

INNOVUS

COPYRIGHT CRITERIA TO CONSIDER WHEN WRITING YOUR THESIS



Presented by:

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What is Copyright?

- It is an intellectual property (IP) right with economic and moral function
- It grants authors a number of exclusive rights allowing or preventing others from using their work
- Copyright exists on all original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works of authorship
- In SA, the Copyright Act 98 of 1978(amended) regulates all copyright matters – currently under review – 2017 draft of Copyright Amendment Bill made available for public comment - parliamentary public hearings now in progress





Is copyright important when researching & writing a thesis? Why?

- Copyright infringement using someone else's work
- Copyright protection of your own work = automatic = work is original and in material or tangible form
- No registration formalities = no registration or fee payable to obtain copyright protection
- SU Students <u>assign</u> copyright in all works (including all research conducted as part of their studies and papers, dissertations & theses) to SU during their registration process
- Publishing- publishers want ownership of your copyright (including electronic rights) – SU cautions against granting of exclusivity to a single publisher





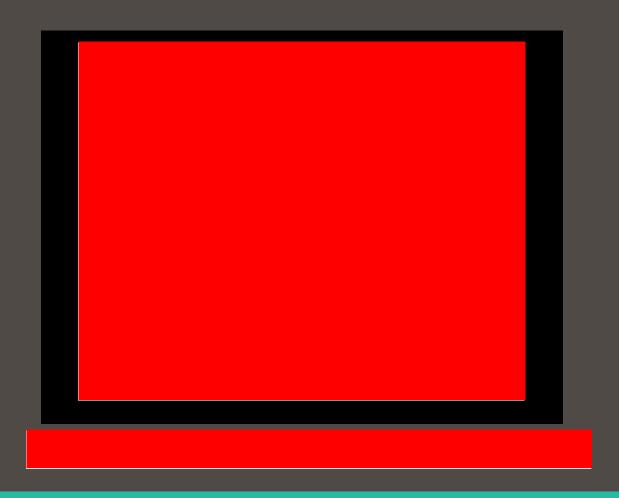
Ownership of copyright

- Owner of a copyrighted work = original creator of the work
- Exceptions: employment; commissions; state-controlled; assignment
- SU = sole <u>owner</u> of all work of authorship created by staff or students in normal course of their studies or scope of employment
- Outside organisations providing scholarships or bursaries to SU students ≠ coverage of the Full Cost of such studies or research = Students may not grant IP rights directly to any outside organisation
- In SA, copyright lasts for the duration of the life of an author + 50 years after the author's death – public domain





USE OF THIRD PARTY CONTENT



Copyright perspectives on the use of 3rd party content in your thesis

Basic copyright principles apply

Permission is required if you:

- reproduce, publish or communicate thesis in material form print or electronic
- use or summarise whole/complete text from an article; paper or internet material
- use a 'substantial part' of the copyright material no fixed percentage indicated. Quality of the part to be used /Quantity = a relevant part or crux of original = essence of original work = substantial part
- Use photographs/diagrams/maps/graphs = artistic work = complete work





Permission is not required if you:



paraphrase (rewrite) small part of the original source in their <u>own</u> words – reference the original source correctly



use an <u>insubstantial</u> part of copyright material – referencing to the original author and source



quote a 'small' part of copyright material - use quotation marks and correct referencing of the source and author



Cite a source in your text



Use an individual random piece of data (a fact)





"Fair dealing" – does it apply to your thesis?

- For purposes of research or private study, or for personal or private use - Section 12 (1) of the Copyright Act allows a single copy of a reasonable portion of a work, consistent with fair use
- Generally accepted copying of the whole or major portion of work ≠ reasonable or compatible with fair dealing

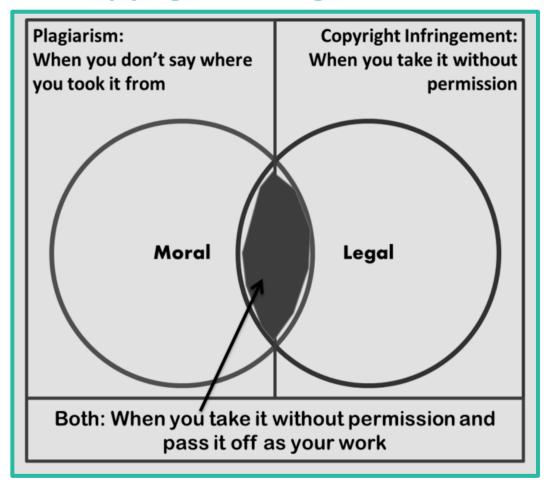
PLEASE NOTE:

- this provision not clearly defined in Act
- you may be allowed to copy reasonable amounts of material for researching your thesis - highly unlikely to extend to distribution and communication of this material in your thesis without permission from the copyright owner





Plagiarism vs Copyright Infringement



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Plagiarism vs Copyright Infringement.png

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Author: MLauba





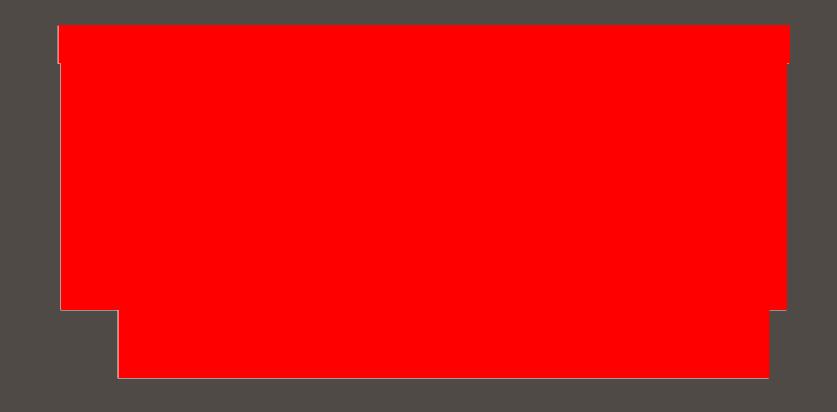
Cont'd

Plagiarism	Copyright Infringement
Violation of moral right and of academic standards	Legal violation
Involves verbal or written copying of the original	Involves physical reproduction of the original (print and/or electronic)
Failure to correctly attribute the authorship of copied material	Failure to obtain permission and in certain instances pay for use of the copied material
Infringes author's work and reputation (moral right)	Infringes author's work and reputation (moral right) and potential income (economic right)





OBTAINING PERMISSION TO USE CONTENT



How to obtain permission from the rights holder of 3rd party content?

- Check the terms of use of material
- Open source = type of CC licence or public domain
- Determine ownership of material
- Request permission in writing from the copyright owner
- Indicate that is it for non-commercial/academic use
- Indicate format print & electronic as thesis may appear on a academic repository (ie SUNScholar)
- Follow up continually until you receive a reply





Cont'd

PLEASE NOTE:



Did <u>not</u> receive a response to your attempts



Publishers may ask for payment of copyright fee

CONSIDER TO:



remove the material



paraphrase it in your own words - credit original source and author



reduce extent of the material to be used = an insubstantial part - credit the original source and author





Permission has been given, what you may and may not do with the material?

You must:



Credit the original source



State if you have altered or modified the material from original format



Use the material in manner for which permission has been granted

You may NOT:



Alter or distort the original material in any way which could damage the author's moral rights





COPYRIGHT AND PUBLISHING YOUR THESIS



Publishing your thesis

- Students <u>assign</u> to SU copyright in all works (Assignment on registration)
- SU's Calendar (Yearbook) Part 1 (General) = provisions re format, submission, duplication and publication
- Students may not publish assignments/theses/ dissertations in any form (other than an article in an accredited academic journal) without prior written approval of Dean of relevant faculty
- Income from artistic, literary or musical works usually not claimed by SU - even if work created is pursuant to student's studies
- Contact Innovus regarding intended publications before proceeding - If it is legally capable thereto, students may be granted copyright ownership or usage rights and be entitled to the income from these types of works





Word of advice

- Choose a specialised academic publisher with a high quality end-product
- Avoid mass vanity publishers no peer reviews or editorial processes conducted & demand exclusive distribution rights -print and electronic
- Try & achieve a workable compromise between the publisher and yourself/SU.
- SU = public research institution= wide dissemination of its research - also through its website (SunScholar) = do not grant exclusive rights to a publisher which could be restrictive on further research





Quick links:

SU's IP Policy:

http://www.innovus.co.za/working-with-innovus/intellectual-property-2/ip-policy.html

SU's Yearbook (RE: Publication):

http://www.sun.ac.za/english/Documents/Yearbooks/Current/General.pdf

SA Copyright Act:

www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file_id=130429

<u>OR</u>

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THANK YOU







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