

DIGITAL MEDIA ETHICS

Prepared by Dr. Sherihan Mohamed

Lecture 5

جامعة الجميع الذكية

تسعى لتكون الكيان الأول الذي يتبنى مبدأ المجتمع التعليمي
التعاوني ويقدم العلم مقابل العمل لتنمية وبناء المجتمعات.

DGM723

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CHABTER 03- LECTURE 5

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Copying and Distributing via Digital Media

Remember

** Introduction

1-What do you know about copying and distributing? 2-How Copyrighting Works.

** The ethics of copying: Is it theft or Open Source?

1- Intellectual property: (Western) approaches.
2- Intellectual property and culture.

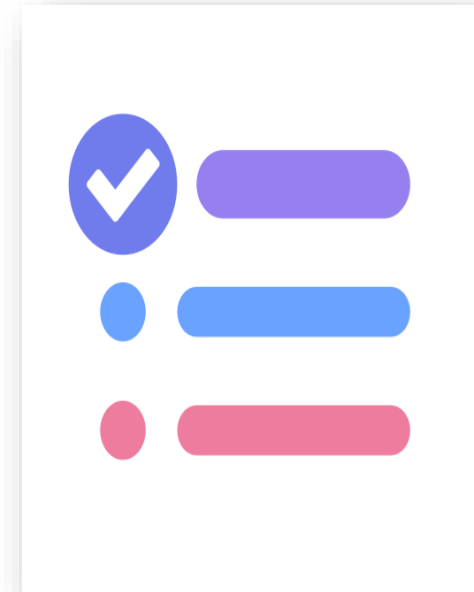


**** What do we mean with copyleft?**

- Copyleft and open sources.
- What is the Public copyright?

**** The Copyleft Applications:**

- Creative commons.
- Public domain.



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What do we mean with Copyleft?

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Before we talk about Copyleft we have to know about

Open Source:

Let's examine what **open source** means. All open source licenses, by the Open Source Initiative's definition must, among other things, **allow distribution** in **source form**. Anyone who receives open source software has the right to inspect and modify the code.



What do we mean with Copyleft?



Open source components have changed the way we develop software. Ready-made libraries from the open source community enable busy developers to focus on creating the secret sauce needed to release the new and exciting software products of tomorrow, today.

[illegible]

What do we mean with Copyleft?



In answer to the **current copyright challenges**, **open licensing** movements have risen in recent years, with a significant **impulse** from the **open software communities**.

So, What is the Public Copyright?

What do we mean with Copyleft?

A **public license** or **public copyright license** is a license by which a copyright holder as licensor can **grant additional copyright permissions** to any and all persons in the general public as licensees.

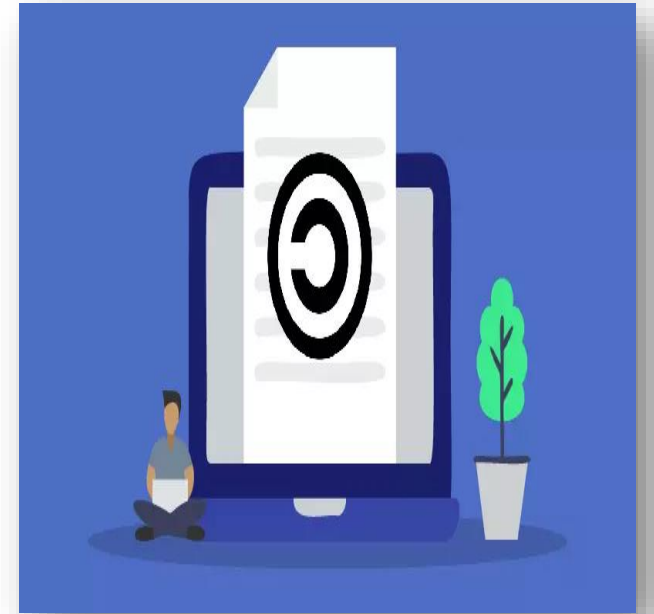
Open licences are a **novel use** of **existing copyright law** to ensure a work **remains freely available** fostering openness and the **free circulation of knowledge**.



What do we mean with Copyleft?

An **open license** is a license agreement that describes the conditions under which the holder of the intellectual property grants the users to perform a **variety** of uses for his intellectual or artistic works.

Through open licences, authors grant **permission** for users to **reproduce**, **adapt**, or **distribute** the work, with the accompanying requirement that any resulting copies or adaptations are also bound by the same **licensing agreement**.



What do we mean with Copyleft?



Examples of such licences include the **GNU General Public License** – the first and most widely used software ‘**copyleft**’ license – and Creative Commons Licenses.

In 1989, **Richard Stallman** wrote the **first version** of the **GNU-GPL license**, unifying similar licenses he used for earlier versions of his programs. Nowadays the GNU-GPL licence is adopted by a large number of projects and it is at the heart of the free software movement.

What do we mean with Copyleft?

Wide adoption of this licence is partly due to **historical reasons** (it's the licence created by Richard Stallman, the founder of the Free Software Movement) but also to practical reasons:



- * the **engineering** of this **license favoured for the spreading of free software.**
- * In fact, the GNU-GPL provides that the user is allowed to modify and redistribute software licensed under this licence provided that the modified version is in turn licensed under the terms of the same licence.

What do we mean with Copyleft?



To put it **briefly**, open licences foster sharing: whoever wants to modify the content and distribute it (or, sometimes, allow its **remote use**) can do so provided that **he in turn gives the users the same freedoms** that were **granted** to him.

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Copyright application

Common practice for using copyleft is to

codify the **copying terms** for a work with a license.

Any such license typically includes all the **provisions** and **principles** of copyleft inside the license's terms.



Copyright



Copyleft

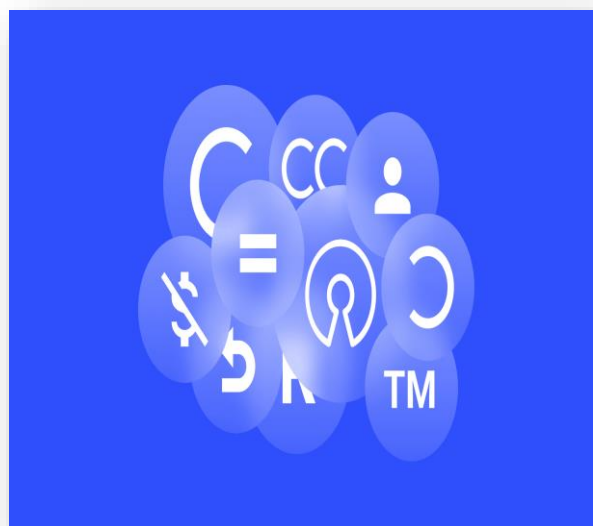


Creative
Commons



Public
Domain

This includes the freedom to use the work, study the work, copy and share the work with others, modify the work, and distribute exact or modified versions of that work, with or without a fee.



Unlike similar **permissive licenses** that also grant these freedoms, **copyleft licenses** also ensure that any modified versions of a work covered by a copyleft license must also grant these freedoms.

Thus, copyleft licenses have **conditions**: that **modifications** of any work licensed under a copyleft license must be **distributed** under a **compatible copyleft scheme** and that the distributed modified work must include a means **of modifying the work.**

Under **fair use**, however, copyleft licenses may be **superseded**, just like regular copyrights. Therefore, any person utilizing a source licensed under a copyleft license for works they invent is free to choose any other license (or none at all) provided they meet the fair use standard.

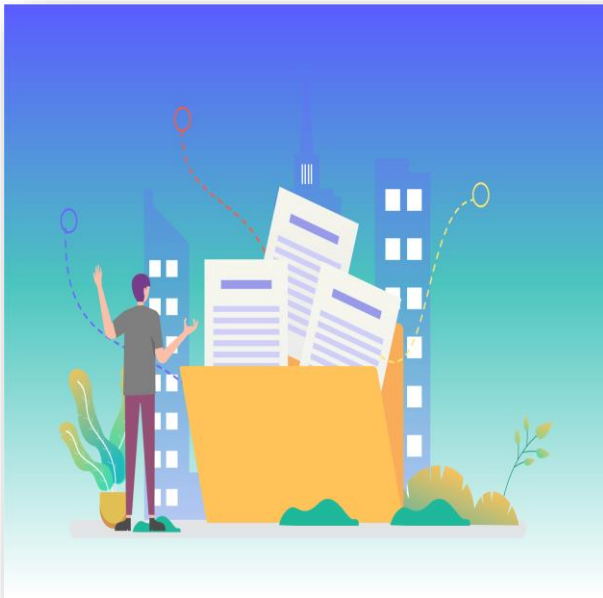
FAIR USE

Copyleft application

Copyleft licenses necessarily make **creative use** of relevant rules and **laws** to **enforce** their **provisions**.

For example, when using copyright law, those who contribute to a work under copyleft usually **must gain, defer, or assign** copyright holder status.

By submitting the copyright of their contributions under a copyleft license, they deliberately give up some of the rights that normally follow from copyright, including the right to be the unique distributor of copies of the work.



Some laws used for copyleft licenses vary from one country to another, and may also be granted in terms that vary from country to country.

For example, in some countries, it is acceptable to sell a software product without warranty, in standard GNU General Public License style, while in most European countries it is not permitted for a software distributor to waive all warranties regarding a sold product.





For this reason, the extent of such warranties is specified in **most European copyleft licenses**, for example, the European Union Public Licence (EUPL), or the CeCILL license, a license that allows one to use GNU GPL in combination with a limited warranty.

Creative Commons

Creative Commons (CC) is a project building a new and more flexible paradigm for copyright.

CC develops standardised copyright licences and other (optional) technical tools to assist authors wanting to share some of their rights with users and fellow authors in a way that is easy, **flexible** and **legally rigorous**.

Creative Commons licences were **originally** designed for sharing creative works. They may apply to all types of works (scientific or not).





CC licences protect the people who use or redistribute an author's work from concerns of copyright infringement as long as they abide by the conditions that are specified in the licence by which the author distributes the work.

Such licences all grant the 'baseline rights', such as the right to distribute the copyrighted work worldwide for non-commercial purposes, and without modification.

There are **different CC licences**, some more **permissive** than others. Some types of licences are particularly **broad**: the public domain dedication mark such as CC0 ('No Rights Reserved') or PDM ('No Known Copyright'), the licence CC-BY ('Attribution') or the licence CC-BY-SA ('Attribution/ShareAlike').



Public domain



'The term public domain refers to creative materials that are not protected by intellectual property laws such as copyright, trademark, or patent laws.

The **public owns these works**, not an individual author or artist. Anyone can use a public domain work without obtaining permission, but no one can ever own it (Stim 2010)

[illegible]

The **public domain** consists of elements that are not protected by themselves, whatever the circumstances of their use. The public domain, by its nature, can be used freely because it is based on the principle that there is no exclusive right in it.



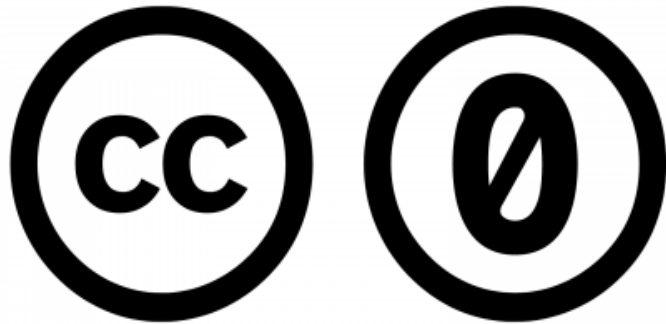
The Public Domain Mark (PDM), developed by Creative Commons, is a symbol used to indicate that a work is free of known copyright restrictions and therefore in the public domain.



The PDM is intended for use with old works that are free of copyright restrictions around the world, or works that have been affirmatively placed in the worldwide public domain prior to the expiration of copyright by the rights' holder. It should not be used to mark works that are in the public domain in some jurisdictions while known to be restricted by copyright in others.

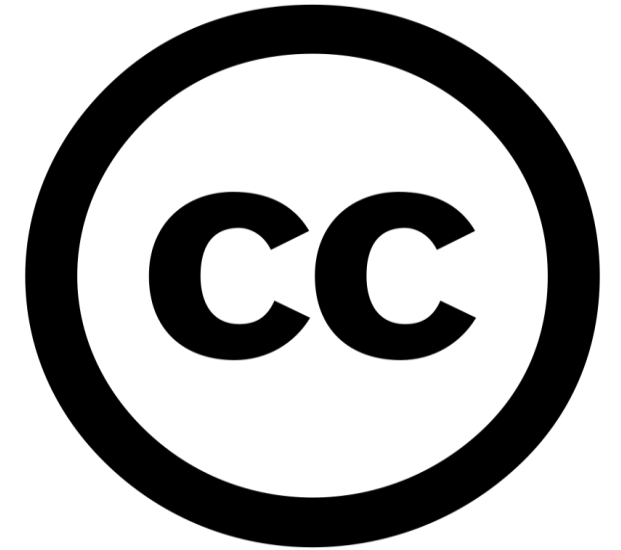
Nonetheless, **copyright holders** might want to dedicate their works to the public domain at any point. In order to do so, they need to explicitly state that they do not wish to reserve any of their intellectual property rights over a given work, something that can be done for instance, by making use of the CC0 tool.





Using **CC0**, you can waive all copyrights and related or neighbouring rights that you may have in all jurisdictions worldwide, such as your moral rights (to the extent waivable), your publicity or privacy rights, rights you have protecting against unfair competition, and database rights and rights protecting the extraction, dissemination and reuse of data.

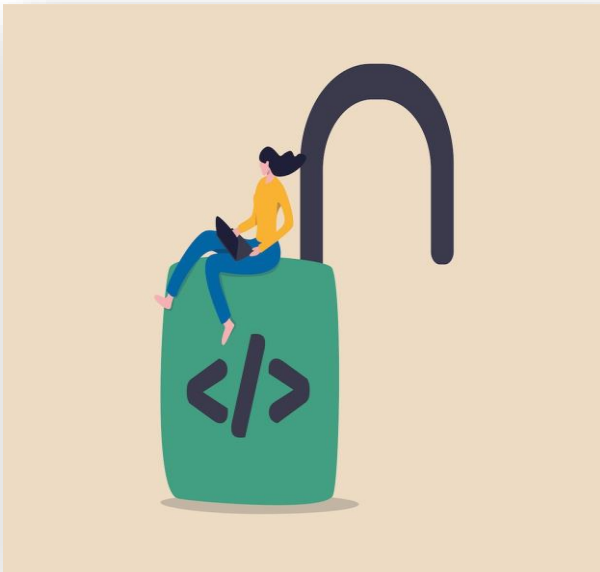
‘In contrast to **CC’s licenses** that allow copyright holders to choose from a range of permissions while retaining their copyright, CC0 empowers yet another choice altogether – the choice to opt out of copyright and database protection, and the exclusive rights automatically granted to creators – the ‘no rights reserved’ alternative to our licenses’.



For instance, you may find datasets contributed by researchers to the worldwide Public Domain at Figshare.



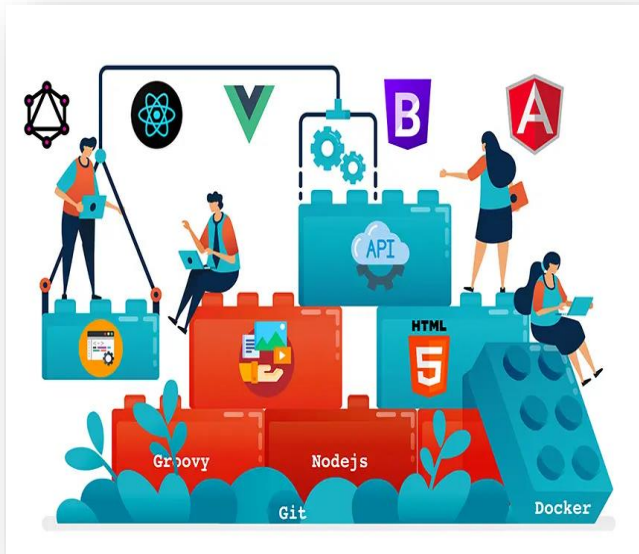
Another example is PixaBay; a repository of high quality photographs and illustrations that only contains public domain content released under CC0. While users can give credit, and even donations, to the authors of content, this is not required.



Rather than thinking of open and **closed** as **binary concepts**, it is more appropriate to see them as the two ends of a wide continuum that can include different levels of openness (or closedness).

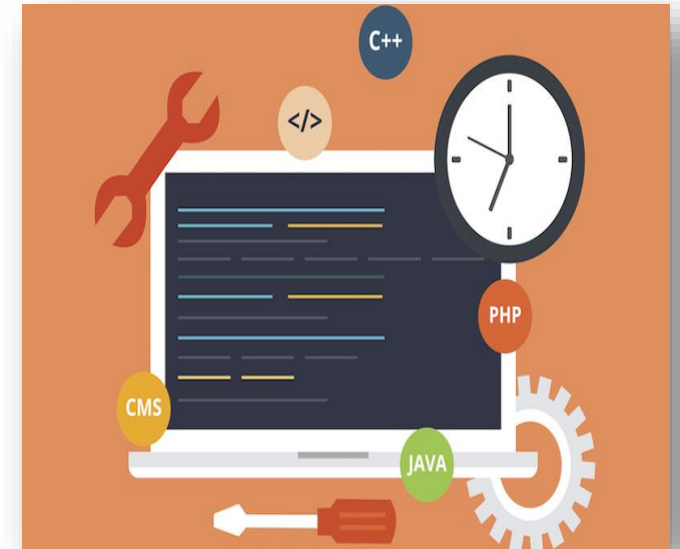
That is, resources can be more or less open depending on the rights reserved by their authors, being Public Domain is the most open possible option.

Territorial public domain



The status of an intellectual resource depends on the law applicable to it. **National laws** provide a rule for determining the applicable law in the field of copyright, that the enjoyment and exercise of copyright is “not linked to the existence of protection in the country of origin of the work” and that “the scope of protection as well as the remedies are exclusively governed by the laws of the country in which protection is sought.” guaranteed to the author to protect his rights”

Where there is subject matter to which these agreements apply, the law applicable to the existence of copyright is the law of the place of protection. This rule of applicable law, inherent to the fundamental principle of territoriality in copyright.





Idea/expression or existential public domain:

A **major dividing line** between the subject matter of copyright and the public domain lies in the so-called principle of separation of idea and expression. This principle means that only forms of creative expression deserve protection, leaving everyone free to benefit from the same ideas or information

Copyleft application

Ideas can still be protected by confidentiality and non-disclosure but “as soon as an author discloses his work to the public, any ideas contained in the work are thus relinquished to the public domain, and the author must be content to retain only control over the form in which he initially expressed these ideas.”

Such control, more than a boundary separating the protected copyright domain from the unprotected public domain, is also a criterion for identifying potential copyright infringement, given that copying only an **expression, not copying an idea,** constitutes copyright infringement.



The political public domain:

The public domain is also enriched by elements that are expressly excluded from the field of protection. These exclusions relate to intellectual creations that ostensibly may be eligible for copyright protection, but the **legislator** has **decided** to strip them of their eligibility for protection for reasons of public or public interest. These exclusions constitute what might be called the political public

domain.





Official editors: In the field of copyright, a traditional exclusion from protection concerns official texts of a legislative, administrative or legal nature, as well as official translations of these texts.

Daily News: The second exclusion, this time mandatory, relates to "daily news or miscellaneous facts that are merely press information items." Information, abstract facts and news are not, by their very nature, worthy of protection by copyright, thus relegating them to the existential public domain.

Other exclusions: Other countries consider that works whose authors pass away without heirs are in the public domain.

There are countries that place works confiscated by the state in the public domain, unless the law specifies a beneficiary to enjoy protection in these works.

Others exclude from copyright protection works that contain material plagiarized from other authors.

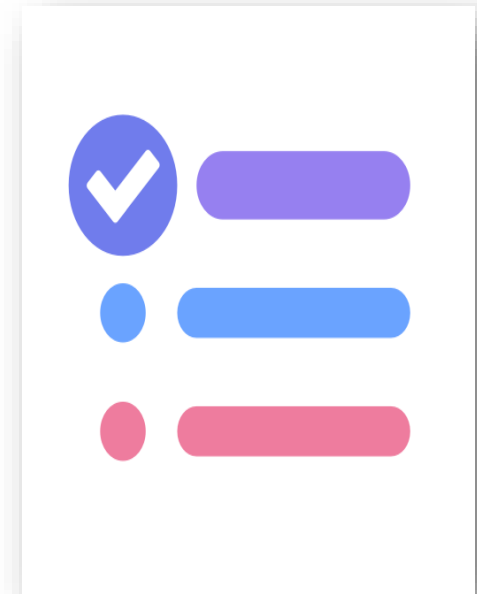


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*Thank you
for
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