Making the most of what we've got why we need an Australian Creative Archive

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part of the Creative Commons international initiative



Queensiansi University of Testanology Gristema Australia



The Problem

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- the internet makes much more possible
- but only if we have material to work with
- v hard for Australians to find legal sources of local material for remixing

The Problem

- the internet makes much more possible
- but only if we have material to work with
- v hard for Australians to find legal sources of local material for reuse



The Solution

- our national collections have the potential to fill this gap
- sure there are costs for digitising etc – but cheaper than creating this material from scratch

the traditional access model

e exhausts anyone by procsilas,

- on-site access provided on a fair dealing basis
- 'access' charges for off-site access and re-use the material
- everything decided case-by-case basis

the traditional access model

TO DO NO

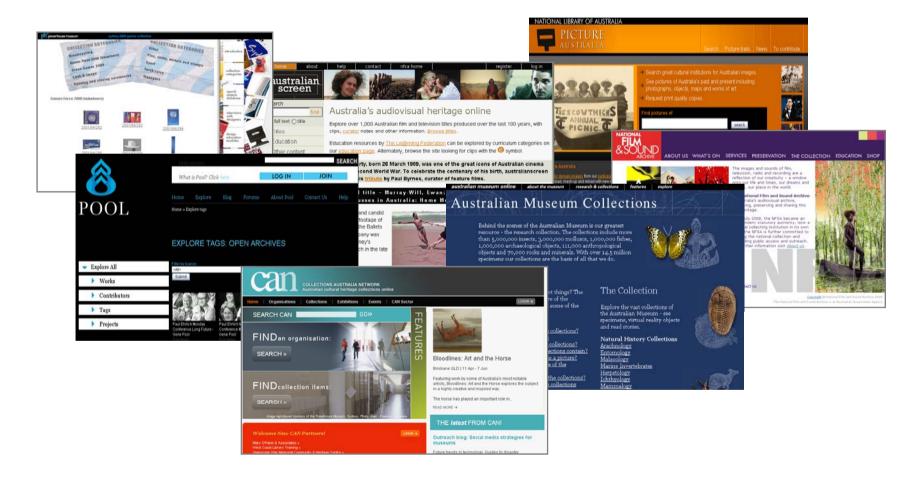
inefficient, costly, inconsistent

one by procsil

exhaust

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it's already happening









it's already happening



it's still illegal to *use* most of this material - without going through the same cumbersome clearance processes









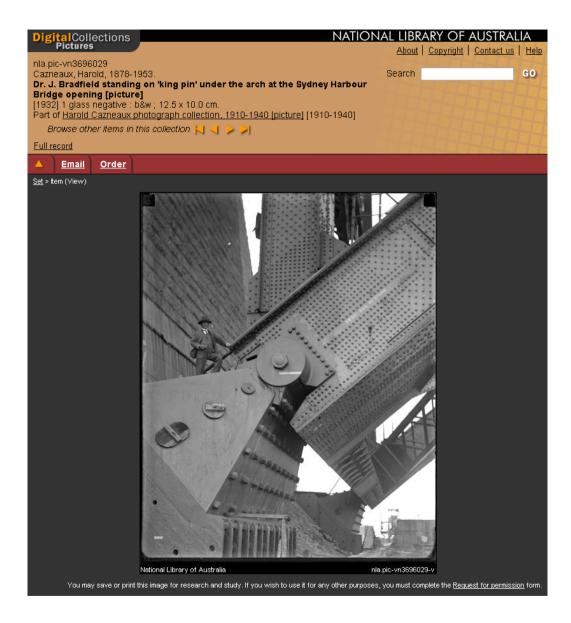


This is particularly frustrating when the material is in the public domain

CRICOS No. 00213J

IC CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR CREATIVE INDUSTRIES

ND INNOVATION



when it's in response to a specific inquiry







RATIONAL FILM & SOUN

HIVE ABOUT US WHAT'S ON SERVICES PRESERVATION THE COLLECTION EDUCATION SHOP

when they want to charge you for it



The images and sounds of film, television, radio and recording are a reflection of our creativity – a window onto our life and times, our dreams and stories, our place in the world.

The National Film and Sound Archive is Australia's audiovisual archive, collecting, preserving and sharing this rich heritage.

On 1 July 2008, the NFSA became an independent statutory authority. Now a national collecting institution in its own right, the NFSA is further committed to building the national collection and expanding public access and outreach. For further information visit <u>About us</u>.



nd Sound Archive is an Australian Government Agency

As is international archival practice, we charge usage fees on items that have been preserved by us. This, in a very small way, is designed to help offset the costs of obtaining, copying, preserving and storing the item.





or when it's funded and owned by tax payers (and in the public domain and they want to charge you)

From: [@abc.net.au]	Sent: Thu 12/02/2009 12:21 PM
To:C:	
Subject: RE: Audio license request	
Hi na .	
has spoken to me about this and I can assist you from now onwards.	
It would be of benefit if you were to actually listen to the piece in question. As we don't contact the NAA and get them to cend you the piece. From there you will be able to list have located the NAA webpage outlining the information on the piece and it does not re	ten to it and decide whether you would like to use it or not. I
l would be happy to accept a payment of \$550 for use of the audio on your website, for second, 30 second minimum (\$450 for 30 seconds) for website use so you will agree up a License Agreement for you to sign.	
If you wish to proceed to a License, I require the following information:	CH III
ABN number	
Credit card details for payment	
I look forward to assisting you and hearing from you soon.	
Kind Regards,	
Library Sales ABC Commercial P 61 2 8333	
E@abc.net.au ABC Ultimo Centre, Level 3 Building B 700 Harris Street Ultimo NSW 2007	-
Overview the National Geographic footage collection http://www.abccontentsales.com.au/s1123932.h	<u>itm</u>
You can now search the ABC's footage archive online at:	
http://www.abccontentsales.com/librarysales/databases/tara/default.htm	
This proposal does not create a legally binding offer or agreement and is subject to the ABC's genera date of this email.	I Terms and Conditions and the terms of this offer expl









orphaned works

under-rating the public domain

cost of copyright clearance

politics with contributors

cost of digitisation

risk aversion

control

protection of revenue streams

asset tracking

lack of expertise







Powerhouse Museum

- Flickr Commons initially released 200 photographs, now over 1500
- 'Play' worksheets available under CC
- encouraged CC for 'photo of the day'
- collection descriptions and data under CC





Woman holding decorated bicycle, Phillips Glass Plate Negative Collection, Powerhouse Museum, <u>www.powerhousemuseum.com/</u> <u>collection/database/collection=Phillips Glass Plate Negative</u>



- identified 'easy' material – public domain, new acquisitions and material owned by PHM
- examined business models, to see when OA was appropriate
- teamed with an existing programs (educational workshops) and providers (Flickr)

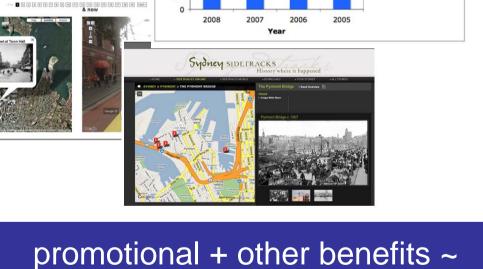


PHM benefits

lickr and Google street view mashu

- 20x increased visitation of material
- valuable tagging and comments
- promotion
- innovation
- research
- community engagement
- discoveries
- partnerships
- reduced costs for Australian community (particularly schools)
- didn't hurt sales





180

160 140

120

80 60

40

100

Tyrrell Sales and Inquiries showing no negative

impact since joining the Commons

Open Licensing and the Future for Collections, Paula Bray, Manager Image Services, Powerhouse Museum, Sydney, Australia <u>http://www.archimuse.com/mw2009/papers/bray/bray.html</u>

promotional + other benefits ~
neutral effect on sales = net +ve \$



ARC CENTRE OF DICELLENCE FOR CREATIVE INDUSTRIES AND INNOVATION

Bulk sale 30 or more

Sale

Inquiries

don't just believe me

1. Resources should be made available for reuse unless there is a justifiable reason why they should not.

2. The reuse of resources should be as unconstrained as possible. For example, resources should be made available for commercial reuse as well as non-commercial reuse wherever possible.

3. The range of permitted uses of resources should be as wide as possible, for example, including the right to modify the resource and produce derivative works from it.

- Common Information Environment

There is the potential to release huge quantities of information for re-use by innovators in SMEs, the third sector and even big business. . . Public information does not belong to Government, it belongs to the public on whose behalf government is conducted

- UK Power of Information Taskforce Report





[To] Foster creativity in the development, use and application of the Internet, through policies that . . . make public sector information and content, including scientific data, and works of cultural heritage more widely accessible in digital format. - OECD Seoul Declaration

To the maximum extent practicable, information, research and content funded by Australian governments – including national collections – should be made freely available over the internet as part of the global public commons.

– Venturous Australia Report

As a guiding principle, information produced by public entities in all branches and at all levels should be presumed to be available to the public - UNESCO Policy Guidelines for the Development and Promotion of Governmental Public Domain Information



so what should we do?

Institution

- review licensing policies bias towards OA
- identify 'easy' material
- explore new business models – eg premium prints
- look at possible partnerships with existing services – eg for cost reduction, increased profile

Sector

- develop policies in favour of OA – for all gov
- joint lobbying strategies tying access into what's hot (broadband, education, clean feed etc)
- would we have more success develop a joint archive?









http://www.cci.edu.au

http://www.creativecommons.org.au

info@creativecommons.org.au



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