the rights holder.

Webcasting refers to the act of broadcasting audio or video content over the internet, often in real-time. Webcasting can raise copyright issues, particularly if the content is copyrighted and is being broadcast without the permission of the rights holder.

WIPO Copyright Treaty is an international treaty that sets out minimum standards for copyright protection in the digital environment. The treaty includes provisions related to digital rights management, anti-circumvention, and online copyright infringement.

Work for hire refers to a work that is created by an employee or independent contractor as part of their job or contract. Works for hire can raise copyright issues, particularly if the work is copyrighted and is being used without the permission of the rights holder.

WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights is an international agreement that sets out minimum standards for the protection of intellectual property rights, including copyrights, patents, and trademarks. The agreement includes provisions related to enforcement and dispute resolution.