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a- Costa Rican Legislation: Ley sobre Derechos de Autor y Derechos Conexos (Law on Copyright and Related Rights), No.6683, dated October 14<sup>th</sup>, 1982, Article 73 and Ley Sobre Procedimientos de Observancia de los Derechos de Propiedad Intelectual (Law on Procedures for Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights), No. 8039, Article 58, which allow for the partial copying of works for educational illustration.

b- Mexican Legislation: Ley Federal de Derechos de Autor (Federal Law on Copyright), Article 147.

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d- Canadian Legislation: Copyright Act C-11, makes reference to exceptions for distance education.

e- WIPO: Within the framework of international legislation, according to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), this matter is foreseen by international treaties. Article 10(2) of the Berne Convention allows member countries to establish limitations or exceptions regarding the

possibility for legal use of literary or artistic works, by way of illustration for teaching, through publications, radio broadcasts, or sound or visual recordings.

In addition, and by UCI's indication, virtual campus students have a duty to comply with what is stated by the relevant copyright legislation in their country of residence.

Finally, at UCI we reaffirm that we do not profit from the works of third parties, we are strict about plagiarism, and we do not restrict in any way, neither our students, nor our academics and researchers, the commercial access to, or acquisition of, any documents available in the publishing market, may it be the document directly, or through scientific databases, paying themselves for the costs associated with such access or acquisition.

Project Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Manager: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. List all the necessary documents needed for understanding previous conditions that caused uncertainties in similar projects' elements (i.e. duration, cost, resources, etc.) These can be obtained from the PMO or some organizational records.
- B. List all the necessary documents, meetings or interviews necessary for understanding future conditions that could cause uncertainties in key actual project elements. These can be structure using a tool like SWOT. Don't forget to include the Project management plan, Project charter, Stakeholder register, Enterprise environmental factors, and Organizational process assets.
- C. Based on the prior information you'll be ready to develop a rough Plan Risk Management Plan, as stated in the PMBOK.
- D. The following step is aimed at building the Risk Register (the second vital document of this area of knowledge) and updates the Risk Management Plan. Even that PMI, requires the minimum information (columns) in a Risk Register, most companies add or delete elements, depending the nature of the company or the project, or the standard guidelines used by the organization. Following is a generic example of a Risk Register.

Synopsis				Risk Response Elements						Contingency Response Elements				
ID	Date Raised	Raised By	Received By	Description of Risk	Description of Impact	Probability of Impact	Priority Rating	Response Action	Risk Owner	Action Date	Contingency Action	Risk Owner	Action Date	Comments