

# COPYRIGHT

A GUIDE FOR AUSTRALIAN\* CONGREGATIONS



*where love comes to life*

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**Cover photo**

Percy Henry, Mawson Lakes Community Church, SA  
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\*These guidelines may not necessarily apply to New Zealand congregations and agencies. New Zealand congregations and agencies should be familiar with the New Zealand *Copyright Act 1994* <http://www.copyright.org.nz/>



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# WHAT IS COPYRIGHT?

**Copyright is the right to copy work that someone else has produced. This includes images, written work, video content and music in all formats.**

The main principle of copyright is protection of creative works against unauthorised use. If you want to use a creative work you must have prior permission from the copyright holder. Sometimes you will also need to pay a fee.

Most congregations use, reproduce, store and distribute copyright-protected material. Some create material over which they hold the copyright.

**Each congregation has a legal and moral responsibility to ensure they are using copyright-protected works with permission. Lutheran Church of Australia (LCA) congregations and agencies do not receive any special provisions under the *Copyright Act 1968*, which means we are expected to abide by all of the copyright regulations. Breaches of the *Copyright Act 1968* can cost thousands of dollars.**

You can reduce stress and improve your compliance with copyright laws by setting up a clear routine and planning ahead. This booklet will provide you with some tips for managing workflow and communications around copyright.

# FAQs

## WHAT IS PROTECTED BY COPYRIGHT?

Copyright exists in most cases over the following types of materials:

- literary works (plays, Bible studies, sermons, commentaries, blog posts)
- visual art (photos, clip art, paintings, illustrations, banners, paraments, craft)
- CDs, films, DVDs, videos, broadcasts
- musical works (hymns, songs, cantatas).

## HOW LONG DOES COPYRIGHT APPLY?

- Agencies and congregations must check if copyright has expired on the material they intend to reproduce, distribute or store.
- Until 2004, copyright in Australia was based on the 'plus 50' law which restricts works until 50 years after the author's death. In 2004 this was changed to a 'plus 70' law, but this change was not made retroactive (it didn't apply to work which was already out of copyright).
- Any work published in the lifetime of an author who died before 1 January 1955 is out of copyright. The 1955 date is there because it was 50 years before the 2004 changes came into effect.
- Any work published in the lifetime of an author who died after 31 December 1954 will be out of copyright 70 years after the author's death.
- There are some exceptions: if a song was published in a hymnal or songbook, the publisher can claim copyright for 25 years if they choose to do so. After that, copyright returns to the songwriter if they are still alive or died after 1955. Otherwise it becomes public domain. This is why the copyright in the *All Together* books has returned to the original songwriters.
- Some songwriters, artists and writers have chosen to waive their copyright or give it to an organisation or another person. Several *All Together* songwriters have chosen to give blanket permission for their work to be used in worship, for example.

## CAN WE USE COPYRIGHT-PROTECTED MATERIAL?

- Yes, if permission from the copyright holder is granted. Congregations can either seek permission directly from the copyright holder through phone or email or obtain a licence through an agency. Written permission should be dated and retained. There are many agencies, depending on what type of material is being used. Fees may apply.

## WHAT IF WE DON'T KNOW WHO THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER IS? OR WE TRY TO CONTACT THEM AND RECEIVE NO REPLY? CAN WE USE THE MATERIAL?

- **No. You need to have permission before reproducing any works you do not own.**

## WHAT ARE LICENCES? DO WE NEED ONE?

- Recognising that gaining permissions can be time-consuming and difficult to manage, several agencies have emerged that allow congregations and other groups to obtain permission for a large collection of music or other resources. These agencies work on a subscription basis, where users pay an annual fee for a licence to use the resources they provide. The fee schedule for congregation licences usually depends on the average weekly attendance figures, with smaller congregations paying lower subscription fees.
- Details of the agencies can be found throughout this guide in the respective sections. While it is possible to avoid having to have a licence if you use only public domain hymns and images, most congregations will find it necessary to have at least one licence. The agency you pick will depend on the type of resources you want to use and how you want to use them.



## **ONCE WE HAVE OBTAINED MATERIAL USING A LICENCE, DO WE HAVE THE RIGHT TO USE IT FOREVER?**

- No. If you decided you no longer want to subscribe to a particular licence, you must destroy any photocopying that was done under that licence. This has implications if you have prepared service order booklets for long-term use and you have included copyrighted material. Such booklets may only be used while you are paying for the licence.

## **HOW DO WE FIND OUT WHO HAS COPYRIGHT OVER A WORK?**

Please refer to the relevant sections of this guide.

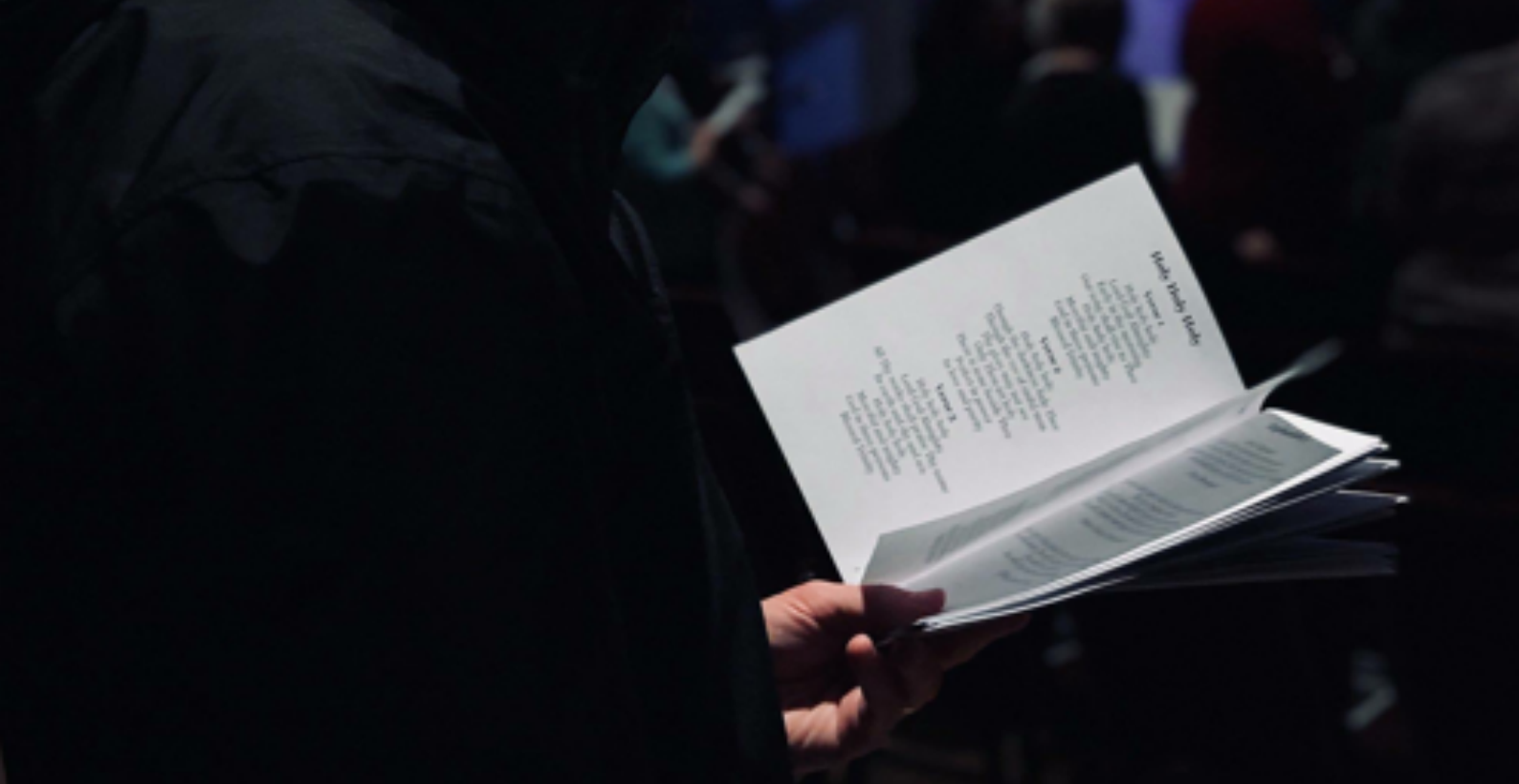
## **HOW DO WE ASK FOR PERMISSION TO USE A WORK?**

- If you have a licence, search the directory for the work you want to use and then follow the protocol for that licence. Most agencies will ask you to record what you are using online. You should be given instructions when you subscribe. Be sure to record your usage in the format provided if that is part of your copyright licence. The licence company uses your records to pay royalties to its authors, so it is absolutely vital that you record your usage faithfully.
- If you are contacting a publisher or artist directly, it is better to email them so that you are creating a written record. When applying for permission to reprint, be sure to communicate the following information:
  - o name of song/work in full
  - o the author's name
  - o the book/site from which you intend to copy it (publication details if possible)
  - o what you wish to use it for, eg a wedding, opening of a church, concert, Sunday service
  - o the date of the event

- o how many copies you will be making and how you are using it (eg you will print it in a service order, project it on a screen, quote from it in a sermon which will be recorded)
- o whether or not the service order/recording/ DVD will be for sale or published online
- o whether there is a fee attached to the use of the resource.

## **WHAT ARE ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND HOW DO WE USE THEM?**

- An acknowledgement is a short line that is displayed whenever you use a work, which indicates that the copyright holder has given permission for you to use it, for example: '© Robin Mann, 1975'; or 'Used with permission, CCLI Licence No:...'.
  - The format of the acknowledgement depends on the requirements of the copyright holder. If you have a licence, you may need to quote your licence number and the words 'Unauthorised copying prohibited', as well as the copyright symbol (©), the author's name and the date the song/hymn was written. You may also have to show the date of printing.
  - If you are contacting the creator or publisher separately, be sure to ask how they would like you to acknowledge their work. Advice should be sought in respect to specific copyright legislation.



# MUSIC

Music copyright is one of the most important aspects of copyright for congregations.

**Your congregation must abide by the laws on the use of music. Large fines can apply for breaches of music copyright.**

## KEY THINGS TO KNOW

1. Different rules apply for the different ways in which music is used. These include:
  - a. lyrics (p8)
  - b. sheet music (p9)
  - c. recorded music (p10)
  - d. live **music**/performances (p12)
  - e. broadcasting **(including livestreaming and podcasting)** (p13).

This guide will take you through each of these areas.

2. Music copyright is a rapidly changing area. It is important to refresh your knowledge regularly. For instance, CCLI and One License have obtained the rights to many songs previously covered by CAL and LicenSing. For the most up-to-date information, refer to the Worship Planning Page copyright section ([www.lca.org.au/worship/wpp/copyright](http://www.lca.org.au/worship/wpp/copyright)), which is updated quarterly.

3. Music is either in the public domain or under copyright.

- a. Public domain means that it is free for people to copy, perform, broadcast etc. Usually this applies to older music where the songwriter, composer and arranger have been dead for more than 50 years (or 70 years in the case of music written after 1 January 2019).
- b. All other music is subject to copyright. To use this music, you must have the permission of the creators of the work. These days, many songwriters manage this by being part of a licensing organisation. These organisations collect royalties on behalf of the artist and make the lyrics, sheet music etc available to consumers. The two main licensing organisations for Christian music in Australia and New Zealand are CCLI and One License.

**It is strongly recommended that all congregations have licences with at least one of these organisations.**

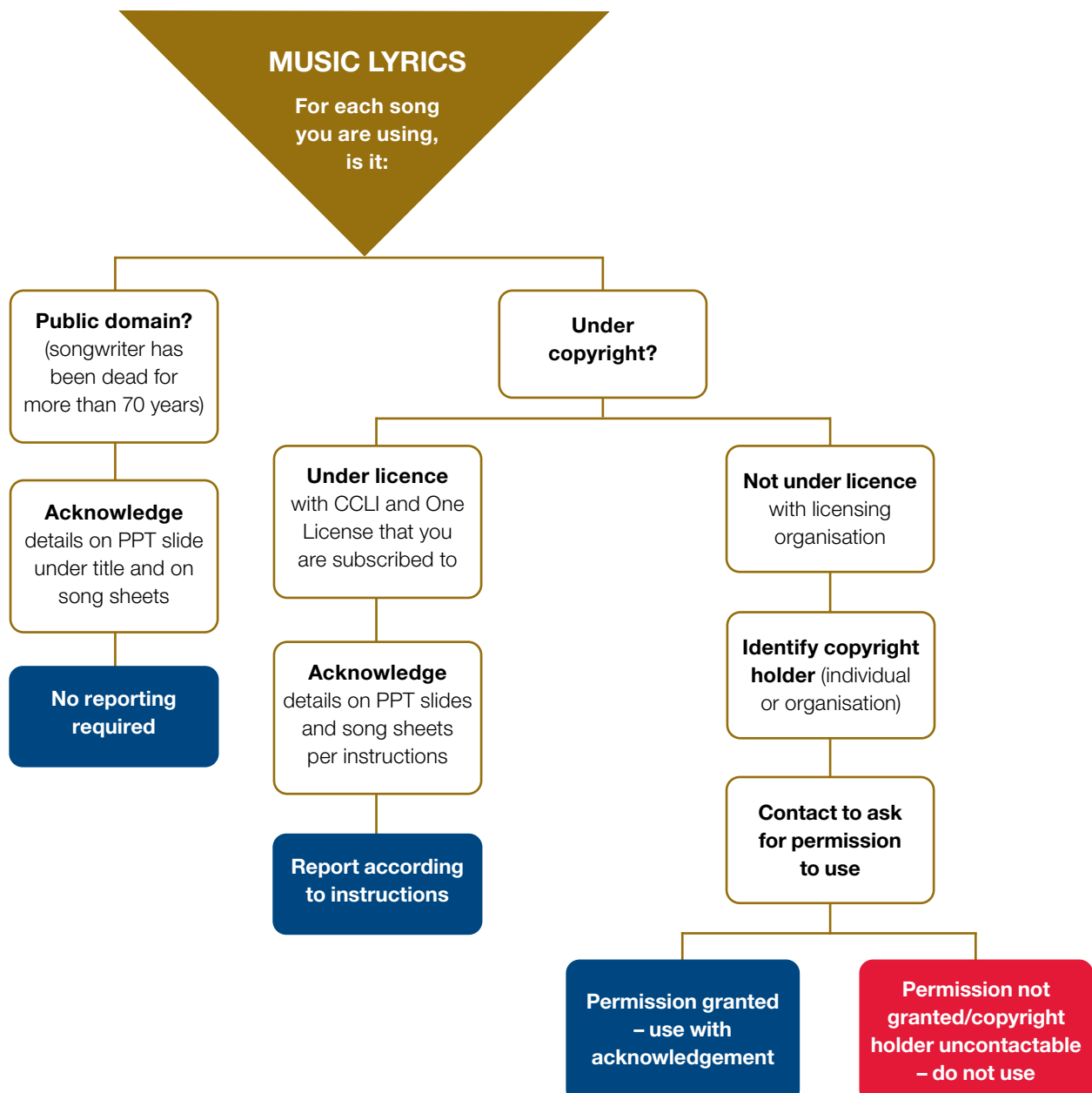
4. Licences must be renewed annually.

# Lyrics

1. You must have permission to **project** the lyrics of songs and hymns onto a screen in a church. This counts as a digital use of the song.
2. You must also have permission to **print** the lyrics in a song sheet or bulletin. This is a print use of the song.

## APPLICABLE LICENCES

1. **CCLI Church Copyright Licence**
2. **One License Annual Reprint Licence**



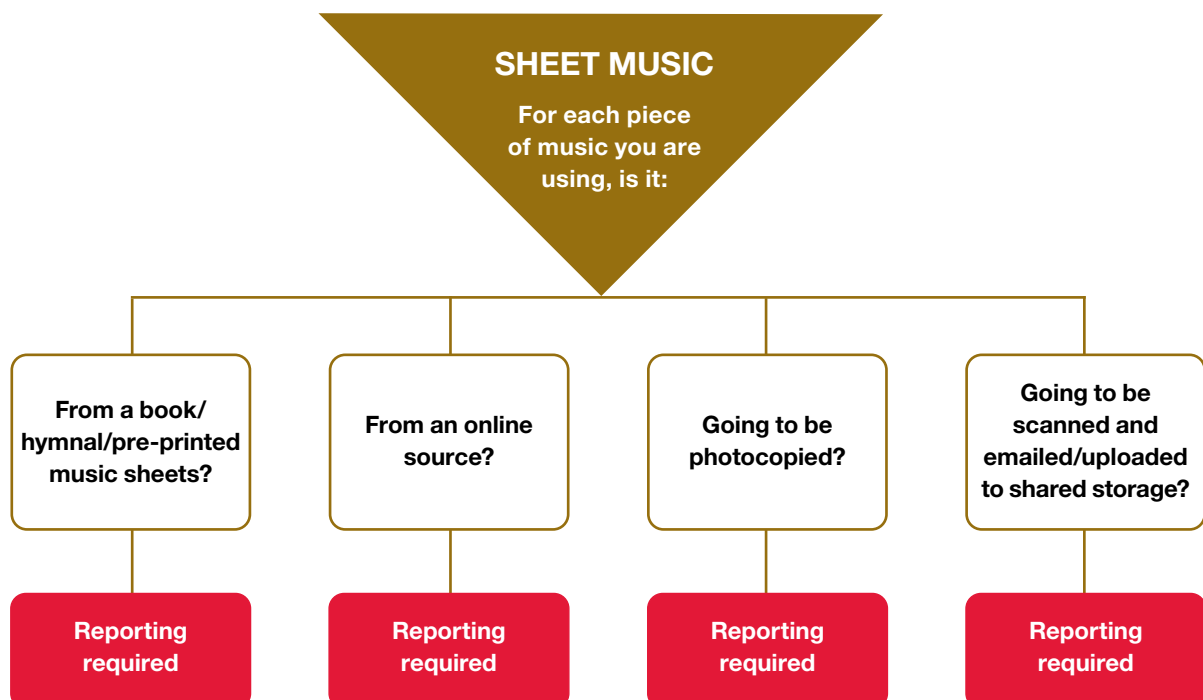


# Sheet Music

1. Sheet music has its own kind of copyright, covering not only the lyrics and melody but also the typography (the printed notes, staves etc).
2. You must have permission to print sheet music from digital files. Both CCLI and One License often include lead sheets and guitar chords etc for songs on their lists.
3. **Be careful:** Many sites on the internet offer free downloads of copyrighted sheet music. This is a breach of copyright law. These sites can make your computer vulnerable to viruses. There are legitimate sites to which you can subscribe that allow you to legally download music for a fee. These are usually set up by music publishers and are fine to use. Just make sure that you report the projection or printing of lyrics, as you normally would.
4. You must have permission to photocopy music from existing sheet music, songbooks and hymnals. Some people believe that if you own a copy of a music book, you can photocopy it as much as you want. This is incorrect.
5. You must have permission to scan sheet music or copy it digitally for sharing – either by email or using online sharing of any kind. This should be reported using the relevant music reproduction/reprint licence just like you would a hard copy.

## APPLICABLE LICENCES

1. **CCLI Church Copyright Licence**
2. **One License Annual Reprint Licence**



# Recorded Music

(CDs, RECORDS, MP3s)

1. As long as the music has been legally obtained (not pirated from the internet), any recorded music may be **played** in a worship service, including weddings, baptisms and funerals. No permissions are required.
2. **Be careful:** Many sites on the internet offer free downloads of music MP3s. This is a breach of copyright law unless the music is in the public domain. These sites can make your computer vulnerable to viruses. There are legitimate sites to which you can subscribe that allow you to legally download music for a fee. These are usually set up by music publishers and are fine to use. Just make sure that you report the projection or printing of lyrics, as you normally would.
3. This changes when services are **recorded**.
  - o If your congregation records services for people who cannot attend services, you may include pre-recorded music in videos so long as the video is not for sale and used only for those people in the congregation who are not able to attend.
  - o You should not place the entire service online without obtaining permission to use each piece of music this way. Some congregations solve this by uploading to their websites only the sermon audio and/or video.
4. In multi-site parishes where one congregation records music for use by other congregations with no musicians, no recording permissions are needed as the music will be used only in the context of a worship service. You must still report the use of the song lyrics and any sheet music through regular reporting procedures.
5. If recorded services are sold, permission must be sought for each piece of music included.
6. If you wish to use background music in online recorded formats, such as YouTube clips and congregation websites, you must obtain permission from the copyright owner or purchase backing music from an audio library.

## APPLICABLE LICENCES

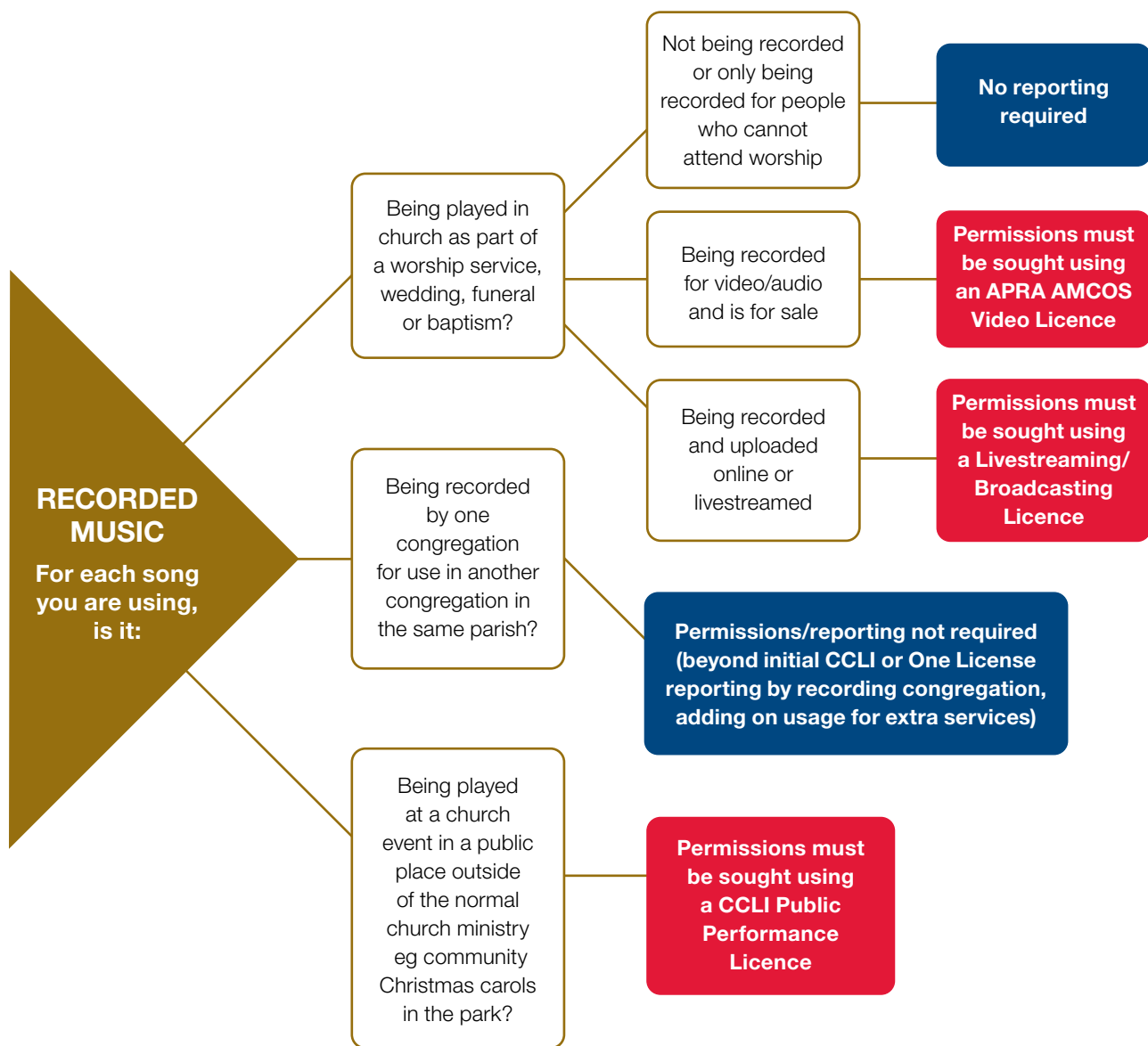
### 1. CCLI Streaming Licence

### 2. One License Annual Reprint Licence

with add-on Podcast/Streaming option

### 3. For secular music, **OneMusic Licence**

4. For weddings, baptisms and funeral videos using recorded music and/or secular music, the person making the video should apply for an **AMCOS ARIA Domestic Use Video Licence for a Single Event**, starting at approximately \$65 for up to 20 copies

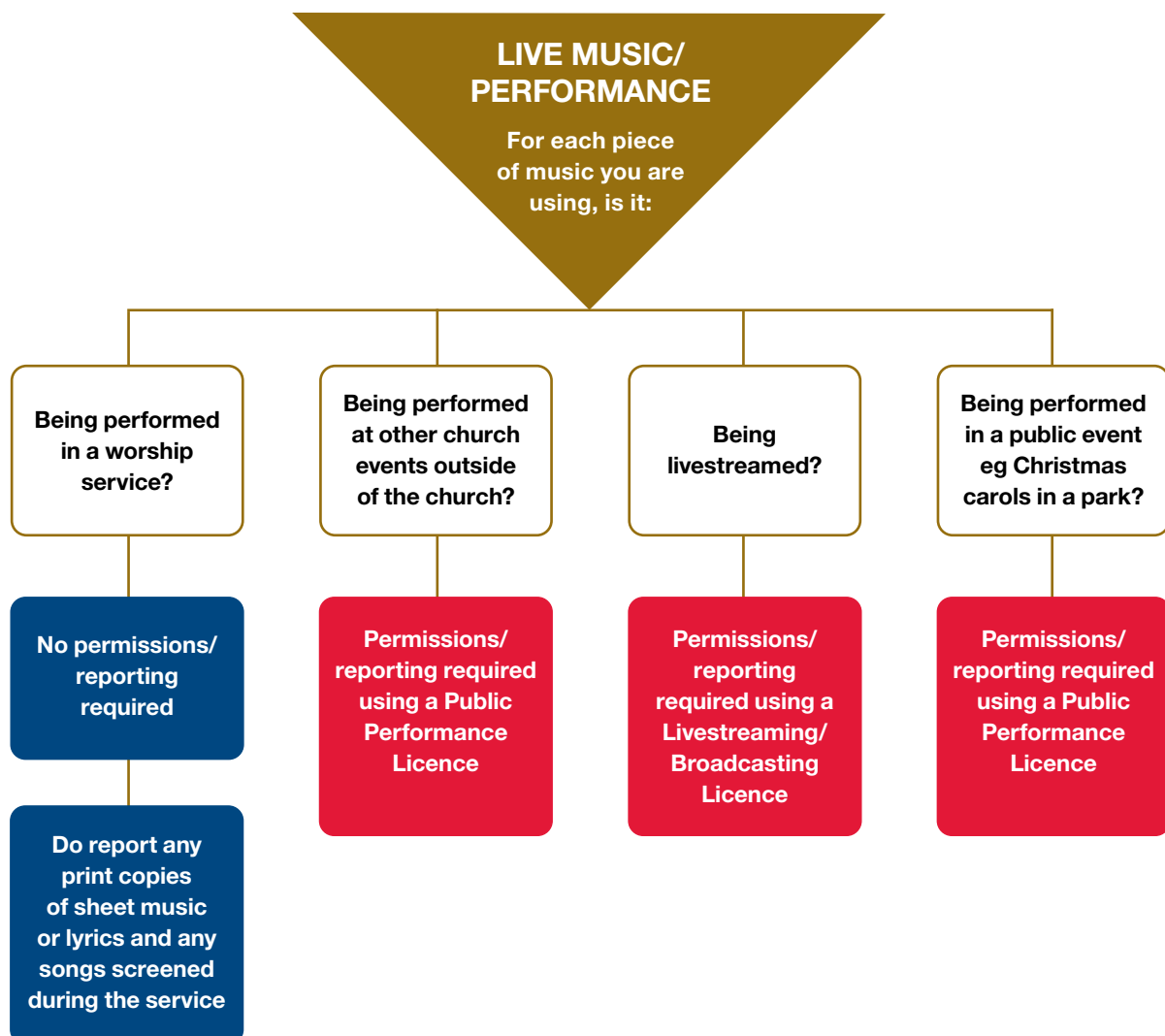


# Live Music/Performance

1. No permission is required to perform music in a worship service. Don't forget to obtain permission for any screened or printed lyrics and copies of sheet music.
2. If music is performed at other church events outside of the church, such as youth events or fairs, permission is required.
3. If live performances are livestreamed, permission must be obtained.  
See Livestreaming/Podcasting below.
4. Single-use and event licences are available to cover one-off public performances, such as concerts and Christmas carols in public venues.

## APPLICABLE LICENCES

1. **CCLI Public Performance Licence**
2. For secular music, **OneMusic Licence** does not cover public performance



# Broadcasting

(Livestreaming, Podcasting)

If your congregation wishes to livestream or podcast services, be mindful that you will need an additional licence on top of the other permissions required.

## APPLICABLE LICENCES

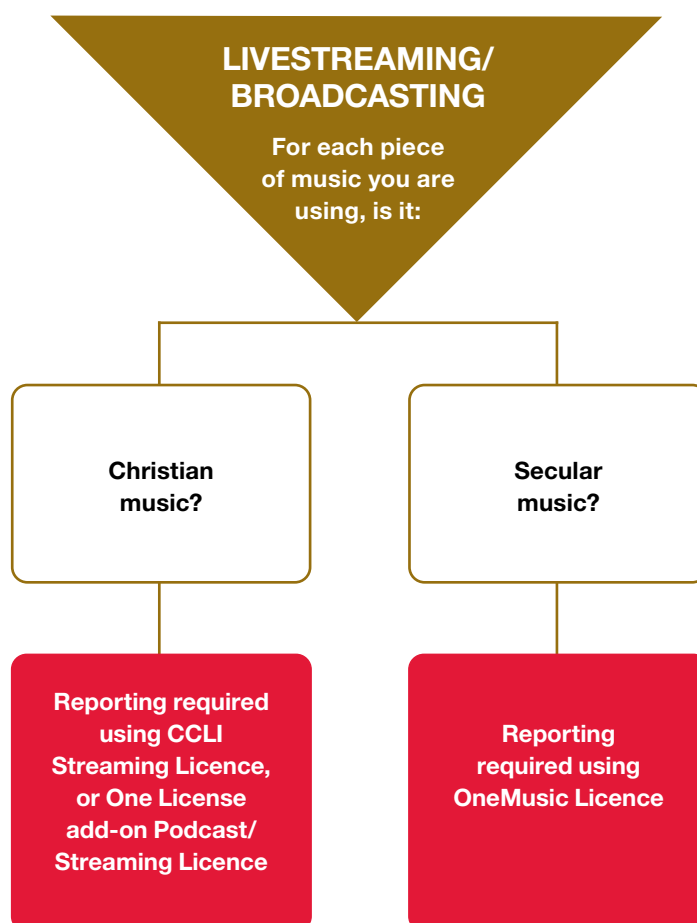
### 1. CCLI Streaming Licence

### 2. One License Annual Reprint Licence

with add-on Podcast/Streaming option

### 3. For secular music, **OneMusic Licence**

See also the separate section on Livestreaming, p25



# Licences for Music

## CCLI

Go to <https://au.ccli.com/authorised-lists/> to see which songs are available through CCLI.

<https://au.ccli.com/copyright-licences/>

- **Church Copyright Licence** – permits congregations to project or print out the words and music for many worship songs and hymns. With this licence, the congregation is covered for recording services on behalf of those unable to attend in person. Furthermore, the licence permits the creation of custom musical arrangements where no published version exists. Annual licences start at \$125 for very small congregations and increase according to congregation size. Special Event licences are available from \$63 (prices may be subject to annual changes).
- **Music Reproduction Licence** – an add-on to Church Copyright Licence and covers copying sheet music. This licence enables you to legally photocopy or scan pages from many of the songbooks and music publications commonly used by congregations. It also permits you to share sheet music digitally, such as by emailing PDFs to others or by downloading music from a file-sharing app. Prices start from \$167 per annum for congregations with up to 249 members.
- **Public Performance Licence** – allows for public performances of live music at non-worship service events, such as youth groups, choir or band performances, and social and Christmas carol events. Playing recorded music outside of the worship service may require additional licensing. Prices start at \$99 per annum.

- **Streaming Licence** – an optional coverage designed to enable streaming or podcasting of recorded worship services. This licence provides coverage for every one of the 300,000 songs covered under the CCLI Copyright Licence. Prices start at \$75 per annum.

**CCLI has a separate licensing system for schools.**



## ONE LICENSE

Go to <https://onelicense.net/search> to look up songs you want to use. One License has an online reporting system.

**<https://onelicense.net/options-and-prices>**

One License offers copyright reprints for congregational music to help you inspire singing in worship. One License allows you to reprint music for congregational use in a worship aid, bulletin, or projection. One License does not cover music reprints for the choir, ensemble, instrumentalists or accompanists.

**Annual Licence** – unlimited permission to reproduce music owned by all Member Publishers for an entire year, with or without the Podcast/Streaming Licence option. Prices start at \$115 per annum, depending on average weekly attendance, with an additional \$60 for podcast/streaming.

**Event Licences** cover retreats, conventions, conferences, etc that are up to seven days in duration.

**Single-Use Licences** are designed for one-time events, including weddings and funerals. If your organisation has an up-to-date Annual Licence, congregational gatherings of all varieties are covered.

**School licences are available.**

## ONEMUSIC

<https://onemusic.com.au/>

OneMusic is an Australasian Performing Right Association (APRA) Australasian Mechanical Copyright Owners Society (AMCOS) and Phonographic Performance Company of Australia Limited (PPCA) joint licensing initiative launched in 2019.

OneMusic offers joint public performance licences, so there is no longer any need for separate licence agreements and invoices from PPCA and APRA AMCOS. The new organisation allows music users to seamlessly meet their copyright obligations for the public performance of musical works, sound recordings and music videos.

OneMusic advises, 'APRA rights (that of the musical work) will continue to be administered by Christian Copyright Licensing International (CCLI). PPCA rights however, will now be licensed under OneMusic Australia. This means that if a church were to use PPCA sound recordings or music videos, these will be licensed based on the type of usage by OneMusic Australia, and a Partial Rights Discount (48.25%) will be applied, given that the APRA right will have already been covered under the CCLI arrangement'.

## PPCA

PPCA grants licences for the broadcast, communication or public playing of recorded music (such as CDs, records and digital downloads or streams) and music videos. PPCA then distributes the net licence fees collected to its licensors (generally record labels) and registered recording artists.

## APRA AMCOS

APRA AMCOS is the trading name of APRA and AMCOS. APRA AMCOS grants licences for the live performance, broadcast, communication, public playing and reproduction of its members' musical works. APRA AMCOS then distributes the net licence fees collected to its 103,000+ songwriter, composer and music publisher members and affiliated societies worldwide.

It is important to note that the APRA Church Licence paid through CCLI does not cover performances outside of a typical worship ceremony or order of service where admission fees are charged or where professional musicians receive a form of payment. In these instances, a OneMusic Australia event licence will need to be obtained by completing this online form <https://onemusic.com.au/event-licence-enquiry/>.



# Organisation Tips

1. With your pastor and church council, decide which licence best suits your congregation's needs. One License covers more traditional music, including Taizé chants and music from the Catholic tradition. CCLI has more modern Christian music as well as arrangements for traditional hymns and songs. Browse both sites first to identify which licence best matches your congregation's style. You may choose to have both if you can afford it.
2. Do your musicians/worship leader/pastor know which copyright licences your congregation has, and do they know how to find out whether a song they want to use is covered by the licence? It's much easier to have them think about copyright at this stage rather than scrambling to work it out after the music has been played. You can make your life much easier if the music selected is either in the public domain or covered by your licence arrangements. You might like to let people know that if they want to use music not covered by your licence, they will need to let you know at least six weeks in advance to ensure you can track down permissions. That way, if you can't get permission, they have time to make another choice.
3. While the licensing organisations may allow up to five users to access the same account, it might be wise to have one or two people who are responsible for reporting so that it is easier to keep track of who has done what. Band leaders and organists may well have access to the site to browse and check their selections, but it could make your life easier if they have to let you know what they need printed and/or projected.
4. Build in reporting as part of your normal routine each week. You may find it easier to take care of print and digital reporting when you are about to set up your PowerPoint/data projection for the weekly service. If you are logged on to check lyrics and look up acknowledgement information, you might as well report at the same time.
5. You may need to handle your music reproduction reporting at the end of the week or even at the end of the month, as your musicians may need their sheet music well in advance. Make sure you have a record sheet so anyone copying music can list what they have copied and how many copies were made. Set up a clear process, including an agreed storage location for sheet music.

# SAMPLE MUSIC REPRODUCTION LOG

[illegible]



# TEXT

PLAYS, BIBLE STUDIES, SERMONS, COMMENTARY, BLOG POSTS, POETRY,  
NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE ARTICLES

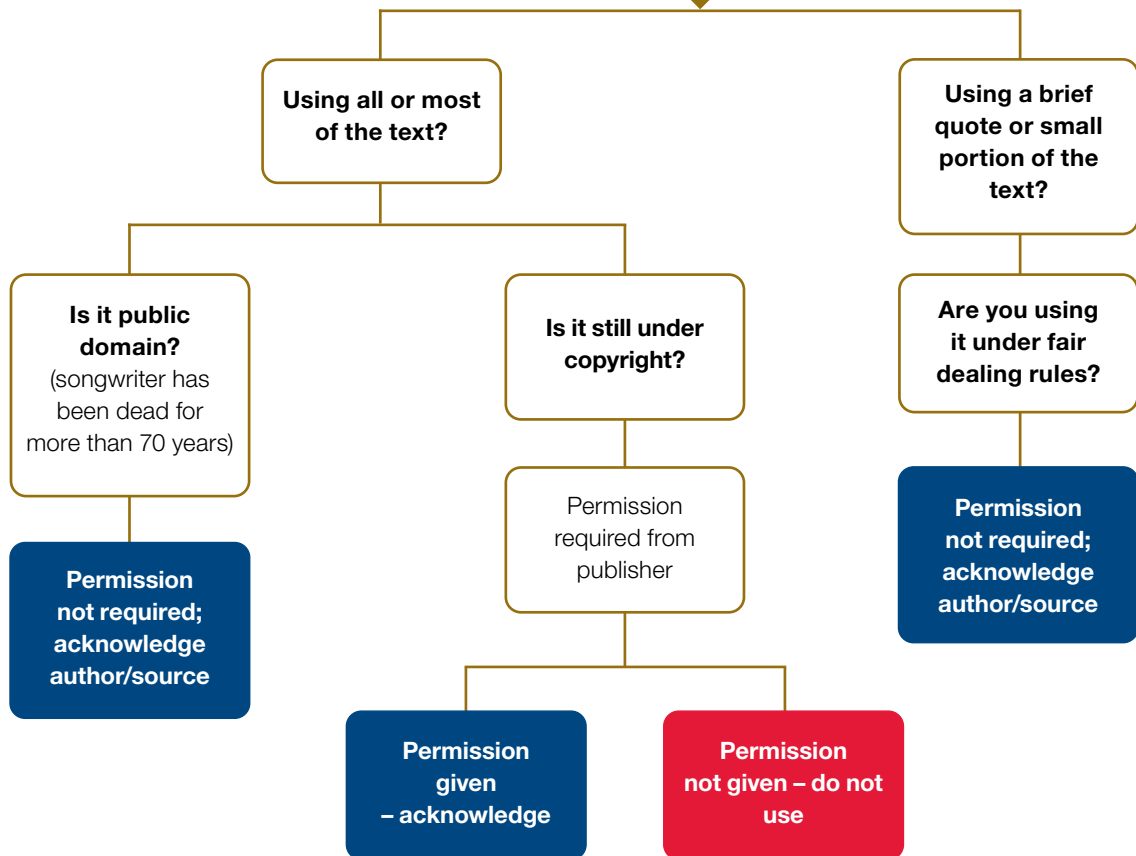
**The general principle is that you must obtain permission to use all or a substantial portion of a text.**

1. You may use a brief quote or two without permission under fair dealing rules. You should acknowledge the source of the quote. For more information, see the Fair Dealing fact sheet at <https://www.copyright.org.au>
2. Permission needs to be obtained directly from the publisher of the work; sometimes this is also the author. A fee may apply.
3. Some authors specifically state in their publication or website that their work may be reproduced for worship purposes, usually with a specific acknowledgment.
4. If you want to perform a play or skit in a service or ministry activity, you must have permission.  
If you purchase a script online or as a manuscript, make sure you check the publisher's requirements. You may need to purchase the number of copies required, or the publisher/playwright may give permission for copying after the initial purchase.
5. If you want to quote most or all of a poem in a sermon, service order or bulletin, you need permission, unless the poem is in the public domain (the author has been dead for more than 70 years).
6. If you want to use a cartoon in a bulletin or presentation, you must have permission.
7. If you wish to copy the whole of a Bible study, article or other text, you must obtain permission.  
This would include copying a large chunk of a book or other text, even if it is copied a section at a time (eg, chapters from a commentary or study).
8. Congregations have permission to use the sermons on the Worship Planning Page for lay-reading.  
If you wish to use another sermon by a pastor/speaker, always ask permission to do so.

**NOTE: The above advice does not necessarily apply to academic or professional writing such as magazine articles, essays or journal articles. In these instances, please follow the copyright regulations for these types of writing and the rules of the institution or publication for which you are writing.**

## TEXTS

For each text you are using  
in worship or a  
ministry activity,  
are you:







# VIDEO

## MOVIES, DVDs, VIDEOS, YOUTUBE OR OTHER CLIPS

### MOVIES

1. Permission needs to be obtained from the distributor of a DVD movie or digital file if it is to be played in whole or in part, in or out of the worship context.
2. Contact the distributor or producers directly, or obtain a licence from either The Big Studio Movie Licence or CVLI.

- o **The Big Studio Movie Licence**

([www.bsml.com.au](http://www.bsml.com.au)) covers use of whole films and film clips in services and all ministry areas from Disney, Roadshow, Warner Bros., Sony, 20th Century Studios, Marvel, Pixar, eOne, Transmission, Icon, Rialto, Studio Canal, Madman, Pinnacle, Palace.

- o **CVLI** (<https://au.ccli.com/what-we-provide/church-video-licence-screenvue/>) provides the legal cover required to publicly show film scenes during services and full-length films during outreach and social activities. It covers a huge range of films and many of the major studios, including Fox, Paramount, Universal, DreamWorks, Focus Features and NBC/Universal Television. Standard membership of ScreenVue is included in the price.

3. Currently neither the Big Studio Movie Licence nor the CVLI allow you to use their catalogue content movies during your church podcast or streaming.

### YOUTUBE VIDEOS AND BROADCASTS

4. As a church service is deemed to be a public performance, you need to have permission from the content owner (the YouTube clip owner) to use the content (video) in a public setting. YouTube's intention is for viewing and use of its clips in a private, personal-use setting. You may be able to obtain the clip and permission directly from the YouTube clip owner (the person who loaded the video up to YouTube) to use the clip either in or out of a worship context.
5. YouTube has produced a guide to copyright that you may find helpful <https://creatoracademy.youtube.com/page/lesson/copyright-usage>

## VIDEOS

(movie clips, short videos, YouTube clips, movies)  
In a church service or at any ministry activity, is it:

All of part of a movie or TV program?

Licence required  
(The Big Studio Movie Licence or CVLI)

A YouTube video?

Only intended for private, person use;  
may not be used without specific permission  
from owner of the content

A video from a commercial video site?

Must obtain permission/pay fee for download



# VISUAL ARTS

PHOTOS, PAINTINGS, ILLUSTRATIONS, PARAMENTS, CRAFT

**Whenever you want to reproduce/copy an artwork in digital or printed form, you must ensure you have permission to do so.**

This includes:

- photographs
- paintings, drawings, illustrations
- paraments, banners, stoles.

**Photos and illustrations accessed from the internet (via a Google search for example) are not copyright-free unless specifically stated.**

1. Some images are in the **public domain**. This is the case with many famous paintings where the artist has been dead for more than 70 years. If you find an image that is clearly labelled public domain, you are free to use it. It is good practice to acknowledge the artist, title of the artwork, date it was created and gallery in which it is displayed (if known).
2. In some cases, artists make their work available for people to use without charge. This can include:
  - o **Creative Commons licence** – artists can indicate whether their work is available without any restrictions, available with acknowledgement or available under certain

restrictions (such for non-commercial uses only, for personal use only, without modification).

- » Make sure you check the specific type of Creative Commons licence provided and abide by the requirements.
- » To find these images, you can add 'creative commons' to your search terms or go to <https://creativecommons.org.au>

- o **Photo/image-sharing websites** – artists/photographers sometimes provide their work through a site so that people can use it freely. These are often Creative Commons licensed. This is probably the easiest way of finding helpful images. Some sites are specifically Christian in focus, and the creators have permitted their work to be used for worship purposes. Please ensure you acknowledge the artist's work as specified on the site.

**3. Subscription/pay to download sites** – there are some excellent stock libraries and other websites to which you can subscribe that allow you to download or copy good-quality images for a fee. Many of these have rates for a certain number of downloads per month. There are some Christian sites that also provide PowerPoint backgrounds, bulletin covers, and videos. These can be high quality but quite expensive.

**4. Other artworks** – if you find an image online, in a book or in a gallery that you would like to use, you must obtain permission to use the image.

- o Permission needs to be obtained from the representing gallery or the artist.
- o Thousands of artists are represented via the Copyright Agency <https://www.copyright.com.au/%20licences-permission/visual-art-licences/> You can search for an artist on this website. If you are an artist, you can register your work here too.

## HELPFUL WEBSITES

### GENERAL SITES

Creative Commons Australia

<https://creativecommons.org.au/>

Wikimedia Commons

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main\\_Page](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page)

(a collection of freely usable media files to which anyone can contribute – check licensing details for specific images)

### CHRISTIAN FREE-TO-USE SITES

Heartlight.org

<https://www.heartlight.org/>

(includes gallery images and PowerPoint backgrounds that are free to use for ministry purposes. Searchable by book of the Bible and keywords)

Freely Photos

<https://www.freelyphotos.com/>

(Christian photos collected under Creative Commons Zero Licence)

eBible Teacher

<http://www.ebibleteacher.com/>

(a good source of Old and New Testament maps and photos of objects and places mentioned in the Bible. Has some PowerPoint backgrounds and templates)

### SECULAR FREE-TO-USE SITES

Unsplash

<https://unsplash.com/>

(free, high-quality downloadable photos that are easy to search)

Pixabay

<https://pixabay.com/>

Stockvault

<https://www.stockvault.net/>

Pexels

<https://www.pexels.com/>

PikWizard

<https://pikwizard.com/>

### CHRISTIAN SUBSCRIPTION SITES

ShareFaith

<https://www.sharefaith.com/faith/home.do>

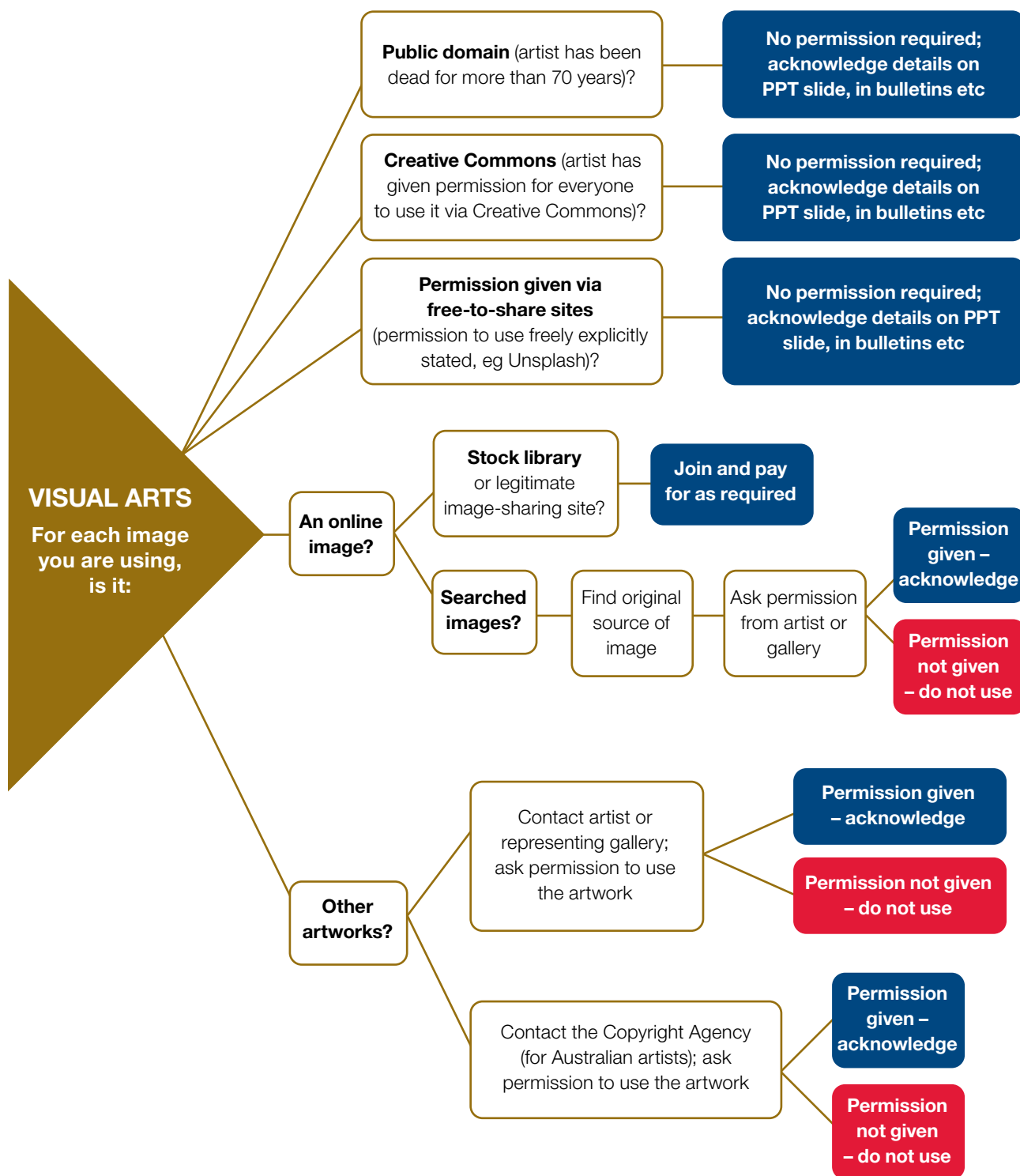
### SECULAR SUBSCRIPTION SITES

Dreamstime

<https://www.dreamstime.com/>

iStock

<https://www.istockphoto.com/au>



# LIVESTREAMING

## PRE-RECORDED SERVICES SHARED ONLINE OR LIVESTREAMED

With the sudden increase in congregations needing to livestream or broadcast their services, it is important to understand how to manage copyright over the elements in these services. The main difference to bear in mind is that placing something online changes the intended audience from the number of people in your congregation to potentially thousands of people around the world. So, using copyrighted material takes on a new significance, because by sharing something freely, you are giving away someone else's work.

### MUSIC

Congregations must have a livestreaming licence in addition to any other licences if they want to include copyright music in broadcast services.

### LICENCE OPTIONS

**CCLI Church Streaming Licence** – The CCLI Streaming licence allows you to stream or podcast your live-recorded worship service music on your church's website or other streaming services. The licence add-on starts at \$79 per annum for churches with up to 49 members.

**One License Podcast/Streaming License** – One License bundles this licence as an add-on to existing church Reprint Licences. The add-on costs from \$63 (for congregations of up to 25 members) per annum. It is also possible to purchase a single-use licence if you only want to broadcast one service (eg Christmas Day).

### IMAGES

Any images used in livestreamed services should abide by the same copyright standards as you would use in a regular service. If seeking permission to use an image, ensure that the copyright holder knows that you intend to include it in an online service.

### TEXT

Any brief excerpts from texts used in livestreamed services should abide by the same copyright standards as you would use in a regular service. If seeking permission to use a text, ensure that the copyright holder knows that you intend to include it in an online service. Always acknowledge the source of any quotations you use.

### VIDEO

At present, video clips cannot be included in a broadcast service even if they are covered by a CVLI or ScreenVue licence. You must obtain express permission from the copyright holder to use a clip online.

Do not use YouTube clips without the express permission from the content creator to use the video in this way.

Some pay-to-download sites may allow you to include their videos as part of a worship service online, but you will need to check their terms and conditions carefully before doing so.



