



Copyright Guide for publishing your Creative Work on Figshare

Creative works on Figshare

You are responsible for ensuring you have all the copyright rights to publish your Creative work on Figshare. This includes the rights to publish any accompanying material that supports your creative work such as: music composed by others, reviews, etc. 0 Tw 15.565 08.915



Can you publish music?

Researchers may wish to publish on Figshare recordings of their musical performances or compositions, or videos containing recorded music.

A single music recording can contain copyright in each of the following:

1. the notation (including notation in a new edition of an out-of-copyright work)
2. the lyrics
3. the performance; and
4. the recording.

So, if for example, you performed a piece of music, you will need permission from the composer, the lyricist, and the recorder of the music to publish your performance on Figshare.

Do you also need consent from participants to publish?

Yes. If you took photos, audio, or filmed the voice or image of others for your creative work or accompanying material, you will need **written permission** from any person who is identifiable to publish w



- Using sheet music for your performance where the composer and lyricist died before 1 Jan 1955 (and the edition of this sheet music used was published more than 25 years ago).

Check out the [Copyright Duration guide](#) or contact the [Information Policy Officer](#) for advice.

Note that some galleries that provide photos of artworks that are out of copyright, claim copyright in their reproduction. In these instances, you may need



When adapting material and including a “substantial portion” of this material in your adaptation for publication on Figshare, you must get permission from the copyright owner. If you draw an image using another’s artwork and your work looks “substantially” similar to this original artwork, you will need permission. Note, this is different from your work simply being “inspired” by another work. Also, what is deemed “substantial” can vary across mediums. For example, even a bar of music can be considered “substantial”. Contact the [Information Policy Officer](#) for advice.

In addition, you need permission if your adaptation could adversely affect the reputation of the creator of the work you are adapting (though Australian Copyright law permits a “Fair Dealing” for “parody” or “satire” as outlined above).

However, you don’t need permission to adapt if the material is out of copyright, has a Creative Commons licence or other open licence that permits adaptation and publication.

Need help?

Contact the [Information Policy Officer](#) for advice.