



Legal Issues in E-access and E-preservation: A Case Study

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Advances in technology have produced radical shifts in the ability to reproduce, distribute, control, and publish information

With its commercialization and integration into everyday life, the information infrastructure has run headlong into intellectual property law







Stockholders are many and varied
Content creators have different agendas handle IP
according to varying strategies, and look for
different kinds of return on their investment
Fundamental legal concepts can be interpreted
differently

Laws and practices vary worldwide, yet networks have global reach

The economics of information products and IP can be subtle.







Digital rights management (DRM) is a systematic approach to copyright protection for digital media.

The purpose of DRMs is to prevent illegal distribution of paid content over the Internet.

DRM products were developed in response to the rapid increase in online piracy of commercially marketed material, which proliferated through the widespread use of Napster and other peer-to-peer file exchange programs.



Licensing



License is a legal method of voluntary transfer of ownership of an intellectual property over a definite period.

In simple words this is the permission by the owner of an IP to another persons or legal entity to perform or enjoy the exclusive rights of the owner as per the mutually agreed terms and conditions during a mutually agreed period of time



Licensing Digital Content



- Licensed content comes with a set of terms and conditions, or clauses, that govern the permitted use of that content
- License should clearly define the content. It should have content name, licensor's complete details, rights, terms and condition etc.
- Two types of rights are granted through license
 - -Exclusive: Owner may only grant the content to one enterprise at any given time.
 - -Non-exclusive: Owner may grant another enterprise the right to use the same content at the same time.

Most licenses for databases, online journals, images and photographers are non-exclusive







Standard Clauses in a License Agreement
Indemnity & Liability Limitation
Governing Laws & Amendments
Dispute Resolution/Arbitration
Jurisdiction







Point to be Considered for Licensing Digital Content

Payment Mode
Length of License and Renewal
Permitted Uses & Authorized Users

Issues of Concern

Perpetual Licensing
Annual/Renewal
Permitted uses & Authorized users







E-Journals/Online Journals

Pricing for Print, Print+Online
Back-up Copy
Content Fee
Cross-Sharing Fee
Additional Charges
Bundling of Journals
Multiplication by No. of Labs
Abnormal Pricing
Differential Pricing for Different Organizations
Professional Societies vs Commercial
Publishers
Perpetual Access

Problems when Subscriptions are discontinued







E-Books

Onetime Payment vs Renewals
Rev Editions vs Pricing of Digital & Print Versions
Annual Licensing
Back-up Copy
Perpetual Access
Bundling/Minimum No. of Titles

E-Standards

Annual Licensing & Perpetual Dependence Revised Standards vs All Standards Time Lock/Software Lock Perpetual Access Exorbitant Pricing







Formats & Standards
Open Access/Open Archives
Institutional Archiving/Repositories
Self Archiving



Points to Ponder



Monopoly of Publishers vs MRTPC/CC
Content Creators vs Rights Holders
Rights Holders vs Consumers
IPRs vs Societal Rights
Reasonability in Pricing
Application of Fair Use for Digital Documents
Copies, ILL, etc







At National Level

Public Access to Science Act

Consumer Protection Act for Digital Products

Audio Home Recording Act (Customers Right to Copy)

At WTO/WIPO Level

Remedy against Monopolistic Attitudes of Developed Countries