



## Readers' Views

*'Particularly for students, there is a great educational benefit in being free to have available recordings and broadcast both as a reference and as a form of collage. There is no practical sense in limiting fair dealing to certain categories of works. An extension to sound recordings, film and broadcast is logical and provides a benefit to users without undermining the commercial interests of the right holders.'*

*'Fair Dealing should cover anything that is created and published/produced for public consumption.'*

**'I would support the extension of fair dealing partly to simplify and clarify the legislation from the user point of view but also because I think that it would generate research benefits for users.'**

*'There's no sustainable reason why film, sound recordings and broadcast should not be included in Fair Dealing.'*

**'It's a case of moving with the times – new media forms are as important as the more traditional ones.'**

*'So many people work part-time on degrees and often rarely attend their educational establishment that personal e-mail is such a useful way of obtaining articles.'*

**'My husband is a musician and his livelihood depends on copyright of sound recordings being properly covered by fair dealing.'**

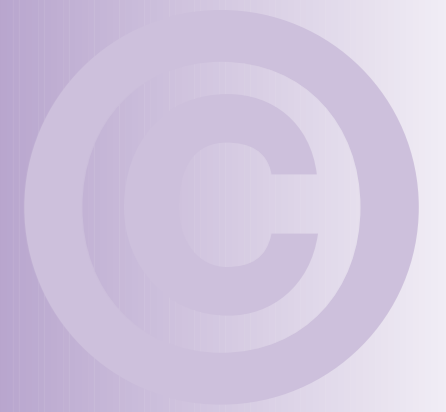
*'Recordings, film, and broadcast materials, are all extremely important in much of today's research. You cannot adequately research music, films etc. without having copies to work on.'*

*'When doing research you don't always know what material you are going to need – so being able to keep bits of data in its original form without having to transcribe everything would save time.'*

**'Recently I needed a film as I was researching a building that featured in it, it proved difficult to access it. Making fair copies of films for educational purposes would be a great advantage!'**

*'If you can copy part of a book for research purposes it would seem logical that an extract of a sound recording or film could be treated equivalently'*

**'Recorded lectures and talks are likely to be increasingly available in digital form, and may be the only record of them. It should be possible to use these in the same way as a published paper at a conference.'**



## Results of the British Library Copyright Questionnaire

During March 2008 the British Library collated the views of 320 of its Readers through an online copyright questionnaire.

The results have been incorporated into the Library's submission to the UK Intellectual Property Office's digital exceptions consultation *Taking Forward Gowers Review of Intellectual Property*.

### **Intellectual Property in the UK – the British Library's Perspective**

The British Library is concerned that the shift from print to digital publishing is undermining the traditional balance at the heart of copyright in ways that could make it harder for researchers to access and use information. As the UK national library, we work to balance the rights of creators to be recognised and rewarded for their work with the public interest in ensuring access to information and ideas. As a publisher in our own right, we also understand the threats and opportunities presented to rights holders by the digital revolution.

**How often do you use the British Library reading rooms for your research? (Please consider your remote use of the Library e.g. website, the online catalogues, document supply orders etc).**

Every day	21	6.60%
At least once a month	74	23.10%
Several times a year	124	38.80%
Rarely	100	31.30%
No reply	1	0.30%

**Which collection is the focus of your research? (Please tick more than one box if appropriate)**

Every day	21	6.60%
Asian and African	23	7.20%
Business and IP	60	18.80%
Humanities	178	55.60%
Manuscripts	45	14.10%
Maps	34	10.60%
Music	18	5.60%
Newspapers	57	17.80%
Rare Books	65	20.30%
Science	52	16.30%
Social Sciences	61	19.10%
Sound Archive	19	5.90%
No reply	8	2.50%

**The government is currently reviewing copyright law with the stated intention of making it fit for purpose for the digital age. How familiar are you with any of the following terms? (Please indicate on scale)**

<b>Fair dealing</b>		
Very familiar	53	16.60%
Fairly aware	51	15.90%
Know a little	65	20.30%
Know nothing at all	146	45.60%
No reply	5	1.60%

**Limitations and Exceptions**

Very familiar	40	12.50%
Fairly aware	56	17.50%
Know a little	80	25.00%
Know nothing at all	139	43.40%
No reply	5	1.60%

<b>Fair use</b>		
Very familiar	56	17.50%
Fairly aware	67	20.90%
Know a little	86	26.90%
Know nothing at all	101	31.60%
No reply	10	3.10%

**'Fair Dealing' allows someone for his or her own non-commercial private research to copy a part of a creative work. For example, copying a whole book for private non-commercial research would probably not be Fair Dealing, but copying a chapter would be.**

**Currently Fair Dealing only covers literary, dramatic, artistic, and musical works. Would you support the extension of Fair Dealing to cover sound recordings, film, and broadcast?**

Yes, I would support	260	81.30%
No, I would not support	26	8.10%
Don't know	34	10.60%
No reply	-	-

**Please tell us your views on the following statements using the scale provided:**

**In the age of the internet, for non-commercial research purposes you should be able to copy parts of a literary work, like an online article from the BBC website, and parts of a news broadcast, film or sound recording.**

Strongly agree	197	61.60%
Tend to agree	101	31.60%
Neither agree nor disagree	5	1.60%
Strongly disagree	13	4.10%
Don't know	3	0.90%
No reply	1	0.30%

**There should be different laws for Fair Dealing depending on whether the material is in paper form or electronic form. For example if a library has a copy of a book on its shelf, and the same copy electronically, different laws should apply to their access.**

Strongly agree	11	3.40%
Tend to agree	40	12.50%
Neither agree nor disagree	32	10.00%
Strongly disagree	217	67.80%
Don't know	18	5.60%
No reply	2	0.60%

**Researchers attached to an educational establishment should be the only group able to enjoy limitations and exceptions like fair dealing.**

Strongly agree	8	2.50%
Tend to agree	16	5.00%
Neither agree nor disagree	40	12.50%
Strongly disagree	244	76.30%
Don't know	10	3.10%
No reply	2	0.60%

**Alternatively, anyone conducting non-commercial research in the digital age should be able to enjoy limitations and exceptions like Fair Dealing.**

Strongly agree	181	56.60%
Tend to agree	96	30.00%
Neither agree nor disagree	20	6.30%
Strongly disagree	11	3.40%
Don't know	7	2.20%
No reply	5	1.60%

**Researchers should be able to have a copy of a research article sent to his or her personal e-mail address rather than having to be present in the library, university or school.**

Strongly agree	164	51.20%
Tend to agree	101	31.60%
Neither agree nor disagree	27	8.40%
Strongly disagree	21	6.60%
Don't know	5	1.60%
No reply	2	0.60%

**In order to safeguard the interests of the copyright holder a library should monitor the material a researcher uses. (Even if the material is e-mailed, downloaded and accessed through the researchers personal PC)**

Strongly agree	59	18.40%
Tend to agree	105	32.80%
Neither agree nor disagree	46	14.40%
Strongly disagree	92	28.70%
Don't know	15	4.70%
No reply	3	0.90%

**Would the ability to make Fair Dealing copies of film, sound and broadcast be useful for your own research purposes, whether private or linked to your academic studies?**

Very useful	92	28.70%
Slightly useful	97	30.30%
Not very useful	80	25.00%
Unhelpful	17	5.30%
Don't know	32	10.00%
No reply	2	0.60%