



Copyright Act 1956

1956 CHAPTER 74 4 and 5 Eliz 2

PART II

COPYRIGHT IN SOUND RECORDINGS, CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS, BROADCASTS, ETC.

14 Copyright in television broadcasts and sound broadcasts

- (1) Copyright shall subsist, subject to the provisions of this Act,—
 - (a) in every television broadcast made by the British Broadcasting Corporation (in this Act referred to as “the Corporation”) or by the Independent Television Authority (in this Act referred to as “the Authority”) from a place in the United Kingdom or in any other country to which this section extends, and
 - (b) in every sound broadcast made by the Corporation or the Authority from such a place.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Corporation or the Authority, as the case may be, shall be entitled to any copyright subsisting in a television broadcast or sound broadcast made by them; and any such copyright shall continue to subsist until the end of the period of fifty years from the end of the calendar year in which the broadcast is made, and shall then expire.
- (3) In so far as a television broadcast or sound broadcast is a repetition (whether the first or any subsequent repetition) of a television broadcast or sound broadcast previously made as mentioned in subsection (1) of this section (whether by the Corporation or by the Authority), and is made by broadcasting material recorded on film, records or otherwise,—
 - (a) copyright shall not subsist therein by virtue of this section if it is made after the end of the period of fifty years from the end of the calendar year in which the previous broadcast was made; and
 - (b) if it is made before the end of that period, any copyright subsisting therein by virtue of this section shall expire at the end of that period.
- (4) The acts restricted by the copyright in a television broadcast or sound broadcast are—

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

- (a) in the case of a television broadcast in so far as it consists of visual images, making, otherwise than for private purposes, a cinematograph film of it or a copy of such a film ;
 - (b) in the case of a sound broadcast, or of a television broadcast in so far as it consists of sounds, making, otherwise than for private purposes, a sound recording of it or a record embodying such a recording;
 - (c) in the case of a television broadcast, causing it, in so far as it consists of visual images, to be seen in public, or, in so far as it consists of sounds, to be heard in public, if it is seen or heard by a paying audience;
 - (d) in the case either of a television broadcast or of a sound broadcast, re-broadcasting it.
- (5) The restrictions imposed by virtue of the last preceding subsection in relation to a television broadcast or sound broadcast made by the Corporation or by the Authority shall apply whether the act in question is done by the reception of the broadcast or by making use of any record, print, negative, tape or other article on which the broadcast has been recorded.
- (6) In relation to copyright in television broadcasts, in so far as they consist of visual images, the restrictions imposed by virtue of subsection (4) of this section shall apply to any sequence of images sufficient to be seen as a moving picture; and accordingly, for the purpose of establishing an infringement of such copyright, it shall not be necessary to prove that the act in question extended to more than such a sequence of images.
- (7) For the purposes of subsection (4) of this section a cinematograph film or a copy thereof, or a sound recording or a record embodying a recording, shall be taken to be made otherwise than for private purposes if it is made for the purposes of the doing by any person of any of the following acts, that is to say,—
- (a) the sale or letting for hire of any copy of the film, or, as the case may be, of any record embodying the recording;
 - (b) broadcasting the film or recording;
 - (c) causing the film or recording to be seen or heard in public.
- (8) For the purposes of paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of this section, a television broadcast shall be taken to be seen or heard by a paying audience if it is seen or heard by persons who either—
- (a) have been admitted for payment to the place where the broadcast is to be seen or heard, or have been admitted for payment to a place of which that place forms part, or
 - (b) have been admitted to the place where the broadcast is to be seen or heard in circumstances where goods or services are supplied there at prices which exceed the prices usually charged at that place and are partly attributable to the facilities afforded for seeing or hearing the broadcast:

Provided that for the purposes of paragraph (a) of this subsection no account shall be taken—

- (i) of persons admitted to the place in question as residents or inmates therein, or
- (ii) of persons admitted to that place as members of a club or society, where the payment is only for membership of the club or society and the provision of facilities for seeing or hearing television broadcasts is only incidental to the main purposes of the club or society.

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- (9) The copyright in a television broadcast or sound broadcast is not infringed by anything done in relation to the broadcast for the purposes of a judicial proceeding.
- (10) In this Act “television broadcast” means visual images broadcast by way of television, together with any sounds broadcast for reception along with those images, and “sound broadcast ” means sounds broadcast otherwise than as part of a television broadcast; and for the purposes of this Act a television broadcast or sound broadcast shall be taken to be made by the body by whom, at the time when, and from the place from which, the visual images or sounds in question, or both, as the case may be, are broadcast.