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Review

Licensing models and mechanisms

This review informs the development of an IP framework for the Ten Most Wanted project, focusing in on the integration of user-generated content with professionally curated collections while also covering other project outputs such as the developed software platform and reports, templates and best-practice guidelines which will be made available to other arts organisations.

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Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Rationale for alternative licensing models.....	3
3	Relevance to various project outputs	4
3.1	User-generated content.....	4
3.2	Platform and tools.....	5
3.3	Other outputs.....	5
4	Licensing models	6
4.1	Open source software licenses	6
4.2	Open content licenses.....	7
4.3	Creative Commons overview	8
4.4	UK specific content licenses	9
5	Common practice in crowdsourcing projects	10
6	Links to licences.....	11
6.1	Open source software licenses	11
6.2	Open content licenses.....	12
6.3	UK specific content licenses	12
7	Links to other resources.....	12
	References.....	14
	Appendix A1: Zooniverse Terms	15
	Appendix A2: Stardust@Home Terms	18
	Appendix A3: Trove Terms	19
	Appendix A4: Transcribe Bentham Terms.....	20
	Appendix A5: Open Street Map Terms	21
	Appendix A6: Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) Terms.....	22
	Appendix A7: Solarstorm Watch Terms	26

1 Introduction

Reports of crowdsourcing projects rarely discuss copyright and licensing issues. The few that do (e.g. Haklay and Weber, 2008; Oomen et al. 2010), provide neither a high-level overview to structure the problem space nor much detail on actual IP arrangements such as the specific licenses used for various outputs, or procedures to obtain consent from participants.

This lack of information obscures the fact that IP issues are an important aspect in projects that create, enrich or utilise digital collections: "*It is a consistent finding in the evaluations of JISC development programmes that projects underestimate the time and resources required for the negotiation and clarification of intellectual property rights.*" (JISC, 2009a)

In order to address this problem, one of the goals of the Ten Most Wanted (TMW) project is to develop an IP framework that can be reused in similar crowdsourcing projects in the Arts sector. The present review of licensing models will inform this IP framework.

Section 2 provides a short introduction to IP, explaining the rationale for alternative licensing models in the context of shortcomings of current copyright with respect to social content production. Section 3 identifies project outputs in TMW that need to be covered in an IP framework. Section 4 reviews relevant licensing models for various outputs and Section 5 provides links to online resources on IP, especially with regard to digital collections. Actual terms and conditions of some well-known crowdsourcing projects are provided for reference in appendices.

2 Rationale for alternative licensing models

Intellectual Property (IP) refers to the exclusive rights associated with original creation. It broadly encompasses patents, trademarks, designs and copyright (IPO, 2013a). Of these four types, copyright is of particular relevance in the context of TMW as it applies to written or otherwise recorded original works - covering existing meta data in the collection as well as user-generated content feeding into the collection.

With its origins in the UK in the *1709 Statute of Anne* (IPO, 2013c) and its last major revision in the *1988 Copyright Designs and Patent Act* (ibid), copyright predates the Internet and does not cover key aspects of crowd-sourcing (Howe, 2006) and social production (Benkler, 2002).

Elkin-Koren (2011) points out that copyright is primarily designed to safeguard the rights of a single, sovereign author/owner, whereas social production involves multiple authors whose individual contributions depend on each other and often cannot be clearly attributed. This adds an additional layer of complexity because it "*requires us to articulate a matrix of relationships between the individual, the facilitating platform and the communities and crowds involved in social production*" (ibid).

Where copyright fails to adequately address key aspects of editing, transforming, managing, transferring and monetising the outputs of social production (Elkin-Koren, 2011), projects have the option of adopting alternative licensing models which can be tailored to specific project needs.

However, whereas copyright is an "*automatic right*" (IPO, 2013b), i.e. it applies without the need to explicitly apply for copyright protection, alternative licensing models are private arrangements that require explicit consent to be enforceable. This requirement also makes private licensing arrangements difficult to change, as changes again need consent from all parties to come into force (Elkin-Koren, 2011).

Despite these shortcomings, alternative licensing models are now firmly established on the Internet and are increasingly being adopted by government agencies and publicly funded cultural organisations to unlock the value of their data and collections.

3 Relevance to various project outputs

Direct and indirect project outputs in TMW that fall by default under copyright and would benefit from the adoption of an alternative licensing model include user-generated content produced by participants engaging with the TMW game, the developed software platform and tool, and other outputs such as support materials and best-practice guidelines.

3.1 User-generated content

TMW engages the public in finding and documenting information about collection items. As this information is necessarily written down or otherwise recorded prior to submission, it constitutes original work automatically protected by copyright. In order to avoid IP conflicts when using and integrating user-generated content into the curated collection, TMW must devise suitable mechanisms and terms under which participants grant permission for their contributions to be used. Of critical importance in this respect is that the adopted license does not conflict with other licensing arrangements concerning the collection (see Figure 1).

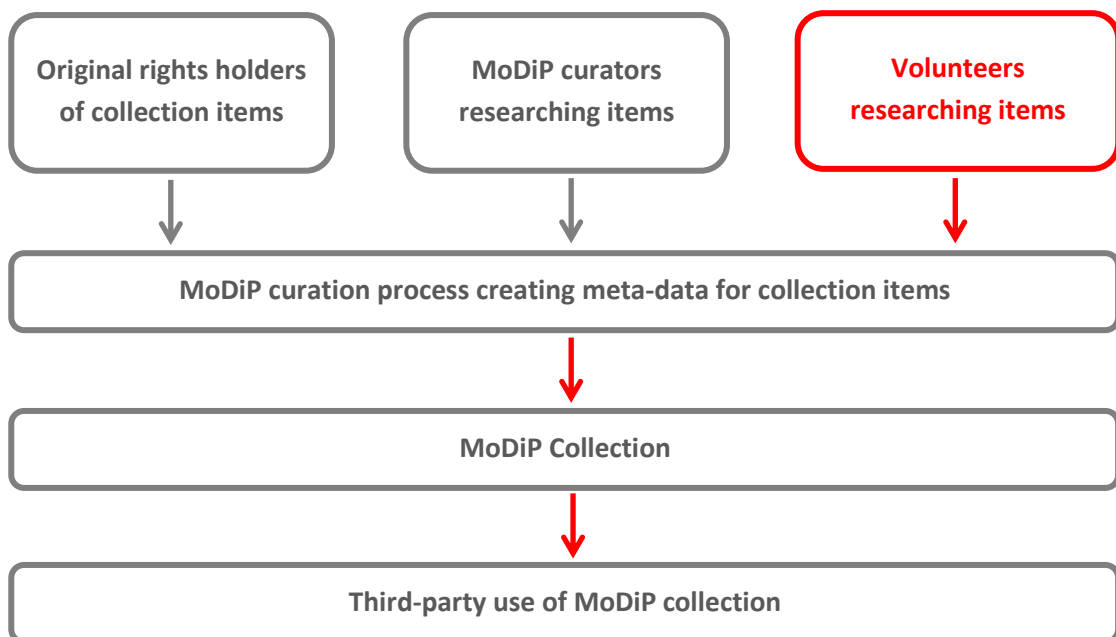


Figure 1: IP dependencies in TMW and the MoDiP collection. Red arrows indicate compatibility requirements for TMW licensing arrangements, e.g. if participants' contributions would be covered by a Creative Commons Share-Alike license, then the MoDiP collection must make this content available under the same terms.

3.2 Platform and tools

One of the main outputs of TMW is the developed software platform enabling arts organisations to crowdsourcing curatorial work relating to specific objects. As the grant agreement states that TMW will "*make the Platform available free of charge and as open source software, comply with the terms of the relevant open source licence and ensure that any bespoke code is shared back with the open source community*", a suitable open-source licensing models needs to be selected. The license must be compatible with any other licensing arrangements for code that might be used in the TMW platform (see Figure 2).

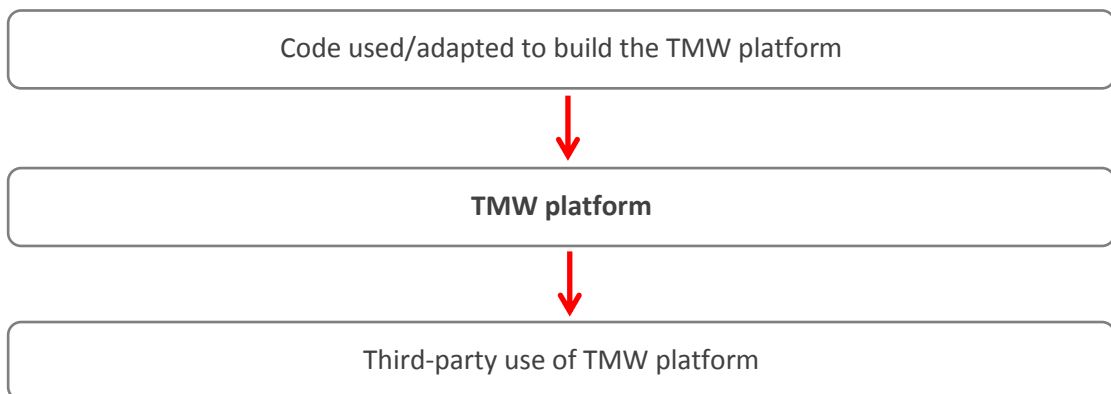


Figure 2: IP dependencies for the TMW platform. Red arrows indicate compatibility requirements for TMW licensing arrangements, e.g. the license under which the TMW platform will be made available to other arts organisations needs to be compatible with licenses for the code base on which TMW builds.

3.3 Other outputs

Other outputs of TMW include reports, support materials and best-practice guidelines to be made available to other arts organisations. While these outputs will be authored by the project and are automatically protected by copyright, the grant agreement implies that they will be made available under an open content license. Selecting a suitable license under which to release these outputs is comparatively straightforward as there are no prior licensing arrangements to consider (see Figure 3).

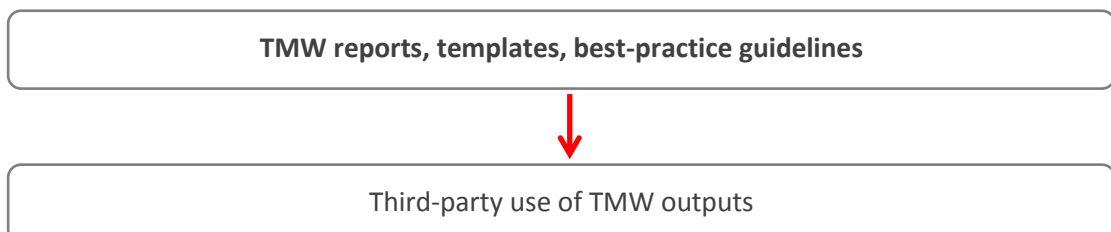


Figure 3: As reports, templates and best-practice guidelines are original work created in the TMW project, there are no other licensing arrangements to consider for these outputs.

4 Licensing models

4.1 Open source software licenses

While there is a wide and varied range of open source licenses and organisations promoting them, this review focuses on licenses approved by the Open Source Initiative (OSI) as "*the stewards of the Open Source Definition (OSD) and the community-recognized body for reviewing and approving licenses as OSD-conformant.*" (OSI, 2013a).

OSI maintains a list of popular and widely-used open-source licences. While the full list contains more than 60 licences, many of these are similar to more popular alternatives. The review therefore focuses on OSI's category of licenses "*that are popular and widely used or with strong communities*" (OSI, 2013b).

Table 1 lists popular open-source licenses and their key characteristics:

License name	Author	Allows mixing with code released under a different license	Allows releasing modified versions under different license	Compatible with GPL
GNU General Public License (GPL) v. 3.0	Free Software Foundation	No	No	Yes
GNU Library or "Lesser" General Public License (LGPL) v. 3.0	Free Software Foundation	Yes	No	Yes
BSD 2-Clause "Simplified" or "FreeBSD" license (BSD-2-Clause)	Regents of the University of California	Yes	Yes	Yes
BSD 3-Clause "New" or "Revised" license (BSD-3-Clause)	Regents of the University of California	Yes	Yes	Yes
Apache License, 2.0 (Apache-2.0)	Apache Software Foundation	Yes	Yes	Yes
MIT license (MIT)	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mozilla Public License 2.0 (MPL-2.0)	Mozilla Foundation	Yes	Limited	No
Eclipse Public License (EPL-1.0)	Eclipse Foundation	Yes	No	No
Common Development and Distribution License (CDDL-1.0)	Sun Microsystems	Yes	Yes	No

Table 1: Popular open-source licenses and their key characteristics

4.2 Open content licenses

While open source software development has a long tradition reflected in the multitude of different licenses, the idea of making other, usually public or publicly funded, data and content openly available to increase their utility is by comparison quite new, e.g. Creative Commons was founded only in 2001 (CC, 2013a).

"Open content licensing is a way for the author or rights holder of a copyright work to grant a wide range of permission for use and reuse of their work via a non-transactional copyright licence, while retaining a relatively small set of rights. In other words, permission is pre-granted to the user, without requiring the user to request permission every time they wish to use the work. " (JISC, 2009b)

According to David Wiley's *Open Definition* (opencontent.org, 2013), open content is concerned with 4 basic usage rights not granted by current copyright:

- *Reuse*: the right to reuse the content in its unaltered / verbatim form (e.g., make a backup copy of the content)
- *Revise*: the right to adapt, adjust, modify, or alter the content itself (e.g., translate the content into another language)
- *Remix*: the right to combine the original or revised content with other content to create something new (e.g., incorporate the content into a mashup)
- *Redistribute*: the right to share copies of the original content, your revisions, or your remixes with others (e.g., give a copy of the content to a friend)

(adapted from opencontent.org, 2013)

Table 2 lists open content licences conforming with this definition:

License name	Author	Allows releasing modified versions under different license
Creative Commons Attribution (BY) / Attribution-Share Alike (BY-SA)	Creative Commons	No
Open Publication License	Open Content Project	Yes
GNU Free Documentation License	Free Software Foundation	No
Against DRM license	freecreations.org	No
Open Game License	Wizards of the Coast	No
Free Art License, v. 1.3	Copyleft Attitude	No

Table 2: Open content licenses conforming with David Wiley's Open Definition (opencontent.org, 2013)

Many of these licenses are not relevant in the context of TMW (e.g. *Against DRM license*, *Open Game License*, *Free Art License*) or have been superseded by newer, non-compliant versions (e.g. *Open Publication License*). This leaves Creative Commons and the GNU Free Documentation License as the only serious options.

4.3 Creative Commons overview

Creative Commons (CC) is the most widely adopted open content licence worldwide. The general CC licence offers a basic set of rights, which can be qualified and restricted with four *licence elements* to produce a specific CC licence:

- Attribution (BY) - you need to credit the licensor of the work
- Share Alike (SA) - adaptations of the work must be licence under equal terms
- Non-Commercial (NC) - the work can be used only for non-commercial purposes
- No-Derivatives(ND) - you may not create adaptations of the work

Table 3 lists advantages and disadvantages of CC licensing as set out in JISC (2009b):

Advantages of CC	Disadvantages of CC
<p>Simple legally CC licenses are simplistic from a legal point of view, providing a quick solution to the complexities of content licensing.</p> <p>Easy sharing and reuse of information The CC derivative work licence allows materials to be reused.</p> <p>Flexibility CC licences are available in three formats, including machine-readable code, which is useful for searching and tracking licence usage.</p> <p>Improved access CC licenses are widely adopted, making access to and use of digital resources more straightforward.</p> <p>Administrative simplicity CC licenses are also non-transactional, i.e. they remove the requirement for requesting permission from the rights holders every time a work is used.</p>	<p>Uses and reuses Institutions may wish to permit certain types of reuse of the licensed material but not all. CC licences do not make such distinctions.</p> <p>Modification Work might be substantially modified in ways that the creator or licensor feels would undermine the work’s integrity.</p> <p>Commercial or Non-commercial The distinction between commercial and non-commercial uses is not clear.</p> <p>Irrevocability The irrevocability of the CC licences means that the CC licences may be withdrawn but the withdrawal only affects the resource after the date of withdrawal.</p> <p>Data and Databases Data, as well as the Database Right are not explicitly covered in the CC licence, which might cut off a whole raft of resources to this form of licensing.</p>

Table 3: Advantages and disadvantages of Creative Commons licensing (adapted from JISC, 2009b)

One aspect of particular relevance to TMW is that CC licences cannot be used for materials for which third parties own the rights, unless they have explicitly granted permission for this use. Unauthorised use of third-party content invalidates the licences, which, given the viral nature of CC licence distribution, can have complex legal consequences as it might not be possible to withdraw material if an infringement has occurred.

Given that for some items in the MoDiP collection the original rights holders could not yet be identified or contacted, it might therefore be problematic to make the collection as a whole available under a CC license, which in turn would preclude TMW from integrating user-generated content under Share-Alike CC licenses into the collection.

4.4 UK specific content licenses

In addition to international licencing frameworks, there are a number of licencing frameworks which have been developed specifically for the UK. While their national focus is problematic for projects with international scope, they do have the advantage of tightly integrating with local law and therefore being more easily enforceable.

Open Government License (OGL)

Part of the UK Government Licensing Framework (UKGLF), this is the default licence for a wide range of information owned by the *Crown*, and is also endorsed by a range of influential organisations promoting open access to UK cultural resources, including OpenGLAM (2013) and Culture Grid (2013).

The OGL requires attribution but otherwise has few restrictions. It allows both commercial and non-commercial uses, does not require registration or charge and, similar to Creative Commons, supports the inclusion of machine-readable properties that support the search and tracking of licence use.

The terms of the license are interoperable with any Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License, i.e. content released under the OGL can be mixed with content licensed under Creative Commons licenses to create derivative work, which in turn can be distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 license.

Non-Commercial Government License

For cases where information may only be released for non-commercial purposes (e.g. due to prior licensing requirements), the UKGLF has developed the Non-Commercial Government Licence. Its terms are similar to the OGL (above) with the main difference being that it does not allow commercial uses.

Creative Archive Licence (CAL)

Supported by the Creative Archive Licence Group (CALG), this licence covers downloading moving images, audio and stills for non-commercial purposes (BBC, 2013a).

The CAL includes five basic rules:

1. *Non-commercial*: content can only be used for personal, non-commercial purposes.
2. *Share-Alike*: Derivative works must be shared under the Creative Archive License
3. *Attribution*: All previous authors and contributors to a derivative work must be credited.
4. *No Endorsement*: Content must not be used for endorsement, campaigning, defamatory or derogatory purposes.
5. *UK Only*: Content is made available to internet users for use within the UK.

(Adapted from BBC, 2013b)

The license is only available to members of the CALG, which include the BBC, the British Film Institute (BFI), Channel 4, Open University, Teachers TV, the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (MLA) and ITN Source (BBC, 2013a). Since the MLA was abolished in 2011 it is unclear under which regime the MoDiP could use this license.

5 Common practice in crowdsourcing projects

This section briefly looks at other crowdsourcing projects to explore how they deal with licensing issues. Table 4 lists some well-known projects together with relevant sections from their terms and conditions. (Complete copies of terms are available in appendices A1 to A7).

Project	Rights to contributed content	Onwards licensing
Zooniverse (Appendix A1)	"... if you contribute to the Zooniverse, you grant the [crowdsourcer] permission to use your contributions however we like to further this goal, trusting us to do the right thing with your data... "	Not specified
Stardust@Home (Appendix A2)	"...the discoverer of an interstellar dust particle appears as a co-author on any scientific paper by the Stardust@home team announcing the discovery of the particle. The discoverer also has the privilege of naming the particle!"	Not specified
Trove (Appendix A3)	Not specified.	Not specified
Transcribe Bentham (Appendix A4)	"For the purpose of UK Legislation, copyright for all materials within this project, including transcriptions, resides with UCL (University College London)"	"Transcribe Bentham is an Open Access initiative."
Open Street Map (Appendix A5)	Not specified.	"OpenStreetMap is open data, licensed under the Open Data Commons Open Database License (ODbL)."
Atlas of Living Australia (Appendix A6)	<p>"You retain copyright and any other rights you already hold in Content which you submit, post, display, upload etc on the Atlas website."</p> <p>"At the time of adding your Content you should nominate the type of licence which will apply to your Content and how data users can use it. You can select from a number of options, primarily Creative Commons licences."</p> <p>"Where you have not identified any specific terms or licences ... you grant to the Atlas a non-exclusive, worldwide, free, perpetual, irrevocable licence to: a) reproduce, copy, store, cache, manage, display, publish, distribute, use, reproduce, adapt, modify, make derivatives, change into other formats and</p>	<p>Various - defined by user.</p> <p>Default license is Creative Commons – Attribution 3.0 Australia licence</p>

	<i>incorporate it into other works or collections, for non- commercial purposes and the activities that the Atlas undertakes; and b) make available the Content and derivatives in accordance with the ALA Terms and a Creative Commons – Attribution 3.0 Australia licence."</i>	
Solarstorm Watch (Appendix A7)	- Zooniverse project, see above -	<i>"This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution- Noncommercial- No Derivative Works 2.0 UK: England & Wales License."</i>

Table 4: Licensing terms in well-known crowdsourcing projects

Table 4 demonstrates that the terms and conditions of crowdsourcing projects are often unclear on the question of how participants' contributions will be used by the crowdsourcer and who has the legal rights to them. Of the projects that do address this point, only one (Atlas of Living Australia) gives participants the option of per-item licensing based on Creative Commons licences. Other projects declare that copyright resides with the crowdsourcer (Transcribe Bentham), ask participants to grant permission for unlimited use (Zooniverse) or avoid ownership questions by promising attribution and naming rights (Stardust@Home).

6 Links to licences

6.1 Open source software licenses

GNU General Public License (GPL) v. 3.0

<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>

GNU Library or "Lesser" General Public License (LGPL) v. 3.0

<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.txt>

BSD 2-Clause "Simplified" or "FreeBSD" license (BSD-2-Clause)

<http://opensource.org/licenses/BSD-2-Clause>

BSD 3-Clause "New" or "Revised" license (BSD-3-Clause)

<http://opensource.org/licenses/BSD-3-Clause>

Apache License, 2.0 (Apache-2.0)

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0.html>

MIT license (MIT)

<http://opensource.org/licenses/MIT>

Mozilla Public License 2.0 (MPL-2.0)

<http://www.mozilla.org/MPL/2.0/>

Eclipse Public License (EPL-1.0)

<http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-v10.html>

Common Development and Distribution License (CDDL-1.0)

<http://opensource.org/licenses/CDDL-1.0>

6.2 Open content licenses

Creative Commons Licenses

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/>

GNU Free Documentation License

<http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/fdl.html>

Open Publication Licence

<http://opencontent.org/openpub/>

Against DRM license

http://www.freecreations.org/Against_DRM2.html

Open Game License

<http://www.opengamingfoundation.org/ogl.html>

Free Art License, v. 1.3

<http://artlibre.org/licence/lal/en>

6.3 UK specific content licenses

Open Government License (OGL)

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/1/open-government-licence.htm>

Non-Commercial Government License

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/non-commercial-government-licence/>

Creative Archive Licence (CAL)

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/creativearchive/licence/index.shtml>

7 Links to other resources

OSS Watch

<http://www.oss-watch.ac.uk>

"OSS Watch provides unbiased advice and guidance on the use, development, and licensing of free and open source software."

Open Source Initiative (OSI)

<http://opensource.org/>

"The Open Source Initiative (OSI) is a non-profit corporation with global scope formed to educate about, and advocate, for the benefits of open source, and to build bridges among different constituencies in the open source community."

Free Software Foundation (FSF)

<http://www.fsf.org/>

"The Free Software Foundation (FSF) is a nonprofit with a worldwide mission to promote computer user freedom and to defend the rights of all free software users."

Web2Rights

<http://www.web2rights.org.uk/documents.html>

Drawing on the expert knowledge of lawyers, consultants and learning technologists, the JISC funded Web2Rights project provides an extensive range of resources to address cultural and practical obstacles in engaging with IP in the context of Web2.0.

HEFCE Good practice guide on Intellectual Property Rights in eLearning Programme

http://www.hefce.ac.uk/pubs/hefce/2006/06_20/

"This guidance will allow institutions to protect their own and their students' rights against third parties. It draws on case studies of national and overseas projects and includes sample contracts which institutions can adapt for their own use."

Open Knowledge Foundation (OKFN)

<http://okfn.org/>

"The Open Knowledge Foundation (OKF) is a non-profit organisation founded in 2004 and dedicated to promoting open data and open content in all their forms – including government data, publicly funded research and public domain cultural content."

The Open Data Handbook

<http://opendatahandbook.org/en/>

"This handbook discusses the legal, social and technical aspects of open data. It can be used by anyone but is especially designed for those seeking to open up data. It discusses the why, what and how of open data – why to go open, what open is, and the how to 'open' data.."

OpenGLAM

<http://openglam.org/>

"OpenGLAM (Galleries, Libraries, Archives and Museum) is committed to building a global cultural commons for everyone to use, access and enjoy. [It] helps cultural institutions to open up their content and data through hands-on workshops, documentation and guidance and it supports a network of open culture evangelists through its Working Group"

OpenDefinition

<http://opendefinition.org/>

"The Open Definition sets out principles that define "openness" in relation to data and content. It makes precise the meaning of "open" in the terms "open data" and "open content" and thereby ensures interoperability between different pools of open material."

Copyright Essential Reading

<http://www.ipo.gov.uk/c-essential.pdf>

"This booklet provides information on copyright in the UK and abroad and highlights the processes involved in this important area of intellectual property."

Good Law

<https://www.gov.uk/good-law>

"The good law initiative is an appeal to everyone interested in the making and publishing of law to come together with a shared objective of making legislation work well for the users of today and tomorrow."

Social Media Policy Database

<http://socialmediagovernance.com/policies.php>

"The most complete listing of social media policies. Referenced by the world's largest brands and agencies."

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Appendix A1: Zooniverse Terms

Available <https://www.zooniverse.org/privacy>

User Agreement

Summary

The Zooniverse is a suite of citizen science projects operated by the Citizen Science Alliance (CSA), which support scientific research by involving members of the public - you - in the processes of analyzing and discussing data. Data from these projects is used to study online community design and theory, interface design, and other topics. This document describes what will happen to your contributions if you choose to contribute and what data we collect, how we use it and how we protect it.

What you agree to if you contribute to the Zooniverse

Projects involving the public are needed to enable researchers to cope with the otherwise unmanageable flood of data. The web provides a means of reaching a large audience willing to devote their free time to projects that can add to our knowledge of the world and the Universe.

The major goal for this project is for the analyzed data to be available to the researchers for use, modification and redistribution in order to further scientific research. Therefore, if you contribute to the Zooniverse, you grant the CSA and its collaborators, permission to use your contributions however we like to further this goal, trusting us to do the right thing with your data. However, you give us this permission non-exclusively, meaning that you yourself still own your contribution.

We ask you to grant us these broad permissions, because they allow us to change the legal details by which we keep the data available; this is important because the legal environment can change and we need to be able to respond without obtaining permission from every single contributor.

Finally, you must not contribute data to the Zooniverse that you do not own. For example, do not copy information from published journal articles. If people do this, it can cause major legal headaches for us.

What you may do with Zooniverse data

You retain ownership of any contribution you make to the Zooniverse, and any recorded interaction with the dataset associated with the Zooniverse. You may use, distribute or modify your individual contribution in any way you like. However, you do not possess ownership of the dataset itself. This license does not apply to data about you, covered in the Privacy Policy.

Legal details

By submitting your contribution to the Zooniverse, you agree to grant the CSA a perpetual, royalty-free, non-exclusive, sub-licensable license to: use, reproduce, modify, adapt, publish, translate, create derivative works from, distribute, and exercise all copyright and publicity rights with respect to your contribution worldwide and/or to incorporate your contribution in other works in any media now known or later developed for the full term of any rights that may exist in your contribution.

If you do not want to grant to the CSA the rights set out above, you cannot interact with the Zooniverse.

By interacting with the Zooniverse, you:

- Warrant that your contribution contains only data that you have the right to make available to the CSA for all the purposes specified above, is not defamatory, and does not infringe any law; and
- Indemnify the CSA against all legal fees, damages and other expenses that may be incurred by the CSA as a result of your breach of the above warranty; and
- Waive any moral rights in your contribution for the purposes specified above.

This license does not apply to data about you, covered in the Privacy Policy.

Privacy Policy

In addition to the contributions you make towards the scientific goals of the Zooniverse, we collect additional data about you to support and improve the operation of the project. We also conduct experiments on the design of the website that we evaluate based on your reactions and behavior. This Privacy Policy describes what data we collect, how we use it and how we protect it.

We respect the privacy of every individual who participates in the Zooniverse. We operate in accordance with the United Kingdom Data Protection Act 1998 and the Freedom of Information Act 2000, as well as with United States regulations regarding protection of human subjects in research.

Data we collect

Identifying information: If you register with the Zooniverse, we ask you to create a username and supply your e-mail address. Your e-mail address is not visible to other users, but others will see your username in various contexts. Notably, your username is associated with any classifications or other contributions you make, e.g., on Talk pages. You may optionally provide your real name to be included when we publically thank participants, e.g., in presentations, publications or discoveries.

Usage information: We also monitor how people use our website, and aggregate general statistics about users and traffic patterns as well as data about how users respond to various site features. This includes, among other things, recording:

- When you log in.
- Pages you request.
- Classifications you make.
- Other contributions, such as posts on Talk pages.

If you register and log in, the logs associate these activities with your username. Otherwise, they are associated with your IP address. In order to collect this data, we may use software that collects statistics from IP data. This software can determine what times of day people access our site, which country they access the websites from, how long they visit for, what browser they are using, etc.

What we do with the information we gather

Usage information is collected to help us improve our website in particular for the following reasons:

- Internal record keeping.
- We may periodically send email promoting new research-related projects or other information relating to our research. Information about these contacts is given below. We will not use your contact information for commercial purposes.
- We may use the information to customize the website.
- We may use the information to conduct experiments regarding the use of various site features.

What is shared with third parties

We will never release e-mail addresses to third parties without your express permission. We will also never share data we collect about you unless (a) it cannot be associated with you or your username, and (b) it is necessary to accomplish our research goals. Specifically, we may share your anonymized data with research study participants, other researchers, or in scholarly work describing our research. For example, we might use one of your classifications as an illustration in a paper, show some of your classifications to another user to see if they agree or disagree, or publish statistics about user interaction.

Contributions you make to the Talk pages are widely available to others. Aside from the above, information is held as confidentially as is practical within our secured database.

How we use cookies

In some areas of our site, a cookie may be placed on your computer. A cookie is a small file that resides on your computer's hard drive that allows us to improve the quality of your visit to our websites by responding to you as an individual.

We use traffic log cookies to identify which pages are being used and improve our website. We only use this information for statistical analysis purposes, they are not shared with other sites and are not used for advertisements.

You can choose to accept or decline cookies. Most web browsers automatically accept cookies, but you can usually modify your browser setting to decline cookies if you prefer. However, if you choose to decline cookies from the Zooniverse then functionality, including your ability to log-in and participate, will be impaired.

Acceptance of cookies is implied if you continue to access our website without adjusting your browser settings.

Where we store your data

We use Amazon Web Services so we can quickly and reliably serve our website to an unpredictable number of people. This means that your data will be stored in multiple locations, including the United States of America (USA). Amazon is a participant in the Safe Harbor program developed by the USA Department of Commerce and the European Union (EU). Amazon has certified that it adheres to the Safe Harbor Privacy Principles agreed upon by the USA and the EU.

Security measures

Members of the research teams are made aware of our privacy policy and practices by reviewing this statement upon joining the team. We follow industry best practices to secure user data, and access to the database and logs are limited to members of the research group and system administrative staff.

Removing your data

Due to the way in which we archive data, it is generally not possible to completely remove your personal data from our systems. However, if you have specific concerns, please contact us and we will see what we can do.

When we will contact you

If you do not register, we will never contact you. If you do register, we will contact you by e-mail in the following circumstances:

- Occasionally, we will send e-mail messages to you highlighting a particular aspect of our research, announcing new features, explaining changes to the system, or inviting you to special events.
- We may also use your information to contact you for the purpose of research into our site's operation. We may contact you by email. We may ask for additional information at that time. Providing additional information is entirely optional and will in no way affect your service in the site.
- We may contact you with a newsletter about the progress of the project.

You are unlikely to receive more than two messages per month.

The Zooniverse email newsletter service is provided by JISCmail, which is operated by the United Kingdom Science and Technology Facilities Council. JISCmail does not sell or otherwise transfer any personal data to commercial companies or other organisations. Please review the full JISCmail privacy policy. You can 'opt out' of the newsletter at any time by visiting the Zooniverse [unsubscribe page](#).

Further information and requests

The Data Controller is the Department of Physics, University of Oxford. For a copy of the information we hold on you please contact the project team at the address below:

Dr Chris Lintott
Oxford Astrophysics
Denys Wilkinson Building
Keble Road
Oxford, OX1 3RH
United Kingdom

Appendix A2: Stardust@Home Terms

Available <http://stardustathome.ssl.berkeley.edu/about.php>

About

On January 15, 2006, the Stardust spacecraft's sample return capsule parachuted gently onto the Utah desert. Nestled within the capsule were precious particles collected during Stardust's dramatic encounter with comet Wild 2 in January of 2004; and something else, even rarer and no less precious: tiny particles of interstellar dust that originated in distant stars, light-years away. They are the first such contemporary interstellar dust particles ever collected in space and returned to Earth for study.

Before they can be studied, though, these tiny interstellar grains have to be found. As we have discovered since we started the Stardust@home project in 2006, this is not easy. Unlike the thousands of particles of varying sizes collected from the comet, scientists originally estimated that Stardust would collect only around 45 interstellar dust particles. After a thorough search of about one-third of the collector, we have so far found only four particles that appear to be interstellar. So they are incredibly rare and precious. They are tiny only about a micron (a millionth of a meter) in size! These miniscule particles are embedded in an aerogel collector 1,000 square centimeters in size. To make things worse the collector plates are interspersed with flaws, cracks, and an uneven surface. All this makes the interstellar dust particles extremely difficult to locate.

If we were doing this project twenty years ago, we would have searched for the tracks through a typical laboratory microscope of the era. Because the view of the microscope is so small, we would have had to move the microscope more than 1.6 million times to search the whole collector. And in each field of view, we would have had to focus up and down by hand to look for the tracks. This is so much work, that even starting twenty years ago, we would still be doing it today!

This is where you come in:

Since we cannot do this by ourselves, we are asking for help from talented volunteers like you from all over the world. Of course, we can't invite hundreds of people to our lab to do this search—we only have two microscopes! To find the elusive particles, therefore, we are using an automated scanning microscope to automatically collect images of the entire Stardust interstellar collector at the Curatorial Facility at Johnson Space Center in Houston. We call these stacks of images focus movies. All in all there will be nearly a million such focus movies. These are available to Stardust@home users like you around the world. You can then view them with the aid of a special Virtual Microscope (VM) that works in your web browser.

Together, you and thousands of other Stardust@home participants will find the first pristine interstellar dust particles ever brought to Earth.

In recognition of the critical importance of the Stardust@home volunteers, the discoverer of an interstellar dust particle appears as a co-author on any scientific paper by the Stardust@home team announcing the discovery of the particle. The discoverer also has the privilege of naming the particle! Each particle, as it is discovered, will be given some kind of alpha-numeric identifier (an address of sorts) for book-keeping purposes. But the name that people will actually call each particle will be given to it by its discoverer. For example, Bruce Hudson of Ontario, Canada, discovered our first candidate interstellar dust track. Its official NASA "phone number" is "I1043,1,30,0,0" - which is very hard to remember and doesn't exactly roll off the tongue. So we asked Bruce to give it a name to publish it by, and he decided on "Orion", and then later "Sirius" for the accompanying upstream particle that was discovered very nearby. Bruce was featured in a recent article in Nature on Citizen Science projects. To also recognize the efforts of our volunteers who work hard, but may not have found a particle, we will invite the top-ranked volunteers to come visit our lab in Berkeley for a special tour. (Unfortunately, we are legally precluded from covering travel expenses.)

Terms & Conditions

By accessing "Stardust@home" (hereinafter "we", "us", "our", "Stardust@home", "<http://stardustathome.ssl.berkeley.edu/forum>"), you agree to be legally bound by the following terms. If you do not agree to be legally bound by all of the following terms then please do not access and/or use "Stardust@home". We may change these at any time and we'll do our utmost in informing you, though it would be prudent to review this regularly yourself as your continued usage of "Stardust@home" after changes mean you agree to be legally bound by these terms as they are updated and/or amended.

Our forums are powered by phpBB (hereinafter “they”, “them”, “their”, “phpBB software”, “www.phpbb.com”, “phpBB Group”, “phpBB Teams”) which is a bulletin board solution released under the “General Public License” (hereinafter “GPL”) and can be downloaded from www.phpbb.com. The phpBB software only facilitates internet based discussions, the phpBB Group are not responsible for what we allow and/or disallow as permissible content and/or conduct. For further information about phpBB, please see: <http://www.phpbb.com/>.

You agree not to post any abusive, obscene, vulgar, slanderous, hateful, threatening, sexually-orientated or any other material that may violate any laws be it of your country, the country where “Stardust@home” is hosted or International Law. Doing so may lead to you being immediately and permanently banned, with notification of your Internet Service Provider if deemed required by us. The IP address of all posts are recorded to aid in enforcing these conditions. You agree that “Stardust@home” have the right to remove, edit, move or close any topic at any time should we see fit. As a user you agree to any information you have entered to being stored in a database. While this information will not be disclosed to any third party without your consent, neither “Stardust@home” nor phpBB shall be held responsible for any hacking attempt that may lead to the data being compromised.

Appendix A3: Trove Terms

Available <http://trove.nla.gov.au/general/about>

About Trove

Trove is a discovery experience focused on Australia and Australians. It supplements what search engines provide. If you are researching in the fields of the social sciences, literature, local or family history, or need inspiration for your school assignment, then this is the tool for you.

For example if researching images relating to Edmund Barton, our first Prime Minister, results will include descriptions such as people, book, manuscript, map and newspaper articles. A researcher searching for information on Nellie Melba will be presented with a range of results including biographies, pictures, music, newspapers, books etc.

The service works best in Internet Explorer 7+, Firefox 3+ or Safari 4+, at a screen resolution of 1024x768 or higher.

On 19 April 2012 Trove received a Statement of Accessibility from Vision Australia which verifies that Trove meets the level of conformance against the [Web Content Accessibility Guidelines \(WCAG\) 2.0](#).

Keeping in touch

If you would like us to let you know about significant events in the life of the service, please subscribe to our mailing list.

- To subscribe email sympa@nla.gov.au with the subject ‘subscribe trove-announce’.
- To unsubscribe email sympa@nla.gov.au with the subject ‘unsubscribe trove-announce’.

More about Trove

If you’re interested in discovering more about Trove such as media releases, presentations that have been made, various papers about Trove and our ‘how to’ screencasts you can visit our [More about Trove](#) page.

Marketing materials

For Trove brochures, logos or a Trove search box, check out our [marketing materials](#).

Statistics about your use of Trove

Analyse some [statistics about Trove](#).

Project drivers

Trove was designed to:

- provide a single point of access to the resources of the deep web
- facilitate access to a significantly greater range of resources from major sources, including selected digitised material freely available online
- support searching of, and access to, full-text content
- enhance ease of discovery by providing improved relevance ranking, refinement by facets, grouping of all editions of the same book (this is known as FRBR-like grouping) and exploitation of thesauri
- engage with communities and individuals through annotation services
- ensure that relevant information is not missed in a search by reducing the need to search material-specific discovery services separately
- provide a platform for niche services to query a vast resource of Australian metadata and adapt if for their own needs.

Find out more about the [Trove project](#).

Disclaimer

Some of the content in TROVE is being supplied through sources the Library does not control. The National Library of Australia does not accept responsibility for the content of the data in this system, or accidental or malicious damage that may arise to your local systems, data, software or hardware through accessing this system and its content.

Cultural Sensitivity

Members of Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander and Maori communities are advised that this catalogue contains names and images of deceased people. All users of the catalogue should also be aware that certain words, terms or descriptions may be culturally sensitive and may be considered inappropriate today, but may have reflected the author's/creator's attitude or that of the period in which they were written.

Appendix A4: Transcribe Bentham Terms

Available http://www.transcribe-bentham.da.ulcc.ac.uk/td/Code_of_conduct

Code of conduct

Transcribe Bentham is a collaborative project contributed to by largely anonymous Internet volunteers who write without pay. Anyone with Internet access can write and make changes to the Transcribe Bentham Transcription Desk (except in certain cases where editing is restricted to prevent disruption and/or vandalism).

Please note that all contributions to Transcribe Bentham Transcription Desk may be edited, altered, or removed by other contributors. If you do not want your writing to be edited mercilessly, then do not submit it. You are also promising us that you wrote this yourself, or copied it from a public domain or similar free resource. Do not submit copyrighted work without permission.

Several mechanisms are in place to help transcribers carry out the important work of crafting a high-quality resource while maintaining civility. The administrators can temporarily or permanently ban users who fail to work with others in a civil manner. Transcribers should always endeavour to treat each other with consideration and respect. Transcribers should behave politely, calmly and reasonably, in order to keep the focus on improving the resource and to help maintain a pleasant editing environment. Please do not use the site to advertise for commercial purposes.

Transcribe Bentham is an Open Access initiative. For the purpose of UK Legislation, copyright for all materials within this project, including transcriptions, resides with UCL (University College London).

Report any errors or abuses to the project administrators.

Content is available under Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 3.0 Unported.

Appendix A5: Open Street Map Terms

Available <http://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>

Copyright and License

OpenStreetMap is open data, licensed under the Open Data Commons Open Database License (ODbL).

You are free to copy, distribute, transmit and adapt our data, as long as you credit OpenStreetMap and its contributors. If you alter or build upon our data, you may distribute the result only under the same licence. The full legal code explains your rights and responsibilities.

The cartography in our map tiles, and our documentation, are licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 2.0 license (CC-BY-SA).

How to credit OpenStreetMap

We require that you use the credit “© OpenStreetMap contributors”.

You must also make it clear that the data is available under the Open Database License, and if using our map tiles, that the cartography is licensed as CC-BY-SA. You may do this by linking to this copyright page. Alternatively, and as a requirement if you are distributing OSM in a data form, you can name and link directly to the license(s). In media where links are not possible (e.g. printed works), we suggest you direct your readers to openstreetmap.org (perhaps by expanding 'OpenStreetMap' to this full address), to opendatacommons.org, and if relevant, to creativecommons.org.

Finding out more

Read more about using our data, and how to credit us, at the Legal FAQ.

Although OpenStreetMap is open data, we cannot provide a free-of-charge map API for third-party developers. See our API Usage Policy, Tile Usage Policy and Nominatim Usage Policy.

Our contributors

Our contributors are thousands of individuals. We also include openly-licensed data from national mapping agencies and other sources, among them:

- Austria: Contains data from Stadt Wien (under CC BY), Land Vorarlberg and Land Tirol (under CC-BY AT with amendments).
- Canada: Contains data from GeoBase®, GeoGratis (© Department of Natural Resources Canada), CanVec (© Department of Natural Resources Canada), and StatCan (Geography Division, Statistics Canada).
- France: Contains data sourced from Direction Générale des Impôts.
- Netherlands: Contains © AND data, 2007 (www.and.com)
- New Zealand: Contains data sourced from Land Information New Zealand. Crown Copyright reserved.
- South Africa: Contains data sourced from Chief Directorate: National Geo-Spatial Information, State copyright reserved.
- United Kingdom: Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2010-12.

For further details of these, and other sources that have been used to help improve OpenStreetMap, please see the Contributors page on the OpenStreetMap Wiki.

Inclusion of data in OpenStreetMap does not imply that the original data provider endorses OpenStreetMap, provides any warranty, or accepts any liability.

Copyright infringement

OSM contributors are reminded never to add data from any copyrighted sources (e.g. Google Maps or printed maps) without explicit permission from the copyright holders.

If you believe that copyrighted material has been inappropriately added to the OpenStreetMap database or this site, please refer to our takedown procedure or file directly at our on-line filing page.

Appendix A6: Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) Terms

Available <http://www.ala.org.au/about-the-atlas/terms-of-use/>

Terms of Use

Introduction

By using this Atlas website and the Content available on and through it, you are agreeing to be bound by these Terms of Use and the [Privacy Policy](#). Content that you access through the Atlas website may also be subject to specific terms and conditions imposed by a data provider (Data Provider Terms). These Data Provider Terms may include certain licences to use the Content, such as [Creative Commons licences](#). The Data Provider Terms and the Terms of Use form the legally binding agreement between you, the Atlas and/or the data provider. If there is any inconsistency between these Terms of Use and the Data Provider Terms then the Data Provider Terms will prevail, but only to the extent that it applies to the particular Contents and to the extent necessary to resolve any conflict. We may change these Terms of Use or a data provider may change their Data Provider Terms at any time without giving you notice, so please check them each time you visit the Atlas website.

Terminology

The 'Atlas' means the Atlas of Living Australia project and in the context of the agreement between you and the Atlas that these Terms of Use represent, the Atlas is the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO – www.csiro.au) as the legal entity representing and responsible for the Atlas project.

You/user – means you as a website user, Content/Data user, or Content/Data provider.

Data provider – means an individual or organisation that makes Content available on or via the Atlas website.

Atlas website – means the website with the URL www.ala.org.au (or any URL replacing it or containing it within the URL including but not limited to spatial.ala.org.au) and associated web services, internet publishing tools, software, tools etc.

Content – means contributions or content; includes, but is not limited to, multimedia such as videos, sound files, photos, other images, music; textual material such as reviews, annotations, comments, forum and blog postings, information; biodiversity related information such as species names, morphology, taxonomy, behaviour, habitat, annotations, occurrence/sighting data, geospatial/location data, records, metadata; databases, datasets. Content may also include or be referred to as Data as the context requires or as set out in an [ALA Data Provider Agreement](#) (PDF) although Data is intended to be primarily the biodiversity related information outlined above.

Registration

In order to submit or use Content on the Atlas website or to utilise certain Atlas services or software you may be required to register to establish an account/user profile with the Atlas.

When registering, a genuine email address must be provided.

The Atlas recommends that you register using a pen name, nickname or pseudonym as your login name. You must not impersonate another living person or registered user. The Atlas may refuse registration of users whose suggested login names are considered inappropriate by the Atlas.

In some cases the Atlas may ask you to provide your real name or other identifying or contact details – such personal information will be managed in accordance with the Atlas [Privacy Policy](#).

You will ensure that any registration information you give to the Atlas is accurate, correct and up to date.

The Atlas will not accept a registration that the Atlas suspects is being made by or on behalf of someone who has been suspended for violation of these Terms of Use.

You are responsible for maintaining the confidentiality and security of your password(s). You are therefore responsible for everything done or submitted using your account.

If you become aware of any unauthorised use of your account, you should notify the Atlas immediately on support@ala.org.au.

The Atlas may lock, restrict and/or delete your registration or account if you breach these Terms of Use.

Contributing or uploading Content

You retain copyright and any other rights you already hold in Content which you submit, post, display, upload etc on the Atlas website.

You are free to make available, use or publish your Content elsewhere.

You warrant that you own or created the Content or have the necessary rights, licenses or permissions to make the Content available on the Atlas website.

You will make reasonable efforts to ensure your Content is accurate at the time you collected or created it or made it available on the Atlas website.

At this stage of development of the Atlas website you should avoid providing sensitive data, eg threatened species locations, quarantine or biosecurity sensitive information.

At the time of adding your Content you should nominate the type of licence which will apply to your Content and how data users can use it. You can select from a number of options, primarily Creative Commons licences. For more information see [FAQ Licensing](#) or [Creative Commons](#).

Where you contribute more detailed or extensive data sets, eg Data, you should enter into a [ALA Data Provider Agreement](#) (PDF) with the Atlas.

Where you have not identified any specific terms or licences or Data Provider Terms on the use of Content you contribute to the Atlas, then you grant to the Atlas a non-exclusive, worldwide, free, perpetual, irrevocable licence to:

- a) reproduce, copy, store, cache, manage, display, publish, distribute, use, reproduce, adapt, modify, make derivatives, change into other formats and incorporate it into other works or collections, for non commercial purposes and the activities that the Atlas undertakes; and
- b) make available the Content and derivatives in accordance with the ALA Terms and a [Creative Commons – Attribution 3.0 Australia](#) licence.

Note in some cases Content may be in the public domain, in the sense that it is not subject to copyright protection because copyright has expired or it does not qualify for copyright, eg individual species sightings, ideas, facts, names, styles, titles, slogans. Neither you nor the Atlas will seek to assert any intellectual property rights over this public domain Content. The Atlas and data users will be free to use such public domain Content in any way, although attribution where appropriate is appreciated.

Using the Content

If you use or download Content from the Atlas website you:

- recognise that most of it is protected by copyright and other intellectual property rights and will respect those rights
- agree to acknowledge, reference or attribute the relevant data provider (using any specific attribution wording they may have provided) in any derived information product, work or publication that is based on the relevant Content
- will comply with any Data Provider Terms (see below) that the data provider may indicate regarding its use, eg personal use only, non-commercial use, not make derivatives etc
- will not remove any identifier of ownership or terms of use that is associated with the Content or data record
- recognise that the Content is provided without any warranty regarding its quality, accuracy, completeness, currency, relevance or suitability for any particular purpose and that you use the Content at your own risk (see Disclaimer)
- respect any restrictions regarding the availability of the data, such as sensitive data.

Your use of Content may also be subject to specific terms and conditions imposed by a data provider (Data Provider Terms). You must comply with these Data Provider Terms. Where they exist they will be available through the metadata with the Content or shown with the Content.

If you want to use Content otherwise than in accordance with the data provider's licence you need the approval or permission of the data provider.

A single page on the Atlas website may be made up of many different datasets, each covered by a different licence. You are required to check to see which licence applies to any portion(s) of the page or Content record you wish to use and abide by any restrictions on the Content.

Contributing to forums, making comments, posting information (Contributions, sharing)

Children's Contributions and use of Content should be supervised by an adult.

You are legally responsible for your Contributions.

The Atlas may decide in its sole discretion what Contributions are published on the Atlas website.

You must not submit Contributions that:

- are defamatory, malicious, threatening, offensive, abusive, obscene, or otherwise unlawful or that violates laws regarding harassment, discrimination, racial vilification, privacy or contempt
- are intentionally false or misleading
- are an infringement of copyright or other intellectual property rights
- seek to promote or endorse commercial products or services or to solicit business
- deliberately provoke other community members, or are inappropriate, repetitive or off topic
- compromise your privacy or that of other contributors or that contain inappropriate personal information
- compromise sensitive data or confidential information around a particular species or observation.

You should be aware that your Contributions may remain online indefinitely.

Copyright

This Atlas website and its Content are protected by copyright law. Copyright in this material resides with the Atlas or various other data providers as indicated.

The Atlas has accessed Content from many different sources. All reasonable efforts have been made to ensure that we have properly acknowledged/attribution the source of the Content and obtained the necessary permissions. If however you believe that we have not properly accessed your Content please do not hesitate to contact data_management@ala.org.au and we will address your concerns.

Many of the trademarks or logos displayed on the Atlas website such as the Atlas of Living Australia or CSIRO logo or name are the registered trademarks of CSIRO. The trademarks of third parties are also displayed on this Atlas website. All these trademarks cannot be used without the express written permission of the Atlas or the relevant third party.

Disclaimer

The Atlas website, linked websites and Content are intended to provide information for general and scientific use, to assist research and public knowledge, discussion and policy development.

The Atlas makes the Atlas website and Content available on the understanding that you use them at your own risk – they are provided 'as is' and 'as available' and you exercise your own skill, judgement and care with respect to their use or your reliance on them.

The Atlas and data providers give no warranty regarding the quality, accuracy, completeness, currency, relevance or suitability for any particular purpose of the Content or the Atlas website.

To the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, the Atlas (including its employees and contractors), the Commonwealth of Australia and data providers exclude all liability to any person for any consequences, including but not limited to all losses, damages (including indirect, special or consequential damages, loss of business, revenue/profit, loss of time etc), costs, expenses and any other compensation, arising directly or indirectly from your use of the Atlas website or Content or inability to access the Atlas website.

If you find any inaccurate, out of date or incomplete Content on the Atlas website, or if you suspect that something is an infringement of intellectual property rights, you must let us know immediately by contacting data_management@ala.org.au or the data provider of the Content.

Personal information

Our [Privacy Policy](#) also forms part of the Atlas Terms of Use and it describes how we use your personal information when you use the Atlas website.

Whenever you give us personal information you are consenting to its collection and use in accordance with our Privacy Policy.

As a user of the Atlas website you must not use any personal information made available to you on this Atlas website for any purpose other than:

- in the case of an individual who made a particular record, eg sighting/observation data, to verify the details of that record and/or to acknowledge them as the relevant creator, and
- in the case of an individual administering a dataset, to contact them directly to request greater access, further information and/or support.

Links to external websites

The Atlas is all about bringing together biodiversity information from a host of sources around Australia and internationally. As such the Atlas provides links to a range of external websites; however, we do not have direct control over the content of the linked websites nor the changes that may occur to content on those websites.

It is your responsibility to make your own decisions about the accuracy, completeness, currency, relevance or suitability for any particular purpose of the content on external websites.

The Atlas is not responsible for, and does not endorse, the content on external websites.

The Atlas publishes links to external websites at its discretion, and reserves the right to remove user-posted links to external websites for any reason and at any time.

Linking to the Atlas website

We encourage use of links on external websites to the Atlas homepage or other relevant pages on the Atlas website.

Such links should not suggest that your website, organisation or services/products are endorsed by the Atlas.

The Atlas reserves the right to prevent linking or framing by giving notice on the Atlas website.

Please [advise us](#) of any links you make to the Atlas website.

Security of the Atlas website

The internet exists across insecure, public networks and there is a risk that transmissions to or from this website may be intercepted and modified by third parties or that files obtained from or through this website may contain computer viruses, disabling codes, worms or other defects.

The Atlas accepts no liability for any interference with or damage to your computer system, software, or data occurring in connection with or relating to the Atlas website or its use including the tools provided. You are encouraged to take appropriate and adequate precautions to ensure that whatever is selected from this website is free of viruses or other contamination that may interfere with or damage your computer system, software or data.

You must not try to circumvent the security features of this Atlas website, or tamper with, hack into, or in some other way disrupts any computer system, server, website, router or other device used to host this website or make it available.

Email addresses on the Atlas website

The presence of email addresses on the Atlas website does not infer consent to send unsolicited commercial electronic messages (email) to those addresses.

General

These Terms of Use are governed by the law applicable to the Australian Capital Territory and the parties submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of that Territory.

No delay, neglect or forbearance on the part of Atlas in enforcing these Terms of Use will be, or deemed to be, a waiver. Nor will it prejudice any rights of the Atlas .

Appendix A7: Solarstorm Watch Terms

Available <http://www.solarstormwatch.com/legal/terms>

USE OF SOLAR STORMWATCH

Access to and use of solarstormwatch.com is provided on the following terms:

- By using solarstormwatch.com you agree to be bound by these terms, which shall take effect immediately on your first use of solarstormwatch.com. If you do not agree to be bound by all of the following terms please do not access, use and/or contribute to solarstormwatch.com.
- These terms may change from time to time so you should check them regularly. Your continued use of solarstormwatch.com will be deemed acceptance of the updated or amended terms.
- If there is any conflict between these terms and specific local terms appearing elsewhere on solarstormwatch.com then the latter shall prevail.

PERMITTED USE

We encourage you to use solarstormwatch.com to extend your knowledge of solar science and contribute to research. Subject to certain limitations, there is no copyright infringement by 'fair dealing': using solarstormwatch.com content for one of the following purposes:

- private study
- non-commercial research
- criticism, review and news reporting

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If you find our content useful, you are welcome to link directly to it.

Please see our full [copyright statement](#).

NON-PERMITTED USE

You may not, except with our express written permission, distribute or commercially exploit the content of this website.

Unauthorised attempts to deny service, upload information, change information or to attempt to access non-public data from this service are strictly prohibited and may be punishable to the full extent of the law of England and Wales.

PRIVACY

We respect the privacy of every individual who visits our website. We operate in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998 and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. Please see our full [privacy statement](#).

DISCLAIMERS

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