# Sheridan Institute of Higher Education







### Copyright





# Copyright Consider this example



- I take phone, frame it ☺
- Someone buys it 🙂
- The person own the physical print
- Can sell it, exhibit or give it away 🙂
- But...
- The person can not copy or reproduce ☺
- I own the copyright/intellectual property <sup>©</sup>



# What is copyright?

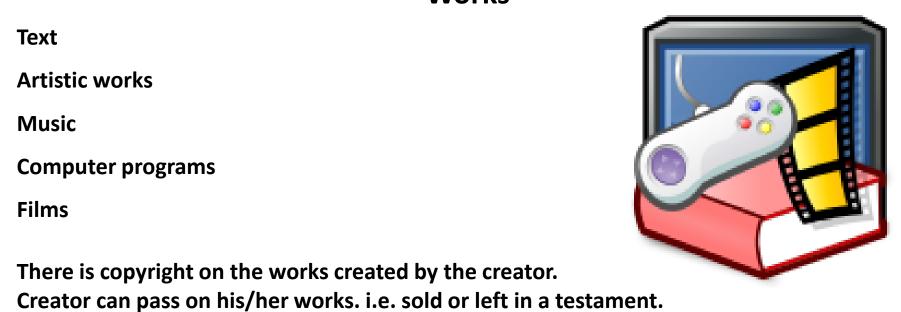
In simple terms:

Copyright is the right to copy or reproduce something, i.e. works.

- Text •
- Artistic works •
- Music •
- **Computer programs** •
- Films •

•

Works



- Importantly, there is no distinction made between making a one page copy or multiple copies.

Love truth, seek wisdom, embrace innovation, be instruments of peace.

• There is copyright on the works created by the creator.

### **Copyright and protection**

- Copyright does not protect:
  - $\circ$  Ideas
  - $\circ$  Concepts
  - Styles or techniques, i.e. copyright will not protect an idea for
    - a film or Book.
- Copyright protects a script for the film or a storyboard for the film (ALIA, n.d.).



### Did you know?

- Copyright is automatic in Australia and US.
- Don't need to apply for it.
- Don't need to add the copyright symbol.
- Don't need to add your name.



No copyright ("File:anti-copyright.svg," n.d.).

### **Copyright Application**

- Authors can insert the copyright logo if they want their work to be protected.
- Adding the © symbol



All rights reserved ("Copyright PNG image with transparent background," n.d.).



### **No Copyright Protection**

- Some authors do not want their work to be protected
- Creative Commons
  - Use Creative Commons for images

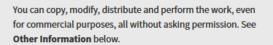


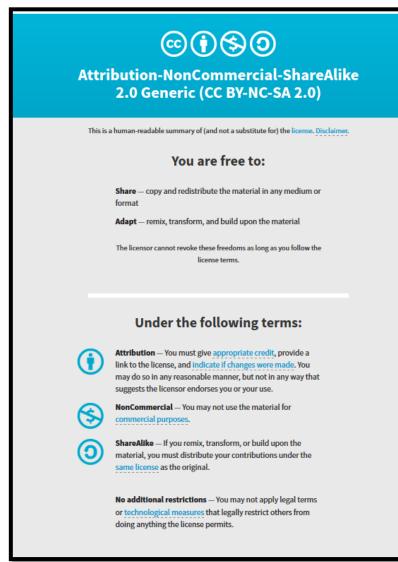
This is a human-readable summary of the Legal Code (read the full text). Disclaimer

#### **No Copyright**



The person who associated a work with this deed has **dedicated** the work to the public domain by waiving all of his or her rights to the work worldwide under copyright law, including all related and neighboring rights, to the extent allowed by law.





Love truth, seek wisdom, embrace innovation, be instruments of peace.

No copyright (ALIA, n.d.).



### **Copyright**, Patents and Plagiarism

#### Copyright

**Copyright** is a **set of legal rights** covering creative works. You do **not have to apply** for or register for copyright, its automatic.

#### **Patents**

A patent is a legal right covering inventions, and must be applied for.

#### Plagiarism

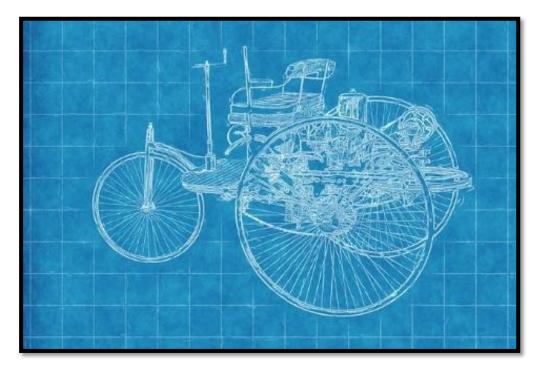
**Plagiarism** is **not a legal issue - it's an ethical one**. It is taking someone else's work, or more usually ideas, and claiming they are your own (ALIA, n.d.).



## Plagiarism

#### **Questions?**

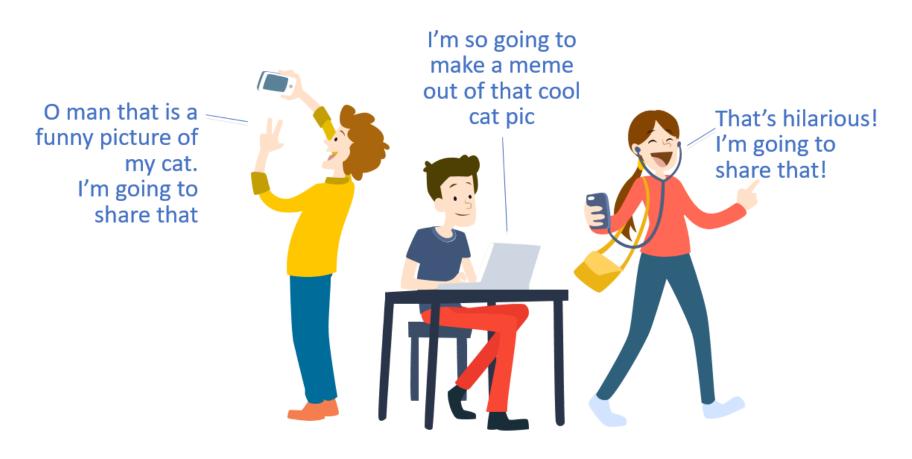
- If you draw this picture that someone invented, have you committed plagiarism?
- If you built the this machine yourself, have you committed plagiarism?
- If you write about this machine in a paper, without referencing the author, have you committed plagiarism?



Machine drawing (ALIA, n.d.).



### **Copyright and Plagiarism**



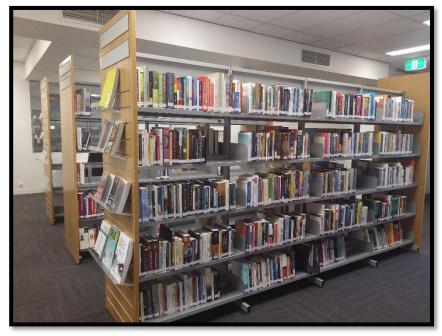
Copyright image (ALIA, n.d.).



# **Multiple Copyright**

#### • Sound recordings:

- Songs
- Spoken word materials e.g. lectures, poetry, or the reading of a novel on a CD; podcasts or audio on websites, etc.
- Films:
  - Movies
  - Documentaries
  - Video clips
  - Animations
- Broadcasts:
  - TV
  - Radio
- Published editions
  - Typography, layout and format of book (ALIA, n.a.).





### **Copyright Duration**

#### For works

- the life of the author plus 70 years
- If you don't know who the author is, 70 years from first publication
- If you don't know who the author is and it hasn't been published, 70 years from creation

#### For films and sound recordings

- 70 years from first publication
- If it hasn't been published, 70 years from creation

For government works - 50 years from publication (ALIA, n.d.)



### **Fair Dealing**

#### "Fair dealing" is not the same as "Fair Use" (U.S.)

Fair dealing in Australia allows you to make uses that are

(a) fair - taking into account factors like what the use is for, whether the material is otherwise available to purchase, the impact on the copyright owner etc.; and

(b) fall into one of the following categories:

- Research and study
- Criticism or review
- Reporting the news
- Legal or attorney advice
- Parody or satire
- Creating an accessible version to overcome a disability (ALIA, n.d.)



#### Where to seek help about Copyright, etc.?

- Australian Copyright Council <a href="https://www.copyright.org.au/">https://www.copyright.org.au/</a>
- Australian Digital Alliance <a href="https://digital.org.au/">https://digital.org.au/</a>
- Australian Libraries Copyright Committee <u>https://libcopyright.org.au/</u>
- Copyright Agency <u>https://www.copyright.com.au/licences-</u> permission/educational-licences/
- Creative Commons <u>https://creativecommons.org.au/</u>



#### References

ALIA. (n.d.). ALIA training: Module 1 - History and purpose of copyright Copyright, patents and plagiarism - what's the difference? ALIA Training. https://training.lists.alia.org.au/mod/lesson/view.php?id=184&pageid=270

*Copyright PNG image with transparent background* [Image]. (n.d.). pngimg.com. <u>https://pngimg.com/download/32831</u>

*File:anti-copyright.svg*. (n.d.). Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia [Image]. Retrieved October 8, 2020, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Anti-copyright.svg

