

## INTRODUCTION TO COPYRIGHT

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#### **OVERVIEW**

- Copyright in publishing
- Copyright in teaching
- Common copyright questions



#### **COPYRIGHT IN PUBLISHING**

Preparing a manuscript

The journal/publisher will expect you to sort out all the clearance for any third party material, and give appropriate attributions.

#### **COPYRIGHT IN PUBLISHING**

How is research published?

- Subscription based journals
- Open Access journals
- Hybrid journals
- Books
- Open Access monographs



#### SUBSCRIPTION BASED JOURNALS

Usually, researchers keep the copyright to the Author's Accepted Manuscript (AAM).

However, there might be restrictions in terms of what you are allowed to do with the content, and there is often an embargo on the AAM.



#### SUBSCRIPTION BASED JOURNALS

Did you know?

Some journals will allow you to request a change of the copyright agreement so that you can keep all rights to the document.

## OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

Author keeps all rights to their work, including the published version. The journal gets a licence to publish.



### **HYBRID JOURNALS**

A hybrid journal is a subscription-based journal

...with an open access option for single articles

#### **HYBRID JOURNALS**

If publishing open access, a CC licence is attached to the work and all rights remain with the author.

If publishing 'traditionally' the copyright is usually transferred to the journal.

#### **OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS**

## Articles published in an Open Access journal have a CC (Creative Commons) licence.

Icon	Abbreviation	Meaning
<b>⊚</b> •	ВҮ	Reuse allowed as long as the author or licensor gets credit (attribution)
	SA	Licensees are allowed to distribute modified work, but only under the same or 'not more restrictive' licence as the original work
© Ø ⊗	NC	Reuse is allowed, but only for non-commercial purposes
© ⊕ BY ND	ND	No modifications allowed

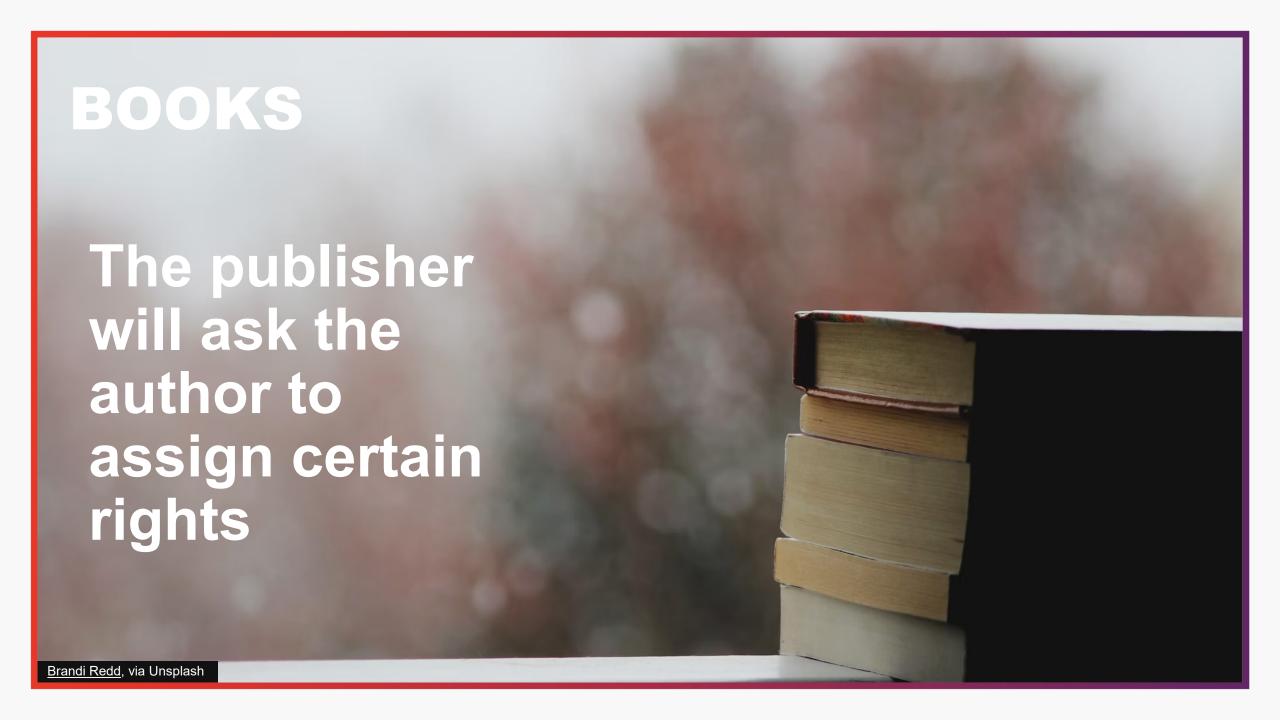
#### RIGHTS RETENTION

- Funders increasingly asking for open access publication
- Green OA with zero-month embargo is one way to comply
- Journal and funder mismatch
- Rights retention

#### RIGHTS RETENTION

"For the purpose of Open Access, the author has applied a CC BY public copyright licence to any Author Accepted Manuscript (AAM) version arising from this submission."





#### **BOOKS**

The details of this agreement can differ a lot from publisher to publisher, so do read the copyright agreement before signing.

- Assign copyright = publisher now owns the work (but author usually gets royalties/payment)
- Exclusive rights = author usually keep copyright but is not allowed to publish or disseminate their work elsewhere
- Non-exclusive rights = dissemination is allowed, but re-publishing is usually not

# **OPEN ACCESS MONOGRAPHS**Same concept as Open Access journals





### Copyright affects:

- What can be used in teaching materials
- What can be included on online reading lists



#### **TEACHING**

- CLA licence for Higher Education
- Covers copying from books, journals and magazines
- Allows copying of up to 10% or one chapter (whichever is greater)
- Copies can be shared with students and staff
- Reporting is required for all materials copied under the terms of this licence

#### **TEACHING**

- ERA licence for Higher Education
- Staff and students can record or make copies of programmes for educational use
- Allows programmes or clips to be shared on VLEs and embedded in presentations
- Allows us to subscribe to BoB

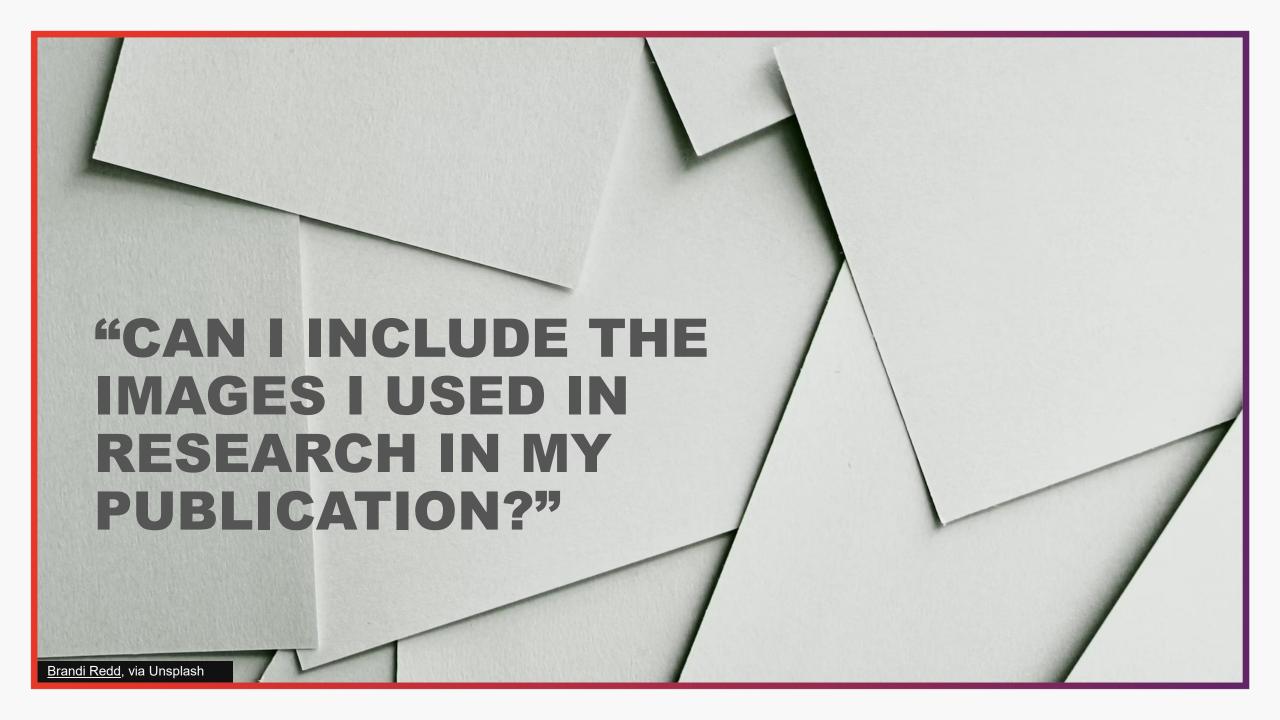
#### **TEACHING**

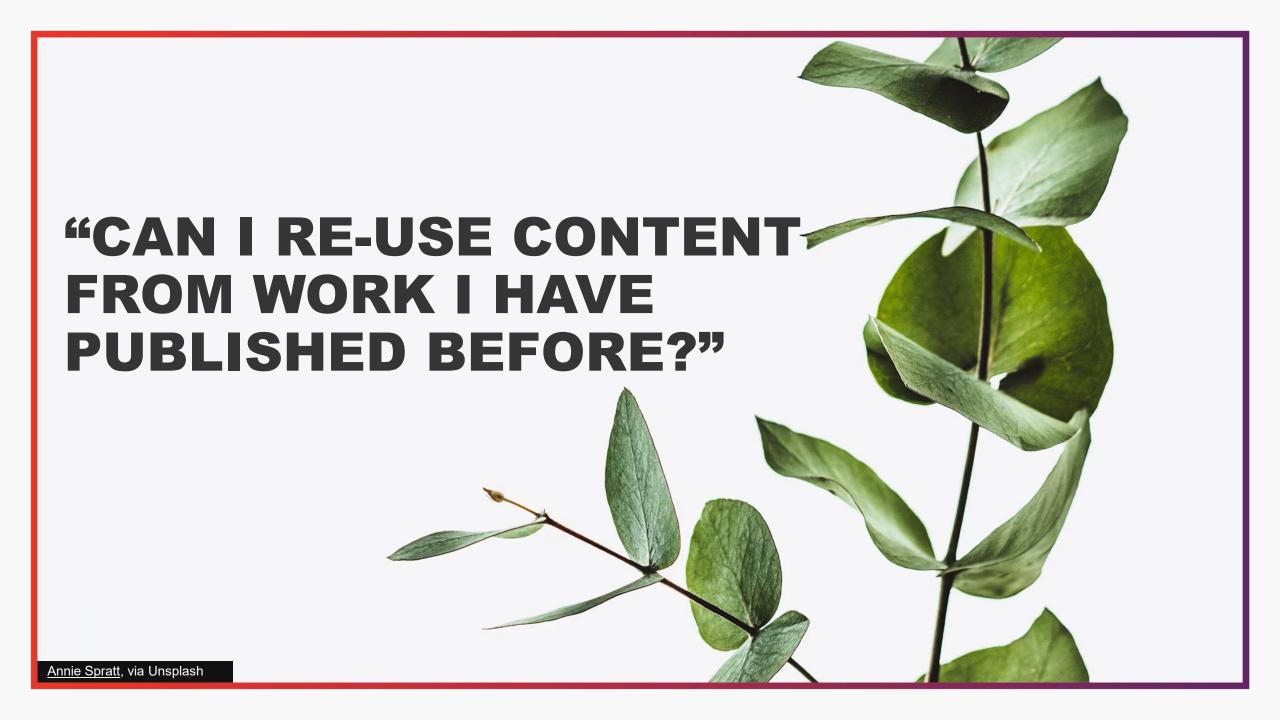
- Copyright Exceptions Section 32:
   Illustration for instruction
- Materials can be used where the sole purpose is instruction
- Open to interpretation
- The usual "fair dealing" questions apply
- When in doubt, get in touch!





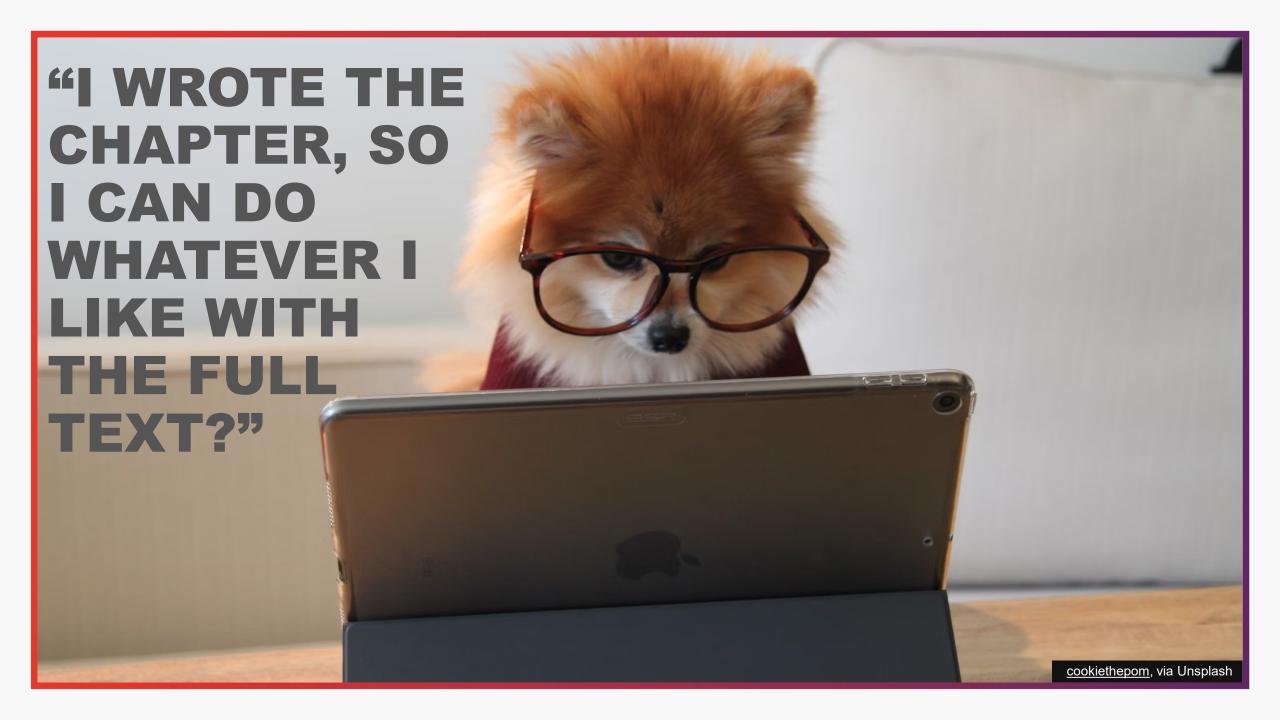




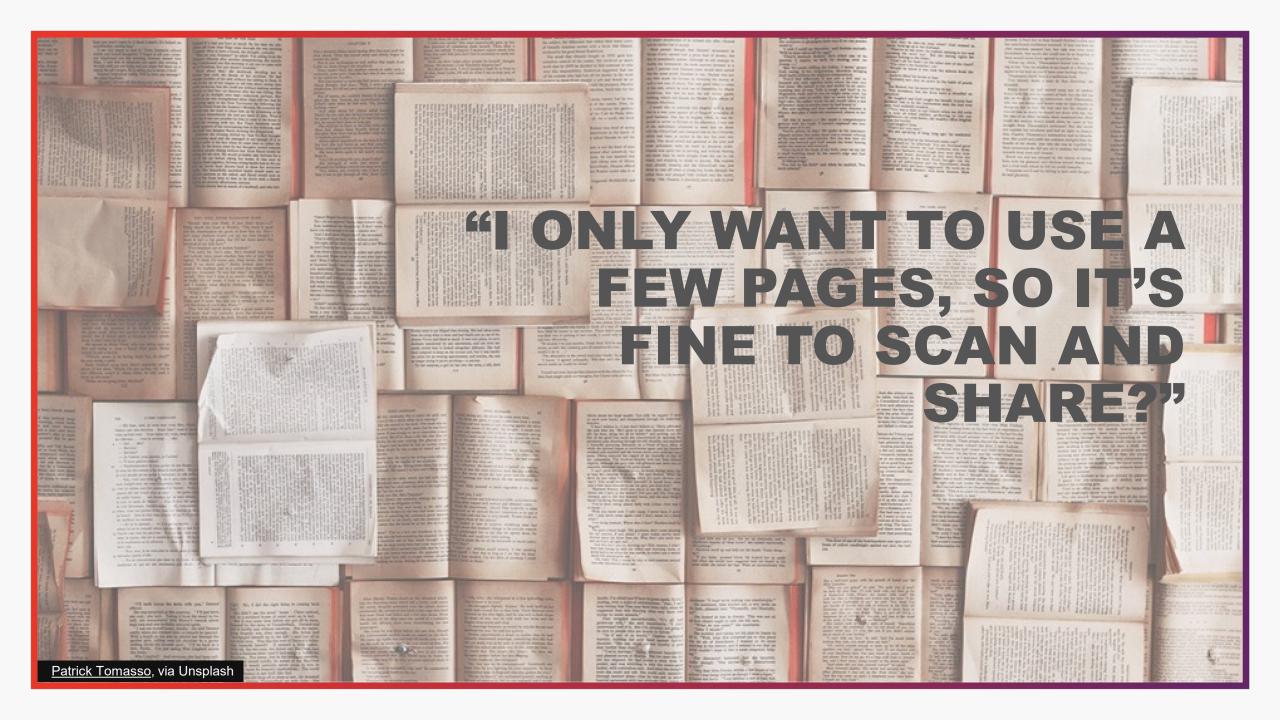




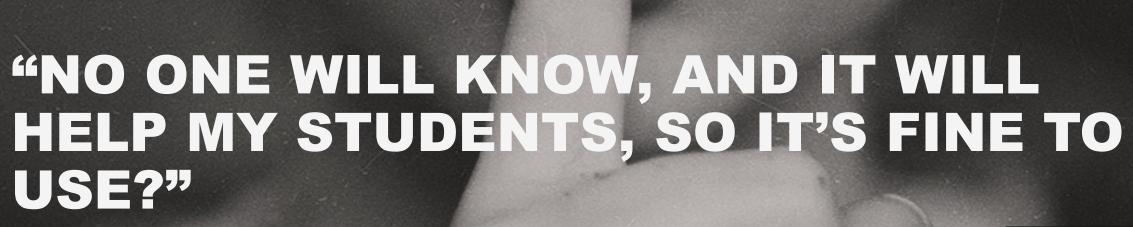












Kristina Flour, via Unsplash

