

We are introducing a pay system designed for copyright registration and publication of scientific educative and creative materials. To register your copyright for any created material, invention or scientific achievement of yours, the only thing you have to do is to fill in the form.

The author (publisher) bears full legal responsibility for integrity of the provided information by confirming his/her registration in accordance with the Public Offer.

All publications are automatically and manually indexed; our moderators – specialists – assign an additional "revolutionary index" – RIA to every publication.

The RIA index represents a revolutionary degree of the author's publication with respect to existing scientific and cultural paradigms.

Every publication contains output data and the author's contact information (if so desired by the author), brief synopsis (author's abstract), as well as a full version of the copyrighted material in the archive, which is stored on our server, and can be made available for free viewing or for limited view (author's abstract only) if so desired by the author.

Our system enables fixing a copyright fact for any intellectual property; the system data is mandatory for acceptance by any court or arbitration in case of any disputes arisen.

Validity of the certificate of the author - 25 years. Registration author is not a patent, but used to confirm the copyright.

Thus, the system ensures your rights to publish and register copyrighted materials, which after their indexation will become available to every user of this resource.

Registration of authors and their publications in the system enables confirming the publication time and the priority level, fixing your authorship and the date when your publication was created.

Contact information:

e-mail: [dean@greenvalley.edu.in](mailto:dean@greenvalley.edu.in)

<http://www.greenvalley.edu.in>

our details needed for Copyright Registration:

1. First Name:
2. Last Name:
3. Passport No. /Driving License No:
4. Mobile No:
5. Address:
6. Title:
7. Synopsis (within 1000 chars):
8. Your file for registration not exceeding 7MB:
9. Your Photo:
10. Your Palm Scan (Use a camera mobile to take this):

Advantages of this universal System Register:

Any publications, including text, graphic, scientific, music, program codes, scripts are subject to copyright registration in the universal register system without any limitations whatsoever, except for the size of the uploaded file, which should be max 7 MB.

Actually, copyright registration is carried out instantaneously, with no preliminary expert reviews when leakages of valuable information may occur.

Copyright registration entirely conforms to the copyright protection laws applicable in the USA, Russia, European Union, as well as to international agreements.

Thus, 100 % identification of the publication author and his/her 100 % protection can be ensured since all payment information is kept in different banks (payment systems), and this information is absolutely independent.

The authors' certificate and the Register data can be used in legal proceedings of any level.

The website retrieval system enables independent search by different subjects.

### [Certificate Example](#)



Register the copyrights and receive full legal protection.

You can register now:

- Science works
- Research papers
- Inventions
- Scientific discoveries
- Technical Works
- Business Ideas
- Technical Ideas

- Website & Online Works
- Computer Programs
- Written Materials, Books, Articles
- Sound Recordings
- Musical Compositions
- Photography
- Visual Arts, Graphics, Logotypes
- Performing Arts & Screenplays

For cost of registration and certificate contact: dean@greenvalley.edu.in

## F.A.Q.

Most popular frequently asked questions about copyright registration.

- »» 1. What are the advantages of copyright registration in this system for the author?

Answer: The author immediately registers his/her priority for a work, and deposits materials (or a major part of these materials) of this work. A brief description (synopsis, summary, author's abstract) of the works becomes accessible to all visitors of the register. Hereinafter, if you decide to somehow dispose of your work – sell, lend, will if any disputable situation arises, the certificate provided will confirm that it is you who are the author of this work and the exact date of your registration.

- »» 2. What material can I register as the author?

Answer: Any work, the author of which you actually are. It can be a text material, drawing, invention and its description, technology, commercial idea, any text material, research article, theory, hypothesis, any music material, any program code, any graphic picture, photo, or video.

- »» 3. How safe is registration in the GVR system? Is there any hack or deletion of the system materials possible? Is there any modification in the author's data possible?

Answer: The registration process is absolutely secure, and any hack of the system has no sense. Copyright is not time-limited, indestructible by nature and cannot be rejected from the author. Apart from depositing and backup of files of the author's materials, a number of bank transactions through different banks and checkout system are performed during registration. These bank accounts and checkout are absolutely independent, and their information cannot be modified either generally or separately. All transactions specify the payer's name and part of the payer's details, as well as the purpose of payment.

Thus, it is required for the payment to be made by a payment card, banking or electronic private account of the author. In this case, complete legal and information security will be provided.

- »» 4. Can the certificate be evidence in business, jurisdictional disputes, courts and arbitration courts?

Answer: Certainly, it can be. Moreover, in case of any dispute, the parties or court may request and receive not only a copy of the certificate and deposited materials, but also copies of these transactions.

- »» 5. If some work has several authors, what will be specified in the certificate and how are transactions (payments) made?

Answer: Authors are indicated in corresponding text fields of the author's form to be filled in on a corresponding page. The only difference is that the payment should be made from the banking account of any declared author. However, it is strongly recommended that the authors of such material enter into an additional agreement in any legitimate written form. This agreement should be also deposited in the system as a separate registered file with corresponding annotation.

»» 6. Is any unfair registration possible, i.e. somebody not being the author of the work maliciously registers this work under his/her name?

Answer: Theoretically, it is possible but it has no practical sense since unfair registration itself forms an element of crime, which is easy to prove. By performing unfair registration, the person not being the actual author of the work acknowledges the fact of crime, which implies penalties established by the judicial and legal system of the country, where the court proceeding will be held.

»» 7. When the author registers his/her work, he/she receives a certificate, and if later it turns out that a person unknown to the author registers in the system, or otherwise registers entirely or essentially similar work at an earlier date, what will legal implications look like?

Answer: The priority will belong to the author, who has registered his/her material earlier. The system does not analyze the content of materials submitted for registration. The system registers the exact date, name and other details of the author, and deposits his/her work (or its part). The system is not designed to compare any author's materials.

»» 8. Is copyright registration a substitution for patenting?

Answer: Copyright registration ensures absolute information security of the author against any malicious attempts to use the results of his/her work without his/her consent. Copyright registration in the system enables the author to carry out any operations with his/her material – sell, transfer, store, will, etc. Copyright (or scientific, technical, artistic priority) remains with the author forever. The author may dispose of his/her material in any manner on a simple contractual basis. The patent right regulates copyright only partially as regards to commercial use of the author's product.

»» 9. Somebody has registered my work earlier than me and has identified himself/herself as the author. How can I prove my authorship?

Answer: First, perform your own registration in the system, and immediately apply to the court. Your evidence, certificate and other documents of the system, as well as your personal evidence of authorship – rough copies, earlier published materials on the subject, other evidence in your disposal that prove your position will be submitted to the court. Also, your opponent's materials, i.e. documents of the system will be submitted to the court. In this case, the court will detect evident and proved elements of crime in the activities of your opponent, and inflict penalty for the guilty party in accordance with the legislation of the suitor court's country.

»» 10. What is the meaning of the RIA index in the system – revolutionary index, and what effect does it have on copyright?

Answer: The RIA index has no effect on the author's right or displaying of his/her materials on the website. It is an indirect measure that represents subjective evaluation by moderators of

registered materials. On the other part, the RIA index in the system provides preselection according to the revolutionary degree / confirmation level of registered materials.

»» 11. How can I sell/grant/will my copyright to another person? How can I do it?

Answer: You can only dispose of the product – material registered in the system using any methods that you consider appropriate. Usually, it is done under a simple contractual law and in accordance with the legislation of the country, where the concluded contract is executed.

»» 12. Can I block the access to the main material of my work and make free access only to the description made by the author (synopsis, summary, author's abstract) or entirely hide my publication from displaying?

Answer: Certainly, the author is entitled to dispose of his/her material in any manner. You can also block the access to it. However, we recommend to make the description open for public so in future authors working in similar areas would be able to get acquainted with him/her and would avoid duplication of materials.

»» 13. If I've created a graphic picture, for example a logo, trademark or some other graphic object, do I have to draw up its description or it is sufficient to publish a preview? If I've created a piece of music, should I deposit a musical notation or an archived music file will be enough?

Answer: Both for graphics and pieces of music and in addition to the preview, we strongly recommend making a simple and concise textual description, which will be indexed by our search engine designed for texts only.

Any commonly used JPG, GIF format can be used as an image preview; the preview size should not exceed 100 Kb. It will be enough to publish a part of your work at low bitrate as a preview for your piece of music; its size should not exceed 100 Kb.

If you have a music record at high bitrate, you can deposit an archive; its size should not exceed 7 MB.

For graphics – any graphic format or archive that you consider appropriate; its size should not exceed 7 MB.

»» 14. I've created a website content or article for a magazine, or image for a broadcast. It has been made for the customer on a commercial basis – how will the system assist me in protecting my rights in case of the customer's unfairness?

Answer: The system is quite effective in such cases. Whatever breaches of the contract on the part of your customer are, your copyright registered in the system will be completely protected. And your customer has no right to use somehow the author's material till you (author) and your customer come to a mutual agreement. In case of a proved breach of your copyright (use of your own product, in full or in part, without your consent), there will be a very serious situation of legal liability to you as regards to unauthorized use of the author's materials with appropriate compensations in your favor.

»» 15. Can I sell my author's materials (inventions, images, discoveries) using your resource?

Answer: A properly composed name and a description facilitate the interest of potential customers or clients. Also, we recommend providing true contact details for potential clients or investors to contact you. If you do not want to make free access to your contact data, potential clients can communicate to the system about their interests in the author's material, and the

system will provide transfer of the customer's contact information to the author. This service is free.

»» 16. Can I register in the system my copyright on photographic images, photo collection, video material, music file?

Answer: Yes, of course. However, because of the specifics of the object itself, there is no sense in depositing a full-size (full resolution) material in the system, a preview will be enough. The registration in the system will enable you to immediately send confirmation of your authorship to the customer or any third party.

»» 17. What is the maximum volume of the deposited material?

Answer: The maximum volume of the deposited material is 7 MB. We recommend using RAR, ZIP, 7ZIP archivers to accelerate the uploading process and reduce the volume of the deposited material.

»» 18. What is the maximum volume of the description (synopsis, summary, author's abstract)?

Answer: The maximum volume of the description is 1,000 characters. In case of graphic files, photos, videos, it is advisable to upload a preview file in addition to the description. A properly made description will assist other users, as well as your potential customers, to find your material much easier.

»» 19. How should I name my material correctly?

Answer: Think thoroughly of the name for your material. The name size should not exceed 100 symbols, and should exactly represent the content of the author's material. The name cannot be changed at a later stage.

»» 20. Can I modify the description of my material later?

Answer: Yes, you can enter the control panel using your own account and modify the description of any material of yours. A new description will be activated after additional confirmation by E-mail.

»» 21. In case of the author's death or incapacity confirmed by a court decision, how will the right of inheritance be transferred as regards to copyright?

Answer: Inheritance, as well as transfer of rights from the incapable person is carried out in accordance with the existing property law of the author's country, and in accordance with the legislation of this country.

»» 22. In what formats are the author's materials accepted for depositing in the system?

Answer: Author's materials up to 1 MB are accepted for depositing in uncompressed form, materials of bigger size – in RAR, ZIP, 7ZIP archives except for any program codes (including fragments). They are accepted only in RAR, ZIP, 7ZIP formats irrespective of their size.

»» 23. Is any leakage of critical scientific, creative information possible to third parties during copyright registration?

Answer: The system ensures absolute confidentiality and operational efficiency during registration of the author's material. The user is entitled not only to block free access to the

author's material; he/she is also entitled to carry out any type of coding or other cryptoprotection of the registered material. The system will store the material description prepared by the author, and his/her registration data, as well as main characteristics of the uploaded material – file size, registration date, transaction data. Traditional patenting, scientific publication, and patent examining are quite prolonged and complicated procedures, when many people somehow gain access to the author's information, and may use the author's materials for malicious purposes.

»» 24. Additional information about general copyright and patent right.

Answer: The certificate entirely protects the author's exclusive intellectual property right.

The exclusive right to the author's work appears by virtue of its creation by the author. Issuance of the certificate is a voluntary and formal procedure. During the registration process, the application is checked for its conformance to the formal requirements, and the author's material is registered if the form is filled in properly.

Copyright is valid for 70 years after the author's death. The patent is issued for a period of 8 to 20 years. In most cases, you cannot extend the validity of your patent.

Patent right and copyright similarity and difference.

1. Copyright does not protect the idea; it protects the form of its implementation (scenario, artwork, computer program, opera, etc.). A patent right protects technical implementation of the idea, operational principle, and methods to achieve the result.
2. A patent right is valid on a certain territory (patent registered in one country has no force in some other country and vice versa). Copyright protects intellectual property everywhere.
3. For patent right objects (inventions, useful models, industrial prototypes), the decisive characteristics are modernity, inventive level, industrial applicability, and possibility for serial production whereas for copyright objects – patent (one object is created independently and irrespective of others).

»» 25. Who can be considered as the author?

Answer: The author is a physical person, who has used his/her creative labor to create the work.

»» 26. What is considered to be a copyright object?

Answer: Copyright objects are works of science, literature and art being the result of creative activities irrespective of their purpose or merits, expression methods, as well as derivatives of such works (translations, adaptations, annotations, abridgements, summaries, reviews, stage versions, arrangements, and other revisions of the works of science, literature and art) and collections (encyclopedias, anthologies, data bases) and other aggregate works representing the result of creative labor by selection or arrangement of materials.

Copyright covers materials made open or not made open to the public, in case they exist in some objective form.

Copyright covers ideas, methods, processes, systems, methods, concepts, principles, discoveries, facts, messages about events and facts of information nature.

»» 27. What does the symbol © mean and what is its status?

Answer: The symbol © is an integral part of the copyright mark consisting of the following three elements:

- \* symbol ©;
- \* name of the owner of the exclusive copyright;

\* date of the first publication.

The owner of the exclusive copyright is not obliged to include the copyright mark in each copy of his/her publication. Absence of © does not mean that this publication has no author or that it (its elements) can be used freely.

»» 28. What are the author's rights?

Answer:

right to be acknowledged as the author of the publication (right of authorship);

right to use or permit using a material under the author's actual name, pseudonym or without a name, i.e. anonymously (right on name);

right to disclose or permit disclosure of his/her material in any form (disclosure right), including right of withdrawal;

right to protect the material, including its name, against any falsification or other infringement that may impair the author's honor and dignity (right to protect the author's reputation);

refuse from the previous decision to disclose his/her material;

perform or permit the following activities:

1. reproduce his/her material (reproduction right);

2. distribute material copies by any means: sell, lease, etc. (distribution right);

3. import his/her material counterparts for the purpose of distribution, including counterparts made by authority of the owner of exclusive copyright (import right);

4. show his/her material in public (right of public display);

5. perform his his/her material in public (stage right);

6. communicate his/her material (including show, execution or broadcast) for general public by broadcasting and/or subsequent broadcasting (broadcast right);

7. communicate his/her material (including show, execution or broadcast) for general public by cable, wire or other similar means (right to communicate for general public by cable);

8. translate his/her material (right to translate);

9. alter, arrange or otherwise modify his/her material (right to alter).

»» 29. What are the cases when a publication can be used without the author's consent?

Answer: A material may be used without the author's consent and without payment of the author's royalty, but with mandatory indication of the author's name, whose material is used, and the source of borrowing:

1. quotation in the original and in translations for scientific, research, polemic, critical, and information purposes from legally disclosed materials in the volume justified by the quotation purposes, including reproduction of extracts from newspaper and magazine articles in the form of press reviews;

2. use of legally disclosed materials and their extracts as illustrations in educational publications, radio and TV programs, audio and video records in the volume justified by the stated objective;

3. reproduction in newspapers, broadcast or message by cable for general public of legally published in newspapers or magazines articles covering current economic, political, social and religious issues or broadcast materials of the same nature, provided that such reproduction, broadcast or message by cable are not expressly prohibited by the author;

4. reproduction in newspapers, broadcast or message by cable for general public, of pronounced in public politic speeches, addresses, reports and other similar materials in the volume justified

by the information purposes. However, the author reserves the right to publish such materials in collected books;

5. Reproduction or communication for general public in reviews of current events by photographic means, broadcast or communication for general public by cable of materials, which become seen or heard in the process of such events, in the volume justified by the information purposes. However, the author reserves the right to publish such materials in collected books;

6. reproduction of legally disclosed materials, without deriving of profit, by the embossed alphabet or other specific methods for the blind, except for the materials specially created for such reproduction methods.

»» 30. If my work has been created long before the registration in the system, the date of authorship will be the actual date of registration and file depositing in the system actual, according to the certificate?

Answer: Yes, if you don't have evidence of your authorship of an earlier date. You can specify in the synopsis (description, summary, author's abstract) an earlier date when your work was created (true date), if you have the above-mentioned evidence, and you are ready to make them available at any time in case of a dispute with other authors. In any case, the certificate and registration will be fixed at the date of file uploading (depositing).

»» 31. Can I register several publications concurrently, in a single package, and upload (deposit) them as a single archive?

Answer: Unfortunately, it is impossible and the reason is as follows. The copyright is registered per ONE particular material, which has a unique individual name and a unique description (synopsis, author's abstract). All these parts along with the deposited archive constitute a single package and thus the material can be uniquely identified.

»» 32. How to name my material correctly and how to make up a proper description (synopsis, author's abstract)?

Answer: The name should uniquely indicate the essence and nature of the material; the description should be brief and maximum informative. When an author's abstract is made up, it is expedient to use, mainly, verbs and nouns, whereas adjectives should be used minimally, only in the worst extremity. It is recommended to refrain from emotional and non-informative collocations.