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Accés Obert
Propietat Intel·lectual
Plagi
TDX
Autoria

Intellectual property in the preparation of the thesis

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Author rights: contents

- **Who** is an author?
- **Attribution of rights:** moral and patrimonial rights
- **Transfer of rights:** Creative Commons licences
- **Respect the rights of others** in your thesis
 - How to add pictures or passages from someone else's work
 - Right to cite
 - How to cite?
 - Author rights and social networks
 - Plagiarism
 - Personal data
 - Special or sensitive data
 - Data publication
 - Image rights
 - Interviews rights
 - Good and bad practices

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- **Legal framework**
- **Open-access publication**: benefits
- **Authorizations**
- **Collection-of-articles thesis**
- **Some examples**
- **Predatory publishing** and thesis
- **Interesting resources**

Who is an author?

Music works

Scientific papers

Pictures

Books

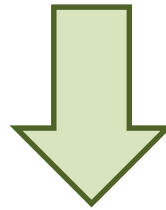


Films

Websites

Drawings

Thesis



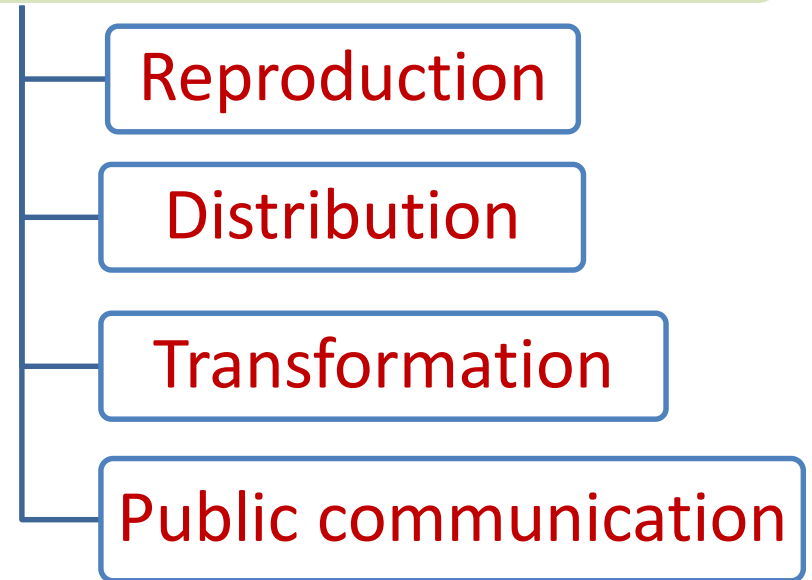
Automatically GETS SOME RIGHTS

Attribution of rights

Moral rights



Patrimonial or exploitation rights



Dissertations in
TDX and DDD

Non-transferable



No limits



Author's life



70 years after the author's
decease (if no divulgation)

Transferable

Transfer of exploitation rights

All rights reserved Copyright

It is mine. I do NOT allow you to take this material and repurpose it. You need to ask for my permission to use this.

VS.

Open License

It is mine. But I DO allow you to take my material. Just remember to make a proper attribution to me. It is free, and you do not need to ask for my permission to use it.

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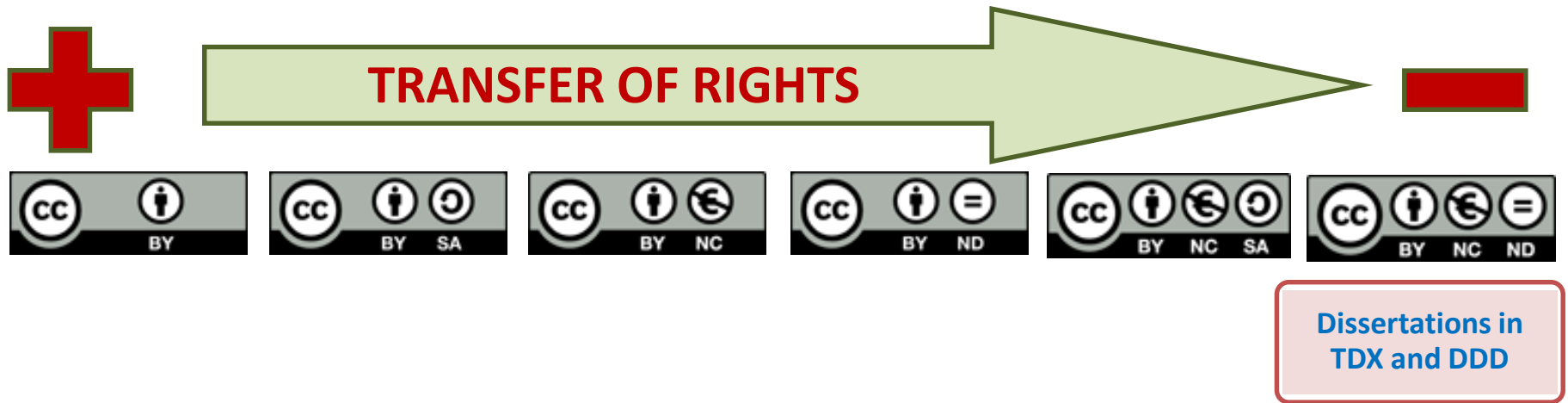
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Image: [Wikimedia Commons](#) / Public domain

Creative Commons (CC): licences that allow exploitation rights transfer according to the current intellectual property law.

<http://creativecommons.org/>



BY – Attribution. Authorship must be properly recognized, link to licence is required and any changes must be indicated.

NC – Non Commercial. Commercial use of derived works is not allowed.

SA – Share Alike. Any derived work must have the same licence as the original.

ND – No Derivatives. Transformation of the original is not allowed.

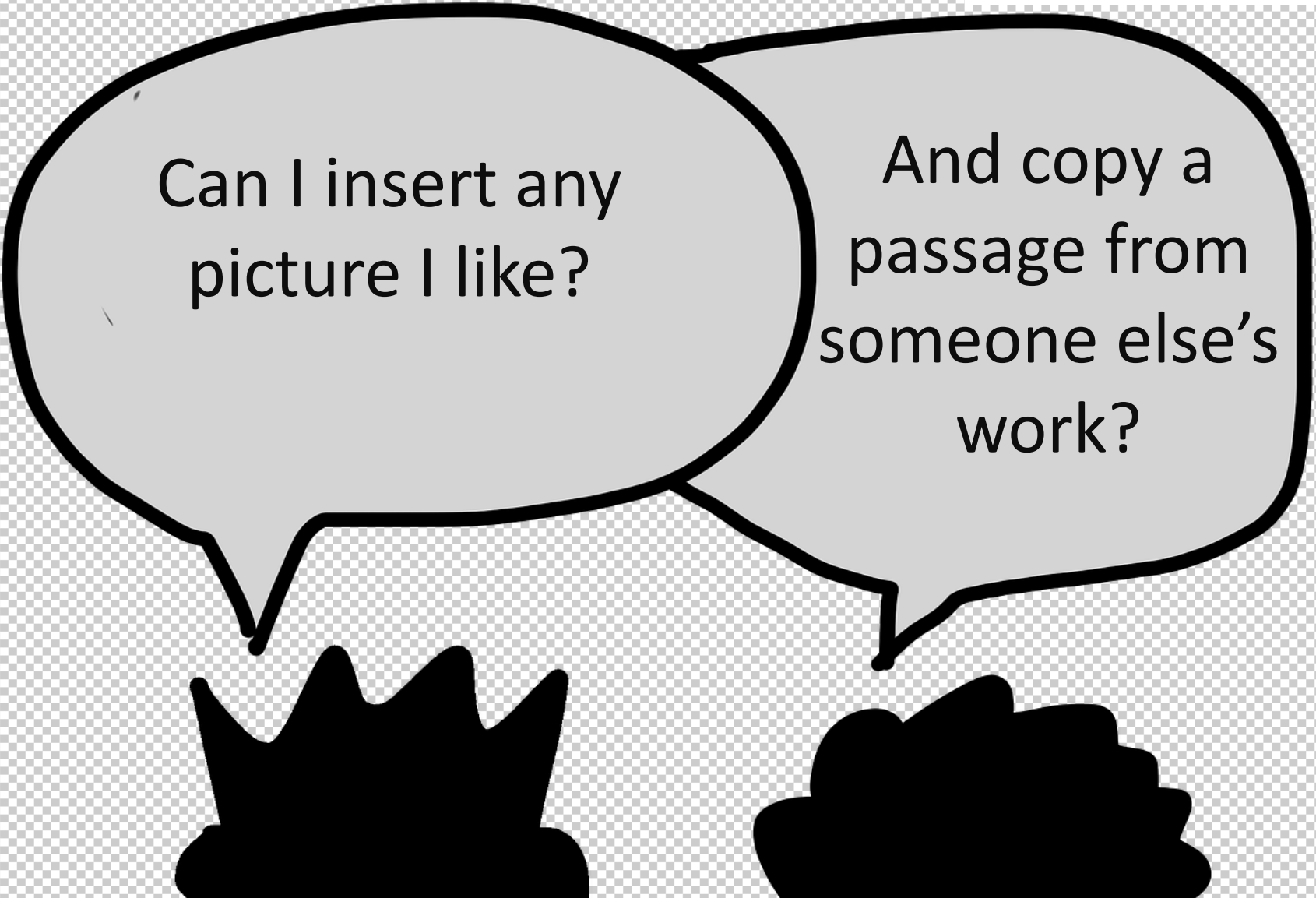
Public domain works

Literary, artistic or scientific works become public domain works after deadline of exploitation rights (up to 70 years after the author's decease). Then they can be freely used in new works.



In my thesis...

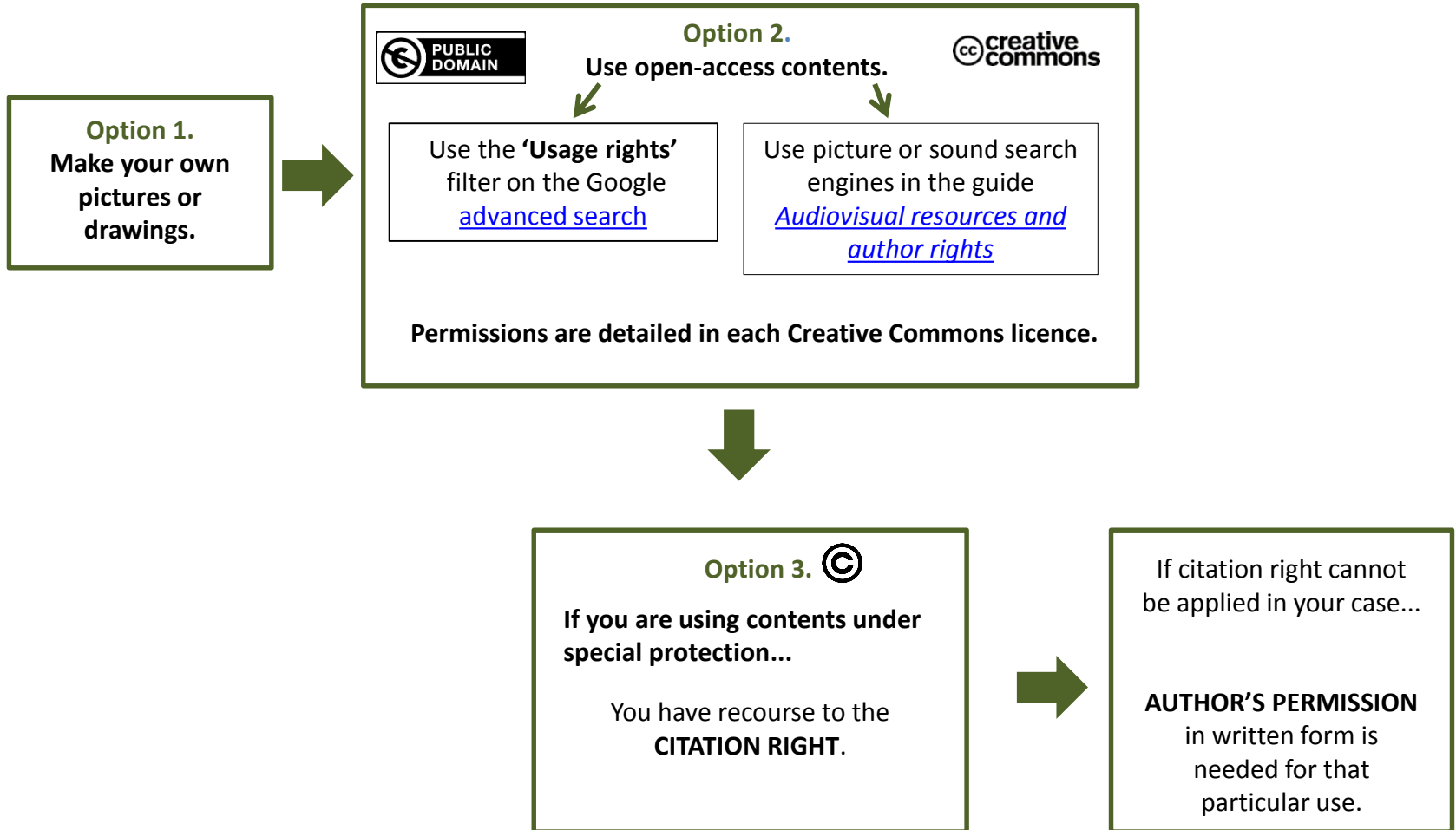
Image: [sandra_schoen](#) / [Pixabay](#) / Public domain



Can I insert any
picture I like?

And copy a
passage from
someone else's
work?

Steps to follow...



Remember: **author** and **source** must **ALWAYS** be indicated.

Right to cite

What is
the right
to cite?



It is the right to copy a passage from a protected work with some restrictions but without the author's explicit permission in any case.

When
can I use
the right
to cite?



Following ALL these requirements:

- For **teaching** or **research purposes**.
- To be used as an **example** for the discourse (analysis, comments or critiques).
- In a **balanced way** (entire pictures...).
- Pictures or texts already **disseminated**.
- **Author** and **source** must always be indicated.

Exception to the right to cite: **Press clipping**. The author's permission is always necessary in this case.

How to cite? Some examples

*“Coming together is the beginning.
Keeping together is progress. Working
together is success.”* **Henry Ford**

Source: Good reads <<http://www.goodreads.com/quotes/118854-coming-together-is-the-beginning-keeping-together-is-progress-working>>. [Consulted: 19/03/2019]

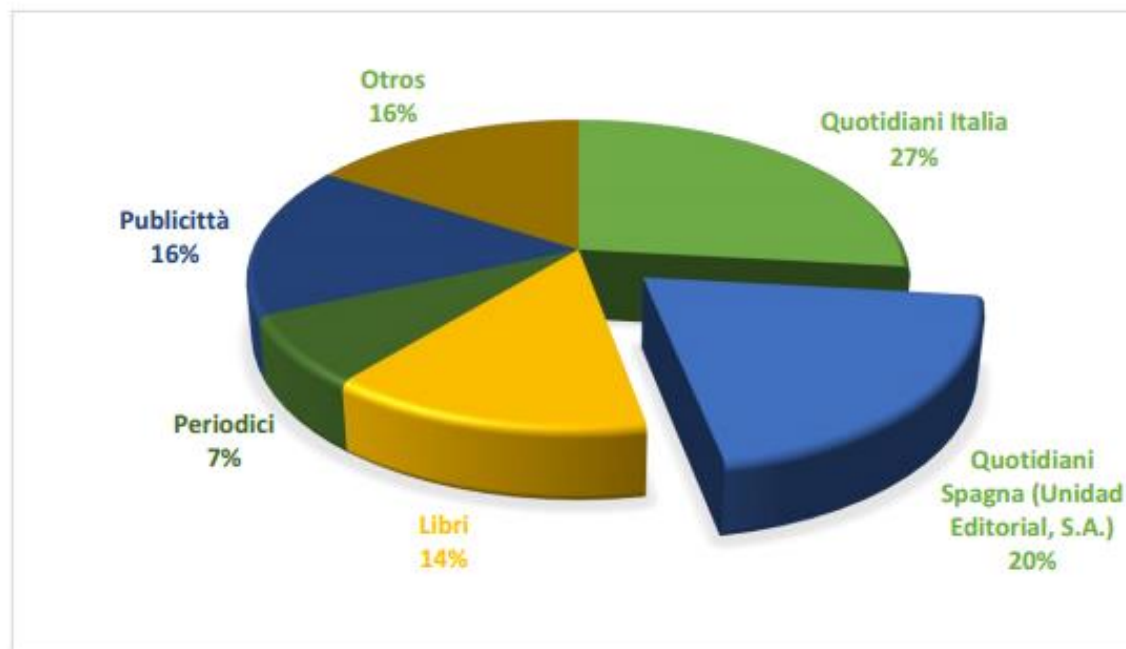
Como consecuencia de los movimientos migratorios hispanos, que –como tal– comenzaron en el siglo XIX desde México y posteriormente continuaron desde el resto de Latinoamérica, ⁵ el crecimiento de la población hispana en Estados Unidos es, sin duda, el fenómeno demográfico más importante que se ha producido en el país durante las últimas décadas. En el censo del año 2000, los hispanos (35,3 millones, es decir, el 12,5 %) sobrepasaron por primera vez a la comunidad negra (34,7 millones, es decir, el 12,1 %), hasta entonces la mayor minoría étnica del país, en un país con una población total de 281 millones. El último censo, el de 2010, ya arrojaba la cifra de 50,5 millones de hispanos, es decir, el 16,3 % de una población total de más de 300 millones, lo que

³ Cfr. LOPEZ, Mark Hugo y TAYLOR, Paul, “Latino Voters in the 2012 Election”, Pew Hispanic Center -Pew Research Center, http://www.pewhispanic.org/files/2012/11/2012_Latino_vote_exit_poll_analysis_final_11-09.pdf, 05-01-2013, p. 4.

⁴ GÓMEZ MOMPART, Josep Lluís, “Diversidad latina y comunicación panhispana en la prensa en español de Nueva York al inicio del siglo XXI”, *Doxa Comunicación*, nº 6, 2008, p. 46.

⁵ Cfr. LÓPEZ MORALES, Humberto, “Los grupos migratorios”, en LÓPEZ MORALES, Humberto (coord.), *Enciclopedia del Español en los Estados Unidos*, Instituto Cervantes-Español Santillana, Alcalá de Henares, 2008, pp. 83-84.

GRÁFICO 24: CIFRA DE NEGOCIO RCS MEDIAGROUP POR DIVISIÓN DE NEGOCIO (2013)



Fuente: Elaboración propia con datos de RCS MediaGroup (2014).

Source: Albújar, M. (2014). *La estructura de la televisión española tras el apagón analógico* (Master's thesis). Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona.



Imagen 20. Alfred Saint Ange Briquet (fot.) / Claudio Pellandini (edit.), *Cumbres de Maltrata*, Colección Ildefonso Acevedo. Cortesía de Ildefonso Acevedo.

Source: Aguayo, F. (2008). "Imagen, fotografía y productores". *Secuencia: revista de historia y ciencias sociales*, 71, 135-187.



Fig. 1. Forces de tipus cisallament sobre la sínfisis del pubis durant el moviment biomecànic del xut (Yuill et al. 2012)



Source: Fort, J.; Ortiga, M. (2015). *Memòria científica: eficàcia de la punció seca en el tractament fisioterapèutic de l'osteopatia dinàmica del pubis* (Undergraduate thesis). Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona <<https://ddd.uab.cat/record/144718>>. [Consulted: 19/03/2019]

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Source: García San Pedro, María José (2010). *Diseño y validación de un modelo de evaluación por competencias en la universidad* (Dissertation). Bellaterra, Cerdanyola del Vallès: Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. Departament de Pedagogia Aplicada <<http://hdl.handle.net/10803/5065>>. [Consulted: 19/03/2019]



Lynn Margulis - Evolution, from a Gaian perspective.

10.929 visualitzacions

👍 45

💬 1

🔗 COMPARTEIX

⌵

⋮



Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Data de publicació: 15 de jul. 2008

SUBSCRIU-M'HI 2,1M

Lliçó magistral a càrrec de la Sra. Lynn Margulis, catedràtica de mèrit del Dep. de Geociències a la Universitat de Massachusetts, inclosa dins del acte de la seva investidura com a doctor honoris causa.

Categoria

Formació

Llicència

Llicència estàndard de YouTube



Source: Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. "Lynn Margulis - Evolution, from a Gaian perspective". Youtube <<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YXWN2qA31TU>>. [Consulted: 19/03/2019]

Author rights and social networks

What is the proper use of screenshots, text extracts, tweets or pictures of other people posted on social networks?

Contents on social networks are under the same legal requirements as in other formats (books, websites, etc.).

Who holds the rights of contents posted on social networks?

Users are responsible for any legal infringement since the social networking site has no responsibility of its posted contents (unless the violation of author rights is known). So users must hold the rights of their contents on social networks.

Information on reserved or transferred rights is available in the “Statement of rights” section of most websites.



Statement of Rights and Responsibilities :

<https://www.facebook.com/legal/terms>

Plagiarism

What is plagiarism?

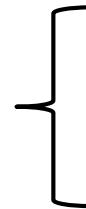


Pretending some ideas or passages of your work to be yours when they are not by concealing the original source.

How to avoid plagiarism?



By citing any data, picture or text



- Respecting paternity
- Justifying your research



By rephrasing: saying with your own words what someone else has said.

Remember you signed a form admitting your work to be original.

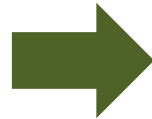
More information: [Citacions i bibliografia](#) (Citations and bibliography)



Free plagiarism detection software is available on the Internet.

Self-plagiarism

What is self-plagiarism?



When someone entirely or partially publishes his **own work** pretending it to be a new and original one.

Typology of self-plagiarism: duplicated, redundant, enlarged or shortened publications.

How to avoid self-plagiarism?



Check out **publisher's conditions** prior to publishing your thesis. Point out that all this material is part of your thesis.



You may be infringing author's rights if you are reusing entirely or partially an already **published work** (i.e. collection of articles). **Original source** must **ALWAYS** be indicated.

Further information: [The ethics of self-plagiarism](#)

Personal data

Information that can be used to identify real people:

- Name and surname
- DNI, passport, NIU or any other identification document
- Address
- Age
- Sex
- Date of birth
- Nationality
- IP address
- Photographs
- Voice
- Geolocation data
- ...

Special or sensitive data

Data in connection with **fundamental rights, public liberties or privacy**.

- Data revealing **ideology, syndication, religion or beliefs**.
- Data related to **racial origin, health, sexual orientation or sexual life**.
- **Genetic data**: related to inherited or acquired genetic features obtained from **biological samples** and giving unique information on someone's physiology or health.
- **Biometric data**: related to physical, physiological or behavioural features obtained from a specific **technical treatment**, giving unique information and consequently allowing someone's identification (facial images, dactyloscopic data...).

Data publication

- Publication (on websites, blogs, social networks, DDD...) **ALWAYS** needs **previous consent**. This consent must be **explicit** for sensitive data. A cession of rights in written form specifying the allowed use of data is required. Consent can **NEVER** be **tacit** (that is: “if you don’t say ‘no’, I assume it is ‘yes’”).
- According to Spanish law (LOPD), 14 year-old **minors** or older can give permission themselves without the intervention of parents or tutors.

According to law, when permission is not obtained, once the work has achieved its purpose **sensitive information** must be **deleted** since it's not yet reusable.

Further information:

[Protecció de dades \(UAB\)](#)

[Reglament General de Protecció de Dades \(Autoritat Catalana de Protecció de Dades\)](#)

Image rights

A transfer of image rights is required if you added pictures taken of others in your thesis. This is an [example](#):

MODEL DE CESSIÓ DE DRETS D'IMATGE I D'EXPLOTACIÓ D'ENREGISTRAMENT DE VÍDEO I FOTOGRAFIA

Jo, [nom sencer de la persona que serà fotografiada i/o enregistrada]

Amb DNI [de la persona que serà fotografia i/o enregistrada]

Faig constar:

- Que autoritzo a que la meua imatge pugui aparèixer en imatges i vídeos enregistrats per la *[nom sencer de la facultat o de la persona]* de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona en motiu de *[nom de l'activitat]*. I consegüentment, reconec que l'esmentada difusió no suposa menyspreu al meu honor, prestigi, ni constitueix cap intromissió il·legítima de la meua intimitat d'acord amb allò que estableix la llei orgànica 1/1982, de 5 de maig, de protecció civil del dret a l'honor, a la intimitat personal i familiar i a la pròpia imatge.
- Que, en cas de tenir algun dret de propietat intel·lectual sobre els materials que puguin derivar-se d'aquests enregistraments, cedeixo a la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona tots els drets d'explotació sobre els mateixos, amb caràcter de no exclusivitat, en totes les modalitats d'explotació, per tot el món i per tot el temps de la seva durada.
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I perquè així consti signo la present,

|

[Lloc, dia, mes i any]

Interviews rights

A transfer of interviews exploitation rights is required if your thesis includes total or partial reproduction of interviews or opinions. This is an example:

'Jo, [nom sencer de la persona que ha estat entrevistada]

Amb DNI [de la persona que ha estat entrevistada]

Faig constar:

- *Que autoritzo que les meves opinions i consideracions recollides mitjançant entrevista cedida a: [Nom i cognoms de l'alumne] amb DNI: [DNI de l'alumne] i que té com a objectiu l'elaboració del Treball de Fi de Grau siguin reproduïdes parcialment o totalment en el treball.*
- *Que, en cas de tenir algun dret de propietat intel·lectual sobre [l'entrevista XX], cedeixo a [Nom i cognoms de l'alumne] amb DNI: [DNI de l'alumne] tots els drets d'explotació sobre els mateixos, amb caràcter de no exclusivitat, en totes les modalitats d'explotació, per a tot el món i per tot el temps de la seva durada.*
- *Que conec que el Treball de Fi de Grau és susceptible de fer-se'n comunicació pública a través del Dipòsit Digital de Documents de la UAB (DDD) <http://ddd.uab.cat> o qualsevol altre mitjà que la UAB cregui adient.*

I perquè així consti signo la present,'

Good and bad practices



Publish your thesis anywhere, since you hold the exploitation rights.



Use the right to cite according to the current law.



Attach protected articles to your thesis without previous verification.



Add personal data. Examples: phone number or e-mail.



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- ✔ Use simple photographs (non-artistic) freely after 25 years of having been taken.
- ✘ Insert your own pictures, designs or graphics with no information of authorship.
- ✘ Sign your thesis.

Your dissertation in digital repositories

- What is **TDX** and **DDD**?
- **Legal framework**
- **Benefits** of publication in **open-access** repositories
- **Authorizations** for the publication of your thesis
- **Collection-of-articles thesis**
- **Predatory publishing** and thesis

TDX and DDD: what are they?



[TDX](#) (Tesis Doctorals en Xarxa) is a cooperative repository containing **dissertations** in digital format from **Catalan universities** and some Spanish universities as well.

[DDD](#) (Dipòsit Digital de Documents de la UAB) is a platform that **collects, manages, disseminates and preserves scientific, academic and administrative documents** generated by the university as well as digital documents that integrate or complete the collections of the UAB libraries. It shows an **arranged, open-access and interoperable collection**, with a high diversity in terms of formats, subjects and typology.

Legal framework



Reial Decret 99/2011, de 28 de gener, pel qual es regulen els ensenyaments oficials de doctorat.

Article 14. Evaluation and defence of dissertations

“5. Once the dissertation is submitted the university must take responsibility for open-access electronic storage in an institutional repository...”

Legal framework

Open-access policy of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

2012

✓ What sort of documents?

Students: dissertations

✓ Where?

In the DDD <<http://ddd.uab.cat>>

✓ When?

In 6 months time (maximum)

Always respecting the conditions stated by publishers related to storage of documents in open-access digital repositories.



Open-access publication: benefits

- ✓ Increases **visibility** and, consequently, dissemination and impact of scientific production. Increase in citations.
- ✓ Increases the **accessibility** of research papers without further expenses.
- ✓ Allows authors to decide the **rights** to be kept or transferred and the conditions.
- ✓ Gives **back to society** the investment done in research.
- ✓ **Preserves** research results in the long term.

Authorizations

- [Author-signed statement for the incorporation of the dissertation in institutional digital repositories](#)

Relevant sections:

6. Creative Commons licences

7. Embargo

8. Industrial doctorate (see: [confidentiality procedure](#) and [confidentiality agreement](#))

9. Collection-of-articles thesis

More information about thesis storage [on this site](#).

Authorizations: collection of articles

Articles can be published in open-access repositories following two cases:

- **Permission** of the publisher is required when they have been already published, since exploitation rights have been transferred. Examples:

[Elsevier](#)

[Oxford University Press](#)

- **No permission** is needed if they have been previously published in open-access journals or using a Creative Commons licence.

Authorizations: collection of articles

Special conditions:

- For those articles non suitable for the previous conditions **bibliographic references** can be listed in substitution of articles or book chapters. [Example](#).
- **Attached authorization** with original signature of the thesis advisor is required so the lack of articles can be explained. ([Author-signed statement for the incorporation of the dissertation in institutional digital repositories](#), article 9.)
- If the article was made by more than one person an **authorization** signed by all the **authors involved** is needed indicating that they renounce their contributions to be part of other theses.

Some examples



[Standard record](#)

[Thesis under embargo](#)

[Copyrighted thesis](#)



[Standard record](#)

[Thesis under embargo](#)

[Copyrighted thesis](#)

Predatory publishing and thesis

----- Mensaje reenviado -----
Asunto:Mr. [REDACTED] work at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
Fecha:[REDACTED]
De:[REDACTED]
A:[REDACTED]

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

Are you the author of work entitled [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

It was apparently written at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona in [REDACTED]

I'm [REDACTED] from the editorial team of [REDACTED] Publishing.

I believe this particular topic could be of interest to a wider audience and we would be glad to consider publishing it. We would be especially interested in publishing a complete academic work of yours (a thesis, a dissertation or a monograph) as a printed book. Our services are free of charge for authors.

Mr. [REDACTED], would you agree to receive more information in an electronic brochure?

Thank you in advance.
|

Predatory publishing and thesis

- ✓ **Spam.** Predator publishers overwhelm researchers with mails inviting them to publish.
- ✓ **Illogical titles.** Although most of these journals are located in India, China or Russia they pretend to have a different origin by using the terms 'American', 'British', 'European', 'Swedish', etc., in their titles.
- ✓ **Shady rates.** It's not easy to know the exact rates or the paying methods. Publication rates range from 50 up to 1500 dollars.
- ✓ **Suspicious editorial boards.** No information on editorial board members can be found.
- ✓ **No appearance in databases.** Despite the publishers' statements on their websites, these journals are not indexed in prestigious databases.

Interesting resources

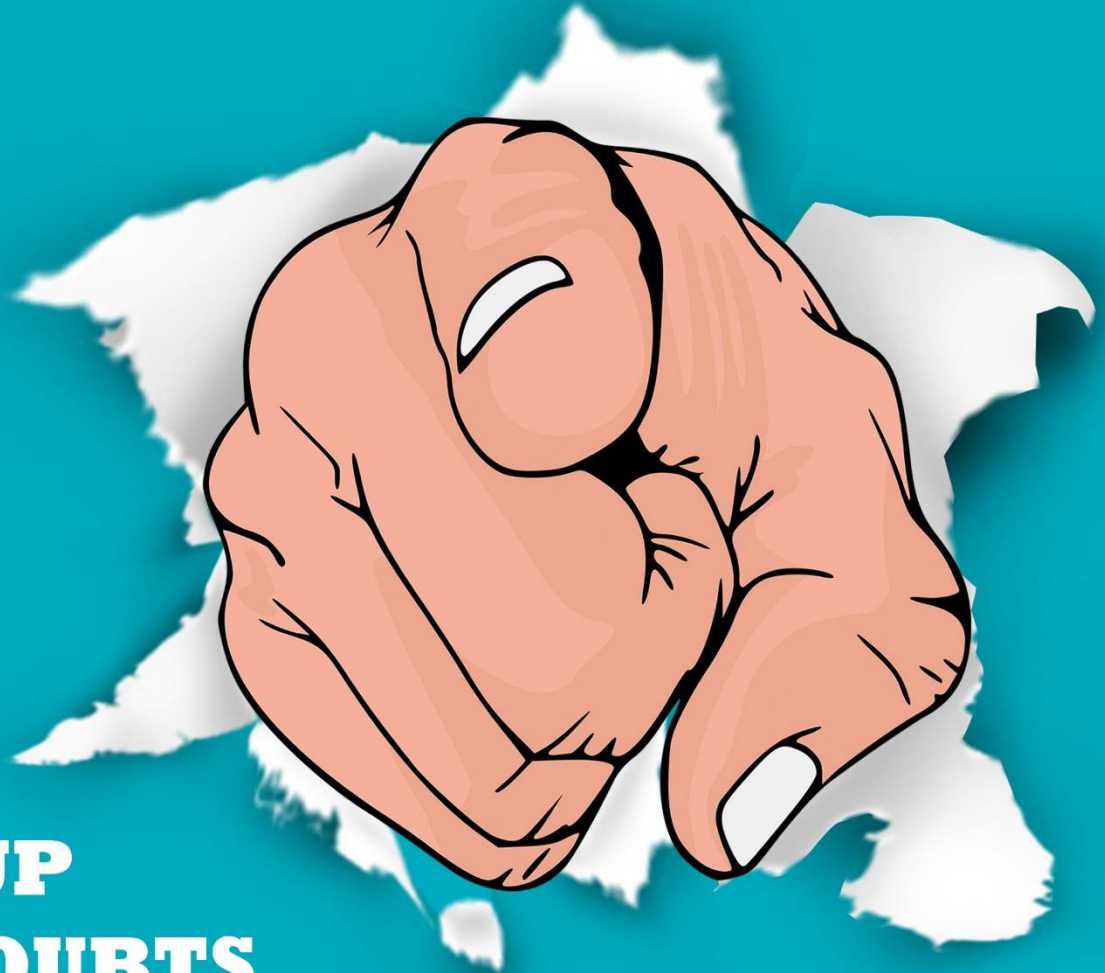
Intellectual property and open access blog:

<http://www.uab.cat/propietat-intellectual>

URL of this presentation:

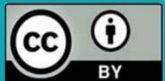
<https://ddd.uab.cat/record/170557>

AUTHOR RIGHTS: IT'S YOUR BUSINESS TOO!



**CLEAR UP
YOUR DOUBTS**

www.uab.cat/propietat-intellectual



**September 2017
Library Service**

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Thanks!

