

# Copyright

Copyright is a means of protecting an author's work by ensuring that other people do not copy or adapt the material. Copyright exists automatically when the work is created. No registration process is needed.

In the case of Bucks New University employees the position regarding copyright in works they create is set out in their terms and conditions of employment and in the University's formal documentation on [Intellectual Property](#). **Before submitting material to the Archive please check this documentation.**

Copyright belongs to its creator for most works except where a funding or sponsorship agreement states otherwise or the work is created for the administrative or managerial purposes of the University or is commissioned by the University.

Research student work copyright belongs to the student except in the following cases:

- where any funding or sponsorship agreement states otherwise
- if the student is involved in research that is governed by an agreement between the University and a third party which states otherwise
- where the student is working in collaboration with others in a way that gives rise to joint or interdependent creation of Intellectual Property (IP) including copyright.

More information on copyright issues pertaining to sponsored and collaborative research is available from the individual funding body or from: <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/juliet/>

**The following are very general guidelines – if in doubt please contact Elik Borrill: [Elik.Borrill@bucks.ac.uk](mailto:Elik.Borrill@bucks.ac.uk) for advice on copyright.**

## Co-authors' permissions

A work of joint authorship arises from collaboration between two or more authors and the contribution each has made to the work cannot be distinguished from the contribution of the other. In this case please ensure you have the consent of each co-author to deposit work in the BKA on their behalf. If the contributions of each author to a work are distinct the parts contributed by each have separate copyrights unless agreed otherwise.

Ownership of copyright in non-textual works resides with: The photographer as the first owner of copyright in a photograph.

- The producer as first owner of copyright of a sound recording
- The producer and principal director as joint owners of the copyright for a film.
- The publisher as the owner of the copyright for a typographical arrangement of a published edition. .

## What is covered by copyright

Copyright subsists in and protects a range of different types of works for example: documents, reports, papers, data, letters, tables, computer programs, databases, logos, photographs, typographical arrangements of published editions, sculptures, sound recordings, films and broadcasts. Electronic resources are also covered by copyright law including literary and artistic works which are born digital. For full information you can check the relevant legislation – ([Office of Public Sector Information \(OPSI\)](#) - the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988).

Works may contain separate copyright. For example, a book or journal article may contain text and tables (treated by copyright law as literary works) and photographs and maps (treated by copyright as artistic works).

**If you have used third-party material in your work please ensure you have permission for deposit from the copyright holder of such material and have acknowledged it in your work. Alternatively you may consider extracting these elements prior to deposit in the Archive.**

## **Useful links:**

[Creative Commons](#) Free tools for setting up copyright freedoms on personal work.

[DACS](#) UK leading copyright and collecting society for artists and visual creators.

[Intellectual Property Office](#) The official government body responsible for IP rights in the UK.

[JISC Digital Media](#) Information and advice on the use and management of digital media.

[Juliet](#) Research funders' access policies.

[Office of Public Sector Information \(OPSI\)](#) Access the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988