**1.5 Explanation how copyright and other constraints affect the website**

There are a series of rights and responsibilities which is seen as absolute to the creators of original works. This includes artists, musicians, movie makers, academics and of course software authors and developers. Collective known as copyright these laws are often entrenched in charter and law in most countries.

‘The Berne convention for the protection of literary and artistic works’ otherwise known as the Berne Convention is such an example of an international governance and agreement. The fundamental principles of copyright (protection) are the justification and protection of original works. It therefore, grants exclusive rights to authors of works who then have the provision to make these works available for the public to enjoy.

**Intellectual copyright**

Here the protection relates to creations by the human intellect and of an intangible attribute which may and will often include names of products and services, branding and in the case of web design the protection of the look, feel and writing of websites. Rules and legislation governing this is set out in acts of parliament, such as the Intellectual Property Act 2014.

**Licencing Copyright**

Once of the many crucial aspects of copyright granted to the author is the ability for the author to grant another party the use of license to use a product, allowing the recipient the benefits of the property by agreement. This is often for the exchange of consideration namely capital (money). A common and everyday example would be the licencing of software to professional organisations. Software giants such as Oracle often licence their products by agreement for commercial use and it is common practice for many large corporations to pay large sums of monies for the use of such products.

**Open source resources**

Acting within the same principles of licencing, computer software originators can grant end users the right to use, change and distribute software including its source code to the public and for most (legal) purposes. Key aspect to open source is the collaborative principles. Here end users can adapt and manipulate its use, in ways similar to custom style sheets users may use in HTML and CSS design. Common examples and some of the most prominent are Linux and Libre Office (alternative to Microsoft Word products).

**Plagiarism**

A concept often associated and more familiar in the academic world. Plagiarism the act of imitating, copying ideas, language and paraphrasing (cloning) others work without acknowledgement of the true author. In essence one could submit pieces of work and pass if off as their own. There have been many incidents of such infringements where websites and its contents have been copied without acknowledgement to its source creator. Representing someone’s work in web design is a clear infringement of intellectual property. However luckily for many developer’s have developed tools to detect such infringements. Search engines have now developed sophisticated detecting tools, and platforms like Google and Copyscape have made it easier for people to check for plagiarized sites and contents.

**The Law- Protection of rights include**

-Intellectual Property Act 2014

- Copyright, Design and Patents Act 1988

- The Copyright (Computer Programs) Regulations 1992

**International Treaties**

* The Berne Convention
* Universal Copyright Convention
* World Intellectual Property Organisation