







WIPO/BCC Advanced Copyright Course 2022

Rights and Interests of **Photographers**



Rights & interests of photographers

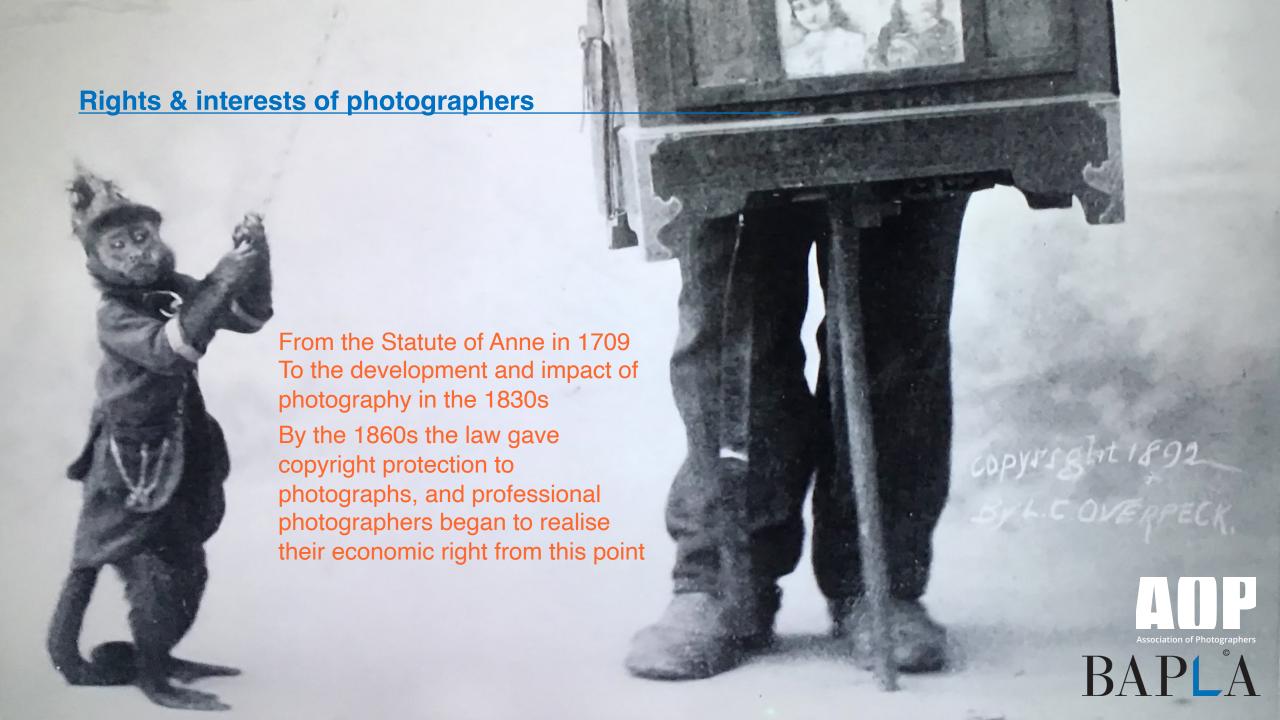


Presented by:

- Isabelle Doran
 CEO, Association of
 Photographers and Board
 Director for Artistic Works, British
 Copyright Council
- Anna Skurczynska
 Founder Director, Open Plan Law, and Legal Counsel, British
 Association of Picture Libraries & Agencies

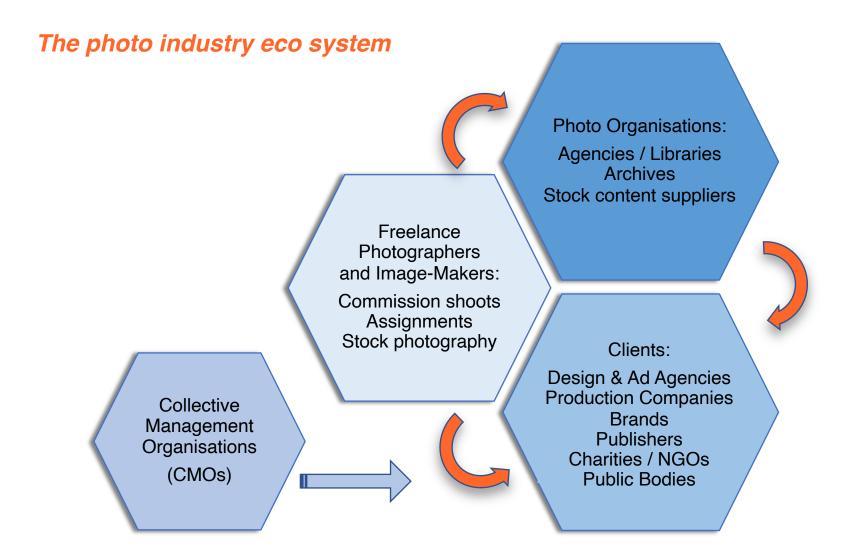
Covering the follow:

- 1. Introduction
- 2. The photo industry eco system and chain of rights
- 3. Types of licences, clients, and business markets
- 4. Contract terms and copyright basics
- 5. Areas of relevant copyright law for photography
- 6. Copyright education and industry concerns
- 7. Use of social media
- 8. The future for the photo industry



The photo industry eco system and chain of rights



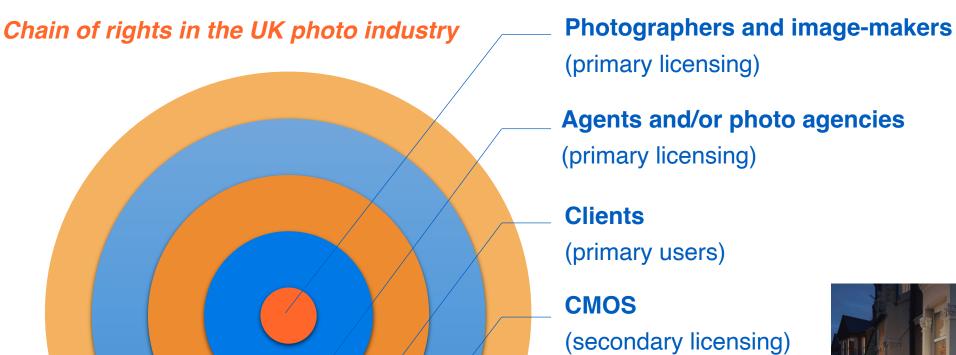


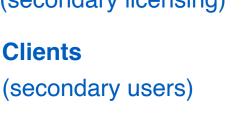


AOP Photographer © Michael Wharley

The photo industry eco system and chain of rights







Clients



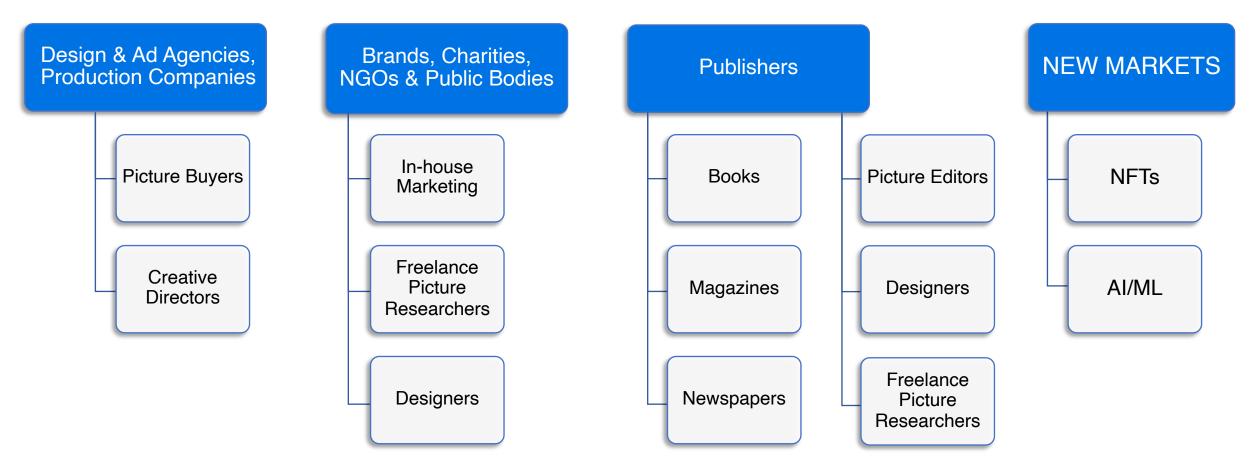
AOP Photographer © Julia Fullerton-Batten





Clients cover: Design, ad agencies, production companies, brands, publishers, charities, public bodies
Picture researchers, editors, buyers or designers, public relations & marketing

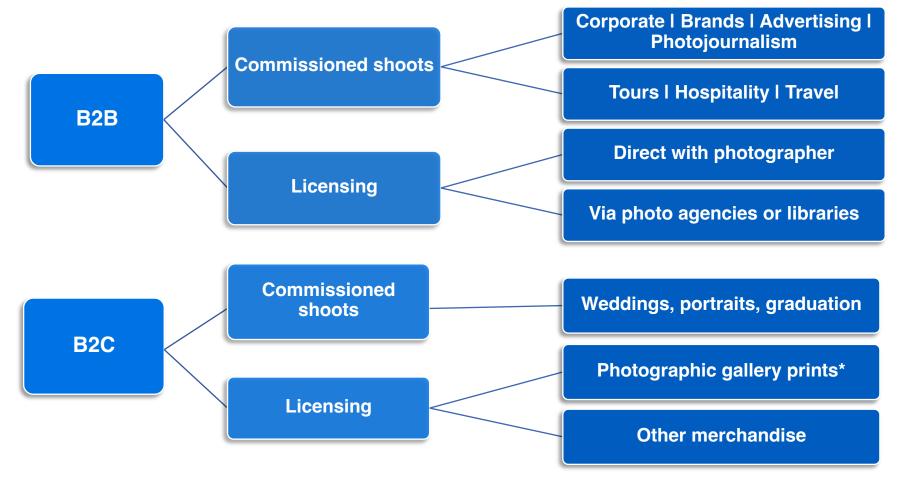
Now seeing a burgeoning licensing market appearing – NFTs, Al and Machine Learning!





Types of clients, and business markets

Business to Business: Professional commissions and licensing for end products
Business to Consumer: Provide bespoke products such as prints, or photographing occasions



However...

The arrival of
Social Media Platforms
has disrupted these
traditional business
market routes

*Artists Resale Rights of over £10k

Types of licensing bodies

Collective Management Organisations (CMOs) - what & who are they?

- A type of licensing body which grant rights on behalf of multiple rights holders in a single ('blanket') licence for a single payment
- Can be called *secondary licensing*, after primary licensing is issued by photographers and/or photo libraries
- CMOs here represent rightsholders of broadcast or published work, either directly or through a related collecting society
- Claims are for photographs already published in print or online
- Two relevant CMOs represent photographers and agencies: DACS (est. 1984) and PICSEL (est. 2016)
- UK law allows recognition for the contractual chain of rights









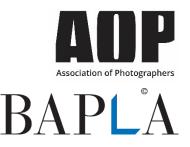












Commissioned shoots Most professional photographers are commissioned, adding licensing terms not covered below

Picture Libraries and Agencies Tend to offer range of the following licence models:

Rights Managed	Has the most control + most popular with photographers and agencies; works well for specialist, bespoke, or high investment images	Less popular with clients as they need to re-license for other uses; critical for high investment images
Royalty Free	Favoured by many clients, allows for multiple uses	Can lower the market value of images in the long term
Flat Rates	Applied to all sizes, can make it simpler for both parties	Once used it's then hard to revert to other licensing models; have to go with market rate
Subscriptions	Works well with vast digital collections – either multi-packs or micro payments	Popular with low value or freemium models
Creative Commons	Popular with cultural heritage, tied into funding	CC-BY applied to an image is immutable!



Association of Photographers

BAPLA

- Contract terms
- Copyright

Contract Terms are vital for rightsholders to understand

We always recommend

- Becoming familiar with certain onerous terms
- As such terms can unwittingly hand over rights to other parties
- And unfairly disadvantage image rightsholders

Copyright basics

We always recommend

- Understanding why **copyright** is important for a professional career
- Gives rightsholders power to permit use, generate income, and enforce usage rights
- Understanding where national exceptions apply, including in other territories

Terms of Service

worldwide use

transferable

sublicensable

in perpetuity

any language

all media any format

third party use

license photocopying



AOP Photographer © Martin Brent



BAPLA

Copyright and related IP rights for photography

Areas of copyright law relevant to photographers

- Moral Rights
- Copyright Exceptions & Fair Dealing
- Model & property release
- Trademarks, Design Rights and related-rights,
- Personalities



As members of the British Copyright Council, we always recommend referring to reputable sources for copyright guides:



Intellectual Property Office - https://www.gov.uk/topic/intellectual-property/copyright



British Copyright Council - https://www.britishcopyright.org/information/





UK copyright framework in relation to photographs

- Works of art and works of artistic craftsmanship in photos are they incidental uses?
- Freedom of Panorama e.g., public space architecture, sculptures, etc on permanent display
- News Reporting reporting on current events, the exception doesn't apply to photographs in the UK



Works of artistic craftsmanship?



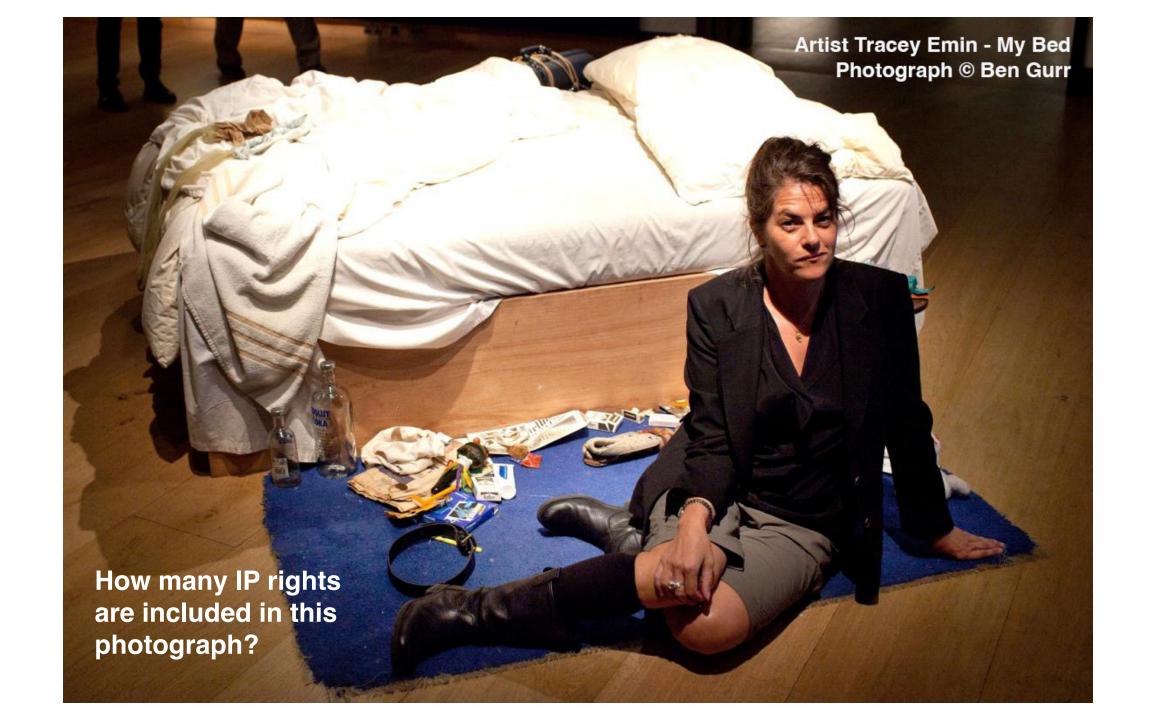
Incidental Use?



Freedom of panorama?



Westminster Abbey © Isabelle Doran; Globe turned upside down Photo © Isabelle Doran, Sculpture © Mi



Copyright law for photography



Moral Rights - Why are the stills credits an issue here?

Studio Facilities RIVERSIDE STUDIOS

Post Production Facilities SERIOUS

Graphic Design BOMPER STUDIO

Stills
ALAMY
REX FEATURES
COPYRIGHT 2020 TWITTER, INC
AND OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

Sourced from Social Media





Copyright education plays a key feature in representing & protecting photographers rights and interests



- Copyright is the lifeblood of creators and rightsholders, and their ability to compete in the marketplace
- A constant & costly challenge is the enforcement of copyright
 particularly online use across all parts of the world
- Around 93% of photo businesses experience online copyright infringement *
- With an average loss of 25% licensing revenue as a result of online infringements
- Licensing copyright protected works is key to sustaining a lifelong career in our industry



[* BAPLA Online Infringement Survey, November 2019]



Average set-up costs (per shoot):

- Standard kit equipment investment
 - Average £20,475.00
- R&D, Production costs, and Post-work time Average £8,762.00
- Total: *Average* £29,237.00



AOP Photographer © Catherine Losing

Key industry concerns

Can copyright law serve photographers better?

- All image rightsholders face the issue of copyright infringement
- Copyright infringement is an economic harm
- Most copyright infringements go unchallenged and unreported why?
- Options available to photographers as small businesses are limited but do provide some support

Options available to photographers:

- Commercial settlement
- Use copyright enforcement services
- Take-down notices from hosting platforms
- Undertake legal action using the UK's Intellectual Property Enterprise Court (IPEC) Small Claims Track for up to £10,000

The IPEC SCT option is usually undertaken as a useful last resort Both Australia & US have now introduced similar small claim courts to assist sole traders and small business rights owners





Social Media Platforms - What are the risks and why does it matter?

- Content is shared so broadly, often the original source or rightsholder information gets lost
- Significant number of non-permitted commercial uses (infringements)
- Larger risks with expectation of 'free to use' images
- Often not cleared for third party rights
- Could end up with an infringement claim notification
- Third party services known as 'embedding tools'* Issued under a sublicensable term - sometimes used by commercial services without realising they need to clear rights



^{*[}Various US Photographers / Instagram cases, incl. Mashable, Newsweek, Buzzfeed, & other publishers (a current case features two photojournalists Alexis Hunley and Matthew Scott Brauer)



The future for the photo madstry

What does the future hold?

- The utilisation of photographs for AI copyright permissions for data input & possible data misuse?
- Recommend licensing for commercial text & data-mining use
- Data protection privacy policies should consider data subject rights
- Increase in Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs) regulation of online environment and education on copyright
- Gradual increase in synthetic content which could be both lucrative and risky, depending on how image content is sourced
- Increasing industry drive to identify and promote image authenticity



Where relevant we recommend always seeking & obtaining a licence to support photographers' creativity







AOP Photographer © Richard Seymour











Thank you

isabelle@the-aop.org

anna.skurczynska@openplanlaw.com



AOP Photographer © Tim Flach