
Graduate Certificate in Intellectual Property Law

Copyright Law And Policy

Access Contract refers to a type of agreement that grants permission to use a particular work or property, often in exchange for payment or other forms of compensation, the concept is related to licensing agreements and is commonly used in copyright law to regulate the use of protected works.

Adjacent Rights are rights that are related to, but not directly part of, the main copyright protection, these rights often apply to performances, broadcasts, or other secondary uses of a work.

Alternative Dispute Resolution refers to methods of resolving disputes outside of the traditional court system, such as mediation or arbitration, which can be used to settle copyright infringement claims and other intellectual property disputes.

Antitrust Law is a body of law that regulates competition and prevents monopolies, it can intersect with copyright law in cases where a copyright holder is accused of using their rights to stifle competition.

Assignment of Rights occurs when a copyright holder transfers their rights to another party, this can be done through a contract or other agreement.

Berne Convention is an international treaty that sets minimum standards for copyright protection, it is one of the most important international agreements on copyright law.

Broadcasting Rights refer to the right to transmit a work to the public through television, radio, or other broadcast media, these rights are often protected by copyright law.

Chain of Title refers to the sequence of ownership and transfer of copyright rights, it is important to establish a clear chain of title to determine who holds the rights to a particular work.

Collective Management Organization is an entity that manages copyright rights on behalf of multiple rightsholders, these organizations often collect royalties and distribute them to the relevant parties.

Commercial Use refers to the use of a work for financial gain, this can include selling copies of the work or using it in an advertisement, copyright law often distinguishes between commercial and non-commercial uses.

Compulsory License is a license that is granted by law, often for specific types of uses such as educational or non-profit uses, these licenses can limit the copyright holder's ability to control their work.

Computer Programs are protected by copyright law as literary works, the protection applies to the code and other elements of the program.

Confidentiality Agreement is a contract that requires one or more parties to keep certain information secret, these agreements are often used in copyright licensing and other intellectual property transactions.

Consumer Protection Law is a body of law that regulates business practices and protects consumers, it can intersect with copyright law in cases where consumers are affected by copyright infringement or other intellectual property issues.

Contract Law is the body of law that governs contracts and agreements, it is essential for understanding copyright licensing and other intellectual property transactions.

Contributory Infringement occurs when a party contributes to or induces another party to infringe on a copyright, this can include providing equipment or services that are used for infringement.

Copyright Assignment is a transfer of copyright rights from one party to another, this can be done through a contract or other agreement.

Copyright Infringement occurs when a party uses a work without permission, this can include reproducing, distributing, or displaying the work without the copyright holder's consent.

Copyright Law is the body of law that protects original literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works, it gives the creator of a work the exclusive right to reproduce, distribute, and display the work.

Copyright Notice is a statement that indicates a work is protected by copyright, it often includes the symbol, the year of publication, and the name of the copyright holder.

Copyright Registration is the process of registering a work with the relevant government agency, this can provide additional protection and benefits for the copyright holder.

Copyright Term is the length of time that a work is protected by copyright, this can vary depending on the type of work and the laws of the relevant country.

Copyright Troll is a party that asserts copyright infringement claims in an attempt to extract settlements, these claims are often based on questionable or frivolous grounds.

Counterfeiting is the act of creating or distributing fake or unauthorized copies of a work, this can include copyright infringement and other forms of intellectual property theft.

Creative Commons is a non-profit organization that provides free copyright licenses, these licenses allow creators to dedicate their works to the public domain or retain some rights while allowing others to use their works.

Criminal Copyright Infringement occurs when a party willfully infringes on a copyright for financial gain, this can include counterfeiting or other forms of large-scale infringement.

Database Rights refer to the rights that protect databases and other collections of data, these rights can be protected by copyright law or other forms of intellectual property law.

Derivative Work is a work that is based on or derived from one or more existing works, this can include adaptations, sequels, or other types of works that are inspired by earlier creations.

Digital Copyright is the application of copyright law to digital works, this includes protection for digital music, movies, and other types of digital content.

Digital Millennium Copyright Act is a United States law that implements the copyright provisions of the WIPO Copyright Treaty and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty.

Digital Rights Management refers to the use of technology to control or restrict access to digital works, this can include encryption, watermarks, or other forms of copyright protection.

Distribution Right is the right to distribute copies of a work to the public, this can include selling or giving away physical copies or making the work available for download.

Domain Name is a unique identifier for a website or other online resource, copyright law can apply to domain names in certain circumstances.

Economic Rights refer to the rights that allow a copyright holder to profit from their work, this can include the right to reproduce, distribute, or display the work.

Educational Use is a type of use that is often exempt from copyright infringement, this can include using a work for teaching, research, or other educational purposes.

Electronic Commerce refers to the buying and selling of goods or services online, copyright law can apply to electronic commerce in various ways.

Entitlement Theory is a theory of copyright law that emphasizes the rights of creators and the importance of protecting their works, this theory is often contrasted with utilitarian theories that prioritize the public interest.

Exhaustion Doctrine is a principle of copyright law that limits the rights of a copyright holder to control the resale or distribution of a work after it has been sold or transferred.

Exclusive License is a type of license that grants the licensee the exclusive right to use a work, this can include the right to reproduce, distribute, or display the work.

Fair Dealing is a doctrine of copyright law that allows for limited use of a work without permission, this can include uses such as criticism, review, or research.

Fair Use is a doctrine of copyright law that allows for limited use of a work without permission, this can

include uses such as criticism, commentary, or education.

File Sharing refers to the act of sharing digital files with others, often through peer-to-peer networks or other online platforms, copyright law can apply to file sharing in various ways.

First Sale Doctrine is a principle of copyright law that limits the rights of a copyright holder to control the resale or distribution of a work after it has been sold or transferred.

Geographical Indications refer to the names of places that are used to identify products, copyright law can apply to geographical indications in certain circumstances.

Good Faith refers to the honest and reasonable intentions of a party, copyright law often requires parties to act in good faith when negotiating or enforcing their rights.

Gradated Response is a system of enforcement that imposes increasingly severe penalties for copyright infringement, this can include warning letters, fines, or other types of sanctions.

Implied License is a type of license that is implied by the circumstances or the actions of the parties, this can include a license to use a work for a particular purpose or in a particular way.

Indirect Infringement occurs when a party contributes to or induces another party to infringe on a copyright, this can include providing equipment or services that are used for infringement.

Information Technology refers to the use of computers and other digital technologies to process, store, and communicate information, copyright law can apply to information technology in various ways.

Infringement occurs when a party uses a work without permission, this can include reproducing, distributing, or displaying the work without the copyright holder's consent.

Injunctive Relief is a type of remedy that requires a party to stop engaging in a particular activity, this can include an injunction to prevent copyright infringement.

Intellectual Property refers to the rights that protect creative works, inventions, and other forms of intellectual creation, copyright law is a key part of intellectual property law.

Intention to Use is a requirement for copyright registration in some countries, the applicant must intend to use the work in a particular way or for a particular purpose.

International Copyright Law refers to the laws and treaties that govern copyright protection around the world, this can include the Berne Convention and other international agreements.

Internet Service Provider is a company that provides access to the internet, copyright law can apply to internet service providers in various ways, including their role in enforcing copyright rights.

Joint Ownership occurs when two or more parties own a copyright together, this can include co-authors or collaborators who work together on a project.

Jurisdiction refers to the authority of a court or other body to hear a case, copyright law can involve complex jurisdictional issues, particularly in cases that involve international parties or works.

Licensing Agreement is a contract that grants permission to use a copyright work, this can include an exclusive or non-exclusive license, and can involve various terms and conditions.

Limitations and Exceptions refer to the provisions of copyright law that allow for limited use of a work without permission, this can include fair use, fair dealing, or other exceptions.

Literary Work is a type of work that is protected by copyright law, this can include books, articles, poems, or other written creations.

Moral Rights refer to the personal and reputational rights of a creator, this can include the right to be identified as the author of a work, or the right to object to distortions or mutilations of the work.

Music Copyright refers to the copyright protection that applies to musical works, this can include the composition, lyrics, or recording of a song.

Non-Disclosure Agreement is a contract that requires one or more parties to keep certain information secret, these agreements are often used in copyright licensing and other intellectual property transactions.

Non-Exclusive License is a type of license that allows the licensee to use a work, but does not prevent the licensor from granting licenses to other parties, this can include a non-exclusive copyright license.

Open Source refers to software or other works that are made available under a license that allows users to modify and distribute the work, copyright law can apply to open source works in various ways.

Originality Requirement is a standard for copyright protection that requires a work to be original, this can include a requirement that the work be the product of the author's own skill and labor.

Owner is the party that holds the copyright rights to a work, this can include the creator of the work, or a party that has acquired the rights through assignment or other means.

Patent Copyright refers to the copyright protection that applies to patented works, this can include the technical drawings or other documents that are submitted as part of a patent application.

Performing Rights refer to the right to perform a work in public, this can include the right to perform music, plays, or other types of works.

Permission is the authorization to use a copyright work, this can include a license or other form of permission that is granted by the copyright holder.

Photocopying is the act of making copies of a work using a photocopier or other device, copyright law can apply to photocopying in various ways, including the need to obtain permission or pay royalties.

Plagiarism is the act of passing off someone else's work as one's own, this can include copyright infringement, as well as other forms of academic or professional misconduct.

Private Use is a type of use that is often exempt from copyright infringement, this can include using a work for personal or domestic purposes.

Public Domain refers to works that are no longer protected by copyright, these works can be used freely without obtaining permission or paying royalties.

Public Performance is a type of use that involves performing a work in public, this can include playing music, showing movies, or performing plays.

Publishing Agreement is a contract between an author and a publisher, this can include the grant of copyright rights to the publisher, as well as other terms and conditions.

Reproduction Right is the right to make copies of a work, this can include the right to reproduce the work in physical or digital form.

Research and Development refers to the process of creating new works or technologies, copyright law can apply to research and development in various ways, including the need to obtain permission or pay royalties.

Royalty is a payment that is made to a copyright holder for the use of their work, this can include a percentage of the revenue generated by the work.

Secondary Liability occurs when a party is held liable for the copyright infringement of another party, this can include the liability of internet service providers or other intermediaries.

Software Copyright refers to the copyright protection that applies to software and other computer programs, this can include the code, documentation, and other elements of the program.

Sound Recording Copyright refers to the copyright protection that applies to sound recordings, this can include the recording of music, speeches, or other sounds.

Subsidiary Right is a right that is derived from a primary copyright right, this can include the right to create derivative works or to distribute copies of a work.

Synchronization Right is the right to synchronize a work with other elements, such as music or video, this can include the right to synchronize a song with a movie or commercial.

Technological Protection Measure is a technology that is used to protect a copyright work, this can include

encryption, watermarks, or other forms of digital rights management.

Term of Copyright refers to the length of time that a work is protected by copyright, this can vary depending on the type of work and the laws of the relevant country.

Trade Mark is a sign or symbol that is used to identify a product or service, copyright law can intersect with trade mark law in certain circumstances.

Transfer of Copyright occurs when a copyright holder transfers their rights to another party, this can be done through a contract or other agreement.

Unfair Competition refers to business practices that are unfair or deceptive, copyright law can intersect with unfair competition law in certain circumstances.

User Generated Content refers to content that is created by users of a website or other online platform, copyright law can apply to user generated content in various ways.

Visual Arts Copyright refers to the copyright protection that applies to visual arts, this can include paintings, sculptures, photographs, or other types of visual works.

Waiver is the intentional relinquishment of a copyright right, this can include a waiver of the right to sue for infringement or a waiver of the right to receive royalties.

Work for Hire is a work that is created by an employee or contractor as part of their job, copyright law can apply to works for hire in various ways, including the ownership of the copyright rights.

World Intellectual Property Organization is an international organization that promotes the protection of intellectual property, this can include copyright protection, as well as other forms of intellectual property protection.

Written Agreement is a contract that is in writing, this can include a copyright license or other type of agreement that is reduced to writing.