

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION ETHICS:

LIS 231

COPYRIGHT & OPEN ACCESS

mm moshoeshoe-chadzingwa

Context

- Legal framework under which Libraries and Librarians operate
- Resource handled by libraries: Information, in the realm of Intellectual Property (IP)
- Information and IP are protected by law
- Producers, Creators, authors, etc have rights
- Libraries and Librarian should respect rights
- Universal Declaration of HR, Lesotho Constitution

Copyright - Summary

- Definition of Copyright
- What does Copyright protect
- What rights come with Copyright
- Exceptions and Limitations
- Copyright at Local & International scenes
- Issues to consider when developing or revising Copyright laws in developing countries
- Lesotho Copyright Order 1990

OPEN ACCESS

- Definition
- History behind Open Access (OA) and the Berlin Declaration
- Benefits/advantages to libraries (OA publishing and OERs)
- The Marrakesh Treaty Period

Copyright - Definitions

- Copyright is a set of measures for the protection of the Rights of authors, artists, performers and all such types of creators or producers of literary and artistic works
- Copyright is a legal concept/idea that gives authors and artists control over certain uses of their creations, inventions, innovations, compositions, for a defined period of time

Definitions cont.

- Copyright is a measure that limits who may copy, change, share, edit, produce, reproduce all such as books and music carrying formats those creations

What does Copyright cover

- Literary works: books, articles, letters, poetry
- Musical works: composed & played on CDs, cassettes, etc
- Graphic arts: photos, sculptures, paintings
- Dramatic works: opera, plays
- Motion pictures: audio-visual works, films,
- Movies, tv programmes

What Copyright covers, cont.

- Architectural works
- Computer programmes, softwares

What Rights come with Copyright?

- **Economic Rights**

- That enable authors to make money out of their products, innovations, inventions, compositions ..
- The right to reproduce – e.g. make copies
- The right to create derivative work e.g. to digitize, translate, abridge, adapt or modify
- The right to distribute the work e.g. sell, rent
- The right to perform: if video, replay, display, etc

What rights come with...cont.

- **Moral Rights:**

- To protect author, even if for non-economic interests
- Right of integrity: do not destroy, deface
- Right of attribution: give credit and acknowledge
- Right of disclosure: determine when and if the work should go public

What Rights come with....cont.

- Right of withdrawal: to determine if and when to remove from public
- Right of withdrawal: to determine if and when to remove from public circulation

Exceptions and Limitations

- Libraries and librarians will favour operating in a climate where there are more Exceptions and limitations
- Public domain – a condition that enables a more flexible use of ..
- The Marrakesh Treaty -and the revision of Copyright Laws to ease use of copyrighted material for the blind, VIPs and print-disabled persons..