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Journal Permissions: Obtaining Permission to Reproduce Material

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Allow plenty of time for clearing permission; it can take anything from a few minutes to several months to obtain the permission required depending on the amount of material and the responsiveness of the sources. You may need to negotiate with the copyright holders to remove limitations on rights initially granted and/or to reduce fees where these are excessive.

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- The Authors' Licensing and Collecting Society (ALCS) in the UK (<http://www.alcs.co.uk/>);
- The US Copyright Clearance Center (<http://www.copyright.com/>);
- Or for other international publishers the local Reproduction Rights Organization (<http://www.ifrro.org/rro>)

You can apply for a non-exclusive license to use the orphan work, provided that you have done a diligent search for the rights holder: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/copyright-orphan-works#apply-for-an-orphan-works-licence>.

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- Content from public domain (out-of-copyright or never-copyrighted) sources;
- Copyrighted content from freely available sources; or
- Copyrighted content from other sources.

Content from Public Domain Sources

Public Domain

When material is in the public domain (i.e. it no longer has or never had copyright protection) it does not require permission. Note, however, that translations or other adaptations of public domain works may well still be in copyright.

Copyright Duration

Below are some general details of the length of copyright protection in key jurisdictions. Take care in relying on public domain material, as determining whether material is in the public domain can be complex due to various legislative changes. Some material may be in the public domain in certain countries and not in others.

Copyright duration in the United States

For material published in the United States copyright protection has been extended over the years resulting in some lack of clarity over what exactly is in copyright. For practical purposes follow the following guidance:

- Seek permission for all content published since 1950.
- Do not seek permission for content published in 1922 or earlier as this will always be in the public domain (in the United States at least – see also section Copyright Duration in Europe below).
- For all content originally published between 1923 and 1949 you will need to explore whether or not copyright has been renewed. For book content there is a simple way to determine copyright status: search online (e.g., via Amazon) for a copyright page in a recent version of the book. If the copyright line you see includes copyright renewed xx date, this will indicate that the book is still in copyright in the United States.
- For a more detailed explanation of the position in the United States, see the documents offered by Cornell University [here](#).

Copyright Duration in Europe

For material published in Europe, copyright protection extends 70 years from the end of the calendar year in which the author, artist, photographer, translator dies.

- Seek permission for all content published by authors, artists, photographers, translators who were still alive on January 1, 1945 (for permissions cleared for publication in 2015), on January 1, 1946 (for permissions cleared for publication in 2016), and so on and so forth.
- Note (in contrast to the status in the United States and the 1923 cut-off) copyright protection extends to all material by the author regardless of how long ago the original publication date was.

Copyright Duration in Australia

For material published in Australia, copyright extends 70 years from the end of the calendar year in which the author, artist, photographer, translator dies. In January 2005, however, the term of copyright was extended from 50 years to 70 years, but this did not act to revive copyright in any previous 'out of copyright' works. Therefore:

- Seek permission for all content (other than photographs) published by authors, artists, translators who were still alive on January 1, 1955.
- Seek permission for all photographs taken after 1 January 1955.
- Where material was not published during an author's lifetime, then copyright has expired if material was made public prior to 1 January 1955, but otherwise copyright would expire 70 years after the death of the author.

Governmental Publications: Are they Public Domain?

- Yes: content published by the United States federal government or its agencies goes straight into the public domain and does not need to be cleared.
- No: content from state governments in the United States, the UN and its agencies, other international agencies, NGOs, and other national or regional governments will need to be cleared if outside of the limits specified in this document.

Works of Art Situated in Public Places: Are they Public Domain?

- Yes: sculpture and stained glass on public (i.e., outside) display in Europe are in the public domain.
- No: works on public display in the United States enjoy copyright protection.

Photographing Works of Art in the Public Domain

- If you are using somebody else's photograph seek permission as, even if the work of art itself is in public domain, the photograph of it has its own separate copyright protection and will require clearance if still in copyright.
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A breach of confidentiality or privacy will not occur where the person in the material has been made anonymous. Bear

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- Images of people may still be recognizable to individuals and their families, even if the head and shoulders are not included
- People may recognize themselves from clinical descriptions or case reports if their details have not been made sufficiently anonymous.

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3. Ethical Approvals and Other Consents

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Studies or research involving indigenous peoples may also require specific consents to be obtained or certain processes to be followed, depending on the journal and the area of practice. Please see the Author Guidelines for details for the journal in question.

Wiley Best Practice Guidelines on Publishing Ethics

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