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THE CARD GAME

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Licences

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CLA Licence



Usages Covered: Provision of multiple copies (digital and print) of extracts from published books.

Repertoire: The majority of published books and journals, magazines, digital publications, conference and legal proceedings. Artistic works embedded within these.

Exclusions: Titles specifically excluded, sheet music, maps and charts, newspapers, workbooks.

Note: Licences are available for different sector* organisations.

**See cla.co.uk for more details on licences and exclusions.*

NLA* Media Access



Usages Covered: Copying of newspaper and magazine articles for authorised users in paper or digital form.

Repertoire: Articles published by participating newspaper and magazine publishers.

Exclusions: NLA do not licence journals and magazines in education (see CLA licence). Some newspapers do not participate in the NLA scheme e.g. Financial Times.

**NLA stands for Newspaper Licensing Agency - see nlamediaaccess.com*

ERA*



Usages Covered: Educational use of broadcast recordings within the UK.

Repertoire: Recordings of Free-to-air broadcasts and copyright material within them.

Exclusions: Content that is not free to air. Users based outside the UK.

Note: The ERA licence covers use of Box of Broadcasts and Planet eStream

**Educational Recording Agency - see era.org.uk*

Filmbank / MPLC*



Usages Covered: Public performances of Films not covered by educational exceptions.

Repertoire: Some, but not all feature films. The majority of films are not covered by blanket licence schemes.

Note: Screening films for educational purposes does not usually require a licence. Check whether usage is covered under exceptions.

**Motion Picture Licensing Company*

Library E-resources



Usages Covered: Dependent on licence agreement – usually allows access by authorised users.

Repertoire: Specific to the licence agreement.

Examples: Jisc Collections, NESLi2, EBCSCO and Proquest licences. Direct deals with publishers.

Exclusions: Although e-resource licences restrict certain usages, there may be exceptions which allow them. Check the exception has a contract override.

Creative Commons* Licences



Usages Covered: Allows free copying and distribution of content, and depending on the nature of the licence may allow users to adapt or commercialise the work.

Repertoire: By 2017 there were 1.4 billion Creative Commons-licensed works.

Caution: Anyone can apply a CC licence to a work - check your sources.

**See creativecommons.org*

'Bespoke' Permission



Usages Covered: It is sometimes possible to negotiate a bespoke arrangement directly with the rights holder. This is particularly relevant in cultural or educational digitisation projects.

Repertoire: The content needs to be specified at the point of negotiation.

Caution: Negotiating rights clearance is often time consuming and costly. Ensure this is factored into any project you undertake.

Website Terms & Conditions



Usages Covered: This depends on the website.

Repertoire: This depends on the website and its terms and conditions – there is unlikely to be a single owner of all content on one site.

Caution: It is unwise to copy or reuse material taken from a website on the basis that the terms and conditions are unclear or non-existent. It remains the end user's responsibility to clear copyright and assess risk.

IPO Orphan Works Licence



Intellectual
Property
Office

Usages Covered: Range of commercial and non-commercial uses for 7 years (UK Government scheme).

Repertoire: All orphan works subject to diligent search.

Caution: The orphan works licence requires a 'diligent search' on a work by work basis so is not suitable for mass digitisation projects.

Note: see www.gov.uk/guidance/copyright-orphan-works

You own the copyright



Usages Covered: As owner of the copyright in the work you are permitted to make any use of it that you see fit.

Caution: You should check whether anybody else has a claim to the copyright in the work. If you have created the work as an employee, your employer will own the work. If you have used material created by others (e.g. a chart or image) it is likely you will need permission from the owner. Always discuss copyright with any collaborators early on.

You made it as an employee



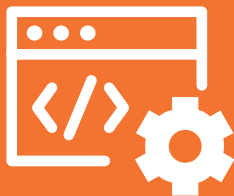
Under UK law, employers own copyright in anything you create as part of your job.

Usages Covered: Whatever has been agreed as part of your employment or partnership arrangement.

Example: Training materials you create as part of your day job.

Caution: Disputes arise when parties look to use copyright material in ways not agreed with employers / partners.

Software Licences



Usages Covered: Allows software to be installed and run on authorised devices by authorised users.

Example: Operating systems, maths and stats packages, algorithms behind self-driving cars.

Caution: Free to download software may not be free to use within an organisation - check the licence.

Note: Some software is open source meaning the code can be shared, some is 'proprietary' meaning it is locked down and controlled.

Open Govt Licence*



Usages Covered: Any kind of use and re-use, both commercial and non-commercial, provided the source is acknowledged. Compatible with CC-BY, the most permissive Creative Commons Licence.

Repertoire: Most Crown Copyright works of all kinds with some exclusions such as material used for commercial purposes (e.g. Ordnance Survey maps).

Exclusions: In addition to excluded works, does not apply to re-use of Royal Arms, official logos or insignia unless they are integral to the material being used.

**See nationalarchives.gov.uk*

PRS *for* Music and PPL



Usages Covered: Copying, public performance, communication to the public and distribution of musical works and sound recordings. E.g. broadcasting, playing music in a bar, running online music services, pressing music CDs.

Repertoire: PRS for Music represent composers and song writers (musical works). PPL represent music producers and performers (sound recordings).

Note: Although they are separate organisations with different memberships, PRS for Music and PPL have started working together to simplify music licensing in a number of areas.