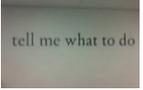


# Copyright Blogging – the quick guide

Deakin University Copyright Office



<u>You can use content if:</u>	<u>Additional Info</u>
 <p><b><u>You Own the Copyright</u></b></p>	<p>You will generally own the copyright in original content that you create unless you've signed a contract to state otherwise (such as a research, funding or employment contract). You can freely use material that you own the copyright in.</p> <p>Copyright does not protect ideas – only their expression. If you create your own content based on someone's idea, be careful not to reproduce substantial parts of someone else's expression or create a derivative work. Don't forget to cite your inspiration!</p>
 <p><b><u>It's for assessment only</u></b></p>	<p>If your blog is locked down to your class and isn't available to the public, under the provisions of Fair Dealing for Study or Research, you can use reasonable amounts of content without permission, so long as you are only submitting your blog for assessment and your use is "fair" (See "Fair Dealing: What Can I Use Without Permission. Australian Copyright Council - <a href="https://goo.gl/BfxTz3">https://goo.gl/BfxTz3</a>)</p>
 <p><b><u>You Use Insubstantial Portions</u></b></p>	<p>"Insubstantial" is judged on a quantitative and qualitative basis. Short quotes or brief extracts from a much larger work would be considered an insubstantial portion, from a quantitative approach. However, if that extract were to be particularly key, distinct or important to the overall work – such as a plot twist – that portion would in fact be considered "substantial".</p>
 <p><b><u>It's for Criticism or Review</u></b></p>	<p>A genuine use under this provision must be "fair" and requires passing a judgement on and evaluating the work, the creator, the underlying concepts or techniques used in that work. It is not enough to pass a judgement such as "I like this painting, it is good". There must be a more in depth analysis, evaluation and judgement taking place for it to be a genuine criticism or review. (See "Fair Dealing: What Can I Use Without Permission. Australian Copyright Council - <a href="https://goo.gl/BfxTz3">https://goo.gl/BfxTz3</a>)</p>
 <p><b><u>It's for Parody or Satire</u></b></p>	<p>Your use must be "fair" and has to genuinely fall within the definition of a "parody" or "satire". A parody should "make some comment on the imitated work or on its creator" and satire should "draw attention to characteristics or actions – such as vice or folly – by using certain forms of expression – such as irony, sarcasm and ridicule". (See "Fair Dealing: What Can I Use Without Permission. Australian Copyright Council - <a href="https://goo.gl/BfxTz3">https://goo.gl/BfxTz3</a>)</p>
 <p><b><u>It's for Reporting the News</u></b></p>	<p>The use of the material has to be "fair" and MUST be for the primary purpose of reporting the news (not for being funny or clever), it must be closely related to a newsworthy topic and should be reported through a regular news reporting communication channel (i.e. news site/feed, newspaper, magazine or other periodical).</p>
 <p><b><u>It's in the Public Domain</u></b></p>	<p>A work is in the public domain in Australia if the copyright has expired (i.e. the creator passed away before 01/01/1955 and the work was published/made public in their life time). Or the creator/copyright owner has waived their rights over the content and donated their work to the public. A work is out of copyright here if it's out of copyright in its country of origin. Remember that photographs are out of copyright if they were taken before 01/01/1955 but that some uploaders may claim copyright in the digital version. More info at: <a href="https://goo.gl/lw4oDg">https://goo.gl/lw4oDg</a></p>
 <p><b><u>You're Linking or embedding</u></b></p>	<p>Linking and embedding is fine so long as you link people to or use the embed code for legal sources of content (i.e. the material was uploaded legally by someone that had the right to upload it). DO NOT LINK TO OR EMBED CONTENT YOU SUSPECT HAS BEEN PIRATED – linking or embedding pirated content is an infringement.</p>
 <p><b><u>Web Terms &amp; conditions allow it</u></b></p>	<p>Terms and Conditions might also be labelled as 'Terms of Service', 'Terms of Use' or 'Copyright' either of those pages should outline what sort of uses are okay. In most instances using something in a blog will be considered a "non-commercial" use (unless you're using the item directly to generate an income</p>
 <p><b><u>It's licensed under CC</u></b></p>	<p>You can use Creative Commons licensed content so long as your use falls within the licence conditions. The licence will tell you how you can re-use a particular work. You can learn more about CC licences here - <a href="http://creativecommons.org.au/learn/licences/">http://creativecommons.org.au/learn/licences/</a></p>
 <p><b><u>You have permission</u></b></p>	<p>You can use copyright material if you have the permission of the copyright owner. If the use is for a Deakin event or social media post, the Copyright Office can assist you in obtaining relevant permissions – <a href="mailto:copyright-inquiries@deakin.edu.au">copyright-inquiries@deakin.edu.au</a>. Remember that permissions can take time and cost money, so contact the Copyright Office as soon as possible to ensure that there is enough time to obtain permission and negotiate fees. More info: <a href="https://goo.gl/MEzuc5">https://goo.gl/MEzuc5</a></p>

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