
Professional Certificate in International Cyber Law

Intellectual Property Rights in Cyber Law

****Above-mentioned countries (AMCs):**** In the context of international intellectual property rights, AMCs refer to a group of countries that have agreed to a certain set of intellectual property rules and regulations. These countries often work together to enforce their intellectual property rights and protect their domestic industries from intellectual property theft and infringement.

****Copyright:**** A form of intellectual property protection that grants creators of original works exclusive rights to reproduce, distribute, and display their work for a certain period of time. Copyright protection applies to a wide range of works, including literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works, as well as computer software, films, and sound recordings.

****Copyright infringement:**** The unauthorized use or reproduction of a copyrighted work without the permission of the copyright owner. Copyright infringement can result in legal action and financial penalties for the infringing party.

****Digital Rights Management (DRM):**** A set of technologies and practices that are used to protect digital content from unauthorized access, use, and distribution. DRM systems often involve the use of encryption, watermarking, and other security measures to prevent copyright infringement and protect the rights of copyright owners.

****Domain name:**** A unique identifier that is used to access a website or online resource. Domain names are often used as a form of intellectual property, as they can be registered and protected under trademark law.

****Fair use:**** A legal doctrine that allows limited use of copyrighted material without the permission of the copyright owner, under certain circumstances. Fair use is intended to balance the rights of copyright owners with the public's interest in accessing and using copyrighted works for purposes such as criticism, commentary, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, or research.

****Geographical indications (GIs):**** A type of intellectual property right that is used to identify products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or a reputation that are due to that origin. GIs are often used to protect products such as wines, spirits, cheeses, and other agricultural products.

****International intellectual property rights:**** Intellectual property rights that are protected and enforced across multiple countries. International intellectual property rights often involve a complex system of treaties, agreements, and regulations that are designed to protect the rights of creators and innovators in a global marketplace.

****Intellectual property (IP):**** A legal term that refers to creations of the mind, such as inventions, literary and artistic works, symbols, names, images, and designs. Intellectual property rights grant creators and owners exclusive rights to their creations, allowing them to control how their works are used, distributed,

and displayed.

****Patent:**** A type of intellectual property protection that grants inventors exclusive rights to their inventions for a certain period of time. Patents are often used to protect new technologies, products, and processes, and can be a valuable asset for companies and individuals.

****Patent infringement:**** The unauthorized manufacture, use, or sale of a patented invention without the permission of the patent owner. Patent infringement can result in legal action and financial penalties for the infringing party.

****Related rights:**** Intellectual property rights that are related to, but distinct from, copyrights, patents, and trademarks. Related rights often include rights related to performances, phonograms, and broadcasting organizations.

****Trademark:**** A type of intellectual property protection that is used to identify and distinguish the goods or services of one company from those of another. Trademarks often include words, phrases, logos, or symbols that are associated with a particular brand or product.

****Trademark infringement:**** The unauthorized use of a trademark in a way that is likely to cause confusion or deception among consumers. Trademark infringement can result in legal action and financial penalties for the infringing party.

****Trade secret:**** A type of intellectual property protection that is used to protect confidential information, such as business plans, customer lists, or technical specifications. Trade secrets are often protected through contracts, non-disclosure agreements, and other legal measures.

****Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP):**** A policy established by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) that sets forth a process for resolving disputes over the registration and use of domain names. The UDRP provides a streamlined and cost-effective alternative to traditional litigation for resolving domain name disputes.

****Utility model:**** A type of intellectual property protection that is similar to a patent, but is often used to protect lower-level inventions or improvements to existing technologies. Utility models are often used in countries that do not have a strong patent system, or in industries where patents are not commonly used.

****World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO):**** A specialized agency of the United Nations that is responsible for promoting and protecting intellectual property rights around the world. WIPO provides a forum for countries to negotiate and adopt intellectual property treaties, and provides assistance and support to member states in implementing and enforcing their intellectual property laws.