



Course material

Course:

Understanding the digital supply chain and its stakes for humanitarian actors

Video:

5.3 Rights & obligations vis-a-vis companies and individuals in the cyber ec

Concepts (extracted from automatically generated subtitles):

Individual software developers. Open-source software. Unilateral licences. Open-source communities. Bilateral agreements. Daily work. Intellectual property rights. Open-source code. Important role. Contractual clauses. Digital service providers. Proprietary software. So-called licences. Software module of our previous mooc. Different types of licences.



[to video sequence search](#)

(within Understanding the digital supply chain and its stakes for humanitarian actors.)



[to video](#)

Center for Digital Education. More educational support material here:

<https://www.epfl.ch/education/educational-initiatives/cede/educational-technologies-gallery/boocs-en/>

Rights vis-à-vis Companies and Individuals



Welcome back. Let's discuss rights and obligations vis-à-vis companies and individuals in the cyber ecosystem.

notes

summary

0m 0s



Contracts & Cybersecurity



Organizations usually manage their relations with technology suppliers, service providers, and developers through contracts.

Contracts contain rights and obligations, and can play an important role for cybersecurity, e.g. by setting out information security requirements and by laying out providers' obligations related to cybersecurity.

In the daily work, organisations usually rely on manifold entities

notes

summary

0m 11s



Contracts & Cybersecurity



Organizations usually manage their relations with technology suppliers, service providers, and developers through contracts.

Contracts contain rights and obligations, and can play an important role for cybersecurity, e.g. by setting out information security requirements and by laying out providers' obligations related to cybersecurity.

for their cybersecurity, be they technology suppliers, digital service providers, or individual software developers. Most of the relationships

notes

summary

0m 13s



Contracts & Cybersecurity



Organizations usually manage their relations with technology suppliers, service providers, and developers through contracts.

Contracts contain rights and obligations, and can play an important role for cybersecurity, e.g. by setting out information security requirements and by laying out providers' obligations related to cybersecurity.

with these entities are managed through contracts. These are bilateral agreements setting out rights and obligations for both the organisation and the other entity.

notes

summary

0m 25s



Contracts & Cybersecurity



Organizations usually manage their relations with technology suppliers, service providers, and developers through contracts.

Contracts contain rights and obligations, and can play an important role for cybersecurity, e.g. by setting out information security requirements and by laying out providers' obligations related to cybersecurity.

Contractual clauses range from a description of the goods or services to be delivered to the price to be paid, the delivery in payment terms,

notes

summary

0m 37s



Contracts & Cybersecurity



Organizations usually manage their relations with technology suppliers, service providers, and developers through contracts.

Contracts contain rights and obligations, and can play an important role for cybersecurity, e.g. by setting out information security requirements and by laying out providers' obligations related to cybersecurity.

intellectual property rights, confidentiality obligations, and many more.

notes

summary

0m 48s



Contracts & Cybersecurity



Organizations usually manage their relations with technology suppliers, service providers, and developers through contracts.

Contracts contain rights and obligations, and can play an important role for cybersecurity, e.g. by setting out information security requirements and by laying out providers' obligations related to cybersecurity.

As regards cybersecurity, technology service providers are, of course, expected to offer high level of security to the data they process and the systems they manage. Additionally, however, contracts can play an important role for the cybersecurity of organisations by setting out information security standards and requirements,

notes

summary

0m 52s



Contracts & Cybersecurity



Organizations usually manage their relations with technology suppliers, service providers, and developers through contracts.

Contracts contain rights and obligations, and can play an important role for cybersecurity, e.g. by setting out information security requirements and by laying out providers' obligations related to cybersecurity.

whether on the technical, organisational, or legal level,

notes

summary

1m 11s



Unilateral Licences and Open Source Software



Open-source software can contribute to cybersecurity as it can be more easily verified, particularly to ensure that no hidden backdoors or vulnerabilities exist.



Important legal consideration = compliance with IP rights, in particular the copyright of developers.



To enable the software use, modification or redistribution, the open source community has developed a variety of licenses.

and by laying out the provider's obligations related to cybersecurity. Apart from bilateral contracts,

notes

summary

1m 13s



Unilateral Licences and Open Source Software



Open-source software can contribute to cybersecurity as it can be more easily verified, particularly to ensure that no hidden backdoors or vulnerabilities exist.



Important legal consideration = compliance with IP rights, in particular the copyright of developers.



To enable the software use, modification or redistribution, the open source community has developed a variety of licenses.

unilateral licences are of growing importance for many organisations as they increasingly leverage open-source software and engage with open-source communities. If you need a refresher on what open-source software is and software in general, please check the software module of our previous MOOC, Humanitarian Action in the Digital Age. Now, back to our topic.

notes

summary

1m 25s



Unilateral Licences and Open Source Software



Open-source software can contribute to cybersecurity as it can be more easily verified, particularly to ensure that no hidden backdoors or vulnerabilities exist.



Important legal consideration = compliance with IP rights, in particular the copyright of developers.



To enable the software use, modification or redistribution, the open source community has developed a variety of licenses.

The reasons for using open-source software are varied, but cybersecurity considerations seem to be amongst the key drivers.

notes

summary

1m 47s



Unilateral Licences and Open Source Software



Open-source software can contribute to cybersecurity as it can be more easily verified, particularly to ensure that no hidden backdoors or vulnerabilities exist.



Important legal consideration = compliance with IP rights, in particular the copyright of developers.



To enable the software use, modification or redistribution, the open source community has developed a variety of licenses.

In contrast to proprietary software, open-source code is open to just anyone.

notes

summary

1m 54s



Unilateral Licences and Open Source Software



Open-source software can contribute to cybersecurity as it can be more easily verified, particularly to ensure that no hidden backdoors or vulnerabilities exist.



Important legal consideration = compliance with IP rights, in particular the copyright of developers.



To enable the software use, modification or redistribution, the open source community has developed a variety of licenses.

As such, open-source software can be more easily verified, particularly to ensure that no hidden backdoors or vulnerabilities exist. Yet, there are important legal considerations to bear in mind

notes

summary

2m 1s



Unilateral Licences and Open Source Software



Open-source software can contribute to cybersecurity as it can be more easily verified, particularly to ensure that no hidden backdoors or vulnerabilities exist.



Important legal consideration = compliance with IP rights, in particular the copyright of developers.



To enable the software use, modification or redistribution, the open source community has developed a variety of licenses.

in relation to open-source software, namely with a view to intellectual property rights.

notes

summary

2m 13s



Unilateral Licences and Open Source Software



Open-source software can contribute to cybersecurity as it can be more easily verified, particularly to ensure that no hidden backdoors or vulnerabilities exist.



Important legal consideration = compliance with IP rights, in particular the copyright of developers.



To enable the software use, modification or redistribution, the open source community has developed a variety of licenses.

Of particular importance is the copyright of developers who created or contributed or maintain an open-source software. Let me explain. By default, works protected by copyrights cannot be used, modified,

notes

summary

2m 17s



Unilateral Licences and Open Source Software



Open-source software can contribute to cybersecurity as it can be more easily verified, particularly to ensure that no hidden backdoors or vulnerabilities exist.



Important legal consideration = compliance with IP rights, in particular the copyright of developers.



To enable the software use, modification or redistribution, the open source community has developed a variety of licenses.

or redistributed by others. To enable others to use, modify, or redistribute the software, the creators of the software have to grant so-called licences.

notes

summary

2m 35s



Unilateral Licences and Open Source Software



Open-source software can contribute to cybersecurity as it can be more easily verified, particularly to ensure that no hidden backdoors or vulnerabilities exist.



Important legal consideration = compliance with IP rights, in particular the copyright of developers.



To enable the software use, modification or redistribution, the open source community has developed a variety of licenses.

The open-source community has developed an entire canon

notes

summary

2m 48s



Unilateral Licenses and Open Source Software



Open-source software can contribute to cybersecurity as it can be more easily verified, particularly to ensure that no hidden backdoors or vulnerabilities exist.



Important legal consideration = compliance with IP rights, in particular the copyright of developers.



To enable the software use, modification or redistribution, the open source community has developed a variety of licenses.

of open-source licences, which are used worldwide in open-source circles, irrespective of the state in which the developers are located.

notes

summary

2m 49s



Unilateral Licenses and Open Source Software



Open-source software can contribute to cybersecurity as it can be more easily verified, particularly to ensure that no hidden backdoors or vulnerabilities exist.



Important legal consideration = compliance with IP rights, in particular the copyright of developers.



To enable the software use, modification or redistribution, the open source community has developed a variety of licenses.

Broadly, two different types of licences can be distinguished:

notes

summary

3m 1s



Unilateral Licenses and Open Source Software



Open-source software can contribute to cybersecurity as it can be more easily verified, particularly to ensure that no hidden backdoors or vulnerabilities exist.



Important legal consideration = compliance with IP rights, in particular the copyright of developers.



To enable the software use, modification or redistribution, the open source community has developed a variety of licenses.

permissive licences and copyleft licences. Permissive licences typically do not contain any restrictions, but allow any use, modification, and redistribution of software or code.

notes

summary

3m 3s



Unilateral Licenses and Open Source Software



Open-source software can contribute to cybersecurity as it can be more easily verified, particularly to ensure that no hidden backdoors or vulnerabilities exist.



Important legal consideration = compliance with IP rights, in particular the copyright of developers.



To enable the software use, modification or redistribution, the open source community has developed a variety of licenses.

By contrast, copyleft licences typically come with two constraints. First, they usually impose limits on the commercialisation of the software, broadly meaning that an organisation can charge a fee when the organisation itself provides the software to others, but organisations cannot require to be paid a fee when others receive the software from a third party, so someone other than the organisation. Second, to a certain degree, software in which copyleft licenced code is integrated must also be licenced under copyleft licences. That is why they are also sometimes called viral licences.

notes

summary

3m 19s





Example: Copyleft License in Action

Find Code on Github

Copyleft-licensed code discovered.

Integrate into Project

Code used in software.

License Implications

Entire software may require copyleft license.

Take the following example. You're on GitHub and find a piece of code that would help with the software you're building to provide better humanitarian services

notes

summary

4m 3s





Example: Copyleft License in Action

Find Code on Github

Copyleft-licensed code discovered.

Integrate into Project

Code used in software.

License Implications

Entire software may require copyleft license.

to affect the communities. This piece of code is licenced under a copy-left licence. It follows that your software might have to be licenced under the same licence of the code.

notes

summary

4m 13s





Example: Copyleft License in Action

Find Code on Github

Copyleft-licensed code discovered.

Integrate into Project

Code used in software.

License Implications

Entire software may require copyleft license.

Moreover, while charging a fee when you provide the software to others is still possible, that means you can sell the software, but you cannot legally require to be paid a fee should others share your software with third parties.

notes

summary

4m 25s



Example



Importantly, non-compliance with licence terms can constitute a violation of third-party intellectual property rights and thus result in litigation against the organisation and cause reputational harm.

notes

summary

4m 41s





When selecting a license for a software you developed, you should consider:

- *Will the software be commercialized?*
- *Does the software contain code that requires a specific license?*

In selecting a licence for a software they developed and want to use and/or distribute,

notes

summary

4m 54s





When selecting a license for a software you developed, you should consider:

- *Will the software be commercialized?*
- *Does the software contain code that requires a specific license?*

organisations should therefore consider two things. First, whether they want to commercialise the software, and second, whether they used any code in building the software which could require them

notes

summary

5m 1s





When selecting a license for a software you developed, you should consider:

- *Will the software be commercialized?*
- *Does the software contain code that requires a specific license?*

to apply a specific licence when releasing the software. Moreover, organisations should consider keeping an inventory

notes

summary

5m 13s





When selecting a license for a software you developed, you should consider:

- *Will the software be commercialized?*
- *Does the software contain code that requires a specific license?*

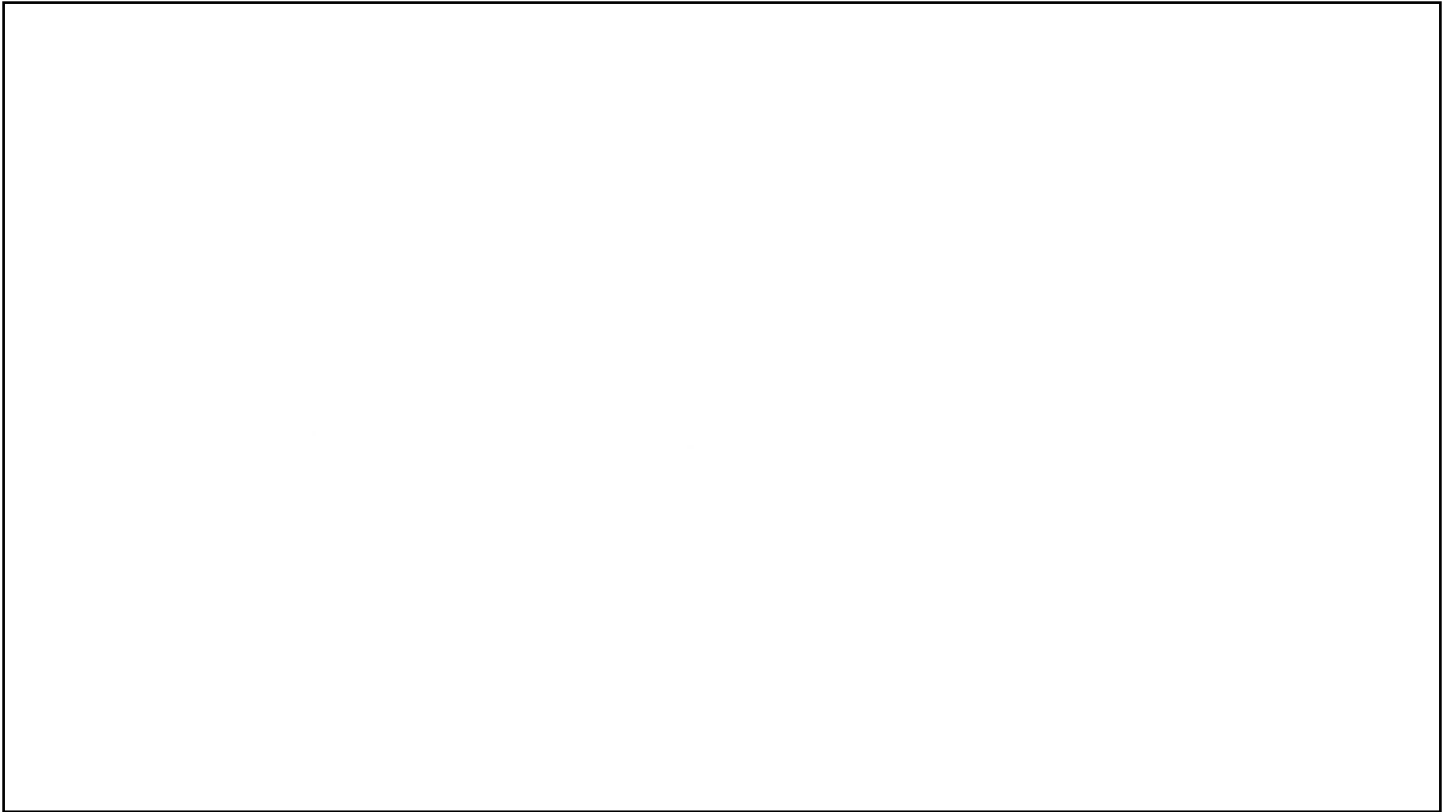
of the open-source code they use for a given project and the licences of this code. This is to ensure that they are aware of any licencing requirements.

notes

summary

5m 20s





I hope after this video, you understand how contracts can assist in an organisation's cybersecurity and what to look out for when using or releasing open-source software from a legal perspective. I'll see you in our next video on the relationship between organisations and affected populations.

notes

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

summary

5m 30s



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....