

DMP Appendix 1: Overview Copyright Rules and Country Members of MultipleYE

Last Updated: 28.06.2023

Country	Duration of copyright	Copyright terms based on publication and creation dates	General copyright terms which are essential for our stimulus selection	Source
Albania	70 years after creator's death	70 years from publication	Scientific use allowed for copyrighted material. Reproduction of a published work without the author's approval and without payment or remuneration, according to the laws, is allowed only for personal use (use for research and scientific purposes included).	https://archive.ph/20071030185836/http://www.wipo.int/clea/docs_new/en/al/al001en.html

Australia	70 years after creator's death (when died after 1955), 50 years after creator's death (when died before 1955)		Fair dealing agreement: copyrighted material can be used for research or educational purposes; reproduction of not more than a reasonable portion of a work (i.e. 10% of total amount of pages OR a single chapter) is allowed if only for research purpose	http://www8.austlii.edu.au/cgibin/viewdoc/au/legis/cth/consolact/ca1968133/s40.html
Austria	70 years after creator's death	70 years from publication; 70 years from creation if unpublished (anonymous or pseudonymous work)	The use of single works of literature for scientific or educational purposes shall be permissible to the extent justified by the purpose.	https://archive.ph/20041125094906/http://www.wipo.int/clea/docs_new/en/at/at004en.html Article 72, paragraph (2) The Copyright Act, published in the <i>Bundesgesetzblatt (BGBl.)</i> No. 111/1936, as amended by the Federal Laws published in <i>BGBl.</i> No. 206/1949 and No. 106/1953, is hereby amended as follows: ...

Bosnia and Herzegovina	70 years after creator's death		<p>"The following shall be permissible on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina without the authorization of the author: a) the reproduction of individual pieces of literary, scientific or artistic works or such works of smaller extent in reader's books and textbooks to the purpose of educational and scientific work, as well as individual works in the field of photography, fine arts, architecture, applied arts, industrial design and cartography if it is the matter of already published works of a larger group of authors;"</p> <p>"...shall be permitted without the authorization of the performer and without payment of remuneration: a) use of the performance for the purposes of teaching and scientific research;"</p>	<p>Article 50 & Article 97 of the LAW ON COPYRIGHT AND RELATED RIGHTS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA</p> <p>https://web.archive.org/web/20160108161936/http://portal.unesco.org/culture/admin/file_download.php/ba_copyright_2002_en.pdf?URL_ID=30314&filename=11420064663ba_copyright_2002_en.pdf&filetype=application%2Fpdf&filesize=590098&name=ba_copyright_2002_en.pdf&location=user-S/</p>
Canada	70 years after creator's death (when died after 1972), 50 years after creator's death (when died before 1972)	75 years from publication or 100 years from creation, whichever is shorter (anonymous works). There is no revival of copyright in any work in which the copyright had expired	<p>"...Additionally, works which are unoriginal (i.e, works which do not require skills and judgment to create) cannot be protected by copyright law." (e.g. translations?)</p> <p>"29.4 (1) It is not an infringement of copyright for an educational institution or a person acting under its authority for the purposes of education or training on its premises to reproduce a work, or do any other necessary act, in order to display it.</p> <p>Marginal note:</p>	<p>Copyright Act of Canada, 1985</p> <p>https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-42/page-6.html#h-103295</p>

		<p>before the coming into force in January 2023 of the extension of the term of copyright from 50 to 70 years.</p>	<p>Reproduction for examinations, etc. (2) It is not an infringement of copyright for an educational institution or a person acting under its authority to (a) reproduce, translate or perform in public on the premises of the educational institution, or (b) communicate by telecommunication to the public situated on the premises of the educational institution a work or other subject-matter as required for a test or examination.”</p> <p>Canada uses, same as UK and USA, the term “fair dealing”, which allows the use of copyrighted material for research if mentioning the author, source etc.</p>	
Croatia	70 years after creator's death		<p>THE ACT ON AMENDMENTS TO THE COPYRIGHT AND RELATED RIGHTS ACT, 2018</p> <p>“ EXCEPTIONS Article 150</p> <p>An authorized user of a disclosed database may, without the authorization of its producer, use the substantial parts of its contents in the case:</p> <p>1. referred to in Article 149, item 1 of this Act for private use of a non-electronic database;</p> <p>2. referred to in Article 149, item 1 of this Act for use intended for teaching or scientific research,</p>	https://www.dziv.hr/files/File/eng/zakon_autor_ENG.pdf

			<p>provided that the source is indicated and to the extent justified by the non-commercial purpose;</p> <p>3. referred to in Article 149, items 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this Act for use required for public safety, or for administrative or judicial proceedings.”</p>	
Cyprus	70 years after creator's death		Copyright Act 2006	

<p>Czech Republic</p>	<p>70 years after creator's death</p>	<p>70 years from publication (anonymous works)</p>	<p>Copyright Act 2000</p> <p>“Statutory Licenses</p> <p>92. The right of the maker of the database made available by him shall not be infringed by the legitimate user who extracts or re-utilises a substantial part of the content of the database:</p> <p>a) for his personal use; the provision of Article 30 paragraph (1) of the clause following the semicolon shall remain unaffected,</p> <p>b) for scientific or educational purposes if he indicates the source, within the scope justified by the desired non-gainful purpose, and</p> <p>c) for the purposes of public security or an administrative or judicial procedure.”</p>	<p>https://archive.ph/20041128030156/http://www.wipo.int/clea/docs_new/en/cz/cz029en.html#section-4431.0-4463.81</p>
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Denmark	70 years after death		Consolidated Act on Copyright; is based / refers to the copyright directives of the EU which names the use of copyrighted material for research purposes as no infringement when naming the author/source	https://uk.practicallaw.thomsonreuters.com/w-011-8044?transitionType=Default&contextData=(sc.Default)&firstPage=true
Estonia	70 years after death	70 years from publication (anonymous or pseudonymous works)	<p>Estonian Copyright Act, Chapter IV</p> <p>“§ 19. Free use of works for scientific, educational, informational and judicial purposes</p> <p>The following is permitted without the authorisation of the author and without payment of remuneration if mention is made of the name of the author of the work, if it appears thereon, the name of the work and the source publication:</p> <p>1) making summaries of and quotations from a work which has already been lawfully made available to the public, provided that its extent does not exceed that justified by the purpose and the idea of the work as a whole which is being summarized or quoted is conveyed correctly;</p> <p>2) the use of a lawfully published work for the purpose of illustration for teaching and scientific research to the extent justified by the purpose and on the condition</p>	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/527112018001/consolide

			<p>that such use is not carried out for commercial purposes;</p> <p>3) the reproduction of a lawfully published work for the purpose of teaching or scientific research to the extent justified by the purpose in educational and research institutions whose activities are not carried out for commercial purposes;"</p>	
Finland	70 years after death	50 years from publication (sound recordings, television broadcasts and sound broadcasts); 50 years from creation (photographic works)	<p>Copyright Act (Law No. 404 of July 8, 1961, as last amended by Law No. 365 of April 25, 1997)</p> <p>“Compilation works for use in education</p> <p><i>Art. 18.</i> (446/1995) Minor parts of a literary or musical work or, if it is not extensive, the whole work, may be incorporated in a compilation consisting of works by several authors and intended for use in education, provided that five years have passed since the year in which the work was published. A disseminated work of art may be reproduced in pictorial form in connection with the text. The provisions of this Article do not apply to a work created for use in education.</p>	https://web.archive.org/web/20071220004644/http://www.wipo.int/clea/docs_new/en/fi/fi054en.html

			The author is entitled to remuneration for use under the preceding paragraph.”	
France	70 years after death + 30 years for all works if the author died on service	70 years from publication (pseudonymous , anonymous or collective works)	Code de la propriété intellectuelle	https://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text/363403

Germany	70 years after creator's death		see Data Management Plan Section 4 for more details of the German Copyright Act	
Greece	70 years after creator's death	70 years from publication (anonymous or pseudonymous works)	<p>Copyright, Related Rights and Cultural Matters, Greece</p> <p>“Article 21 Reproduction for teaching purposes</p> <p>It shall be permissible, without the consent of the author and without payment, to reproduce articles lawfully published in a newspaper or periodical, short extracts of a work or parts of a short work or a lawfully published work of fine art work exclusively for teaching or examination purposes at an educational establishment, in such measure as is compatible with the aforementioned purpose, provided that the reproduction is affected in accordance with fair practice and does not conflict with the normal exploitation. The reproduction must be accompanied by an indication of the source and</p>	https://web.archive.org/web/20090319233331/http://portal.unesco.org/culture/en/files/37873/122217373612121_93_english%5B1%5D.pdf/2121_93_english%5B1%5D.pdf

			of the names of the author and the publisher, provided that the said names appear on the source.”	
Ireland	70 years after creator’s death		<p>COPYRIGHT AND RELATED RIGHTS ACT, 2000</p> <p>“50. (1) Fair dealing with a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work, sound recording, film, broadcast, cable programme, or nonelectronic original database, for the purposes of research or private study, shall not infringe any copyright in the work. (2) Fair dealing with a typographical arrangement of a published edition for the purposes of research or private study shall not infringe any copyright in the arrangement. (3) The copying by a person, other than the researcher or private student, is not fair dealing where— (a) in the case of a librarian or archivist, he or she does anything which is not permitted under section 63, or (b) in any other case, the person copying knows or has reason to believe that the copying will result in copies of substantially</p>	https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2000/act/28/section/50/enacted/en/html#sec50

			<p>the same material being provided to more than one person at approximately the same time and for substantially the same purpose. (4) In this Part, “fair dealing” means the making use of a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work, film, sound recording, broadcast, cable programme, non-electronic original database or typographical arrangement of a published edition which has already been lawfully made available to the public, for a purpose and to an extent which will not unreasonably prejudice the interests of the owner of the copyright.”</p>	
Israel	70 years after death	50 years from publication (photographs created until May 2007)	<p>Israel: Copyright Act, 2007</p> <p>“Chapter 4, Art. 19: (a) Fair use of a work is permitted for purposes such as: private study, research, criticism, review, journalistic reporting, quotation, or instruction and examination by an educational institution. (b) In determining whether a use made of a work is fair within the meaning of this section the factors to be considered shall include, inter alia, all of the following: (1) The purpose and character of the use; (2) The character of the work used; (3) The scope of the use, quantitatively and qualitatively, in relation to the work as a whole; (4) The impact of the use on the value of the work and its potential market. “</p>	<p>https://www.tau.ac.il/law/members/birnhack/IsraeliCopyrightAct2007.pdf</p>

Kosovo	70 years after death			
Lithuania	70 years after creator's death		<p>Law on the Amendment and Supplement to the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania, Chapter 4 Copyright</p> <p>“Article 532. Use of Author's Work without Consent of Author and without Payment of Remuneration</p> <p>It shall be permitted without the author's consent and without payment of remuneration, but obligatorily indicating the source and the name of the author if it appears thereon:</p> <p>1) to make quotations in scientific works, works of criticism and educational publications from scientific, literary and artistic works which have been made available to the public in the original language or translated into another language to the extent justified by the purpose, as well as to use</p>	https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.24740

			<p>quotations from newspaper and magazine articles in press reviews;</p> <p>2) to use the published works as illustrations in teaching publications, radio and television teaching programmes, sound and visual recordings for teaching purposes and in a manner compatible with fair practice;</p> <p>3) to reproduce by the periodical press, to communicate to the public by means of radio, television or by other means of communication articles on current..."</p>	
Malta	70 years after creator's death		<p>Malta is part of the Berne Convention (see explanation below table), also complies with and follows the EU copyright directives:</p> <p>Article 5 of EU copyright directives:</p> <p>"Member States may provide for exceptions or limitations to the rights provided for in Articles <u>2</u> and <u>3</u> in the following cases:</p> <p>use for the sole purpose of illustration for teaching or scientific research, as long as the source, including the author's name, is indicated, unless this turns out to be impossible and to the extent justified by the non-commercial purpose to be achieved, without prejudice to the exceptions and limitations provided for in Directive (EU) 2019/790;"</p>	<p>https://web.archive.org/web/20160317075454/http://www.timesofmalta.com/articles/view/20100909/business-comment/intellectual-property-in-malta-copyright.326115</p> <p>https://lexpency.org/eu/32001L0029/ART_5/</p>

Mexico	100 after the creator's death (when died after 1928, otherwise only 75 after creator's death)		<p>Federal Law on Copyright 1997</p> <p>"VI Limitations on Copyright and Neighboring Rights</p> <p>Art. 147. The publication or translation of literary or artistic works shall be considered in the public interest where they are necessary for the advancement of science and national culture and education.(...)"</p> <p>"Art. 148. Literary and artistic works that have already been disclosed may only be used in the following cases without the consent of the owner of the economic rights and without remuneration, provided that the normal exploitation of the work is not adversely affected thereby and provided also that the source is invariably mentioned and that no alteration is made to the work:</p>	https://archive.ph/20050127022354/http://www.wipo.int/clea/docs_new/en/mx/mx003en.html#selection-3271.0-3301.181

(I) quotation of texts, provided that the amount quoted may not be considered a substantial, simulated reproduction of the contents of the work;

(II) reproduction of articles, photographs, illustrations and commentary relating to current events that have been published in the press or broadcast by radio or television, or any other medium of communication, if this has not been expressly prohibited by the owner of the rights;

(III) reproduction of parts of the work **for the purposes of scientific, literary or artistic criticism and research;**

(IV) reproduction of a literary or artistic work once, and in a single copy, for the personal and private use of the person doing it, and without gainful intent; a legal entity may not avail itself of the provisions of this subparagraph except where it is an educational or research institution, or is not devoted to trading activities;

(V) reproduction of a single copy by archives or a library for reasons of security and preservation where the work is out of print, no longer cataloged and liable to disappear;”

Netherlands	70 years after creator's death	<p>70 years from publication (anonymous or pseudonymous work, corporate works with no listed natural author)</p> <p>25 years from publication (works first published more than 70 years after the death of the author)</p>	<p>Dutch Copyright Law</p> <p>“Quoting from a work in an announcement, review, polemic or scientific treatise or for any communication having a similar purpose shall not be considered an infringement of copyright in a literary, scientific or artistic work, provided that:</p> <p>1°. the work quoted from has been lawfully made public;</p> <p>2°. the citation is in accordance with what is reasonably permitted according to the rules of social intercourse and the number and size of the quoted parts are justified by the purpose to be achieved;</p> <p>3°. <u>Article 25</u> is observed; and</p> <p>4 °. Where reasonably possible, the source, including the name of the creator, is clearly stated.</p> <p>2. Quoting in this article also includes quoting in the form of press reviews from articles published in a daily, news or weekly newspaper or magazine.</p> <p>3. This article also applies to citations in a language other than the original.”</p>	<p>https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWB-R0001886/2022-10-01</p>
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<p>North Macedonia</p>	<p>70 years after creator's death</p>	<p>Law on Copyright and Related Rights* (of September 12, 1996, as amended by the Law of January 22, 1998)</p> <p>Subsection 1 Legal Licenses</p> <p>29. It shall be permissible by law to use a copyright work in the following cases: — disclosure or reproduction of parts of copyright works as well as works of photography, fine and applied art, architecture, design and cartography, for teaching purposes; and — disclosure of articles on current topics in the daily or periodical press concerning general issues, if the author has not expressly prohibited it.</p> <p>30. With the exception of audiovisual works, it shall be permitted by law for broadcasting organizations to broadcast fixations of copyright works recorded by means of mechanical reproduction or similar means.</p> <p>Subsection 2 Free Use</p> <p>31. A copyright work may be freely used for the purpose of acquiring information of general significance, for teaching purposes, for private and other individual reproduction, quotation and other cases, in accordance with this Law.</p>	<p>https://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text/133813</p>
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32. For the purpose of acquiring information of general significance, disclosure shall be free — for works that are seen or heard during reports on daily events; — for public political speeches and public speeches before State, religious or other bodies; — for daily news and press information.

33. For teaching purposes, public performing of a copyright work shall be free — in direct teaching form; — for humanitarian events and at school performances to which admission is free, if the participants in such events or performances are not remunerated.

34. The reproduction of a copyright work, if made in not more than three copies, shall be free — for private use by a natural person on condition that copies are not available to the public; — for internal use by public institutions (archives, libraries, film archives and cultural, educational, **scientific** and similar institutions) on condition that the reproductions are made from their own copy. Reproduction, within the meaning of the first paragraph of this Article, **shall not apply to a literary work in the case of a complete book (except where the edition is at least two years old)**, cinematographic or other audiovisual work or phonogram, a graphic edition of a musical work (except a handwritten transcription), database,

			<p>computer program, or architectural structure, unless otherwise provided by this Law.</p> <p>35. For the purpose of clarification, debate or reference, it shall be free to quote a copyright work to the extent adequate to the purpose and aim of the use.</p> <p>36. The use of a copyright work of secondary importance in relation to the purpose of some object shall be free during the exploitation of that object.</p> <p>37. Modification of a copyright work (...)”</p>	
Norway	70 years after creator’s death	70 years for anonymous works from the year when the work was created.	<p>Copyright, etc. terms in Norway</p> <p>“Norway is a member state of the EEA (European Economic Area) which means that Norway has agreed to enact legislation similar to that passed in the EU in the areas covered by «first pillar» of the European Union. This includes the EU Copyright Directive (directive 2001/29/EC) and the EU Database Directive (directive 1996/9/EC). Further, Norway's copyright legislation is based upon the continental (in particular French and German) copyright tradition.”</p>	<p>https://web.archive.org/web/20160310012523/http://www.creativecommons.no/cache/pd_no.pdf</p> <p>https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/2018-06-15-40/KAPITTEL_3-3#KAPITTEL_3-3</p>

			<p><i>“Compulsory license for collective works for use in teaching etc.</i></p> <p>In collective works intended for use in teaching, religious ceremony or ceremony based on non-religious views of life, composed of works from a larger number of authors, smaller parts of literary works and musical works or such works of a small scale may be reproduced, once five years have passed after the end of the year in which the work was published. In addition to the text, works of art and photographic works can also be reproduced when five years have passed after the end of the year in which the work was published. Works prepared for use in teaching may not be reproduced in a compilation with the same purpose. The provisions in this section do not grant the right to reproduction in digital form (...)”</p>	
Pakistan	50 years after creator's death		<p>The Copyright Ordinance, 1962, (as amended by Copyright (Amendment) Ordinance, 2000 dated 29th September, 2000)</p> <p>“Certain Acts not to be Infringement of Copyright 57.—(1) The following acts shall not constitute an infringement of copyright, namely: (a) a fair dealing with a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work for the purpose of— (i) research or private study; (ii) criticism or review, whether of that work or of any other work; (b) a fair dealing with a literary, dramatic,</p>	<p>https://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text/129351</p>

			musical or artistic work for the purpose of reporting current events— (i) in a newspaper, magazine or similar periodical, or (ii) by broadcast or in a cinematographic work or by means of photographs; (...)"	
Poland	70 years after creator's death		ACT of 4 February 1994 ON COPYRIGHT AND RELATED RIGHTS "Article 27. Research and educational institutions shall be allowed, for teaching purposes or in order to conduct their own research, to use published works in original and in translation, and to make copies of fragments from the disseminated work for the same purpose."	https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Polish_Copyright_Law

<p>Portugal</p>	<p>70 years after creator's death</p>	<p>Code of Copyright and Related Rights* (approved by Decree-Law No. 63/85 of March 14, 1985, and amended up to Law No. 114/91 of September 3, 1991)</p> <p>“Article 75. The following uses of a work without the consent of the author shall be lawful: (a) reproduction by social communication channels for information purposes of speeches, statements and lectures given in public that do not come within the categories provided for in Article 7, either as excerpts or in the form of summaries; (b) regular selections of press articles in the form of press reviews; (c) fixing, reproduction and public communication by any means of short excerpts from literary or artistic works when their use in news stories is justified for information purposes; (d) partial or total reproduction by photography or by an analogous process of a work that has previously been made available to the public, provided that such reproduction is carried out by a public library, a noncommercial documentation center or a scientific institution, and that such reproduction and the corresponding number of copies are not for public use and are limited to the requirements of such institutions’ activities; (e) partial reproduction by the processes referred to in the preceding subparagraph, by educational establishments, provided that such reproduction and the number of copies made are for use exclusively</p>	<p>https://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text/129399</p>
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			<p>for educational purposes in such establishments and that their use is not profit-making; (...)"</p> <p>"Other uses Article 81.</p> <p>The following reproduction shall be permitted: (a) one copy, for purposes of exclusively scientific or humanitarian interest, of works not commercially available or impossible to obtain, for the period necessary for their use; (b) for exclusive private use, provided that it does not harm normal exploitation of the work nor cause unjustified prejudice to the author's legitimate interests, and that the reproduction is not used for any purposes of public communication or commercialization whatsoever."</p>	
Romania	70 years after creator's death		<p>Law No. 8 of 14 March 1996 on Copyright and Neighboring Rights</p> <p>"Art. 33.-(1) The following uses of a work already disclosed to the public shall be permitted without the author's consent and without payment of remuneration, provided that such uses conform to proper practice, are not at variance with the normal exploitation of the work and are not prejudicial to the author or to the owners of the exploitation rights:</p> <p>(a) the reproduction of a work in connection with judicial or administrative proceedings, to the extent justified by the purpose thereof;</p>	<p>https://web.archive.org/web/20100922083744/http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file_id=129486#JD_RO007_TI_PA1_C_H6_A33</p>

(b) the use of brief quotations from a work for the purpose of an analysis, commentary or criticism, or for illustration, to the extent justified by use thereof;

(c) the use of isolated articles or brief excerpts from works in publications, television or radio broadcasts or sound or audiovisual recordings exclusively intended for teaching purposes and also the reproduction for teaching purposes, within the framework of public education or social welfare institutions, of isolated articles or brief extracts from works, to the extent justified by the intended purpose;

(d) the reproduction of brief excerpts from works for information or research within the framework of libraries, museums, film archives, sound archives, archives of non-profit cultural or scientific public institutions; the complete reproduction of a copy of a work shall be allowed for the replacement of the sole copy in such an archive or library's permanent collection in the event of the destruction, serious deterioration or loss thereof;

(e) the reproduction, circulation or communication to the public for the purpose of information on current topics, of short excerpts from press articles and radio or television documentary broadcasts;

(f) the reproduction, circulation or communication to the public of short fragments of lectures, addresses,

court pleadings and other such works expressed orally in public, on condition that those uses are intended solely to provide information on current events;

(g) the reproduction, circulation or communication of works to the public in the reporting of current events, but only to the extent justified by the informatory purpose;

(h) the reproduction, to the exclusion of any means involving direct contact with the work, circulation or communication to the public of the image of an architectural work, work of three-dimensional art, photographic work or work of applied art permanently located in a public place, except where the image of the work is the principal subject of such reproduction, circulation or communication, and if it is used for commercial purposes;

(i) the representation and execution of a work as part of the activities of educational institutions, exclusively for specific purposes and on condition that both the representation or execution and the public's access are free of charge.

(2) In the cases provided for in subparagraphs (b), (c), (e), (f), and (h) it shall be mandatory to mention the source and the author's name if it appears on the work used, and, also in the case of works of three-

			dimensional art or architectural works, the place in which the original is to be found.”	
Serbia	70 years after creator's death		<p>Serbia Copyright Act prescribes many limitations, and some of those are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any person may, without seeking author's approval or paying compensation: make copies and publicly communicate a work of authorship in proceedings before the court and other state authorities and for the reasons of ensuring public safety. 2. Registered media may, without seeking author's approval or paying compensation, for the purpose of public informing on current events via press, radio, television and other media, to the extent corresponding to the purpose of informing: make copies of the public works which appear as a part of the current event being communicated to the public; reproduce short copies or summaries 	<p>https://www.zis.gov.rs/en/rights/copyright-and-related-rights/</p> <p>https://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=eb37fa85-f699-4352-a872-f9e6a613885a</p>

from newspapers and other similar articles in press reviews; reproduce political, religious and other speeches held at public gatherings, in state bodies, religious institutions or at state or religious ceremonies; and, freely use daily information and news which have the nature of news report.

3. Students, lecturers (professors) and participants in classroom lectures may, without seeking author's approval or paying compensation: publicly perform or present published works in classroom lectures; publicly perform and present published works at school events, provided that the interpreters do not receive compensation for their performance and that tickets are not being charged; publicly communicate broadcasted school programs through technical devices within the educational institution.
4. Public libraries, educational institutions, museums and archives may, without seeking author's approval or paying compensation: reproduce works exclusively for their archival and non-commercial purposes, if the work is reproduced out of their own copy and if, by such reproduction, these entities don't have the intention for achieving economic benefits.
5. Buyer of software (computer program), license user or an expert working under

customer's order, may, without seeking author's approval or paying compensation, with the purpose of his own usage of such software: store a program in computer memory and run the program; eliminate errors in the program, as well as make any other necessary changes in it, in accordance with its purpose; make a one back-up copy of the program on a lasting tangible carrier; decompile the program exclusively for the purpose of obtaining the data necessary for making that program inter-operational with some other independently developed program or some hardware, on condition that such data were not accessible in some other way and that de-compilation is limited only to those parts of the program which are necessary to achieve interoperability.

6. Any person may, without seeking author's approval or paying compensation, reproduce and publicly communicate short excerpts of a work (quoting) if the work is published, if it is clearly referenced that it is, indeed, a quote, and to state the name of the author, the name of the work, date of publishing, if these data are known.
7. Any person may, without seeking author's approval or paying compensation, process and transform the work for the purpose of making a parody or caricature, if this doesn't

			<p>create a confusion in relation to the source of the work, or for personal purposes, not meant to be for the public.</p> <p>8. Authorized users of a published database or its reproduced copy may, without seeking author's approval or paying compensation, freely reproduce or process this database if this is necessary to access its contents and use such contents.</p>	
Slovenia	70 years after creator's death		<p>"Section 4</p> <p>LIMITATIONS TO COPYRIGHT</p> <p>General rule</p> <p>Article 46</p> <p>Limitations to copyright shall be permissible in cases laid down in this Section, provided that the extent of such use of copyright works is limited by the intended purpose, is compatible with fair practice, does not conflict with a normal use of the work and does not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the author.</p> <p>Subsection 1</p>	<p>https://wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/si/si082en.html</p>

LEGAL LICENCES

Teaching and periodicals

Article 47

(1) Without the transfer of an appropriate economic right, but upon payment of equitable remuneration, it shall be permissible: 1. to reproduce in readers and textbooks intended for teaching parts of works and single

works of photography, fine arts, architecture, applied art, industrial design and cartography, provided these are already disclosed works of a number of authors;

2. to reproduce in periodical publications or press summaries published articles on current economic, political or religious topics or other subject-matter of the same character, unless the author has expressly prohibited it.

(2) Provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to public communication of the aforementioned works.

(3) In cases referred to in the preceding paragraphs, the source and authorship of the work shall be indicated if they are indicated on the work used. (...)”

Spain	<p>70 years (for authors that died on or after December 7, 1987)</p> <p>Life + 80 years (for authors that died before December 7, 1987)</p>		<p>Copyright Law of Spain</p> <p>“Use for education and research</p> <p>Museums, libraries and similar public or cultural institutions may make reproductions of works for the purposes of research (art. 37). "Fragments" of written, sound or audiovisual works or "isolated" plastic, photographic, figurative or analogous works may be included in another original work for the purposes of teaching or research (<i>finés docentes o de investigación</i>) if the following conditions are met (art. 32):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the source work has been published • it is included for citation or for analysis, commentary or critical judgment • it is included with a citation of the source and the name of the author • it is only included to the extent justified by the purposes of teaching or research <p>Press reviews and collections are expressly covered by the provisions of article 32.”</p>	<p>https://web.archive.org/web/20160328175038/http://www.mcu.es/propiedadInt/docs/RDLegislativo_1_1996.pdf</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copyright_law_of_Spain</p>
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Sweden	70 years after creator's death		<p>ACT ON COPYRIGHT IN LITERARY AND ARTISTIC WORKS (Swedish Statute Book, SFS, 1960:729, as last amended by SFS 2020:540).</p> <p><i>“On the Preparation and Distribution of Copies within Certain Archives and Libraries</i></p> <p>Article 16. The governmental and municipal archival authorities, the scientific and research libraries operated by the community at large, and the public libraries are entitled to prepare copies of works, other than computer programs,</p> <p>1. for purposes of preservation, completion or research, 2. for satisfying the desires of library borrowers for single articles or short extracts, or</p> <p>for material which, for security reasons, should not be given away in original form, or</p> <p>3. for use in reading devices.</p> <p>Copies prepared on paper pursuant to the first Paragraph, item 2, may be distributed to library borrowers.</p> <p>Other archives are entitled to prepare copies of works, with the exception of computer programs, for purposes of preservation. The same applies to other</p>	<p>https://wipolex-res.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/se/se225en.html</p>
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			libraries that are accessible to the public. (Act 2017:323)."	
Switzerland	70 years after creator's death		<p>Bundesgesetz vom 9. Oktober 1992 über das Urheberrecht und verwandte Schutzrechte (Urheberrechtsgesetz, URG)</p> <p>"The copyright law of Switzerland is based on the concept of "author's rights" (<i>Urheberrecht</i> in German, <i>droit d'auteur</i> in French, <i>diritto d'autore</i> in Italian), which is similar to the French copyright law, instead of the concept of copyright used in common law jurisdictions. The current copyright law of Switzerland is the <i>Swiss Federal Copyright Act of 1992</i>, which dates from October 9, 1992 and has only seen minor revisions since then. In October 2007, a revision was approved in order to implement the WIPO Copyright Treaty in the act, a process started in 2004 with the release by the Swiss Federal Council of a draft project."</p>	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copyright_law_of_Switzerland

Turkey	70 years after creator's death	70 years from publication for "work-for-hire"	<p>Law No. 5846 on Intellectual and Artistic Works dated 5/12/1951</p> <p>"PART SIX, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS, (A) Neighboring Rights and Prevention of Violation, I. Rights neighboring the rights of the owner of the work, 80. (Amended: 7.6.1995-4110/26)</p> <p>The written permission of the owner of the neighboring rights is not required in the following cases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Performance and supply to the public of intellectual and artistic works for the purposes of public order, training-education, scientific research or interview and without the aim to gain profit, 2. Duplication of intellectual and artistic works and radio-television programs for personal usage without the aim to broadcast them or to gain profit, 3. The provisional recordings made by the radio-television organization on their own possibilities for their own broadcasts, (...)" 	https://archive.ph/20041110203152/http://www.wipo.int/clea/docs_new/en/tr/tr001en.html
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UK	70 years after creator's death (or if author is unknown, than 70 years after first publication)		see Data Management Plan Section 4 for more details of the UK Copyright Act (e.g. "fair dealing")	
Ukraine	70 after creator's death	<p>70 years from publication (anonymous or pseudonymous work)</p> <p>70 years from publication (published within 30 years from authors' deaths)</p>		

US	70 years after creator's death (works published since 1978 or unpublished works)		see Data Management Plan Section 4 for more details of the US Copyright guidelines (e.g. "fair use")	
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Berne Convention

The Berne Convention stipulates that the duration of the term for copyright protection is the life of the author plus at least 50 years after their death. For some categories of works, the minimum duration is shorter: for example, the minimum term for applied art is 25 years, movies have a minimum term of 50 years. Most countries have opted for a longer term of protection, as permitted. Under the Convention, the duration of copyright depends on the length of the author's life. Berne specifies that copyright exists a minimum of 50 years after the author's death, while a number of countries, including the European Union and the United States, have extended that to 70 years after the author's death. A small number of countries have extended copyright even further, with Mexico having the lengthiest term at 100 years after the author's death.

- 50 years from publication or if not shown 50 years from creation (cinematographic works)
- 50 years from publication (anonymous or pseudonymous works)
- 25 years from creation (photographic works)
- Signatories may grant longer terms.

United States

In 1989, the Berne Convention became effective in the U.S. Since that date, U.S. authors obtain copyright on their works automatically, with registration no longer required. However, many U.S. texts on copyright have not been updated and still echo the old registration principle. Copyright registration remains available in the U.S. To initiate a lawsuit against an infringer, registration is still required. Registration offers the potential of statutory damages from the infringer, rather than only actual damages.

European Union

All countries within the European Union are signatory states of the Berne Convention. Additionally, Copyright in the European Union is regulated through European Directives. The member states of the European Union have, following a directive, increased the term to life of the author plus 70 years after their death. Although this was not the original intention, the extension applies retroactively; this had the effect that works that had ended up in the public domain because the author was dead for 50 years, received an additional twenty years of protection. European countries follow the principle that copyright protection is granted automatically upon creation of the work. This principle was first established in the Berne Convention (1886), and Article 5 of the Convention expressly forbids any member country to require formal action for copyright protection.

Other sources

WCT = The World Intellectual Property Organization Copyright Treaty, (WIPO Copyright Treaty or WCT), is an international treaty on copyright law adopted by the member states of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in 1996.

<https://www.wipo.int/members/en/>