

Foundations of Copyright for Researchers

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Learning Outcomes

By attending this session you will have the opportunity to:

- Identify the different types of copyright work used and produced as part of the research process
- Explore your rights and responsibilities in the context of open scholarship
- Critically examine the implications of copyright on the publication and data sharing process.
- Apply a risk aware approach to the use of third party copyright material in your research

What is copyright?











Works

(The things it protects)













Usages

(The activities it regulates)





























Licences

(Legal use with permission)



































Exceptions

(Legal use without permission)

Copyright Works



Literary



Artistic



Musical



Dramatic



Broadcast



Sound Recording



Film



Typography



Public Domain



Crown Copyright



Database



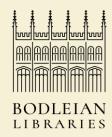
Moral Rights



Performance



Non Qualifying



Copyright and the Research Process

Rights In

- Scholarly literature (books & journals)
- Datasets
- Interviews
- Images
- Software

Rights Out

- Journals and books created by researcher/project
- Project Website
- Shareable Datasets
- Software
- Clinical outcome measures and other tools



Copyright Ownership @ Oxford (part 1)

Statute XVI: Property, Contracts and trust

Part B: Intellectual Property

- 5. (1) The University claims ownership of all intellectual property specified in section 6 of this statute which is devised, made, or created:
- by persons employed by the University in the course of their employment;
- by student members only in the circumstances specified in subsection (3) below;

Copyright Ownership @ Oxford (part 2)

- 6. The intellectual property of which ownership is claimed under section 5 (1) of this statute comprises:
- (1) works generated by computer hardware or software owned or operated by the University;
- (2) works created with the aid of university facilities including (by way of example only) films, videos, photographs, multimedia works, typographic arrangements, and field and laboratory notebooks;
- (3) patentable and non-patentable inventions;
- (4) registered and unregistered designs, plant varieties, and topographies;
- (5) university-commissioned works not within (1), (2), (3), or (4);
- (6) databases, computer software, firmware, courseware, and related material not within (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5), but only if they may reasonably be considered to possess commercial potential; and
- (7) know-how and information associated with the above.

Copyright Ownership @ Oxford (part 3)

- 7. The University will not assert any claim to the ownership of copyright in:
- (1) artistic works not listed in sub-section (2) of section 6 of this statute, books, articles, plays, lyrics, scores, or lectures, apart from those specifically commissioned by the University;
- (3) student theses, exercises and answers to tests and examinations save to the extent that they contain intellectual property claimed by the University under subsection (6) of section 6 of this statute;



Usages



Copying



Issuing copies to the public



Rental or Lending



Public Performance



Communication to the public



Adaptation



Licences

- Licences provide permission to use copyright material
- Typically set out in the form of a legal contract (although licences can be verbal or implied)
- Use may be limited to specific people (e.g. university staff/students) or purposes (e.g. non-commercial use)
- Duration (term) of the licence may be time limited or perpetual
- Can be limited by territory (i.e. country) of activity



Licences vs Assignments

Licence

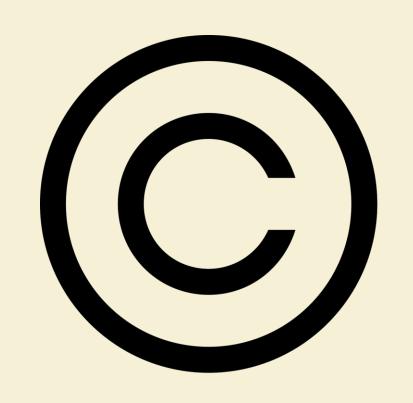
- First copyright owner retains rights
- Provides others with rights to use works in specific ways

Assignment

- First copyright owner transfers rights to another
- Can only use their work with permission of new owner



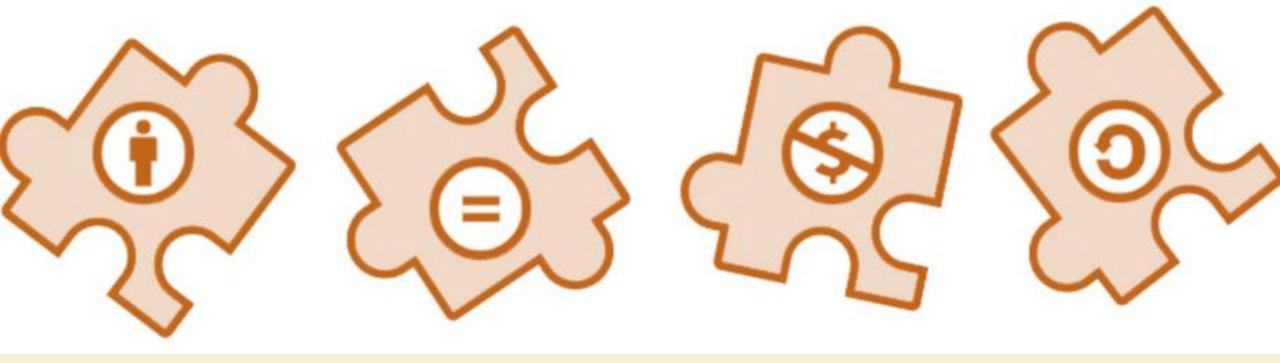
Open Licences and Creative Commons





All Rights Reserved

Some Rights Reserved



Attribution (BY)

 Use of the work is only allowed when the author is credited and any changes are indicated

Share Alike (SA)

 Modified work has to be shared under an identical license

Non-Commercial (NC)

 Use of work is only allowed for noncommercial purposes

No Derivatives (ND)

 Only verbatim sharing (no derivative work or remixes)

> BODLEIAN LIBRARTÉS

Quiz Time



Answer the following

- The University of Oxford owns the copyright to all the articles I write. TRUE or FALSE?
- 2. If you transfer copyright to some other body you as the author can still use your own work however you wish? **TRUE** or **FALSE**?
- 3. What do these symbols mean?





Open Access



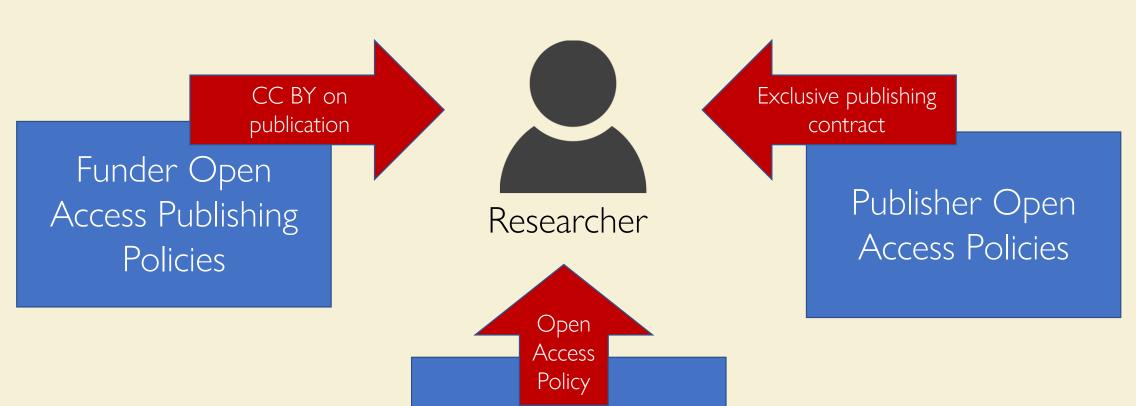


Open Access

By "open access" to this literature, we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited.

(Budapest Open Access Initiative, 2002)

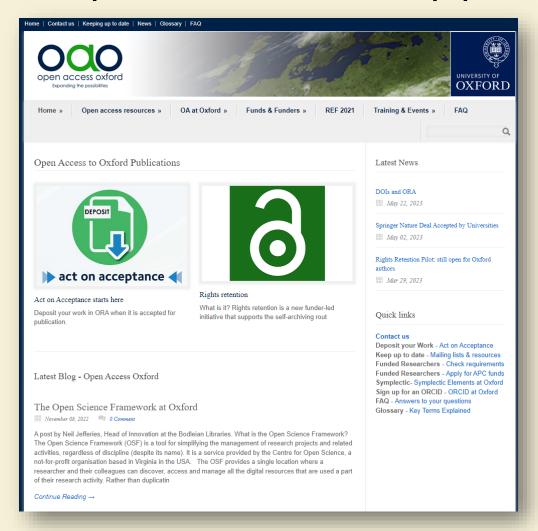
The Open Access "Policy Stack"



Research Institution



Open Access Support



- Visit Open Access Oxford website for <u>funder requirements</u>
- iSkills courses:
 - Fundamentals of Open Access
 - Logistics of Open Scholarship
 - Forum of Open Scholarship
- Get help from openaccess@bodleian.ox.ac.uk

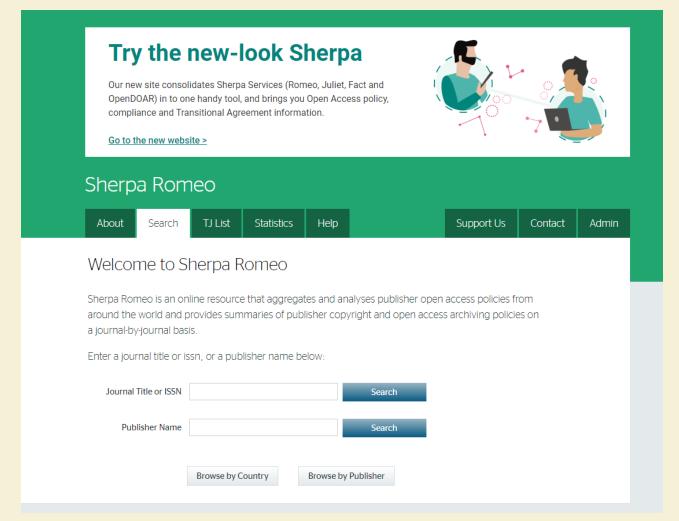


Publishing Contracts

- Does it contain a licence or an assignment of your copyright?
- If it contains a licence, is this an exclusive licence?
- Does the contract restrict you from making use of your own work?
 E.g. in your own teaching
- Does the contract allow you to meet your funder's open access requirements? E.g. CC BY licence



Publisher Policies – Sherpa Romeo

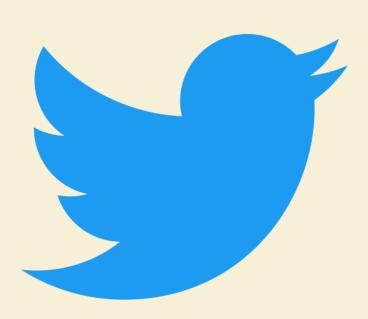


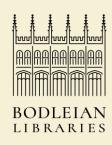


Social Media and Scholarly Outputs

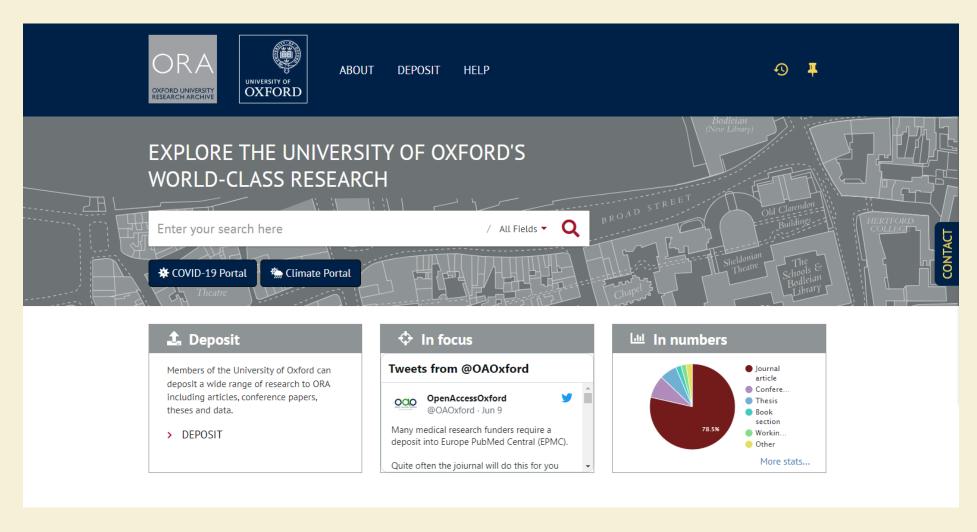


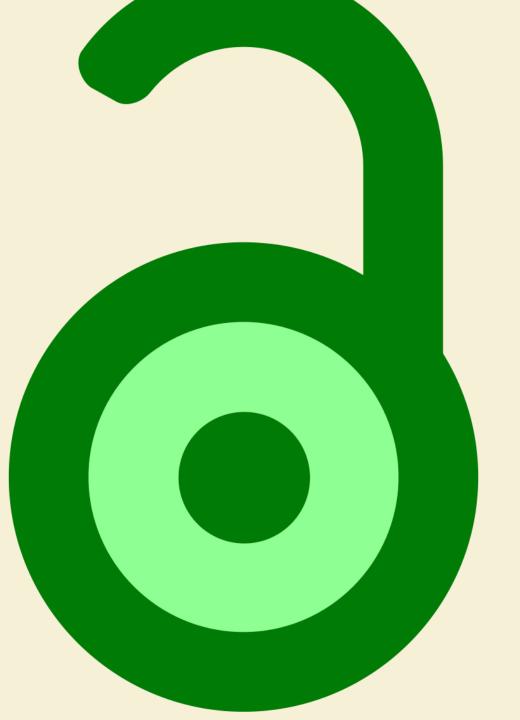
ACADEMIA





ORA – Oxford University Research Archive





Open Access Rights Retention at Oxford

- Provides a legal route to 'green' self-archiving of journal articles in ORA or other repositories under a CC BY licence where 'gold' or 'read and publish' options are not available.
- Pre-existing grant of rights prior to signing publishing contract
- Requirement to notify publishers in advance

• Sign up to the pilot and find more information at Oxford Rights Retention page.

Consider the following scenario

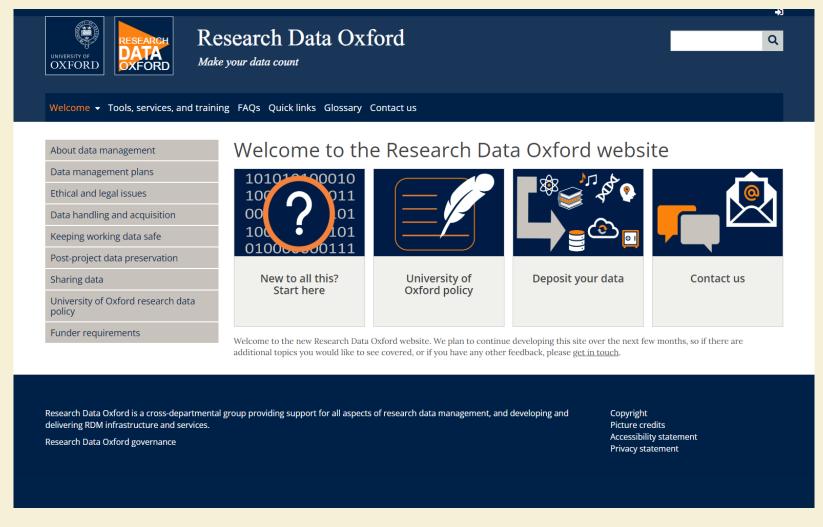
A researcher signs an exclusive licensing agreement to publish a journal article. The version of record is published on a subscription only basis (i.e. not open access)

She included a rights retention statement in the submitted manuscript which the publisher has removed from the final version of record Is she legally entitled to:

- Make the full text of the authors accepted manuscript available in ORA under a CC BY licence?
- Upload the version of record to Research Gate?



Research Data



Research Data

Protected by copyright and/or database rights

May contain valuable intellectual property

Most likely that the data belong to the University

Sharing of data is encouraged unless there is potential for commercial exploitation



Sharing Data

Sharing data

Sharing data at the end of a project makes it available for reuse by others. This is increasingly being encouraged by both funders and the research community more generally: it is very rare for the full potential of a research data set to be fully mined in one project, and sharing helps maximise the value of the data.

While not all data is suitable for sharing, the general trend is towards openness as the default, with restrictions only as necessitated by specific legal, ethical, or commercial considerations.

+ Expand All

The benefits of sharing data	~
Open data and open scholarship	~
Selecting and preparing data for sharing	~
Making data FAIR	~
How to share data	~
Restricting access to data	~
Data licensing	~
ORCIDs	~



Open Data and FAIR Data Principles

- Check funder requirements on open data
- Consider the FAIR Data Principles
 - Findability
 - Accessibility
 - Interoperability
 - Reusability
- Data may be licensed under (among others):
 - Creative Commons,
 - Open Data Commons or
 - <u>CC Zero</u> public domain dedication.



Using the Copyright Works of others





























Licences (Legal use with permission)



Exceptions (Legal use without permission)

Licences



Library electronic resource licences



Creative Commons



Website terms of use



Open Government Licence (Crown copyright)



Software licences



Your employer owns the copyright



Bespoke permission



You own the copyright



IPO Orphan Works



Clearing rights from others





https://www.copyright.com/solutionsrightslink-scientific-communications/

Fair Dealing Copyright Exceptions



Research and Private Study (<u>S29 CDPA</u>)



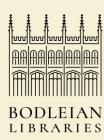
Criticism, Review, Quotation & News Reporting (S30 CDPA)



Caricature, parody or pastiche (<u>S30A CDPA</u>)



Illustration for Instruction (S32 CDPA)



Quotation norms

Accepted Contested

Extracts from works

'Low value' works

Integral to the scholarship

Entire copyright works

'High value' works

Limited context



Risk Management

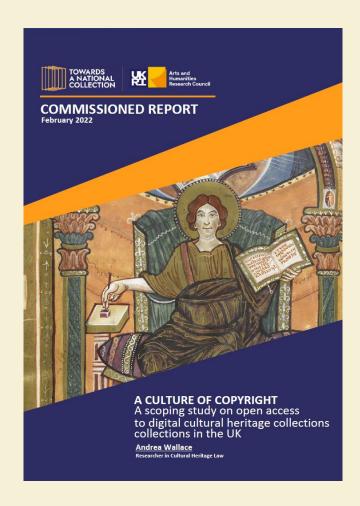
What's the likelihood that your activity infringes copyright?

What is the likelihood that the copyright will discover and object to your activity?

what is the impact (both financial and reputational) if the copyright holder was to take action against you or the University?



Practices in Cultural Heritage Institutions



- Tension between open scholarship strategies and revenue generation
- Claiming copyright in public domain material
- Confusion about copyright within GLAM institutions and the communities they serve



Orphan Works



"Orphan works are creative works or performances...for which one or more of the right holders is either unknown or cannot be found."

(Intellectual Property Office, 2022)

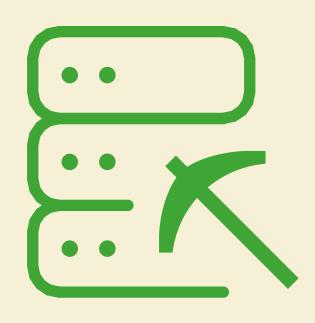
Orphan Works Licensing Scheme
 UK use only and 7 year limit

 EU Orphan Work exception no longer available post-Brexit

Reliance on risk-management



Text and Data Mining



Copies for text and data analysis for non-commercial research (<u>S29A CDPA</u>)

- TDM requires copying and normalisation of datasets
- Licences to use required data may not be available
- Copyright exception introduced in 2014:
 - Non-commercial research only
 - Dataset cannot be shared with others
- Code of practice in development



Copyright Guidance

www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/copyright
https://www.gov.uk/topic/intellectual-property/copyright
www.copyrightuser.org/

Contacts:

Bodleian Copyright Advice service: copyright@bodleian.ox.ac.uk

Open Access team: openaccess@bodleian.ox.ac.uk

ORA Team: ora@bodleian.ox.ac.uk

IT digital licensing specialist: rowan.wilson@it.ox.ac.uk

Patent and other IP advice: enquiries@innovation.ox.ac.uk



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