

Intellectual Piracy of Radio and Television Programs

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Abstract:

Modern comparative laws in the current age agreed to recognize the rights of intellectual property, copyright and insurance protection of these rights because it entails the moral rights of an intellectual and creative effort and financial value and radio and visual programs is one of the categories that received special attention in recent legislation including the Jordanian law for the protection of copyright and the most important in this law is the- Author Copyright Protection Act - including acts and multiple workbooks including audiovisual workbooks which known as radio and television programs in terms of inclusion within the respected works as a right of the author and the most important, radio and television programs also received great interest as a result of its quick and sophisticated appearance at the moment and its multiplicity ways of circulation. The emergence of prominent of audio and visual works (radio programs and television) and evolution rapidly role in the events of a type of intellectual development to highlight a number of problems which led delegated to go legal to protect these works, there are difficulties facing the protection of any attack located them and protect those that its output and that can be said about (as bodies radio and television have the right to the author inherent intellectual property rights to their broadcasts and television), and thus it is necessary to stand on the mechanism that dealt national legislation including copyright law audiovisual media or even civil and criminal legislation and know the position of Jordanian legislator and over his handling of the manifestations of abuse and to what extent we can say it has provided legal protection for these works.

Keywords: intellectual Piracy, copyright and insurance protection

1. Introduction:

Modern comparative laws in the current age combines to recognize the rights of intellectual property, copyright and insurance protection of these rights because it entails the moral rights of an intellectual and creative effort and financial value and radio and visual programs is one of the categories that received special attention in recent legislation including the Jordanian law for the protection of copyright and the most important in this law is the- Author Copyright Protection Act - including acts and multiple workbooks including audiovisual workbooks which known as radio and television programs in terms of inclusion within the respected works as a right of the author and the most important, radio and television programs also received great interest as a result of its quick and sophisticated appearance at the moment and its multiplicity of ways circulation .

Whereas these works has taken such attention by international treaties and national legislation we must demonstrate the purpose of these works according to the fifth item of paragraph (b) of Article III of the Jordanian Copyright Protection Act (These include protection the works that have the appearance is expressed by writing or sound or drawing ... and in particular cinematographic and radio and visual works). And the Egyptian legislature followed the path of the Jordanian legislator where Article II of the Egyptian law enumerated the protection of copyright works protected and reported, including audio and video workbooks, which is specifically for broadcast by radio and television, As also confirmed by Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, in Article II, which refers to the works of legally protected

In spite of the multiplicity of legislation that dealt with the legal protection of visual and auditory software but legal texts lacks a comprehensive definition than combines what these programs are, we see that these texts limiting on mentioning and the inclusion of these works within the legal texts without burdened by defining the audiovisual category was a subject of doctrinal debate where we can say that audiovisual category is (a sequence of images that gives the impression of a movement, whether accompanied by voices or not) and scalable to express them in visible and if the images accompanied by voices listening to it must be possible. While some believe that audio and video works are (those literary and artistic works developed by the author and producers in order to be ready for viewing or listening at the same time totaling the television and radio works (programs).

Through the above I see that it can be said that literary and artistic works which are expressed only by audio or image or together through devices prepared for broadcasting these works which the legislator mean by audiovisual workbook As these mentioned works are of the main types of copyright protected works in law and international treaties it must be noted that it would certainly be the object of attack and abnormal practices for law so we chose in our humbled research to highlight the idea of attacking these works that must be respected and their enjoyment of protection for the emergence of forms and manifestations of multiple and many aspects of piracy, which aware of any way as defined by commentators as (clone published works without license and selling or installation non-project representation or performance indirect or illicit transaction, which earned him widespread in the language of modern current term for the attack, which is located on the stent material for the intellectual workbook (auditory, visual) or on its container, such as sound recordings (audio and visual). since this term and by all aspect of the assault on these programs (works) which is called piracy it has become interesting for scholars and researchers especially when the world is witnessing the progress of scientific and intellectual and technological achievements and there became a room for assault and piracy. so and further to the above we must shed the light on the position of national legislation and the amount of protection provided to them and the response and the coverage of this legislation for the guidance of international conventions in this area.

2. The importance of the study

The emergence of prominent of audio and visual works (radio programs and television) and evolution rapidly role in the events of a type of intellectual development to highlight a number of problems which led delegated to go legal to protect these works, there are difficulties facing the protection of any attack located them and protect those that its output and that can be said about (as bodies radio and television have the right to the author inherent intellectual property rights to their broadcasts and television), and thus it is necessary to stand on the mechanism that dealt national legislation including copyright law audiovisual media or even civil and criminal legislation and know the position of Jordanian legislator and over his handling of the manifestations of abuse and to what extent we can say it has provided legal protection for these works.

3. Study Methodology

It's difficult to deal with one method to search for that we can rely on the analytical approach to determine the aspects of this idea and to deal with its data by analyzing the texts governing the subject in addition to comparative approach to know the position of other legislation with national legislation to reach the logical conclusion and sound based on analytical approach correctly and properly to address the problem earlier, in addition that the researcher will use the descriptive approach.

4. Study Plan

Whereas it is the most prominent limitations of this study audio visual workbooks assault and piracy must be inclusive to legal protection assigned by copyright law and other legal texts, we must point out that the scope of respected audio and video workbooks requires the protection in the case of assault and stand at the manifestations of intellectual piracy in the field of radio and television programs (Section I) to be in front of a tradition crime that gives to a very large extent a good appearance to attack them (the first requirement) time and then re-broadcast programs without permission of the owner of the right so to Broadcasting Organizations (second requirement). For information on the mechanism protection that cost legislative texts to protect these works (programs) we decided to find in scope of legal protection for radio programs, video and audio (Section II) and through a survey texts must be talking about the penal protection (the first requirement) and civil protection, which expires always and the extent of applied as a punishment for radio and television programs piracy (second requirement).

5. Manifestations of intellectual piracy in the field of radio and television programs

There are many and varied images of attack on audio and video workbooks for the high increase in the preparation of these works and the number of organizations that mechanism broadcasting and installs these programs and proven the rights of these organizations in broadcasting or giving licenses or permission to re-broadcast and we see that the attack on these works -programs - is an attack to the author's copyright and related rights, at the same time as each offense it must appear into existence that the material element and the moral element are available, as the material element of the offense is their outside appearance which is the act that is embodied by the crime and stand by it into existence in addition that the moral element is the criminal intent of awareness, and will, to be in front of a full assault on the author moral and financial right is a crime punished by

the legislature and we see the most important pictures of the attacks as a manifestation of intellectual piracy is the copying (Section I) and then re-broadcast radio and television programs without permission the of their owners of rights (broadcasters) (second requirement).

6. Requirements

6.1 Copying as a manifestation of intellectual piracy

We can say that talking about crime of copying by reviewing legal texts mentioned by the national legislation requires surrounding the information recipient with the dimensions of copying crime on the works and that by standing on its definition, which has not been given the attention of most of the various legislation where legislations did that it showed acts that make copying a crime while the jurisprudence positions varied in the definition where French jurists identified it as (transfer a work that has not fallen into the public domain without the permission of its author) or it is (every attack is located on the literary and artistic property) so there must be two main conditions for the copying crime which are whole or partial literary steal of the work which causes a damage by this attack .

There are Egyptians scholars who identified it as (every attack directly or indirectly on copyrights).

It is worth noting that it had used the term of piracy to refer to attacks located on the literary and artistic works including video and audio, as piracy defined by UNESCO as (reproduction without authorization of recorded material and selling it in a hidden way), and through exploring the role of international organizations the WIPO organization have highlighted the definition of piracy (reproduction of published works or photo graphics in any way suitable for distribution to the efforts and re-broadcast radio programs without any permission), and on the other hand we see that the meaning of piracy harmonizes the idea of copying to illegal reproduction which is an assault on the rights of authorship.

From here we can say that the copying crime became possible application to include every assault on the right of the author's copyright, including of audio-visual works, mentioned without Jordanian legislator earmark it in a special protection from copying crimes, but were subjected to stipulated comprehensive base for all works that can be exposed to this crime and is worth mentioning that there are some laws and legislations that still has the copyright laws which tend to criminal penalties arising from the copying crime to its penal applicable laws, and the question is to what extent can we say of the applicability of texts relating to the copying crime to of radio and television programs? the answer to this question requires the research in the elements of crime as copying crime like any another crime they must have its corners and from the fact that no crime or punishment except if there was a text for it we believe that Jordanian legislator has provided an article for the copying crime in the Jordanian copyright law and stipulated a punishment for it in the text of article (51 / a / 1) of the Copyright Act, which stipulates:

Punished by imprisonment for not less than three months and a fine not exceeding three thousand JD or either.

- Each who proceeded without legitimate bond to one of the rights provided in the articles (23 / 10/9/8) of this law ...) to get to the conclusion that the legal element was provided at the beginning.

In addition the material element of the crime must be available of the copying crime on protected radio and programs which represented in the assault on any of protected rights in the law, the audio or visual work copying crime may obtained when there are many similarities between the first and second work or so important that it cannot be considered coincidence or just telepathic that may be caused by a common suggestion.

The question is how to appreciate the presence of the assault on the audiovisual works by copying?

To answer this it can be said in this regard that protecting ideas in the light of the existing legislation is perceived as if the idea was not translated in a particular material manner or an expressive innovative style it will remain present in the minds of everyone, and so I see that the way of expression is the subject of protection if it was innovated because copying produced by similarity in the Installation of radio or television work.

And establishing the proof of the existence of copying includes proving the existence of similarities repeatedly to the same creative idea, carried out by the perpetrator of the copying on the audiovisual work in addition to notice that selling copied work or just offering it for sale was the object of controversy in that can you consider the sale or offer for sale an auditory assault on the audio visual work and is it a material corner in the crime?

We must mention that the assault on the works in general can be directly or indirectly assault and this leads us to consider that the assault by selling the copied work or export or shipping works from one region to another is one of the forms of indirect assault In the view of some that's just a view of copied work can be considered a form of indirect assault.

In addition the copying must be done without written permission (permit) from the right owner of the visual audio work (broadcasters), if granted the work license to operate from the author so we can say that just putting

another name on the program instead of the name of its original owner, or selling or deposit of copied intellectual work or each use of the program or unauthorized legally use or agreement all forms the material corner for the copying crime or the inherent of the right owner (the author).

As a result of the act and the material conduct the crime result appeared which is not a separated element for crime conduct which it can be said that the crime of copying audiovisual works (radio programs television), is perceived if we apply the rules of copyright law as a base and the basis for the protection of all works including audio and video, taking into account the emergence of material element which is the work assault that may be extended to broadcasting Organizations of their rights on this work after the completion of its accomplishment and show it in a radio or television program.

After this simple presentation of intellectual piracy manifestations, we cannot stop at one image because there are multiple manifestations of piracy in the field of radio and television programs, but the most prominent is copying and then re-broadcast television and radio programs without prior permission from the Broadcasting Organizations (second requirement).

This is what can be deduced from the text of Article (51) of the Jordanian Copyright Act addition to the explanatory memory for Egyptian law showed that the legislature did not require a special criminal intent, but the general criminal intent should be available.

Through the above it can be said that the crime of copying audiovisual works (radio programs television), is perceived if we apply the rules of copyright law as a base and the basis for the protection of all works including audio and video, taking into account the emergence of material element which is the work assault that may be extended to broadcasting Organizations of their rights on this work after the completion of its accomplishment and show it in a radio or television program.

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6.2 Rebroadcasting without obtaining permission

It is worth mentioning that copying audio-visual works and re-broadcast it via satellite and industrial disciplines is one of the most piracy images that can be considered a sort of a modern method to steal television or radio broadcast and programs piracy and rebroadcast it without permission or license, and we may reach to an advanced stage of illegally piracy online.

Using this advanced technology the piracy become affordable and transferring information from one place to another and their users are able to store a copy or reproduce it and then re-broadcast it via transmitter waves, which shows the problem that works involved in such innovative programs must be protected as the visible and audible work as previously noted is protected by copyright law and international conventions.

The question here is to what extent the legislator gave radio and television broadcasters the authority to prevent the assault or even consider what happened is an assault or not?

By reference to the Jordanian copyright law we find that it stipulated on the monopoly of broadcasting organizations to install the programs or record or reproduce it, and therefore from the basis of the principle of the protection of rights to their owners authors or who proved their right in it by the permission of their original author (broadcasters) and in accordance with the provisions of the law of copyright protection I see and according to the Berne Convention (Article 11) which included broadcasting rights and its license to broadcast works under license from the original author, and WIPO confirmed the recognition of the rights of broadcasting organizations to prevent recording their programs or make copies of them or even prevent transmission over wired and means wireless or transported by television that these rights are exclusive to broadcasting organizations or who obtained permission and a license to broadcast and publishing of the right holder the original author and therefore I think it may be biased or prevent to re-broadcast its programs in any way where it forms an assault on the rights of author in the beginning, if any other television or radio station broadcasted program inspired by other program which quoting right to broadcast and exploited and re-shown in an audio visual program - exclusively to other television institution.

In addition to that, we can say that if the broadcasters are assaulted by displaying their television or radio programs without prior permission in places allowed to access by payment of an entrance to prevent this assault as being a manifestation of piracy of radio and television programs.

And is also worth noting that in the scope of broadcasting we see that Lebanese law stipulates that (each one who conducted a crime made or imported for the purpose of sale or lease, or it is permissible for the purpose of sale or lease, or sold or installed or pay any machine or device or machine manufactured in whole or in part to capture is punished partially - Unlawfully - Any transmission or a television or radio broadcast dedicated to a section of the public pays financial contributions to receive the mentioned broadcast or transmission, as well as all of mastermind or facilitates the mentioned broadcast or transmission for others and the penalty is doubled anyway).

And note that the Egyptian legislature introduced new offenses linked in using modern technologies for broadcast and reception (20) and by comparison, we do not find an instance of this text in the Jordanian law of copyright protection or even in Jordanian visual media and audio law what directly indicates to follow the Lebanese legislator position from adding a new forms of intellectual piracy in the field of evolving broadcasting and television received by the acquisition devices of satellite and handled and circumvented, but from reading the legislative texts we can say we have found that in the Jordanian legislation and by looking at the text of Article (55) copyright protection legislation of the Jordanian author stipulated:

Everyone who has any of the following acts is considered contrary to the provisions of this law:

- Circumvented or repealed or malfunction of any effective technological measures.
- 2 - Made or imported or sells or offers for the purposes of sale or lease, or possesses any commercial purposes or other, or distributed or the work propaganda for sale and leasing of any piece or device or a breach or a way that was designed, produced or used for the purpose of circumventing the effective technological measures or repealed or disabled any of them.

So we reach to the definition of effective technological measures which includes any technology or means tracking settings or encryption or extract copies used to prevent or limit the works that doesn't have a license by the rights of its original owners.

Through what is mentioned I see that the Jordanian legislator has extended article (55) and we can highlight the view that is directly stated in the former Lebanese law is what was the Jordanian legislator meant that radio and transmission equipment built upon what applies to effective technological measures and no harm to apply it on what came in the Lebanese legislation and prevent radio broadcasting, especially in this area.

Where the mere availability of criminal intentions to broadcast piracy by the hackers of radio and television programs even if they has an indirect role in the crime of piracy, the common criminal intent is clear and it is illogical to be excluded from the crime scene, so we hope that the Jordanian legislator applies this text directly and guarantee the Jordanian author's copyright.

In addition to that, another form could be given in the area of broadcasting and television piracy that is to record radio and television programs of touchable materials to commercial purpose and then re-broadcast or sell it to show us that the material element of this crime is re-broadcasting or re-registration without license adding to the previous forms covered by the material behavior to contribute put the crime into existence, we can say that the forms of intellectual piracy which are in the process of radio programs and television field is multiple and imaginable in many ways as long as the scope of protection has extended to include audio and visual works we could find that any violation for the principle of protection is an intellectual piracy which threatens the programs either by copying or re-broadcasting without permission or license from the right owner, from the other hand we must be noted that the evolution of technology and information and the emergence of the Internet has led to the spread of Web sites specializing in publishing books and audio-visual works due to the use of innovative technologies in the intensification of music files and television programs such as films and theatrical works and its storage facilitates the spread of these programs and its exploitation and then creating an atmosphere showing the crime and therefore pirate it.

This is a definitive guide that the progress and technology followed by the emergence of new forms of crimes which impaired radio and television programs, including in piracy

As these works being innovative and covered by legal protection and copyright protection of the author so it prevents the broadcast of these programs on the Internet without permission and prior authorization from whom have rights of these programs, otherwise we will be in front of piracy and violation of these programs.

After this simple presentation showing two manifestations of intellectual piracy on the radio and television programs we can ask the question what is the protection established by the legal provisions for the protection of audio-visual works and this is what will be discussed later.

7. The scope of legal protection on audio-visual works

The question is to what extent is the application of copyright law in the field of protection? And is it referred to resort to a protection report to other laws, as other legislations did? and what is the extent of the need for special provisions to protect audio-visual works being now occupying an important and vital center in the field of broadcasting via satellite which may in some cases to a significant degree of risk in this area when spread over the Internet, so we decided to search in the scope of applicable protection of radio and television programs as follows:

7.1 Requirements

7.1.1 *The adequacy of penal protection to the punishment of pirates of radio and television programs*

Copyright protection have penal protection, because what is included in the criminal penal from deterrence and Islands of the offender and the others in which to achieve the goal which the legislator seeks for the protection of audio-visual works and more accurately radio programs and television as previously mentioned in the first requirement of the first section of the copying crime, the reliance by the plaintiff on the copying lawsuit can quickly put an end to attacks on these programs.

Most states legislations determines the right owner to make a complaint in cases of crimes against copyright (24) where it may be right to take the initiative in this regard to any individual is concerns or on the offended party or on a body representing a legal person, although I see it better to return to the specialized bodies which defend those rights in the case of the assault, and therefore who has the interest to raise a complaint in front of the competent authorities to punish the perpetrator of the crime which requires a penalty punishment under the law of copyright of the radio and television programs, according to the general text related to copyright where it can be said, according to Article (51) of the Jordanian Copyright Act where we find that the punishment of copying crime is imprisonment of one to three years or a fine of a thousand to three thousand dinars or both and it is penalty punishment in our perspective in addition to that if the crime is repeated, the upper limit of the punishment is the imprisonment and the upper limit of the fine and the court should have in this case close the institution where the offense was committed for a period not exceeding one year, or stop its license for a certain period or permanently.

And we note that new laws in the field of copyright protection has tended because of the increase of copying crimes and piracy, particularly in the area of and audio and visual works which tightens the penalties of crimes that make serious damages of the victims whom are the creators themselves and industry of audio-visual works and film industry and others and such these tough punishments, especially if repeated is correct, especially in light of technological world that facilitates the exploitation of intellectual productions and diminish the value of the author and by proving the offense of copying and the verification of its description and prove the criminal result can inflict criminal punishment on the basis of a lawsuit from the victim where the aggressor deserves a punishment for what he did.

And the question is, can we sufficient in applying the criteria of penal protection to get from the pirates of radio and television programs or returning to civil protection guarantees necessarily along with the penal protection the principle for criminal damage compensation (second requirement).

7.1.2 *Extension of the protection scope including civil protection represented in fair compensation of the damage*

Provide the way in front of the owner of the right to request to require compensation for damage resulting from any infringement of the right of intellectual property rights especially through the civil suit is a so-called protection at the civil level.

And by reference to the law of copyright protection, we find that the rights granted to the author are the literary rights closely to his personality, in addition to moral rights both rights were subject to offense, as the article of the Jordanian Law on the Protection of copyright stated:

1. (Author who was assaulted on any of the stipulated rights in the work under attention of this law the right to fair compensation for it to take into account the appreciation of the author's place and the literary, scientific or artistic work cultural value and the value of the original work in the market and the extent of the benefit of the offender from the exploitation of the work and the compensation awarded to the author is considered in this case an excellent dept on the net of selling price of the things that were used in the offense of his right and on the amounts held in the lawsuit).

Through our analysis to the article above we see that the protection of radio and television programs on the civilian side requires availability of damage component in the offense on these programs, where it this damage must be fixed, by taking a shape where the Court can take a decision on it without trouble like broadcasting without a license or copying and set the copied program....

In addition that there linked relationship between the fault and the damage for the damage to be a natural consequence of the wrongful act and the clear damage through the infringement may be placed on the material or moral right, and here we must prove the damage so that the legislature can be compensated on the basis of repair the damage.

Based on considerations that may affect the assessment of financial compensation for aggrieved If the radio and television programs, were of the protected works and referred by the text above, is the object of offense the need to take of moral and material considerations of the author of the radio or television innovative authentic program and licensed broadcasters, in terms of the value of these literary, artistic or scientific programs, the prevalence of this kind of software and consider it unique and new and innovative retains its creative position, in addition to the losses arranged by the offense in terms of financial, represented in the glossy loss or loss of profits to include the expected profit from the proceeds of broadcasting these programs or sell it without permission or copy it and then re-broadcast it through the satellites or the Internet.

These considerations all help the judge to grant fair compensation that commensurate with the amount of actually damage where this may be compensated in material or cash, as material compensation is reflected in re-make case to what it was by withdrawal of all copied business from trading or fair monetary compensation and undoubtedly the best means of compensation is the defendant material implementation to repair the damage, but I see it in the field of radio programs in particular, in the case of piracy and rebroadcasting without a license could not be re case it to what it was in terms of that logic requires not the possibility to back in the pirated broadcast software after it was broadcasted and if it was imaginable in copying on works where they copied works can be booked and prevent its circulation the court here can only make monetary compensation, according to considerations from which to estimate the compensation depending on the nature of the right of the victim as the possibility of compensation.

On the other hand the protection of moral rights of the author of the audio - visual work or radio and television programs preparer is legally dedicated by the text (50) of the Copyright Act, which states:

The Court at the request of the victim may decide to publish the envisioned judgment under this law in the daily or weekly local newspaper or more at the expense of the convict, and if we went to the comparative legislation such as the Lebanese for example we may publish the judgment under article 97/2 which left the places selection to the court in that the best places as seen by jurisprudence is the offense denominator, it is worth saying that the best place to publish the judgment to punish the pirates of radio and television programs is the radio or television station, which broadcasted the program or even if published online we return to the same website.

This clarification is not stipulated in article (50) above, but there is no harm in seeking the event of civil litigation offered on the subject in the attitude of comparative legislation in addition to the serious jurisprudence views.

Bringing us up to say that the application of standards of civil protection on criminal aggressors of radio and television programs provides a penalty against them, in addition to the collection of adequate protection and fair compensation to each of who damaged as a result of this offense.

And let's say that the possibility of detailing the texts in a way to include more care to protection assessed on the offense on radio and television programs are accessible in the light of the legislative development in conjunction with the technological development where radio and television industry become the focus of everyone's attention and play a prominent role in the development and education of communities.

8. Conclusions and Recommendations:

We dealt in this study with the problem of offense on radio and television programs where we explained what we mean by audio – visual works in the beginning and this is what a lot of legislation neglected where any crime place must be clear to facilitate the task of the judge in the making the sentence where we got to the conclusion that audiovisual works was known in the field of jurisprudence as (a sequence of images to give the impression of movement, whether accompanied by sounds or is accompanied by a viable and express them visually and if the images were accompanying voices it must be possible to listen to it, and that any attack on it is an offense under the legal texts as the piracy of these programs which reproduce of published works without license, or sell or even re-broadcast it without permission is a piracy every meaning of a word and the piracy place is in radio and television programs and is worth mentioning that the copying crime is one of the most important aspect of software piracy and radio and television programs copying is applied by the rules of copyright law where the crime came into existence only by the availability of its legal, physical and material components and we touched from the attitudes of legislation that the general intent which represented in science and cognitive is enough to make a crime without having to resort to criminal intent related to it, in addition, the retransmission of television programs without a license from the Broadcasting Organizations is an attack on its granted rights or the license of any broadcast or grant a license to re-broadcasted for its own benefit, so the offense reach the use of modern

methods, including the Internet and concluding that if the lawsuit proved the prosecution of any interested party of the offense on radio and television programs that there is a possibility to raise a lawsuit for the application of civil protection and compensation for damage in addition to penal protection that signed by criminal penalties that often reaches imprisonment and fines and despite of the development of the texts of the Jordanian Copyright Law, but we hope that the project includes:

First: members of a special provision of the offenses that could conceivably made on radio and television programs, because of their special nature that distinguishes it from other works and the rapid expansion in this area.

Second: the inclusion of all those who contributed to highlight the crime of piracy of radio and television programs into existence in the circle of the perpetrator by direct texts related to of audio-visual works as the Lebanese legislator did of including who deals with satellite devices, or possess it or sale it, or offer it in order to complete the process of piracy as well as the Egyptian legislature in article (179).

Third: Work on ensuring audiovisual media laws in addition to author copyright laws in private legal provisions to ensure the application of civil and penal protection or even a special type of protection and punishment that shows no mercy on the perpetrators of piracy crimes on radio and television programs because these programs has an important center for all economic, social and political aspects and its programs occupies a prominent place that affects those areas, and not to get enough of only the minimum limit of protection provided by the laws of copyright protection.

Fourth: make joint Arab and international measures against the pirates who are working on radio and television software piracy using airwaves via satellite or Internet sites to ensure the protection of both the future country , or the sender of the waves conserving by this the broadcasters' television and radio rights to all states which encourages these bodies to continue the transfer of advanced thought and civilization without the fear on their own interests, taking into account the rights owners of literature works as these measures works to find out the offenders and to facilitate the task to arrest them in the light of the Arab and International Cooperation.

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(26) See M (51) of the Copyright Protection Act Jordanian (punishable by imprisonment extending not less than three months and not more than three years and a fine of not less than one thousand dinars and not more than three thousand Datar and either of these penalties both proceeded without support legitimate one of the rights provided for in articles 23/10/3/8 of this law.
(27) M (51 / b) of the Copyright Act Jordanian (In the case of repeated any of the offenses set forth in paragraph (a) of this rule governs the perpetrator the upper limit of imprisonment).
(28) Nawaf Canaan, op. 495.
(29) Diala p 148
(30) See Article 97/2 of the Lebanese law No. 75 of 1999 (judgment must be published in a newspaper or magazine, radio station or television if sentenced one of those).

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