

# Copyright and standards – how they work



# Buying and selling standards is currently both easier and riskier

With this brochure we intend to help you, the user and buyer of national and international standards from SIS, CEN and ISO, benefit from the opportunities that the availability of standards via the Internet involves. Furthermore, you do not run the risk of copyright infringement and abusing intellectual property.

Not respecting copyright and intellectual property may involve a breach of the law and lead to legal consequences. It also results in a loss of income for SIS and others involved in standardisation which would otherwise be reinvested in the development of future standards.

The international standardisation organisations ISO and CEN, like SIS, the Swedish Standards Institute, support the protection of copyright of works produced both on paper and in electronic format. We are working actively to promote copyright and to prevent infringement of all types of work in the future. At the same time we are working to ensure that standards are applied as far as is possible and that users can purchase and apply the standards they need in an efficient and correct manner.



## This is why standards are protected by copyright

Whether it is intentionally or unintentionally, a large number of standards users contravene copyright law by reproducing and/or redistributing standards. Involvement in breach of copyright leads to a loss of income to the organisations that develop and distribute standards. This could also jeopardise the standards themselves by exposing them to the risk of manipulation and/or unintentional changes; you must always be able to trust a standard.

SIS started web sales several years ago in order to satisfy customer demand for fast and convenient access to standards. Unfortunately the technology

has made illegal copying easier and Internet distribution has also increased the opportunities for standards to be acquired or distributed illegally.

Standards are sold to contribute to financing the very process that leads to their development. ISO and CEN members also adopt the international standards and national standards, and they sell them to contribute to the financing of their own national standardisation work. For this reason copyright protection is essential on many levels for sustaining the international standardisation system.

# What is copyright?

Copyright is defined in NE, National Encyclopaedia as; "The sole right that authors and other originators have to their works. According to the constitution: authors, artists and photographers shall own the rights to their works. More detailed regulations are in the Swedish Copyright Act (1960:729) on copyright for literary and artistic work (also known as The Copyright Law). There is now equivalent legislation in most countries. The Swedish legislation corresponds in all essential requirements with the legislation in the other Nordic countries and within the EU."

Simply put, copyright protects the ownership and identity of the originator's work.

Infringement of copyright takes place when intellectual property is reproduced, broadcast on radio or television, translated or adapted without express permission from the originator or the group/ individual that has authorisation to handle the material in question.



## Here are the most common infringements

- One of the reasons why it is so difficult to maintain respect for copyright on the Internet is that there are so many ways of breaking the rules – consciously or by mistake. While the music industry's battle for copyright has brought attention to peer-to-peer file sharing technologies, there are innumerable other ways to violate intellectual property. When it comes to standards, some of the most common infringements of copyright are as follows:
- Password abuse – sharing of passwords issued to individual users for use on a specific website selling standards.
- Illegal distribution of copies of standards – either by e-mail or through distribution of paper copies of the purchased standard.
- Upload of purchased standards – either to a publicly accessible Internet location or on an organisation's intranet so that they are available to a large group of users.

How to use standards properly  
– see Page 6.

# Our preventive measures

It is practically impossible to trace everybody who gains access to illegal versions of standards, but a number of different technologies have proved effective for preventing illegal sharing or reproduction of standards. Amongst other things ISO, CEN and SIS and other standardisation organisations carry out the following measures:

We raise awareness – We want to ensure that customers and users know the facts about copyright and understand the consequences of copyright infringement.

For this reason SIS, CEN and ISO have decided to point out more clearly that the international standards we publish are protected by copyright by positioning very conspicuous information to the effect that the copyright of the products is protected.

**We receive assistance from the law** – In the cases where an infringement can be established a number of measures are taken. They include information to the individual and his/her organisation

about the situation that has arisen and information about the consequences, as well as guidance to limit further infringements.

We work with the administration of digital rights management (DRM) – There are currently a number of different DRM technologies in use to protect standards from copyright infringement.

Digital watermarks are one of the technologies selected. Other technologies that prevent files from being used, shared or copied have also been used in connection with offers such as ‘pay per view’ or subscription services.

We carry out product development – To make the legal versions of standards more sought after and useful than copies is one method used by a number of distributors of international and national standards. Here at SIS we offer customers and users of standards many different options so that they can use the content of the standards legally. Examples are given on the following pages.



# Watermarks make it simpler and clearer

A digital watermark that contains identification information is a reader-friendly technique selected to protect the copyright of international standards. The watermark is added to a document in order to identify its lawful licence holder. In particular, for the question of downloaded standards, the use of a watermark is one way of marking the design-

nated name of each standard downloaded. The watermark normally shows the name of the customer and his/her company/organisation as well as the download date of each page of the standard. This shows that you as the designated customer are the lawful licence holder of the standard (see the example below).

SIS enanvändarlicens/single user license: INFORMATIONSBOLAGET AB  
Beställd av/ordered by Maria Johansson.  
Kundnummer/Customer number 456789. 2007-09-25

SS-ISO/IEC 27001:2007 (Sv)

## Informationsteknik – Säkerhetstekniker – Ledningssystem för informationssäkerhet – Krav

**VIKTIGT – Denna publikation utger sig inte för att innefatta alla nödvändiga villkor i ett avtal. Användare ansvarar själva för dess korrekta tillämpning. Efterlevnad av en internationell standard innebär inte i sig befrielse från rättsliga förpliktelser.**

### 1 Omfattning

#### 1.1 Allmänt

Denna standard omfattar alla typer av organisationer (t.ex. affärsverksamheter, myndigheter, ideella organisationer). Denna internationella standard anger kraven för att upprätta, införa, driva, övervaka, granska, underhålla och förbättra ett dokumenterat LIS inom ramen för organisationens totala verksamhetsrisker. Den anger krav för införandet av säkerhetsåtgärder anpassade till behoven hos enskilda organisationer, eller delar av dem.

LIS är utformat för att säkerställa valet av tillräckliga och proportionerliga säkerhetsåtgärder som skyddar informationstillgångar och inger förtroende hos intressenter.

ANM. 1 Omnämning av "verksamhet" i denna internationella standard bör ges en vid tolkning syftandes på de aktiviteter som är centrala för syftet med organisationens existens.

ANM. 2 SS-ISO/IEC 27002:2005 ger vägledning för införande som kan användas när säkerhetsåtgärder utformas.

#### 1.2 Tillämpning

Kraven som framläggs i denna internationella standard är generella och avsedda att kunna tillämpas på alla organisationer, oavsett typ, storlek och egenskaper. Att utelämnas något av de krav som anges i avsnitten 4, 5, 6, 7 och 8 är inte godtagbart då en organisation hävdar överensstämmelse med denna internationella standard.

Varje uteslutning av krav som anses nödvändiga för att uppfylla kriterier för riskacceptans måste motiveras, och det måste styrkas att tillhörande risker har godkänts av ansvariga personer. När uteslutningar görs får det inte hävdas att kraven i denna standard uppfylls, om inte sådana uteslutningar saknar betydelse för organisationens förmåga och/eller ansvar att tillhandahålla informationssäkerhet som uppfyller de säkerhetskrav som bestäms genom riskbedömning och tillämpliga författningskrav eller andra legala krav.

ANM. Om en organisation redan har ett fungerande ledningssystem för sin verksamhet (t.ex. enligt SS-EN ISO 9001 eller SS-EN ISO 14001) är det i de flesta fall lämpligast att uppfylla kraven i denna standard inom det befintliga lednings- eller verksamhetssystemet.

**Svensk ANM.** Författningskrav innefattar krav i lagar, förordningar och myndigheters föreskrifter.

### 2 Normativ hänvisning

Följande hänvisning är nödvändig för tillämpning av detta dokument. För daterade hänvisningar gäller endast den utgåva som anges.

ISO/IEC 27002:2005, *Information technology – Security techniques – Code of practice for information security management*

**Svensk ANM.** ISO/IEC 27002:2005 är översatt och fastställd som svensk standard SS-ISO/IEC 27002:2005, *Informationsteknik – Säkerhetstekniker – Riktlinjer för styrning av informationssäkerhet*

# The right way to use standards:

## 1 Here are your **limited** rights of use

When you order a standard in electronic format on [www.sis.se](http://www.sis.se), these rights are described in a licence agreement which you must read and approve before you receive authorisation to download the required document.

Normally you are only allowed to print out one copy and you are not allowed to make copies or transfer the electronic file you have purchased.

Nor may you reproduce parts of it.

These rules and rights also apply to you if you choose to purchase printed standards.

## 2 Here are your **extended** rights in respect of use

SIS offers many different options to companies, authorities and other users of standards who need to use the content in standards to a greater extent:

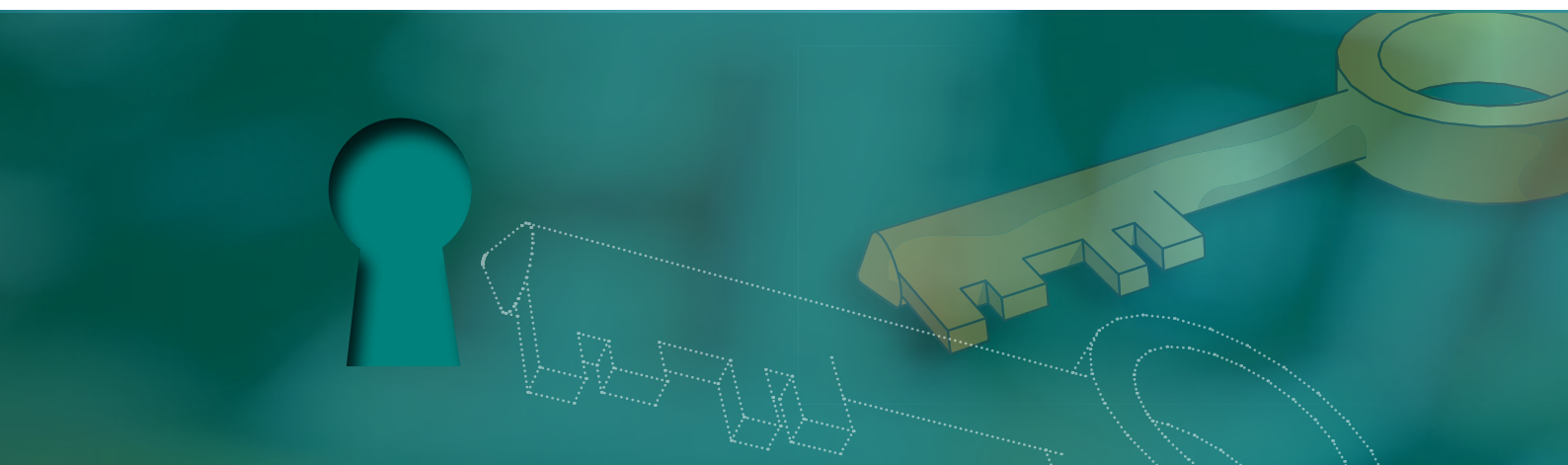
- **Copies** – If you need to copy a standard already purchased, contact SIS Förlag.
- **Excerpt** – If you wish to take an excerpt from parts of a standard to insert it into internal company documentation, instruction manuals or other manuals then you can contact SIS and we will grant authorisation for this. We encourage the use of standards in company documentation. Authorisation is granted from case to case depending on the extent of the excerpt.

- **Quotation** – Quoting standards is encouraged providing that the source is acknowledged and any necessary royalty agreements have been reached with SIS.

- **Storing electronic copies of standards on an intranet for internal use and sharing between employees** – SIS offers solutions for network use of standards on an intranet, for example, for the purpose of providing cost-effective and user-friendly access rights.

These rules and rights also apply to you if you choose to purchase printed standards.

If you want to learn more about acquiring further rights or if you have questions concerning copyright then you are always welcome to contact SIS Förlag AB.



# Further information

On [www.sis.se](http://www.sis.se) and [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org) you can find further information about standards and copyright. Information concerning copyright questions in general is also available from the World Intellectual Property Organisation, WIPO, [www.wipo.int](http://www.wipo.int).



## About SIS

A SIS customer has the opportunity to influence the direction and content of standards as well as gain access to and knowledge about standards and their application.

**Take part and be influential.** As a member of SIS, the Swedish Standards Institute, you have the opportunity to take part in new and ongoing national, European and global standardisation projects. Standardisation also offers other services, including customised solutions for industry and company standards as well as advice. SIS participates very actively in the international work in both ISO globally and CEN in Europe.

**Get to know the finished product.** At SIS Förlag you can easily get to know all of the world's standards via [www.sis.se](http://www.sis.se) or our customer service. Our publishing house also offers a wide range of manuals and e-services adapted for your requirements.

**Increase understanding and improve perception.** Our training company, SIS Forum, offers you open and customised courses covering the content and application of standards in Sweden and internationally.

**ISO, the International Organisation for Standardisation,** with its head office in Geneva, Switzerland is the largest organisation in the world

for developing standards. ISO is a network of national standardisation bodies from 157 countries. ISO standards contribute to making the manufacture of and trade in products and services more efficient.

**CEN, the European Committee for Standardisation,** has its head office in Brussels. CEN has 30 member countries.

CEN develops European standards which facilitate the exchange of goods and services within the EU and EFTA.

When it comes to European standards, the national members, of which SIS is one, have to establish themselves as national standards. For this reason a national standard, which is also a European standard, has a similar appearance in all European member countries, both in terms of technical content and issues.

SIS is responsible for 145 international ISO secretariats and 92 European CEN secretariats.

Standards provide solutions and advantages for almost all business sectors, including agriculture, building and construction, mechanical design, manufacturing, distribution, transport, medical equipment, information and communication technology, the environment, energy, quality assurance and evaluation of agreements and services.

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The text in this brochure is an adaptation of two publications: Navigating Copyright in a Digital World and Copyright, standards and the Internet. Issued by the Standards Council of Canada, ISO's member organisation in Canada, and the Canadian National Committee of the IEC as well as ISO and IEC in Geneva.

Take advantage of the opportunities that the availability of standards involves – and do it without the risk of infringing copyright and abusing intellectual property. With this brochure we want to provide guidance to you the user and buyer of national and international standards from SIS, CEN and ISO.

Standards create larger markets and standards help to establish a common approach to working. This promotes trade across borders and contributes to processes and products becoming safer.

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