What is a database? A database is a computerized information system that stores and organizes data in a structured manner. Databases are used to store and retrieve information efficiently. They are widely used in various fields such as business, healthcare, and academia. Databases can be classified into different types based on their structure and organization.

Databases: sui generis protection and copyright protection

Kieron Copyright Blog December 20, 2011

Databases sui generis protection and copyright protection

Please refer to the Law "Databases sui generis protection and copyright protection" (WORM) Copyright Blog December 20, 2011, for copyright保护

Data creation, intellectual creation and creativity in the world of databases: The Advocate's General Opinion in the Football Dataco Ltd v. Yahoo! UK Limited and others case

What is a database? Are database copyright protections and database sui generis protection compatible? What is the current trend for asserting that the selection and arrangement of a database is the creator's own intellectual creation? Is it not permissible for database copyright protection of fifteen years after the adoption of the Database Directive? The creator of the copyright is the copyright owner, which is the database owner. The selection and arrangement of the contents by the database owner does not constitute an original selection. The data selected and processed by the database owner are not necessarily the same as the raw data. The database owner is the author of the sui generis protection.

The Advocate General's opinion in the Football Dataco Ltd v. Yahoo! UK Limited and others case

The Football Dataco Ltd v. Yahoo! UK Limited and others case is a key decision in the context of database copyright protection and sui generis protection. The case was brought by Football Dataco Ltd against Yahoo! UK Limited and others for the infringement of their sui generis right to database copyright. The Advocate General's opinion in the case is significant as it provides guidance on the interpretation of the Database Directive and the sui generis protection for databases.

The Advocate General's opinion

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The Advocate General's opinion

The Advocate General's opinion in the Football Dataco Ltd v. Yahoo! UK Limited and others case is significant as it provides guidance on the interpretation of the Database Directive and the sui generis protection for databases. The Advocate General's opinion provides a clear and comprehensive analysis of the key issues surrounding database copyright protection and sui generis protection.
The same effect as the Feist decision in the USA. This is far more true if it is combined with the answer of the Advocate General in question 2 which states that the Database Directive precludes national law from conferring copyright protection upon a database which does not meet the requirements laid down in article 3 of the Directive, thus which is not the author's own intellectual creation. Even though we can imagine copyright protection for compilations which do not meet the criteria of the definition of a database under the Directive on the basis of less stringent criteria, such as pure skill and labour, it is, however, questionable if the Dataco decision combined with Infopaq which imposes the criterion of the "author's own intellectual creation" as a threshold for all works and not only for databases, computer programs and photographs leaves any room for this option.