*Adherence to codes of practice and regulation*

*Clearances*

***Mechanical-Copyright Protection Society (MCPS)*** *is a none-profit organisation which represents over 17,000 composers, songwriters and music publisher. The main function is to collect and distribute royalties. It negotiates agreements with the people who want to record and distribute music which contain copyright product and also collecting licence fees for using it.*

*MCPS’s main role is to collect the money from the UK music users who record music into things such as:*

* *TV programmes*
* *Radio programmes*
* *Websites*
* *Feature films*
* *CDs*
* *Records*

*The element effecting production of film is permission to use produced music in filming. To do this you need permission from the music owner to use the music in the production.*

***Performing Right Society (PRS)*** *pays royalties to their members when their music is copied (DVD/CD), streamed/downloaded or used in TV, film or radio.*

*Legal*

***Copyright*** *is a legal right created by the law of a country that gives the creator of an original work, such as a song, the exclusive rights for its use and distribution.*

*Copyright covers many things that people produce and make such as:*

* *Literary*
* *Artistic*
* *Dramatic*
* *Musical*
* *Sound recordings*

*Copyright protects these things from being used and/or copied from other people and them passing it off as their own work.*

*The element that may affect filming is being aware if you are using people’s work in your production. If you wish to use someone else’s work such as a song you must have authorisation from the song’s producer to use it in your film or production.*

***Health and safety*** *is regulations and procedures which are in place to prevent accident or injury in workplaces or public environments. The health and safety policy is there to make sure those employees and customers do not sustain any injuries whilst working or using a service.*

*The health and safety policy covers other things such as:*

* *Safe operation and maintenance of the working environment, plant and systems*
* *Maintenance of safe access and egress to the workplace*
* *Safe use, handling and storage of dangerous substances*
* *Adequate training of staff to ensure health and safety*
* *Adequate welfare provisions for staff at work.*

*The element which could affect film production is not having a health and safety policy in place which could end in injuries to cast and/or crew when it comes to things like sets and props. Health and safety checks need to be done in order to prevent any injuries.*

***Discrimination*** *is the unfair treatment of different categories of people, especially to do with the race, age, or sex of the person. This also includes treatment of an individual or group. There are many other types of discrimination such as disability, employment, language and religion. The discrimination act is there to protect people from unfair treatment and make a more equal and fair society.*

*The discrimination act covers things such as:*

* *Race*
* *Disability*
* *Sex*
* *Age*

*The element which affects the production of a film is not treating everyone equally which could lead to issues like racism or sexism. There would need to be he discrimination act in place during production to prevent this or things like it.*

*Regulations*

***Ofcom*** *is the government-approved regulatory and competition authority for the broadcasting, telecommunications and postal industries of the United Kingdom. Its main duty is to represent the interests of people by protecting the public from offensive material.*

*Ofcom covers things such as:*

* *Licensing*
* *Research*
* *Codes and policies*
* *Complaints*
* *Protecting the radio spectrum from abuse*

*The element which affects film production is ensuring offensive material from productions is not shown at times where people of younger ages can view it such as day-time TV and also making sure it is only available to certain age groups. This is from codes and policies that have been put in place to protect people.*

***Independent press standards (IPSO)*** *are the independent regulator for the newspaper and magazine industry in the UK. They make sure that they hold newspapers and magazines to account for their actions, protect individual rights, remain high standards of journalism and also they help to maintain freedom of expression for the press.*

*IPSO have a lot of things which they do, these are some of the things they include:*

* *They make sure that member newspapers and magazines follow the Editors' Code*
* *Investigate complaints about printed and online material that may breach the Editors’ Code*
* *They provide training and guidance for journalists so they can uphold the highest possible standards*
* *They provide a Whistleblowing Hotline for journalists who feel they are being pressured to act in a way that is not in line with the Editors' Code*
* *They operate a 24-hour anti-harassment advice line*
* *They provide advice for editors and journalists*

*This could help journalists in ways of advice and making sure they are following the correct codes. They have to be aware that what they are writing and printing is within the guidelines so is not offensive to people.*

***Advertising standards authority (ASA)*** *is the self-regulatory organisation of the advertising industry in the UK and so cannot interpret or enforce legislation. It is not funded by the British government, but is funded by a levy on the advertising industry. Its main role is to "regulate the content of advertisements, sales promotions and direct marketing in the UK" by investigating complaints made by ads, promotions and marketing.*

*The ASA covers areas of complaint such as:*

* *Radio and TV ads (including teleshopping)*
* *Ads on the internet, smartphones and tablets*
* *Commercial e-mail and text messages*
* *Posters/billboards*
* *Leaflets and brochures*
* *Ads at the cinema*
* *Direct mail*

*An element that may affect filming could be having content in the production that may create complaints. This could affect production because it may not be able to be shown in certain places or to certain ages.*

*Trade unions and professional bodies*

***Producers Alliance for Cinema and Television (PACT)*** *is the UK trade association for independent content producers in feature film, television, and animation, children's and digital media. It ensures the independent production sector grow domestically and environmentally to make the best regulatory and legislative environment.*

*PACT covers a range of things such as:*

* *Feed into political and regulatory reviews*
* *Government consultation on the Industrial Strategy*
* *Government's Review of Terms of Trade*
* *Ofcom’s consultation on how they will oversee the BBC as the new regulator*
* *The Government’s consultation on the regional impact of Channel 4*
* *EU copyright*

*While filming you need to ensure that all production material is following the correct terms or trade and copyright contracts so there are no problems after production is finished.*

***National Union of Journalists*** *is a trade union for journalists in the United Kingdom and Ireland and is a member of the International Federation of Journalists. It is an active union the member’s campaign and negotiates to make sure they are properly rewarded for the skilled work they do.*

*The NUJ covers things such as:*

* *To improve the pay of members*
* *To improve the conditions of members*
* *To protect and promote media freedom, professionalism and ethical standards*

*You must ensure you are following the ethical and professional standards as well as conditions so they are no complaints about pay or any other conditions from staff or members.*

***Musician’s Union (MU)*** *is an organisation which represents over 30,000 musicians in Britain. It is a union for musician’s which makes sure the musicians get a good amount of money and benefits when their music is used for things.*

*Some of MU’s objectives are:*

* *To secure the complete organisation of all musicians for their mutual protection and advancement*
* *To regulate members’ relations with their employers and/or employers’ associations, and with each other*
* *To improve members’ status and remuneration*
* *To advance members’ knowledge and skills*