

## ABSTRACTS

Now is the digital era. Copyrighted works have become such that they can be swiftly and easily reproduced without its quality being diminished by digital technology. Easy copy and swift transmission makes unlawful copy spread world-wide without time and cost. There are many conflicts between copyright holders and users.

To adapt the copyright system to the digital and internet environment, the Copyright Act has been amended in 2000, 2003, 2004, 2006, and 2009. The distinguishing features in each amendment are as follows: in 2000, the grant of the interactive transmission right to author; in 2003, the adoption of the protection system of the technological protection measures(TPMs) and the right management information(DRM); in 2004, the grant of the interactive transmission right to performer and the producer of phonogram; in 2006, the so-called special types of online service providers' duty of taking necessary measures such as technological measures intercepting illegal interactive transmission of works; in 2009, the adoption of so-called three-strikes law.

But in spite of the expansion of and strengthening rights of copyright owner, performers and producers of phonogram, they are not satisfied. For the worse the most violators are the young people who are familiar with internet environment. This has raised the great social concern. We must solve this problem.

We can not see the exact prospect of the future copyright system. But I dare say, for the purpose of mutual satisfaction of authors, producers and users, that the indirect remuneration system is better than the direct remuneration system, in which the users remunerate without knowing that they remunerate the authors and producers. We should try to research the indirect remuneration system.

**Keywords** : digital environment, database, Interactive transmission right, right of communication to the public, technological protection measures, digital right management information, liability of online service providers