Copyright literacy and good practice
- what you might want to know

Caroline Rauter
Scholarly Communications Officer, Library
Key Themes

- **What is copyright?**
  - What does it cover?
  - How does it work?
  - Educational exceptions

- **You own the copyright in your own work**

- **Using other people’s work**
  - Permission or Licensing?
  - Creative Commons Licensing

- **Access to resources and getting help**
Copyright Designs & Patents Act 1988 with amendments

Copyright is automatic

Literary Works
Musical Works
Artistic Works
Dramatic Works

Includes film, sound, broadcast, images, data etc.

Duration of copyright varies according to the type of work
Copyright and you

How do you deal with copyright in an academic environment?

In your “real” life?
Social media, YouTube, music downloads, blogging, vlogging ...
Who owns the copyright in work you produce?

You do usually, but think about...

- Sponsor or funder agreements
- University IP terms
- Licensing agreements

How do you want others to re-use your work?

- Copyright transfer agreements with publishers
- Open Access self-archiving (repositories etc.)
- Sharing on social media
Finding a balance: protecting and sharing

- You can lawfully use limited amounts of copyright material without permission

  The CDPA educational exceptions for private study or research

- You can lawfully use works that are in the public domain when copyright terms expire

- You are required to have permission from the rights holder to do certain things
Quick Recap

“You can lawfully use limited amounts of copyright material without permission”

Quotation, Criticism & Review, Illustration for Instruction, Parody, Caricature & Pastiche, the concept of ‘fair dealing’ with acknowledgment

See: http://libguides.swansea.ac.uk/copyright for full explanation
Other people’s copyright
What is third party content?

It is anything in which someone else may have vested rights of ownership

includes:

- Long extracts of text, illustrations, adaptations, figures, tables, maps, charts, photos & images, anything of your own that has been previously published*
Other people’s copyright
Who owns it?  

The creator(s) of the work

Think about the rights holders for...

- Digital resources, print resources, mixed media resources
- Licensed works
  - The different types of re-use licenses
  - The Creative Commons Licenses
- Orphan Works – what is an orphan work?

Some copyright works will have layers of rights and multiple rights holders
My thesis ...
How does copyright make a difference?

Completed print thesis = unpublished work
Full text e-version of a thesis = publication

- It may contain some 3rd party content
- It will include your own work
- Different rules apply depending on what you intend to do with the final work
- PhD submissions from autumn 2017 will be expected to be added to Cronfa, the institutional repository
Scenarios – common questions

1. I’m a tutor on a course, can I email journal articles out to students?
2. Do I have to give my copyright away to my journal article publisher?
3. What about adding my published paper to ResearchGate?
Licensing – using images as an example

Licensing – there are many types of re-use licences out there

- Find out what licences are available and understand how they work
- Get into the habit of reading t & c’s when using other people’s content
- Preferably use images that are labelled for re-use, with or without modification
Licensing – using images as an example

Do...

- Assume copyright applies unless told otherwise
- Always attribute the source of the work

Don’t...

- Assume web images are copyright free
- Don’t assume the person posting an image owns the copyright
Specialist Image Sources

Always read the terms of use
Using search engines for copyright free images

You can now find copyright free images for reuse on Google Images, Flickr etc. Enter your keyword, then select **Search Tools** and then **Usage Rights**.

Select the option that fits your requirement, i.e. labelled for re-use with modifications or labelled for reuse, etc.
Click on the image to view the image details:
On the other hand, this image:

... takes you to Flickr and states:

“Image: some rights reserved”

Click on the link to discover it is free to share and adapt as long as attribution is given (CC-BY)
Creative Commons and ‘Open’ Licensing: sites that permit legal sharing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Acronym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![CC BY](<a href="https://creativecommons.org/images/sizes/m">https://creativecommons.org/images/sizes/m</a> Flag-2x/32.png)</td>
<td>Attribution alone</td>
<td>BY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![CC BY-ND](<a href="https://creativecommons.org/images/sizes/m">https://creativecommons.org/images/sizes/m</a> Flag-2x/32.png)</td>
<td>Attribution + NoDerivatives</td>
<td>BY-ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![CC BY-SA](<a href="https://creativecommons.org/images/sizes/m">https://creativecommons.org/images/sizes/m</a> Flag-2x/32.png)</td>
<td>Attribution + ShareAlike</td>
<td>BY-SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![CC BY-NC](<a href="https://creativecommons.org/images/sizes/m">https://creativecommons.org/images/sizes/m</a> Flag-2x/32.png)</td>
<td>Attribution + Noncommercial</td>
<td>BY-NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![CC BY-NC-ND](<a href="https://creativecommons.org/images/sizes/m">https://creativecommons.org/images/sizes/m</a> Flag-2x/32.png)</td>
<td>Attribution + Noncommercial + NoDerivatives</td>
<td>BY-NC-ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![CC BY-NC-SA](<a href="https://creativecommons.org/images/sizes/m">https://creativecommons.org/images/sizes/m</a> Flag-2x/32.png)</td>
<td>Attribution + Noncommercial + ShareAlike</td>
<td>BY-NC-SA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Attribution

- Maintain a record of your images
- Use the correct attribution format
  https://wiki.creativecommons.org/wiki/Best_practices_for_attribution

- Xpert Attribution tool
  http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/xpert/attribution/
  Use this tool to embed the assigned creative commons licence onto an image
Summary

Risk assess and develop good copyright habits

No risk
- Using your own work
- Using limited (fair) amounts with proper acknowledgment
- Reusing items with permission or where terms and conditions or licenses clearly permit re-use

Low risk
- Re-using material in a secure environment

Higher risk
- Using 3rd party material without permission
- Using large and significant extracts, images, diagrams etc.
Further Guidance

Contact:
c.rauter@swansea.ac.uk

Copyright Toolkit (Swansea University Libguide)
http://libguides.swansea.ac.uk/copyright

CopyrightUser.org
http://copyrightuser.org/

PhD On Track
http://www.phdontrack.net/share-and-publish/copyright/

Authorship and copyright
Credits

Hand-Gif
Copyright Free Illustration
*The Sourcebook of Medical Illustration* (The Parthenon Publishing Group, P. Cull, ed., 1989)
Download for free: https://cbs.umn.edu/jensen/image-bank

Eye Orbit Anatomy Anterior
By Patrick J. Lynch licensed under CC BY 2.5 (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.5, via Wikimedia Commons
Download for free: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3AEye_orbit_anatomy_anterior2.jpg

Creative Commons Kiwi
By Creative Commons Aotearoa New Zealand with support from InternetNZ.
Download for free: https://youtu.be/AeTIxTEOpI
Uploaded on 4 Jul 2011, Accessed 18 March 2017

Additional images: No attribution required, copyright free