

So, What Is (and Isn't) Protected by Copyright?



Where copyright protection begins and ends

Employees consume and reuse copyrighted materials all day long. It's just business. However, routine content exchanges such as sharing published reports, articles and other information found on the Web, or using published content with AI systems, have copyright implications, which can expose companies to a greater risk of infringement. While you may know the basics of copyright, your colleagues and staff may not.

What is copyright?

In the U.S., copyright is a form of protection provided by the government to the authors of "original works of authorship, including literary, dramatic, musical, artistic, and certain other intellectual works." This protection is available to both published and unpublished works in the U.S., regardless of the nationality or domicile of the author.

Copyright protection exists from the time the work is created in a fixed, tangible form of expression. The copyright in the work of authorship immediately becomes the property of the author who created the work. Here is a breakdown of where U.S. copyright law protection starts and ends:

Protected by Copyright



Literary works (not just *The Grapes of Wrath* or *The Tipping Point*, but all works expressed in writing both in print and digital form, however formally or informally recorded)



Computer software (considered to be literary works)



Pictorial, graphic, and sculptural works (e.g., paintings, drawings, carvings, photographs, clothing designs, textiles)



Architectural works (e.g., buildings themselves as well as blueprints, drawings, diagrams, and models)



Sound recordings (e.g., songs, music, spoken word, sounds, and other recordings)



Audiovisual works (e.g., live action movies, animation, television programs, and videogames)



Pantomimes and choreographic works (e.g., the art of imitating or acting out situations, and the composition of dance movements and patterns, including those accompanied by music)



Dramatic works and accompanying music (e.g., plays and musicals)

Not Protected by Copyright



Works that have not been fixed in a tangible medium of expression (that is, not written, recorded, or captured electronically)



Titles, names, short phrases and slogans; familiar symbols or designs; mere variations of typographic ornamentation, lettering or coloring; mere listings of ingredients or contents



Ideas, procedures, methods, systems, processes, concepts, principles, discoveries, or devices, as distinguished from a description, explanation, or illustration



Works consisting entirely of information that are natural or self-evident facts, containing no original authorship, such as the white pages of telephone books, standard calendars, height and weight charts, and tape measures and rulers



Works created by the U.S. Government



Works for which copyright has expired; works in the public domain



Because copyright protection in the U.S. applies to "original works of authorship fixed in any tangible medium of expression", Al-generated outputs are not eligible for copyright protection unless there is a significant human contribution involved

Understanding the extent to which materials are copyright protected can help you minimize the risk of infringement by well-intentioned employees. Make it easy for employees to get up-to-speed by including a link to the <u>Copyright Basics video</u> from Copyright Clearance Center.

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