Further Reading:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monkey_selfie_copyright_dispute>

<https://www.paulandpaul.com/why-didnt-coca-cola-patent-their-secret-recipe/>

<https://documents.manchester.ac.uk/display.aspx?DocID=24420>

Next TUT

* ACM Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct -dakshit
* ACS Code of Ethics - alejandro
* ACS Code of Professional Conduct - adam
* BCS Code of Conduct -dakshit
* Ten Commandments of Computer Ethics - ammar
* IEEE Code of Ethics -joshua
* IEEE Code of Conduct - brendan
* The System Administrators' Code of Ethics - marek

A1. Copyright

What is Copyright?

* Copyright is a legal right that gives the owner of an original work the whole control over how the work is employed.
* Covers the right to:
* Reproduce
* Distribute
* Perform
* DIsplay
* Create derivative of the original work
* Copyright protects the expression of an idea, not the idea itself

What do you need to do to obtain copyright?

* In most of the countries copyright is automatically granted as soon as an original work is created and fixed in a tangible form:
* Writing
* Recording
* Digital Storage
* In some countries like in the US, registering your copyright with an official body can provide additional legal benefits. In the UK copyright protection is automatic.

What can it be applied to?

* In a variety of creative works:
* Software and source code
* Music
* Art
* Photographs
* Web content

Where in the world is it valid?

* It is valid internationally, but specific enforcement and registration practices can be different in each country.

How is it enforced?

* Sending cease and desist letters to infringing parties.
* Filing a lawsuit in civil court to stop the infringement
* Engaging government agencies or organizations that specialize in copyright enforcement (Like Intellectual Property Office - IPO in the UK)

A2. Copyleft

* What is it?

copyleft is wordplay on copyright, where copyright is used to restrict the use of other people’s work- copyleft allows you to freely use the work but you must also label your work under the same license meaning others can also use your work just as freely.

* What do you need to do to obtain it?

Find a copyleft license that fits your requirements and include that within your work, also make your work accesible i.e provide the source code.

* What can it be applied to (e.g. software, algorithms, music, invention)?

pretty much any time of Intellectual property, even patents which are called patentleft.

mostly used in software code.

* Where in the world is it valid?

worldwide, some countries may have specific legal naunces.

* How is it enforced?

the copyright holder or a supporting organisation will send a notice to the person violating the license. most cases are resolved this way, if the issue persists- legal action can be taken under copyright law.

A3. Creative Commons

A4. Patents

“A patent is an exclusive right granted for an invention.” (WIPO)

Patents:

* “benefit inventors by providing them with legal protection of their inventions”
* “benefit the society by providing public access to technical information about these inventions, and thus accelerating innovation.” (WIPO)

Patents can cover “inventions in any field of technology, from an everyday kitchen utensil to a nanotechnology chip”. (WIPO) Of course, as noted in gov.uk, it must be :

* new (not have been made publicly available anywhere in the world)
* inventive (not just changing something that alr exists)
* either something that can be made and used, a technical process, or a method of doing something.

It does not cover:

* literary, dramatic, musical or artistic works
* a way of doing business, playing a game or thinking
* a method of medical treatment or diagnosis
* a discovery, scientific theory or mathematical method
* the way information is presented
* ‘essentially biological’ processes like cross-breeding animals or varieties of plants
* software that has a ‘non-technical’ purpose

To obtain a patent, WIPO notes that one should write a draft patent application, and then submit it to a regional or national IP office.

Specifically for UK, gov.uk notes that:

* prepare detailed documents that describe your invention
* file these documents with the IPO.
* You must then ask the IPO to carry out their own check into whether your invention is new and inventive (a ‘search’).
* Around 18 months after you apply the IPO will publish your application in full.
* The IPO must then make a thorough check of your application to decide if your invention can be patented (known as a ‘substantive examination’). This could take place several years after you apply.

Patent valid within the region or country the patent was granted. Alternatively, one can fill in an international patent application under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) to get coverage for a large number of countries simultaneously(WIPO).

If such acts are carried out by third parties without such consent, the patent owner can go to court to seek remedies for patent infringement. (WIPO)

B1. **Who owns content that you upload to social networking sites such as Facebook?**

* You own your content: You retain the ownership of your content such as photos and videos you upload on facebook
* Facebook receives a license: By uploading, you give facebook the right to use, share, or modify your content, but you still keep the ownership

**What does this mean for me now?**

* Control over my content: I still have the ownership, but facebook has the right to use for advertising, display and sharing with others as long as my content is on their platform.
* Privacy setting: I can control who sees my post, but Facebook can still access and use it internally
* Deletion does not mean immediate removal: If I delete a post of mine, Facebook may retain it in their backup for some time

**What might this mean for me in the future?**

* Others might use my content: Facebook can share my content with third parties, like advertisers, or show it to people you don’t expect
* Long-term control: Once posted, even if I delete it, copies might still exist (through backups or if someone else shared it or saved it)
* Future uses: If Facebook changes its term, the ways your content is used could evolve. You may not have full control over how your posts are leveraged by the platform in the long term

**Does knowing this change my thinking at all?**

* More cautious sharing: I might be more careful about what i share, knowing that facebook has broad rights to use it
* Review privacy settings: I may want to check who can view my posts and adjust my privacy settings to limit exposure
* Consider platform policies: I might think more about how much content I want to share on a platform where I don’t have full control over my contents

B2. Who owns the content of Wikipedia?

- Who owns the content of wikipedia?

Most media and ideas published on the internet are protected by at least some level, and is owned by a person or corporation, but what about Wikipedia?

Wikipedia articles can be created by and edited by anyone, so it’s not exactly simple to determine who owns the content there. Contributors agree to release the rights to their content so that it is free to use for anyone, so not 1 person or 1 company owns the content.

Wikipedia states that “almost all text and composition created by our users is and will always remain free for anyone to copy, modify, and redistribute” and that they “only insist (…) that you credit the contributors” as well as a few minor restrictions. (Source: Ten things you may not know about Wikipedia)

- How does Wikipedia deal with copyright violations?

If an article on Wikipedia is itself found to be violating copyright laws, for example, if a contributor has plagiarized part of (or the whole of) their article, an admin can deal with it. The admin can deal with this issue in ways such as:

· Issuing a warning to the contributor about the infringement

· Starting a Contributor copyright investigation

· Blocking the contributor from making changes to the site

· Reverse the changes made by the contributor to the article (and modify the edit history)

You can find more information about how Wikipedia manages copyright violations from the following source:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Text_copyright_violations_101>

God I hope I don’t have to present this, this is so much waffle

B3. Who owns any work that you do while you are at The University of Manchester?