

Copyright

To produce a work,
or a substantial
part of it

To reproduce a work,
or a substantial part
of it

To publish a work,
or a substantial
part of it, if
unpublished

When you don't need permission

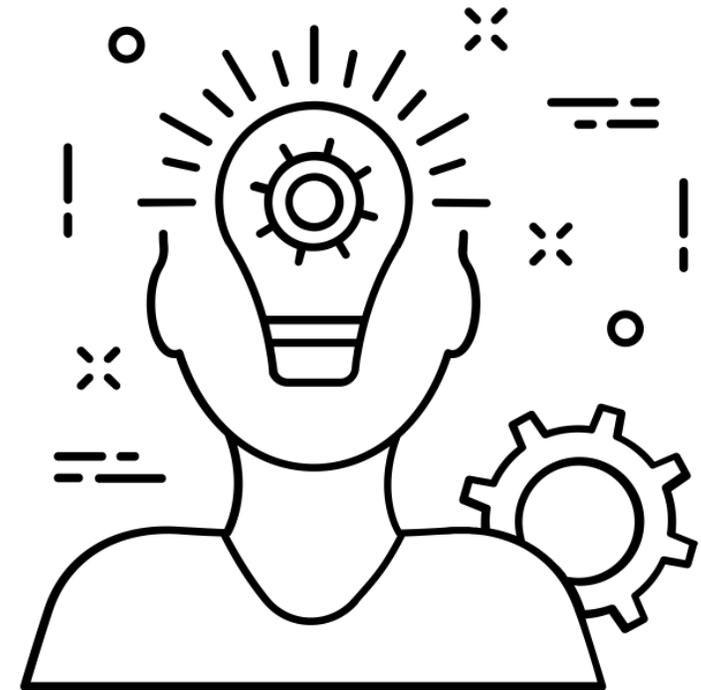
1. You are using a fact or an idea.
2. You are using works that are in the public domain.
3. You are using creative commons licensed works.
4. You can use copyright act exception.
5. You are using your own content.

Facts and Ideas

Facts

- $2 + 2 = 4$
- World War II happened between 1939 and 1945.
- Yellow and red make orange.
- In a news report: The driver of the car was wearing a blue shirt.

Ideas



Created by Creative Stall
from Noun Project

Idea by Creative Stall from the Noun Project.

Public Domain

- In Canada, copyright lasts for the life of the author and 50 years after their death.
- Public domain works are those where this term has passed.
- For example, Elzie Segar, original creator of the Popeye the Sailor cartoons, died in 1939 – 80 years have past since Segar’s death, so the work is in the public domain.



Creative Commons Licenses

explained, at a glance.

 You can redistribute (copy, publish, display, communicate, etc.) the works.

 You have to attribute the original work (title of work, creators name, link, CC license).

 You can use the work commercially.

 You can modify and adapt the original work. Provided you indicate how you changed it.

 You can choose any license for your adaptations of the work.

***** Intellectual property rights have expired, have been forfeited, or are inapplicable (e.g. works of Shakespeare, Beethoven, etc.)

Disclaimer: This document by its nature cannot be comprehensive and is provided to assist clients to clarify and identify legal issues on which they should seek legal advice. Please consult professional legal staff for advice specific to your situation.

						
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	CC BY-NC					
	CC BY-NC-SA					
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Non-Commercial User Generated Content (s. 29.21)

- Under this exception you can use works published or ‘made available to the public’ in a new work of your creation, as long as:
 - You are using the third party work for non-commercial purposes
 - You mention the source
 - You use a legal version of the work
 - Your use of the work does not have an substantial adverse effect on the exploitation of the third party work
- This exception is often called the YouTube exception, but could be used for podcasts as well.
- This exception has not yet been tested by the courts.

When in doubt, ask!

- You can reach out to copyright@uwaterloo.ca for guidance on the fair dealing flowchart, and on getting started with asking permission.
- Caveat: We cannot provide legal advice.