



Sustento del uso justo
de Materiales Protegidos
derechos de autor para
fines educativos



UCI

Universidad para la
Cooperación Internacional

UCI
Sustento del uso justo de materiales protegidos por
derechos de autor para fines educativos

El siguiente material ha sido reproducido, con fines estrictamente didácticos e ilustrativos de los temas en cuestión, se utilizan en el campus virtual de la Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional – UCI – para ser usados exclusivamente para la función docente y el estudio privado de los estudiantes pertenecientes a los programas académicos.

La UCI desea dejar constancia de su estricto respeto a las legislaciones relacionadas con la propiedad intelectual. Todo material digital disponible para un curso y sus estudiantes tiene fines educativos y de investigación. No media en el uso de estos materiales fines de lucro, se entiende como casos especiales para fines educativos a distancia y en lugares donde no atenta contra la normal explotación de la obra y no afecta los intereses legítimos de ningún actor.

La UCI hace un USO JUSTO del material, sustentado en las excepciones a las leyes de derechos de autor establecidas en las siguientes normativas:

- a- Legislación costarricense: Ley sobre Derechos de Autor y Derechos Conexos, No.6683 de 14 de octubre de 1982 - artículo 73, la Ley sobre Procedimientos de Observancia de los Derechos de Propiedad Intelectual, No. 8039 – artículo 58, permiten el copiado parcial de obras para la ilustración educativa.
- b- Legislación Mexicana; Ley Federal de Derechos de Autor; artículo 147.
- c- Legislación de Estados Unidos de América: En referencia al uso justo, menciona: "está consagrado en el artículo 106 de la ley de derecho de autor de los Estados Unidos (U.S, Copyright - Act) y establece un uso libre y gratuito de las obras para fines de crítica, comentarios y noticias, reportajes y docencia (lo que incluye la realización de copias para su uso en clase)."
- d- Legislación Canadiense: Ley de derechos de autor C-11– Referidos a Excepciones para Educación a Distancia.
- e- OMPI: En el marco de la legislación internacional, según la Organización Mundial de Propiedad Intelectual lo previsto por los tratados internacionales sobre esta materia. El artículo 10(2) del Convenio de Berna, permite a los países miembros establecer limitaciones o excepciones respecto a la posibilidad de utilizar lícitamente las obras literarias o artísticas a título de ilustración de la enseñanza, por medio de publicaciones, emisiones de radio o grabaciones sonoras o visuales.

Además y por indicación de la UCI, los estudiantes del campus virtual tienen el deber de cumplir con lo que establezca la legislación correspondiente en materia de derechos de autor, en su país de residencia.

Finalmente, reiteramos que en UCI no lucramos con las obras de terceros, somos estrictos con respecto al plagio, y no restringimos de ninguna manera el que nuestros estudiantes, académicos e investigadores accedan comercialmente o adquieran los documentos disponibles en el mercado editorial, sea directamente los documentos, o por medio de bases de datos científicas, pagando ellos mismos los costos asociados a dichos accesos.



PRESS RELEASE

Embargoed until
8 October 2018, 11 am EDT

UN Report: Frontier technologies have huge potential to drive prosperity and protect planet, but only if properly managed

World Economic and Social Survey 2018 finds that leading edge technologies from artificial intelligence to zero emission electric vehicles can be a double-edged sword for developing countries

New York, 8 October 2018 — New frontier technologies — everything from renewable energy technologies to biodegradable plastics, artificial intelligence and electric vehicles — hold immense potential to improve people’s lives and significantly accelerate efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and address climate change. But without appropriate policies, they can also drive greater inequality and increase social dislocations, according to a new report launched by the United Nations today.

The World Economic and Social Survey 2018 produced by the UN’s Department of Economic and Social Affairs found that renewable energy technologies and efficient energy storage systems are already enhancing environmental sustainability, allowing countries to “leapfrog” over existing technological solutions. New technologies have enhanced access to medicines and improved the wellbeing of the most vulnerable as mobile technologies and innovations in digital finance have made financial services accessible to millions in developing countries.

The Survey also found that while technological change has the potential to bring considerable benefits to people, the economy and the environment, when left unmanaged or mismanaged, new technologies will likely widen inequality within and between countries. Artificial intelligence, machine learning, and robotics automation, among other technologies, can enhance economic efficiency but at the same time create winners and losers.

UN Secretary-General António Guterres said that “Good health and longevity, prosperity for all and environmental sustainability are within our reach if we harness the full power of these innovations.”

“Clearly, we need policies that can ensure frontier technologies — which increasingly transcend sectoral, geographic and generational boundaries — are not only commercially viable but also equitable and ethical. This will require a rigorous, objective and transparent ongoing assessment, involving all stakeholders,” Mr. Guterres added, pointing to the concerns found in the Survey.

“There is great urgency in accelerating our efforts to address climate change and to advance progress on the Sustainable Development Goals,” said Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs Liu Zhenmin, stressing that “New technologies can offer impactful solutions.”

“It is not a given that frontier technologies will make life better,” he continued, adding that “While they have the potential to deliver huge dividends, new technologies – if mismanaged – can have serious adverse effects on societies.”

The Survey found that while a country, a particular sector or an occupation may benefit from a new technology, others may gain little or even lose altogether as technological divides between and within countries are still significant and particularly acute in the area of rapidly advancing frontier technologies. Many developing countries are yet to fully utilize the technological breakthroughs of the past. Increasingly, innovations in frontier technologies are concentrated in a few firms and countries. Those who fall behind technologically will find it increasingly difficult to achieve equitable and sustainable development.

According to the Survey, countries can address many of the pitfalls presented by new technologies by adopting proactive and effective policies to minimize economic and social costs of adjustment. They need regulatory environment and institutional infrastructures to promote innovation, diffusion and use new technologies most needed for sustainable development.

The Survey contends that international cooperation is an imperative to facilitate technology transfers and national innovation, promoting greater flexibility of the intellectual property rights regime and harmonizing technology standards. It also must address the issue of growing market concentration in order to ease access to many frontier technologies.

According to the Survey, the UN can provide an objective assessment of the impact that emerging technologies have on sustainable development outcomes, including their effects on employment, wages and income distribution. This would enable Member States to steer the pace and sequence of technological breakthroughs towards sustainable development.

About the report: The *World Economic and Social Survey* is a flagship publication on long-term development issues and policies prepared by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Economic Analysis and Policy Division.

For more information, please visit: bit.ly/UNDESASurvey

Media contacts:

UN Department of Public Information
Dan Shepard, T: 212.963.9495 | E: shepard@un.org