



NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF SINGAPORE

A Guide to Copyright Laws

for Music and Video use in
Worship & Church Events

©National Council of Churches of Singapore
All rights reserved.



Published by
National Council of Churches of Singapore
B1-27, The Adelphi
1 Coleman Street
Singapore 179803

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The compilation of this guide is the result of the effort of a working group appointed by the National Council of Churches of Singapore. The group comprising the following members met many times over a period of two years:

- Rev Dr Chua Chung Kai, Chairman (Chairman, Evangelical Free Church of Singapore)
- Elder Richard Chong (Executive Secretary, National Council of Churches of Singapore)
- Pastor Janice Chng (Trinity Christian Centre)
- Pastor Ivan Ho (Covenant Evangelical Free Church)
- Elder Jonathan Kok (Prinsep Street Presbyterian Church)
- Ms Diana Lim (Trinity Christian Centre)
- Mr Lim K Tham (General Secretary, National Council of Churches of Singapore)
- Mr Soh Kar Liang (Faith Community Baptist Church)
- Mr Bryan Tan (Lighthouse Evangelism)
- Rev Dominic Yeo (General Superintendent, Assemblies of God)
- Pastor David Yem (Pastor, Songwriter)

The working group consulted Mr Malcolm Hawker, the Managing Director of Christian Copyright Licensing International, Asia Pacific, to obtain an industry perspective on this subject.

The Council would like to express its grateful thanks to both the working group and Mr Hawker.

National Council of Churches of Singapore

B1-27, The Adelphi, 1 Coleman Street Singapore 179803

Tel: 6336 8177 | Fax: 63368178

email: admin@nccs.org.sg | website: www.nccs.org.sg

DISCLAIMER

This guide is produced for general information on this topic. Readers are encouraged to seek professional legal advice if they wish to better understand the issues raised.

INTRODUCTION

Copyright and intellectual property is a complex area of law. We believe that fair payment of royalties be made to support Christian artistes to enable them to sustain and excel in their professional literary works. This follows the simple principle of giving honour where honour is due. Yet there also seems to be some form of exemption in Section 42 Copyright Act ("Act").

There are 3 main things that the lay person needs to understand:

- (a) the rights protected,
- (b) what constitutes infringement, and
- (c) what are fair dealing (acts which could be treated as non-infringement).

This simple booklet hopes to give some understanding on matters of copyright in music and video and the legitimate use of music and video in our church worship, and some clarity on Section 42 of the Act.

The last segment provides some common church scenarios and how we can live rightly within the laws of our land.

CONTENT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	1
INTRODUCTION	2
SECTION A: WHAT IS COPYRIGHT?	4
SECTION B: COPYRIGHT IN MUSICAL WORKS	9
SECTION C: COPYRIGHT IN VIDEOS	12
SECTION D: SCENARIOS	
(I) MUSIC FOR CHURCH SERVICES AND EVENTS	15
(II) VIDEO FOR CHURCH SERVICES AND EVENTS	23
(III) MUSIC FOR SMALL GROUP MEETINGS (AT HOME/CHURCH/OTHER LOCATIONS)	27

SECTION A:

WHAT IS COPYRIGHT?

1. What is copyright?

Copyright protects works and certain rights associated with works. There is no system for registering copyright works in Singapore. Therefore, there is no need to register copyright works in Singapore in order to enjoy copyright protection over the work.

Copyright exists the moment an unpublished original work is made by a Singapore citizen or resident. “Publish” means to prepare and make it available to the public. To enjoy copyright, the work must first be reduced to writing or some other material form. Once the original work is first published in Singapore, the author enjoys the copyright in his work.

2. What types of work are protected by copyright?

Literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works are protected by copyright in Singapore. Sound recordings, cinematograph films, television broadcasts, sound broadcasts, cable programmes and published editions of works are also protected by copyright in Singapore.

3. What is not protected by copyright?

Copyright does not protect names of businesses, names of products, ideas, technical inventions and industrial designs.

4. Who owns the copyright in a work?

The author of the work generally owns the copyright, subject to some exceptions. A common exception is where a person makes a musical work under his employment, contract of service or apprenticeship. In such cases, the employer may be entitled to the copyright in the employee's work under the terms of employment.

5. What are the exclusive rights of the copyright owner?

The exclusive rights of a copyright owner include the right to:

- (i) Reproduce the work in a material form
- (ii) Publish the work if it is unpublished
- (iii) Perform the work in public
- (iv) Communicate the work to the public
- (v) Make an adaptation of the work

Any person who does or authorises the doing of any of the above without the licence or permission of the copyright owner infringes copyright in that work. A person also infringes copyright if he, without the licence or permission of the copyright owner, sells or exposes for sale an article which he knows or ought reasonably to know is made in infringement of copyright. An exception is where a licence or permission is obtained from a person or party who is authorised by the copyright owner to grant licences, e.g. a copyright fees collection agency.

6. Does a copyright owner in another country enjoy the same exclusive rights in Singapore?

Citizens and residents of countries which are members of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) or the Berne Convention enjoy the same rights over their works in Singapore, as the works of Singapore citizens and residents. Works first published in a member country of the WTO or Berne Convention are protected in the same way as works first published in Singapore.

7. What is fair dealing with a copyright work?

Fair dealing under the Act allows a person to deal with a copyright work without infringing the copyright in the work. Whether a dealing constitutes fair dealing depends on the circumstances, which include:

- (i) the purpose of the dealing
- (ii) the nature of the work
- (iii) the amount and substance copied
- (iv) the effect of the dealing on the potential market
- (v) the possibility of obtaining the work within a reasonable time at an ordinary commercial price.

Some specific instances of fair dealing have been defined in the Act. For instance, it is fair dealing if the copyright work is reproduced for research or study, or for criticism or review, or for reporting current events. If you are uncertain whether what you plan to do is allowed, it is wise to seek legal advice.

8. How long does copyright last?

Copyright in a work subsists until after 70 years from the end of the year of the author's death. However, if the author dies before his work is published, performed in public or communicated, the copyright in the work shall continue until the expiration of 70 years from the end of the year in which his work is first published, performed in public, or broadcast, or included in a cable programme, or records of the work are first offered for sale to the public, from whichever is the earliest of those events.

Copyright in photographs, sound recordings and cinematograph films subsists until after 70 years from the end of the year of their first publication. Copyright in television broadcasts, sound broadcasts and cable programmes subsists until after 50 years from the end of the year of their first broadcast. Copyright in published editions of works subsists until after 25 years from the end of the year of their first publication.

9. What happens to the copyright work after copyright protection expires?

The owner will no longer enjoy the exclusive rights. However, there remains a duty not to falsely attribute authorship of a work or the identity of a performer. Other valid intellectual property rights may, however, continue to be relevant (e.g., trade mark rights) to the work.

10. Are there exceptions for Religious Use?

Yes, there is but the exception applies only to the performance of certain types of work used during services at a place of worship.

Section 42 of the Act states that “a performance of a literary, dramatic or musical work of a religious nature, or an adaptation of such a work, in the course of services at a place of worship or other religious assembly shall not constitute an infringement of the copyright in the work.”

For this exception to apply, the act must satisfy the following 3 criteria:

Firstly, it must be a performance of a literary, dramatic or musical work or an adaptation of such a work;

Secondly, the work must be of a religious nature; and

Thirdly, the act must be done in the course of services at a place of worship or other religious assembly.

“A performance of a literary, dramatic or musical work...or an adaption of such a work...”

Live worship during church service constitutes a performance under Section 42. An adaptation under the Act includes an arrangement or transcription of a work. Reproducing, for example, projecting the lyrics via powerpoint or photocopying lyric sheets, however, constitute copyright infringement and would not be allowed.

“...of a religious nature”

The work, and not the act, has to be of a religious nature. Worship songs clearly fall under this category. However, songs by secular music groups with religious undertones are a grey area. For example, all the songs of American rock band Switchfoot are based on their Christian faith, but are at the same time mainstream songs. Performing their songs at church is thus questionable.

“...in the course of services”

Performances must be done during the actual church service itself, or in the course of services, to be exempted from infringement. This reasonably includes worship practice sessions, pre/post-worship or pre/post-sermon playing, or anything usually done as part of the church service programme.

“...at a place of worship or other religious assembly...”

A place of worship conventionally means a church premise, although it would include other places where church services are held, such as rented halls. The focus should be on the activity, which is the act of worship, and not the venue.

SECTION B:

COPYRIGHT IN MUSICAL WORKS

1. What are musical works?

It is generally accepted that musical works refer to arrangements of musical notes, including the lyrics to a song.

2. What is a sound recording?

A sound recording is the aggregate of the sounds embodied in a record. A record is a disc, tape, paper or other device in which sounds are embodied.

3. Who owns the copyright in a musical composition?

The composer owns the copyright to the arrangement of musical notes and the score of a song. The lyricist owns the copyright to the lyrics to the song. If a person commissions another person to compose a song, the copyright in the tune, the score and the lyrics would generally belong to the commissioning party, yet it depends on the terms of the contract.

4. Who owns the copyright in sound recordings (recorded music)?

The maker of a sound recording (usually a record label) owns the copyright to the sound recording. If a person contracts with another person to make a sound recording, then the one paid for the sound recording would be the owner of the copyright of the sound recording. In most cases, the copyright owner would be the record label.

5. What rights do the composer and lyricist have?

The composer and lyricist have the exclusive right to :
reproduce their work in material form (i.e. make a copy of the work)

- (i) publish their work
- (ii) perform their work in public
- (iii) communicate their work in public adapt their work, and
- (iv) do any of the above in relation to adapted work.

They also have the right to enter into a commercial rental arrangement. If the composer and lyricist were commissioned to compose the song, then the rights generally belong to the commissioning party, depending on the terms of the contract.

6. What rights does the music publisher have?

Music publishers have rights according to the contract made between them and the original copyright owner of the song. The contract could be a licence (to publish the song only, or it could be an assignment (transferring the publication right to the music publisher. In the second case, the copyright owner no longer has a right to publish the song. Normally, a music publisher will have in the least the right to reproduce and publish the score and lyrics to the song.

7. What rights does the record label have?

The record label in most cases is the owner of the first record embodying the sound recording of a song. The record label has the right to (i) reproduce the sound recording, (ii) publish the sound recording, and (iii) communicate the sound recording to the public.

8. Is permission required to play music CD in public?

Yes. The owner of the musical work has the right to perform his musical work and to communicate the sound recording to the public.

Therefore, playing a music CD in public without permission from the copyright holder is an infringement of copyright.

9. How many seconds or bars of a song may I use before I need to obtain permission from the copyright owner?

There is no exact answer to this question. Infringement of copyright occurs when a person does any of the exclusive acts reserved to a copyright owner in relation to the whole or a substantial part of the work. “Substantial” does not mean quantitatively substantial but qualitatively substantial. If the use of the bars or a track of the song is clearly identifiable as being part of the song, then a substantial part of the song would have been taken and the copyright in the song would have been infringed.

10. If I acknowledge the composer and lyricist in my powerpoint slides or printed paper, can I do away with obtaining permission?

No, you would still require the express permission of the composer and the lyricist or their publisher if they have assigned the reproduction and the publication rights to a music publisher.

SECTION C:

COPYRIGHT IN VIDEOS

1. Who owns the copyright in a DVD recording of a movie?

The production company that produced the movie owns the copyright in the movie.

2. What are the rights of the DVD producer/distributor?

For a DVD producer to manufacture and distribute DVD copies of the movie in Singapore, the DVD producer would have to acquire such rights from the production company. This is because under the Act, the production company that produced the movie has the exclusive right to make a copy of the movie, cause the movie to be seen in public, and communicate the movie to the public. It is for the production company to license this right to copy the movie onto DVDs and the right to distribute the movie.

Therefore, the rights of the DVD producer/distributor would depend on the extent of the rights he acquires from the production company. The rights that the DVD producer would have acquired from the production company typically include the right to make copies of the movie on DVD and distribute the DVD in an assigned territory (which in this case would include Singapore).

3. Is permission required to screen a DVD of a movie in public?

Yes, permission is required because the right to communicate a movie to the public is one of the exclusive rights of the production

company that produced the movie.

Section 7(1) of the Act defines “communicate” to mean the transmission by electronic means (whether over a path, or a combination of paths, provided by a material substance or by wireless means or otherwise) a copyright work, whether or not it is sent in response to a request, and includes:

- (i) the broadcasting of a copyright work;
- (ii) the inclusion of a copyright work in a cable programme; and
- (iii) the making available of a copyright work (on a network or otherwise) in such a way that the copyright work may be accessed by any person from a place and at a time chosen by him;

and “broadcast” is defined to mean broadcast by wireless telegraphy.

4. Who should I write to obtain permission to screen a DVD of a movie in public?

You should write to the producer/distributor of the DVD for permission.

5. What is a fair amount of a music CD or a DVD movie that I may use without infringing the copyright in the music CD or the DVD movie and before I need to obtain permission from the copyright owner?

There are no legal rules permitting the use of a specific amount or percentage of the work or a certain number of musical notes, without the need to obtain the permission of the copyright owner. Under the fair dealing doctrine, you are allowed to use limited portions of an audio-visual work for the purpose of research and study, for criticism or review, provided a sufficient acknowledgement of the audio-visual work is made, and for reporting of news in a newspaper, magazine or periodical, provided sufficient acknowledgement of the

audio-visual work is made, or for reporting of news by means of broadcasting or a cable programme services, or by any other means of communication to the public, or in a cinematograph film, provided sufficient acknowledgement of the audio-visual work is made.

Whether a particular use qualifies as fair dealing depends on all the circumstances.

Whether a particular dealing with an audio-visual work constitutes fair dealing for a purpose other than for criticism or review, or for reporting of news, the following factors would be considered:

- (i) the purpose and character of the dealing, including whether such dealing is of a commercial nature or is for non-profit education purposes;
- (ii) the nature of the audio-visual work;
- (iii) the amount and substance copied taken in relation to the whole;
- (iv) the effect the dealing upon the potential market for, or value of, the work; and
- (v) the possibility of obtaining the work within a reasonable time at an ordinary commercial price.

SECTION D:

SCENARIOS OF USE OF MUSICAL WORKS AND VIDEOS IN WORSHIP

I. Music for Church Services and Events	
1. Play worship songs by band members	The Church band is permitted to perform musical works of a religious nature during the course of a worship service or religious assembly as section 42 of the Act states that such performances shall not constitute an infringement of the copyright in the musical work.
2. Play worship songs from original media such as CD, online purchased songs	The music CD or online song that you purchased is meant for your own personal use, which includes use in a private gathering of family, friends and acquaintances. Accordingly, you may play the music that you purchased at a bible study group meeting or a small fellowship group gathering, but not at church-related activities that are open to the public, such as worship services and evangelistic musicals.
3. Play worship songs downloaded from the internet	<p>“Public” connotes all members of the community or a section of the public. A substantial number of persons could constitute the “public”.</p> <p>Therefore, if you intend to play a music</p>

CD or music that you purchased online in a church-related activity, including before and after the church-related activity that is open to the public, you need to obtain the permission of the composer and the record label.

It is commonly assumed that songs uploaded on the internet can be copied without seeking permission. This is a misconception. The rights of the composer and record labels in songs available on the internet are no different from the rights in those songs recorded on a physical medium. Therefore, a song on the internet is protected in the same way as the song in a music CD.

If you wish to download songs from the internet, you should only do so from legitimate websites. There are many legitimate websites that allow consumers to purchase copyrighted works online, whether music, e-books, or motion pictures. By purchasing works through legitimate websites, you not only avoid the risks of copyright infringement, you would also be limiting your exposure to other potential risks such as viruses, unexpected material, or spyware.

The downloading and the use of the downloaded songs are governed by the terms and conditions of use found in the

	<p>website. You are advised to check the terms and conditions of use to ascertain the scope of the licence.</p> <p>It is likely that the terms and conditions of use would give you a limited licence to use the downloaded songs for your own personal consumption.</p>
4. Change the lyrics or music of a worship song	<p>You need the permission of the copyright owner to do so.</p> <p>One exclusive right of the owner of a musical composition is the right to adapt the work. Therefore, only the owner of the copyright in the lyrics or the music score has the right to adapt his work, which includes changing the lyrics or the music score, or authorizing someone else to adapt his work to create a new version.. Accordingly, you cannot change the lyrics or the music score of an existing song without the permission of the copyright owner.</p>
5. Make copies of the music scores for the band to play	<p>As the copyright owner holds the exclusive right to make copies of the music scores of his songs, you need to obtain his permission to make copies of the music scores for your Church band to play. The copyright owner could be the composer of the song or the publisher, if the composer has assigned the publication right to the publisher.</p>

	<p><i>Note: The Song Select Licence granted by Christian Copyright Licensing International grants you the right to print Lead Sheet, Chord Sheet and/or Hymn Sheet Digital Fixations.</i></p>
6. Project lyrics by powerpoint onto a screen	<p>The projection in Church of lyrics by powerpoint onto a screen does not constitute copyright infringement. However, the reproduction of lyrics, which includes typing out or making copies, requires the permission of the lyricist or his publisher.</p> <p><i>Note: The Church Copyright Licence granted by Christian Copyright Licensing International grants you the right to make copies of lyrics of songs from their catalogue.</i></p>
7. Print lyrics in church bulletin, wedding programs, funeral bulletins etc.	<p>The lyricist holds the exclusive right to reproduce the lyrics of his song in a material form under the Act. Accordingly, permission is required from the lyricist or his publisher to print the lyrics of his song onto the Church bulletin.</p> <p><i>Note: The Church Copyright Licence granted by Christian Copyright Licensing International grants you the right to make copies of lyrics of songs from their catalogue.</i></p>

<p>8. Reproduce hymnals used for worship</p>	<p>If you require more copies of the hymnal, you should purchase additional copies from the publisher or a bookstore. You are not to make copies of the hymnal (not even a few pages or a few songs) for use in the Church unless you obtain permission from the publisher of the hymnal.</p>
<p>9. Perform a Solo / Chorale song item</p>	<p>If the song to be performed by the soloist is of a religious nature, then the soloist is allowed to perform the song item during the course of a worship service or religious assembly as section 42 of the Act specifically states that such performances shall not constitute an infringement of the copyright in the musical work.</p> <p>If the song to be performed is not of a religious nature, then the exemption would not apply and you would need to obtain the permission of the composer of the song to perform the song.</p>
<p>10. Use music in video announcements</p>	<p>If the recorded music is separate from the video, you need to obtain the permission of the composer to play the recorded music with the video announcement during the worship service as the composer holds the exclusive right to perform his songs in public. In addition, you are required to obtain the permission of the producer of the video to broadcast the video announcement during the worship service.</p>

	<p>If the music is already synchronized with the video (i.e. the video comes with the music), then, in such cases, the producer of the video would have already obtained permission from the composer and the record label to synchronize and have the recorded music performed with the video. In such cases, you would only need the permission of the producer of the video to broadcast.. The permission from the video producer includes the permission to play the music with the video.</p> <p><i>Note: If the video is a film from a participating producer, the Motion Picture Licencing Company (MPLC) grants rights to broadcast the videos from their catalogue in Church.</i></p>
<p>11. Record sermons without worship songs</p>	<p>Depending on the terms of appointment between a preacher and the Church regarding ownership of copyright works produced by the preacher, the Church is generally taken to own the copyright in the sermons of its preachers. However, if the preacher is not a member of the Church staff, then the Church needs to obtain the permission of the guest preacher to record his sermon.</p> <p>If permission is given, the Church would own the rights in the recording of the sermon (but not the written sermon itself</p>

	as the manuscript of the sermon is still owned by the guest preacher).
12. Record sermons with worship songs	<p>With regard to the message, the answer is the same as for Q11.</p> <p>As for the singing of the closing worship songs, the congregation is permitted to sing the closing worship songs as provided under the Act.</p> <p>Therefore, the Church is entitled to record the message with closing worship songs and it owns the rights in the recording.</p>
13. Communicate (e.g. broadcast) worship services with worship songs	<p>As the worship service is an event organized by the Church, the Church has the right to record and broadcast the worship service live over the internet or make available for download from the Church's website.</p> <p>However the Church must ensure that it has obtained the licence or permission from the relevant copyright owners to broadcast the third party musical works and sound recordings used in the worship service.</p>
14. Distribute recordings of the worship service with worship songs	<p>As the worship service is an event organized by the Church, the Church has the right to distribute a recording of the worship service to its members.</p> <p>However the Church must ensure that it</p>

has obtained the licence or permission from the relevant copyright owners to distribute the recordings of the third party musical works and sound recordings used in the worship service.

Note: The Church Copyright Licence granted by Christian Copyright Licensing International grants you the right to record your worship services (audio or video) provided you only record live music. However, the number of copies of the recording that can be made for distribution may not exceed 15% of the church size. If you intend to make more copies of the recording, you would need to seek the permission of the copyright owner of the songs that were sung during the worship service.

II. Video for Church Services and Events

1. Play videos from personal DVDs for church-related activities

The DVD of a movie that you purchase is meant for your own personal use. Accordingly, you may play the DVD in a private gathering of family, friends and acquaintances, such as at a bible study group meeting or a fellowship group gathering, but not at church-related activities that are open to the public, such as worship services and evangelistic musicals.

One exclusive right of the owner of a movie is the right to cause the movie to be seen in public, and to communicate the movie to the public. Therefore, if you intend to play a DVD of a movie at a church-related activity that is open to the public, you need to obtain the permission of the producer/distributor of the DVD.

Note: The Motion Picture Licencing Company (MPLC) grants rights to play videos from their catalogue in Church.

2. Play a portion of a video for worship service

You need the permission of the producer of the video to use the video with the sermon as the producer of the video has the exclusive right to cause the video to be seen in public.

However, if only a small portion of the video is used for the sermon and sufficient acknowledgement of the copyright owner

	<p>of the video is given, then the use of the video for the sermon may be permitted as it could constitute fair dealing in the video</p> <p>If you have obtained a licence from MPLC, you are allowed to reproduce the video for the sermon without having to obtain further permission or may argue that it is fair dealing of the video.</p>
3. Play videos from internet sources	<p>If you wish to play videos from internet sources, you should only obtain them from legitimate internet sources (e.g. iTunes). However, please read the terms and conditions of use of the internet source before you play the video.</p> <p>For some internet sources (e.g. YouTube), although you may have complied with their terms and conditions of use, you may still have to obtain permission from the person who uploaded the video and to ensure that the contents of the video are legitimate.</p> <p>Playing videos from internet source may not constitute a copyright infringement if the playing of the video satisfies fair dealing.</p>
4. Adapting a third party's video	<p>You need the permission of the copyright owner of the video to adapt the video.</p>

<p>5. Recording of sermon with video</p>	<p>Depending on the terms of appointment between a preacher and the Church regarding ownership of copyright works produced by the preacher, the Church is generally taken to own the copyright in the sermons of its preachers. However, if the preacher is not a member of the Church staff, then the Church needs to obtain the permission of the guest preacher to record his sermon.</p> <p>If permission is given, the Church owns the rights in the recording of the sermon (but not the written sermon itself as the manuscript of the sermon is still owned by the guest preacher).</p> <p>As for the video that appears during the sermon, there is no issue of the video appearing in the recording, provided the Church or the preacher has obtained permission from the producer of the video to communicate the video or if only a small portion of the video is used for the sermon and sufficient acknowledgement of the copyright owner of the video is given,</p>
<p>6. Communicate (e.g. broadcast) worship services with video</p>	<p>As the worship service is an event organized by the Church, the Church has the right to record and broadcast the worship service live over the internet.</p> <p>However the Church must ensure that it has obtained the licence or permission</p>

	to communicate the video used in the worship service.
7. Distribute recordings of the worship service with video	<p>As the worship service is an event organized by the Church, the Church has the right to record and distribute recordings of the worship service.</p> <p>To avoid any dispute over the video that appears in the recording, the Church should ensure that it obtains the permission from the producer or distributor of the video to communicate the video during the worship service or if only a small portion of the video is used, sufficient acknowledgement of the copyright owner of the video is given.</p>

III. Music for Small Group Meetings (at Home/Church/Other Locations)

1. Play worship songs by small group members	The small group members are permitted to perform musical works of a religious nature during the course of their small group meetings as provided under the Act.
2. Play worship songs from original media CD/MP3 for worship and before and after the small group meeting	If the CD/MP3 is played in a private setting (such as in the home or a private place) to a small group of people known to each other, then the worship leader of the small group is allowed to play the CD/MP3 as accompaniment music for worship as such use would generally be treated as non-commercial private use.
3. Make copies of music scores for small groups	<p>The right to make copies of the music scores belongs to the composer. You need to obtain the permission of the composer or his publisher to make copies of the music scores for the small groups in your Church.</p> <p><i>Note: The Song Select Licence granted by Christian Copyright Licensing International grants the Church the right to print Lead Sheet, Chord Sheet and/or Hymn Sheet Digital Fixations for Church use, including for its small groups.</i></p>
4. Project lyrics by powerpoint onto screen	The projection in Church of lyrics by powerpoint onto a screen during a small group meeting does not constitute copyright infringement. However, the

	<p>reproduction of lyrics, which includes typing out or making copies of the lyrics, requires the permission of the lyricist or his publisher.</p> <p><i>Note: The Church Copyright Licence granted by Christian Copyright Licensing International grants you the right reproduce lyrics of songs from their catalogue for small group meetings.</i></p>
5. Print Lyrics in small group bulletin and song sheets	<p>One exclusive right of a lyricist is to reproduce the lyrics in a material form. Accordingly, permission is required from the lyricist or his publisher to print the lyrics of a song onto the small group's bulletin.</p> <p><i>Note: The Church Copyright Licence granted by Christian Copyright Licensing International grants you the right to make copies of lyrics of songs from their catalogue.</i></p>
6. Reproduce hymnals for worship	<p>You need to purchase the hymnal from the publisher or a bookstore for use by the small groups of the Church. If you require more copies of the hymnal, you need to purchase additional copies of the hymnal. You are not to make copies of the hymnal (not even a few pages of the hymnal) for use by the small groups unless the Church has obtained the permission of the publisher.</p>

