1.3 – USING YOUR DATA UNDERSTANDING LAW & LICENSING



Law and licensing

Please note, I am not a lawyer and this should not be treated as legal advice.





Key laws affecting data

Intellectual Property - copyright and database rights
Data Protection
Freedom of Information Act



What are intellectual property rights?

Rights which are given which allow ownership of creations

- Patents
- Trade marks
- Design rights
- Copyright
- Database rights
- Many creations are a bundle of rights protected by more than one or all of the above



Copyright Designs & Patents Act 1988

Original works - e.g. content, graphics, text, music

Gives exclusive rights to the author of the work allowing the author to control the copying and exploitation of it

Arises automatically

Fair dealing - criticism or review, reporting current events, noncommercial research, educational use

Beware "public domain" assumption and myth



Database definition

"A collection of independent works, data or other materials which are arranged in a systematic or methodical way and are individually accessible by electronic or other means"



Databases

Copyright

Creative effort and substantial investment in the selection and presentation

Individual components of the database

Database rights

Substantial investment in obtaining, verifying and presenting the database

(Note: database rights are jurisdiction specific and not found in all countries)



Rule of thumb

- Do you have rights or permission to publish?
- Do you have rights to use the information/ data?
- Is the data derived from other sources?
- What are the permissions concerning those sources?

(see licensing)



Data Protection

Personal Data

- Data Protection Act 1998
- Data relating to a living identifiable person must be processed fairly and lawfully
- Processing that is not immediately apparent to users e.g. cookies (new laws and guidance) damages available to data subjects



Rule of thumb

Does this data contain personal identifiable data?

Could this data be used combined with another data set to create personal identifiable data?

Anonymisation is hard

See

http://www.scribd.com/doc/128356210/Business-considerations-for-privacy-and-open-data-how-not-to-get-caught-out http://www.scribd.com/doc/125638490/Getting-to-grips-with-the-National-Pupil-Database-personal-data-in-an-open-data-world



Licences: what to look for

Licenses identify the scope and limited of how intellectual property can be used. Commonly used in the UK:

- All rights reserved
- Royalty free license
- Paid-for license
- Open Government Licence
- Creative Commons Licence
- Open Database License (ODbL)







Back to The National Archives

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Rule of thumb

If you are uncertain about what rights you may have over a piece of content or dataset or how you can use it...

Contact the owner. Ask.



And what about crowd-sourced data?



By now, it should be obvious to just about anyone that "citizen journalism" or "user-generated nother" is a crucial part of what the new has become, whether it's a photo of a plane landing on the Hudson or a video of a bomb exploding in Boston. Unfortunately, the ways that media entities handles use uch content it all over the map — some give credit, while others take whatever they want without so much as a link. Owe need a formal structure to deal with this new result?"

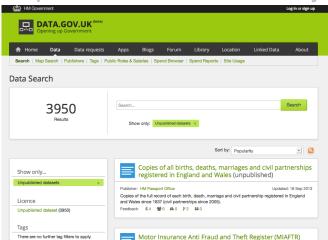
http://paidcontent.org/2013/05/24/crowdsourcing-thenews-do-we-need-a-public-license-for-citizenjournalism/



Requesting UK government data be released



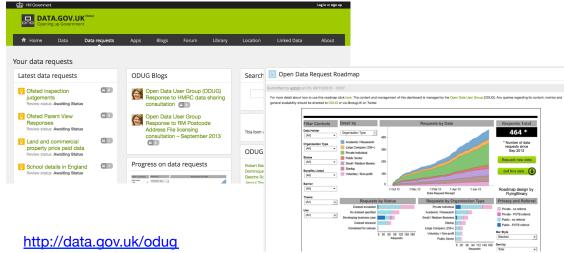
Unpublished data directory



http://data.gov.uk/data/search?q=&unpublished=true



Data.gov.uk & Open Data User Group





Freedom of Information Act 2000

Provides public access to recorded information held by public authorities

The Act does not necessarily cover every organisation that receives public money

Recorded information includes printed documents, computer files, letters, emails, photographs, and sound or video recordings



FOIA tips

Sign up to 'What Do They Know?'

https://www.whatdotheyknow.com/

Always check commercial confidentiality. See Information Commissioner Office advice:

http://www.ico.org.uk/~/media/documents/library/Environmental_info_reg/ Practical_application/

eir confidentiality of commercial or industrial information.ashx



Time for questions



