

# Copyright Law

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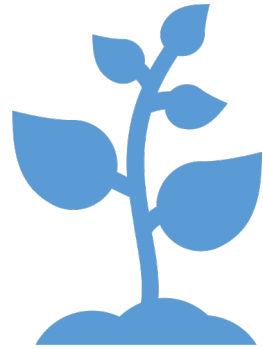
## Things to remember

Some aspects of our lives are not regulated by copyright, such as reading a book and listening to music. It become regulated by copyright when technology is used to share the book and song to the internet.

# Things to remember

Copyright **does not protect facts or ideas** themselves, only the expression of those facts or ideas.

# The purpose of copyright



## **Utilitarian**

copyright is designed to provide an incentive to creators. The aim is to encourage the creation of new works.



## **Author's rights**

copyright is primarily intended to ensure attribution for authors and preserve the integrity of creative works. The aim is to recognize and protect the deep connection authors have with their creative works.

# How to receive copyright protection

Copyright is **automatic** the moment a work is fixed in a tangible medium.

However, in some countries registering your copyright with a local copyright authority may be necessary to enforce your rights.

# What is copyrightable\*\*



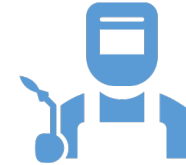
Literary and  
artistic works



Translations, adaptations,  
arrangements of music and  
alterations of literary and  
artistic works



Collections of  
literary and  
artistic works



Applied art and  
industrial designs  
and models \*



Computer  
software \*

\* Applied in some countries

\*\* Works of original authorship

# The difference



## Copyright

offers a set of exclusive rights for a limited time over original works of authorship fixed in a tangible medium of expression.



## Trademark

allows the owner of a symbol or name to prevent uses by others if such uses could cause the public to be confused about the source of a good, service, or establishment.



## Patent

monopolies for a limited time on inventions.

# Exemptions & limitations to copyright

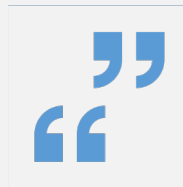


Copyright is not absolute. There are some uses of copyrighted works that do not require permission.



“**fair use**” and “**fair dealing**” in some parts of the world, were designed to ensure that the rights of the public were not unduly restricted by copyright.

Fair use and fair dealing have the same meaning. The term fair use is found in the US, while fair dealing is found in other law countries.



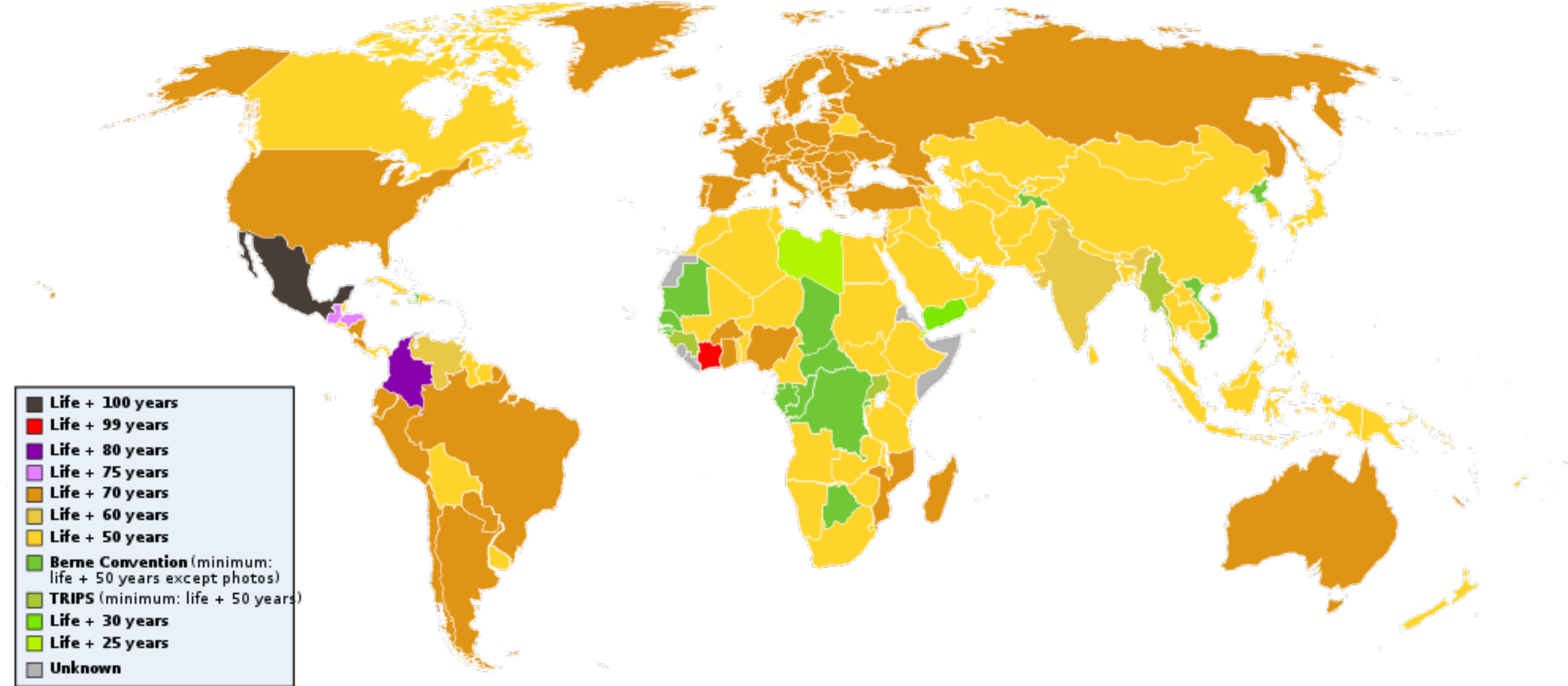
For example: you included properly cited quotations in a research paper.



# ”Work-for-hire” doctrine

The person who **controls the rights**, however, may not always be the author.

If you have created a copyrightable work within the scope of your employment, the employer is the owner of, and controls, the economic rights in the copyrighted work even though you are the author and may retain your moral rights.

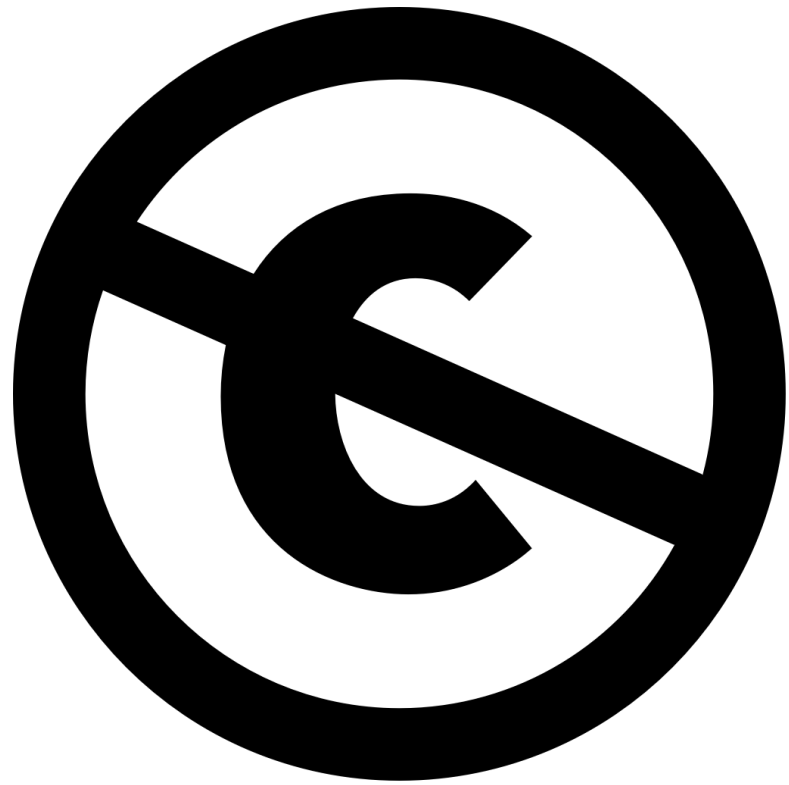


# Map of copyright term length



Public Domain

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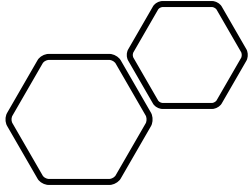
The public domain consists of creative works that are not subject to copyright.

This is the pool of publicly available material from which new creativity and knowledge may be built.

Once a work has entered the worldwide public domain, it can be copied, adapted and shared completely for free and without acquiring any additional permissions whatsoever.

But, moral rights may continue to exist in works that have otherwise entered the public domain.





# Works enter the public domain in four ways



The copyright expires



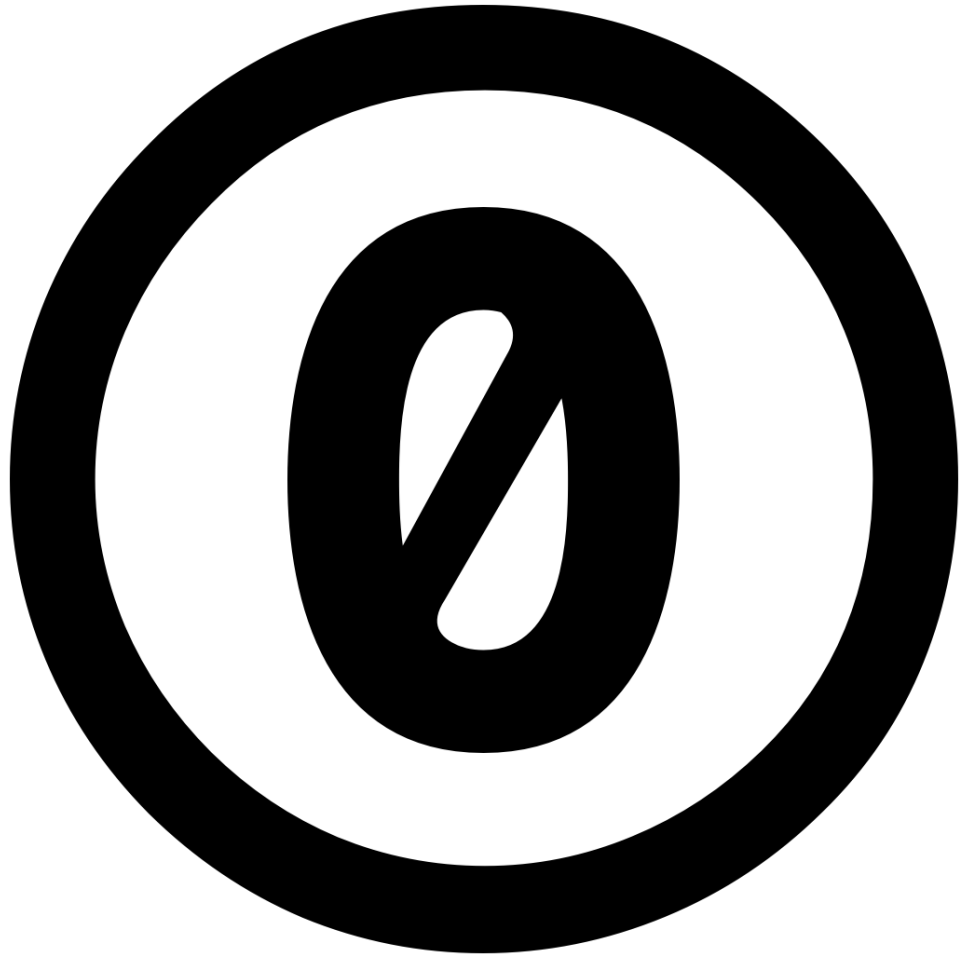
The work was never entitled to copyright protection



The creator dedicates the work to the public domain before copyright has expired



The copyright holder failed to comply with formalities to acquire or maintain their copyright



Creative Commons also has a legal tool called **CC0** (“**CC Zero**”) Public Domain Dedication. CC0 provides authors a way to put their works in the worldwide public domain.

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