An Example Generated Sequence

An example of generated context is shown below. The main topic sequence of this text is searched by "musician", and is composed of three segments whose main topic terms are "right" => "Organization" => "protection".

The moral rights include the author's right to object to any distortion, mutilation or other modification of his or her work that might be prejudicial to his or her honour or reputation. Both sets of rights belong to the creator who can exercise them. The exercise of rights means that the creator can use the work can give permission to someone else to use the work or can prohibit someone else from using the work. The general principle is that copyright protected works cannot be used without the authorization of the owner of rights. Limited exceptions to this rule, however, are contained in national copyright laws. In principle, the term of protection is the creator's lifetime and a minimum of 50 years after his or her death. These legal aspects are specified in international conventions to which most countries are now party. On their accession, member States should have national legislation that is in line with international standards. At the international level, the economic and moral rights are conferred by the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, commonly known as the "Berne Convention". What are Related Rights? Whereas the rights provided by copyright apply to authors, "related rights", also known as "neighboring rights", concern other categories of owners of rights, namely, performers, the producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations. Related rights differ from copyright in that they belong to owners regarded as intermediaries in the production, recording or diffusion of works. The link with copyright is due to the fact that the three categories of related rights owners are auxiliaries in the intellectual creation process since they lend their assistance to authors in the communication of the latter's works to the public. A musician performs a musical work written by a composer; an actor performs a role in a play written by a playwright; producers of phonograms - or more commonly "the record industry" record and produce songs and music written by authors and composers, played by musicians or sung by performers; broadcasting organizations broadcast works and phonograms on their stations. What is Copyright? When a person creates a literary, musical, scientific or artistic work, he or she is the owner of that work and is free to decide on its use. That person (called the "owner of rights") can control the destiny of the work. Since, by law, the work is protected by copyright from the moment it comes into being, there is no formality to be complied with, such as registration or deposit, as a condition of that protection. The traditional knowledge and practices is a community based one. They are owned by the community and practiced in a certain background. At least on the basis of the cultural beliefs it could be practiced only by the community in that formula. Attempts have been made to incorporate traditional (indigenous) knowledge, beliefs and practices into the field of Intellectual property regimes.