

Why Copyright?

- Copyright has Expansive Scope
 - Works, Rights & Term of Protection
- Mission of Libraries and Copyright Law
 - Law: To Encourage Creation and Dissemination of New Creative Works
 - Libraries: To Preserve and Provide Access to the Full Range of Information Resources
- Many Library Activities have immediate implications for Copyright Law

The Studies: 2008 to 2015

SCCR 30, June 2015

Available: http://bit.ly/1GjpcGr



SCCR 17, November 2008 Available: http://bit.ly/1tB8ryb

SCCR 29, December 2014 Available: http://bit.ly/1A9ImgV

Berne: Three-Step Test

Article 9(2): "It shall be a matter for legislation in the countries of the Union to **permit the reproduction** of such works in **certain special cases**, provided that such reproduction does **not conflict with a normal exploitation** of the work and does **not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the author.**"

The 2015 Study

- WIPO: 188 Member Countries
- Found: Statutes from all 188 Countries
- No Library Exception: 32 Countries
- General Exception Only: 31 Countries



Scope of Exceptions

- Preservation and Replacement
- · Private Study and Research
 - Making Available on the Premises
- Copy Machines in the Library
- Limitations on Remedies
- Technological Protection Measures
 - "Anticircumvention"
 - Exemptions for Libraries

Diversity of Exceptions

- Who: Libraries, Archives, Museums?
- What: Published or Unpublished? Articles or Full Works? Movies or Music?
- When: During Term of Economic Rights? After the Term?
- Why: Conditions and Proof?
- How: Analog or Digital?

Red: No Library Exception
Green: General Exception Only

The British Model

- Founded in the Copyright Act of 1956
- Multiple Specific Provisions
- Preservation and Research (added later)
- Copies for Research and Study
 - $\ \, \textbf{Conditions}$
 - Evidence that the use is for private study

The British Copyright Statute:

Distinctive Traits, 1956-1988

- 1956: First "library exception" statute
 - Copies of Articles
 - Copies of Published Works
 - Copies of Unpublished Works (after many years)
 - Limited Qualified Libraries
 - Restricted Conditions

Former British Colonies: Imperial Statute Model

Antigua & Barbados Australia Bahamas Belize Bhutan Botswana Brunei Darussalam Canada Dominica Egypt Fiji Ghana Grenada Jamaica Nepal New Zealand Nigeria

Pakistan

Qatar

Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent &
The Grenadines
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Trinidad &
Tobago
United Arab
Emirates
United States
Zimbabwe

USA

- Section 108 of the US Copyright Act
- Enacted in 1976, Amended 1998
- Statutes along the British Model
- Main Subjects:
 - Preservation and Replacement
 - Copies for Research or Study
 - Short Works
 - Entire Works
 - Copies for Interlibrary Loans

What About Fair Use?

- Relationship to Section 108
 - Preserved under Section 108(f)(4)
- How is it Preserved?
 - Alternative to Section 108?
 - Defined limit on Section 108? (HathiTrust)
 - Means for defining Fair Use?
 - Supplement to Section 108?
 - Complement to Section 108?

Integration of 107 and 108

- Fair Use as Complement to Section 108
- Enhancement of Section 108
- What the US Lacks:
 - Exception for Personal Copies
 - Exception for Transitory Copies
 - "View to Publication"
- Fair Use fills those Gaps
- Fair Use covers the User's actions, while Section 108 covers the Library.

Innovations in Statutes:

Relatively Few

- Canada
 - Eased Limits on Research Copies & ILL
- Russia
 - Expanded and Provisions & Digital Technologies
- United Kingdom
 - Eased Limits on Research Copies
 - Expanded Provisions for Diverse Works & Media
- Japan and France
 - Digital Programs at National Libraries
- European Union
 - Orphan Works Directive (2012)
 - Dedicated Terminals (2001)

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The European Union

- Orphan Works Directive, 2012
- Information Society Directive, 2001

Permitted Exception: "communication or making available, for the purpose of research or private study, to individual members of the public by dedicated terminals on the premises of [libraries and archives] of works and other subject-matter not subject to purchase or licensing terms which are contained in their collections"

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- Expanded Provisions
 - Supply to Other Libraries, Preservation, More
- · Copies for Research & Study
 - Published & Unpublished Works
- Expanded Technologies
- Orphan Works
- Dedicated Terminals

Canada

- Expanded Provisions
 - Preservation & Replacement
- · Copies for Research & Study
- Interlibrary Loan
 - Requests for Private Study
 - Intermediate Copies
 - Digital Technologies

Poland

- Digital Preservation of Unpublished Works
- Digital Access on Dedicated Terminals
- Orphan Works Directive
- MOU for Out-of-Commerce Works
- Quotation Right
- Incidental Use
- Repeal of Domaine Public Payant

The Challenge Ahead

- Application to Digital Technologies
- Expansion of Library Services
 - Interlibrary Loans
 - Services to the Visually Impaired
 - Mass Digitization for Preservation
 - Relationship to Licenses
 - Use of Orphan Works
- First Sale & Digital Exhaustion of Rights
- Cross-Border Delivery of Works

Copyright: Exceptions for Libraries and Archives Thank You!