



# What are authors' rights?

Academic year  
2023/2024



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**What are authors' rights?**



**Moral rights**



**Exploitation rights.  
Copyright**



**How to respect authors' rights**



**Public domain**



# What are authors' rights?

*Authors' rights can be defined as a collection of exclusive rights held by individuals over their original works of literary, artistic, or scientific nature. These rights encompass creations expressed through various mediums or formats, reflecting the author's intellectual and creative contributions.*



- Upon completion of a work, the author or creator is automatically granted certain rights over it
- An author is legally entitled to receive **benefits** for their intellectual work and contributions to culture for a limited duration.
- These rights **must be respected** even if the work is freely available on the Internet in any format, such as photographs, articles, and so on.



Availability on the Internet does NOT imply a lack of rights!



# What are authors' rights?

The law describing, regulating and protecting the authors' rights in Spain is the

## Ley de Propiedad Intelectual



and can be read in the

**Royal Legislative Decree 1/1996, of April 12th, approving the consolidated text of the Intellectual Property Law, regularizing, clarifying, and harmonizing the existing legal provisions on the subject matter.**



# Types of rights

Two distinct types of rights can be identified:

## Moral rights

They are

**NON-TRANSFERABLE**

To safeguard the identity and reputation of authors

## Exploitation rights

They are

**TRANSFERABLE**

Valid for a limited duration: 70 years after the author's demise.



# Types of rights

## Moral rights

Paternity



Modification



Integrity



Access



Dissemination



Withdrawal



They are **NON-TRANSFERABLE** rights.

They safeguard the identity and reputation of authors.



## Types of rights

### Exploitation rights

Reproduction



Distribution



Communication



Transformation



They are **TRANSFERABLE** rights.



Limited duration: **70 years after the author's demise.**



# What is the copyright?



*Copyright* is the term used in the Anglo-Saxon context to refer to the exploitation rights (or economic rights) associated with a specific work. The symbol ©, when attached to a name, indicates the owner of the copyright for that work.

## Two examples of copyright: a book and a DVD

### BARCELONA BOMBARDEJADA

Col·lecció Catalunya Desapareguda

Primera edició: febrer del 2020

- © dels textos: Mireia Capdevila Candell
- © del pròleg: Francesc Vilanova Vila-Abadal
- © de les fotografies: diversos autors
- © de l'edició: Editorial Efadós
- © de la col·lecció Catalunya Desapareguda: Editorial Efadós

DOS EN LA CARRETERA (TWO FOR THE ROAD)  
© MCMLXVI BY STANLEY DONEN FILMS INC. AND TWENTIETH CENTURY-FOX FILM CORPORATION.  
Todos los derechos reservados.

**VERSION REMASTERIZADA DIGITALMENTE**

<b>IDIOMAS</b>	<b>SUBTITULOS</b>	<b>Color</b>	ICAA Nº: 82386
CASTELLANO 2.0 INGLES 2.0	CASTELLANO INGLES	Año de producción: 1967	Apta todos los públicos
CASTELLANO 5.1	Formato original: 16:9		Dep. Legal: M-45146-2006
			Dur. aprox. película: 106 mins.

The symbol © is commonly followed by the phrase "All rights reserved," although it is not always the case.





# How can one respect copyright?



All sources used must be **cited** to:

- Acknowledge the work of others
- Document the research conducted



All the **material** used has to be cited:

- Texts: books, articles, theses, etc.
- Images: illustrations, photographs, graphics, maps, videos, etc.
- Music, sounds, etc.



# Public domain

Literary, artistic, and scientific works enter the **public domain** once the period of **exploitation rights has expired**.

The rights of exploitation persist for **70 years following the author's death**.

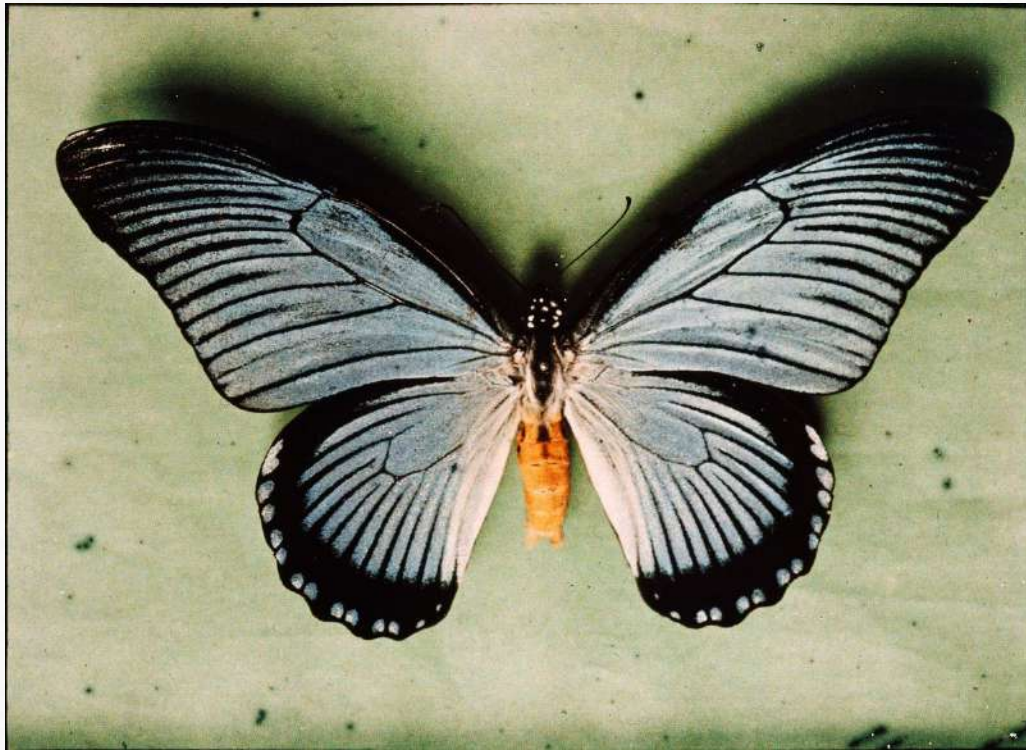
After this period, the work **enters the public domain**, allowing its complete or partial utilization in someone else's work without requiring explicit permission. However, it is essential to always acknowledge the original source and author by providing proper citations.



**No explicit permission is necessary to utilize works in the public domain**



# Example of a public domain work



PD Public Domain

Citation provided by the source (Europeana):  
Lumières-autokrom. Fjäril (Batavia) Riksmuseet Prof. Sjöstedt. Fotograferad i sept. 1912 med f/11,  
7 sek. exponering. por Jäderström, John - Museo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología, Sweden -  
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[https://www.europeana.eu/es/item/916118/S\\_TEK\\_photo\\_TEKA0024063](https://www.europeana.eu/es/item/916118/S_TEK_photo_TEKA0024063)



**Any concerns about authors' rights?**

Feel free to explore the...

# UAB Intellectual Property and Open Access web

**UAB** Universitat Autònoma  
de Barcelona

**Propietat Intel·lectual i Accés Obert**

Resoleu els vostres dubtes



# Thank you!




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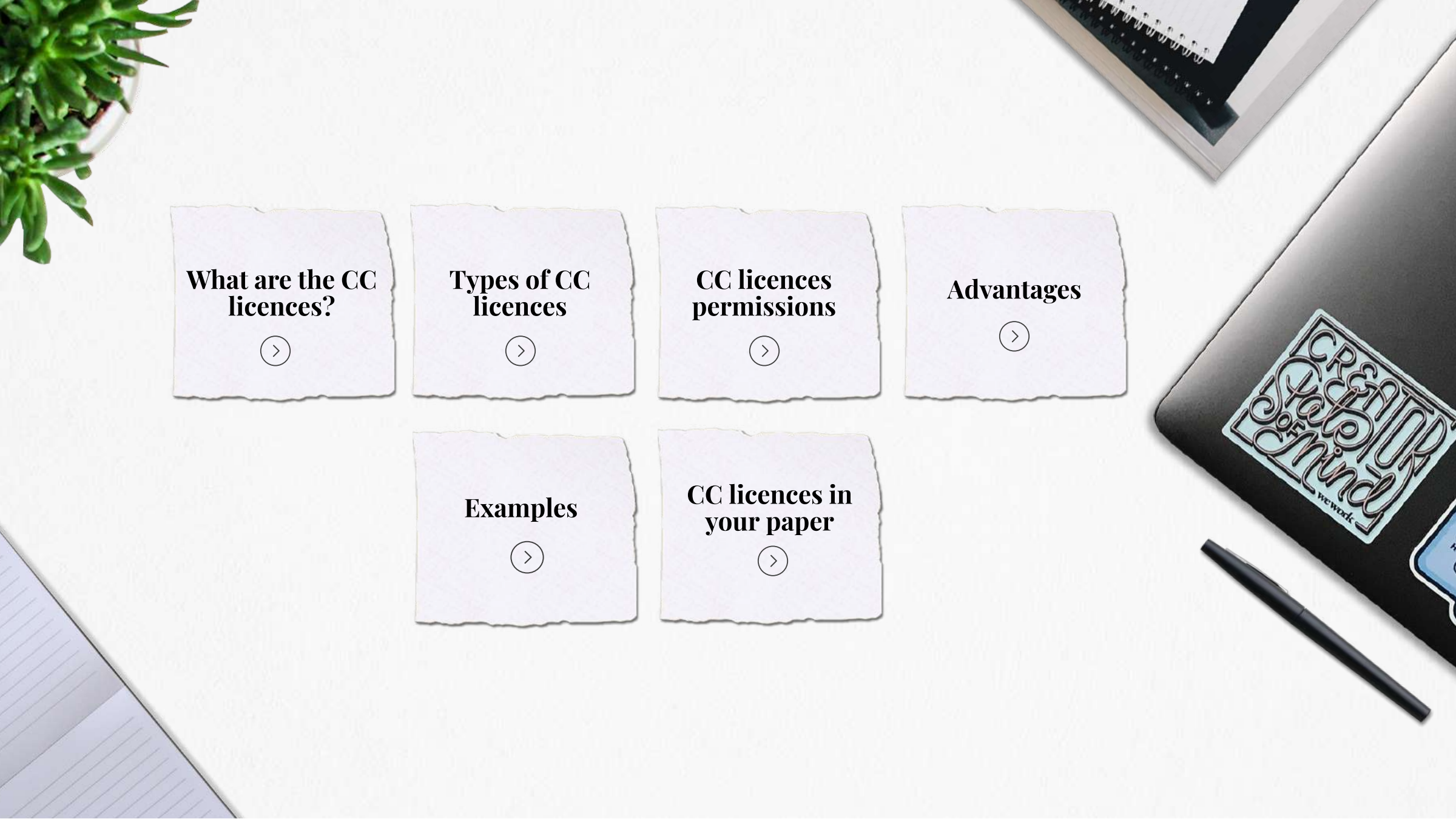


# Creative Commons licences



Academic year  
2023/2024





**What are the CC  
licences?**



**Types of CC  
licences**



**CC licences  
permissions**



**Advantages**



**Examples**



**CC licences in  
your paper**



# What are the CC licences?

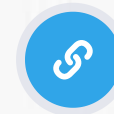


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In essence, **Creative Commons** licences enable authors to grant the general public access to their works, outlining authorised **uses and conditions**, without requiring explicit permission or financial compensation.



<https://creativecommons.org/>





# What are the CC licences?

Authors have the option to utilise Creative Commons licences to specify the permissible uses of their works.



**BY**

## ATTRIBUTION

It is necessary to give proper attribution, include a link to the license, and indicate any modifications made when using the work.



**NC**

## NON-COMMERCIAL

It is prohibited to use the material for commercial purposes.



**SA**

## SHARE ALIKE

If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you are required to distribute your contributions under the same licence as the original.



**ND**

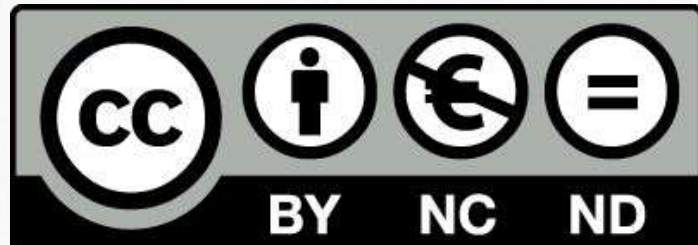
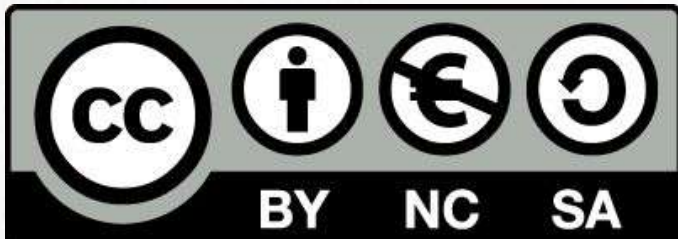
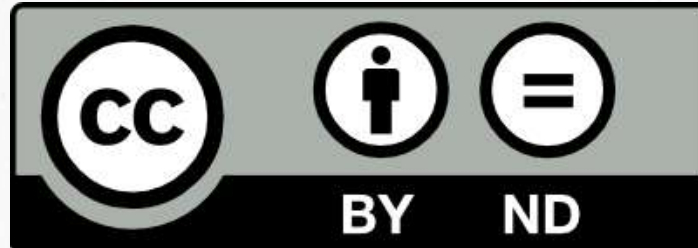
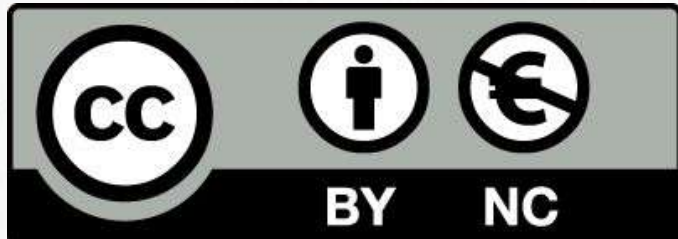
## NO DERIVATIVES

If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you are not allowed to distribute the modified material.



# Types of CC licences

The combination of the four aforementioned attributes allows for the creation of **six fundamental Creative Commons licences**. These licences can be applied to any type of work.

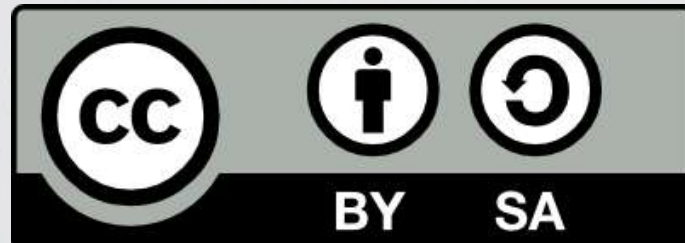


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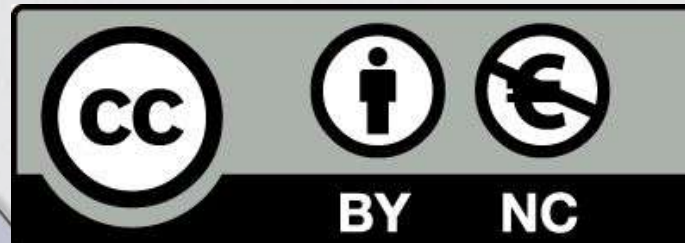
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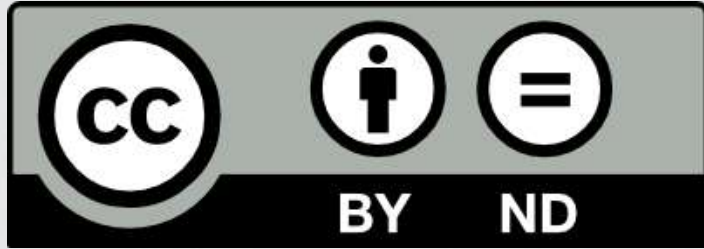


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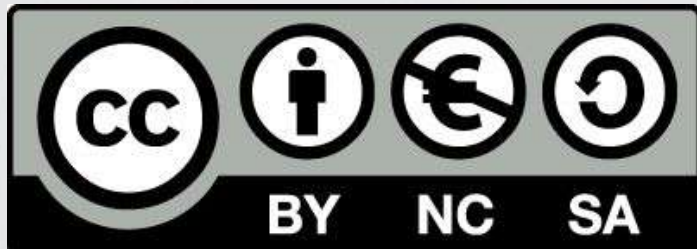


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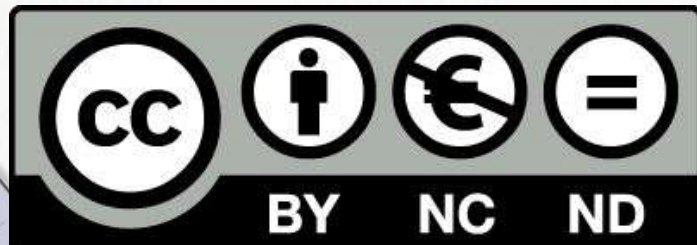
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# Advantages of the CC licences

## Advantages for authors



They are free.



They are easy to use.



They are legal.



They have international recognition.



They are not exclusive:  
they are compatible  
with other licences.



The author retains the  
rights and decides the  
permitted uses of the work.



They assist in  
combating plagiarism.



They offer greater  
dissemination and  
visibility.

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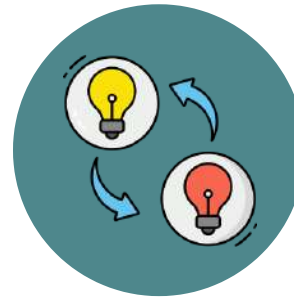


# Advantages of the CC licences

## Advantages for the general public



They simplify the process of understanding the conditions associated with a work.



They foster cooperation and knowledge sharing.



They establish a better balance between the rights of authors and the needs of users.

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# Example of a CC licence


In a book





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Sota les següents condicions:

 **RECONeixEMENT (*attribution*):**  
En qualsevol explotació de l'obra autoritzada per la llicència caldrà reconèixer-ne l'autoria.

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# Example of a CC licence

In a journal article

<https://doi.org/10.5565/rev/tda.79>

ISSN 2339-6490 (en línia), ISSN 1134-9263 (en paper)

## Apunts per una arqueologia dels castells i fortificacions prefeudals a l'Alt Pirineu (Urgell, Pallars i Ribagorça), segles VI-X

Marta Sancho i Planas<sup>1</sup>



Rebut: 18-10-2018  
Acceptat: 24-10-2018

Sancho Planas, M. (2018). Apunts per una arqueologia dels castells i fortificacions prefeudals a l'Alt Pirineu (Urgell, Pallars i Ribagorça), segles VI-X. *Treballs d'arqueologia*, 22, 5-28.  
<https://doi.org/10.5565/rev/tda.79>





# Example of a CC licence

## In a photograph



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You are free:

- **to share** – to copy, distribute and transmit the work
- **to remix** – to adapt the work

Under the following conditions:

- **attribution** – You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use.
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Yann. (2010). *Taj Mahal, Agra, India* [Photograph]. Wikimedia Commons.  
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Taj\\_Mahal,\\_Agra,\\_India\\_edit2.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Taj_Mahal,_Agra,_India_edit2.jpg)




# Example of a CC licence

In an audio

**SONG** **Falling For You (Piano Version)** by Sean Fournier

**Album Description**



CURATOR: Creative Commons  
GENRE: Folk

**Song**


06. Sean Fournier - Falling For You (Piano Version) 00:03:23

**Track Info**

BIT RATE	174376
GENRES	Folk

UPLOADED: 01/05/2010  
LISTENS: 61603  
STARRED: 48  
DOWNLOADS: 8591

» VIEW ALBUM PAGE  
» VIEW ARTIST PAGE

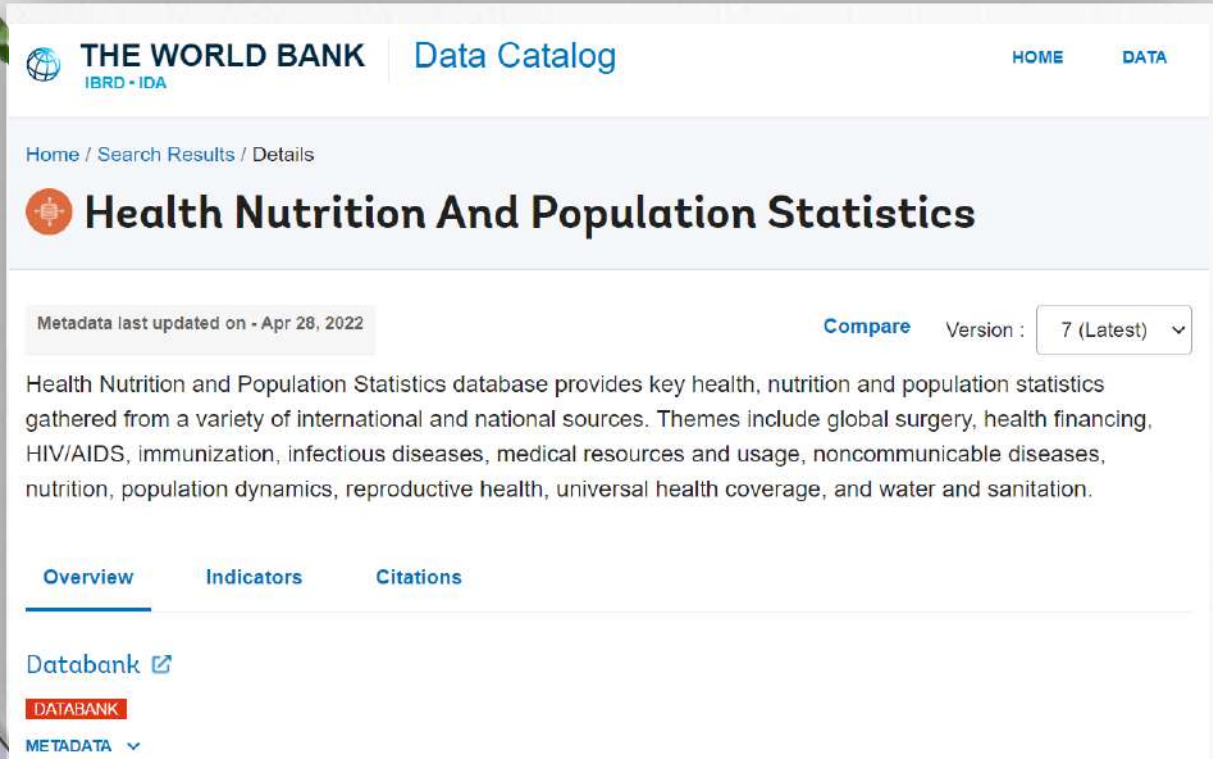
 Falling For You (Piano Version) by [Sean Fournier](#) is licensed under a [Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives \(aka Music Sharing\) 3.0 International License](#).

Fournier, S. (2010). *Falling for you (Piano version)* [Song]. Free Music Archive.  
[https://freemusicarchive.org/music/Sean\\_Fournier/none\\_given\\_1385/Falling\\_For\\_You\\_Piano\\_Version/](https://freemusicarchive.org/music/Sean_Fournier/none_given_1385/Falling_For_You_Piano_Version/)



# Example of a CC licence

In a dataset



The screenshot shows the World Bank Data Catalog interface. At the top, it says 'THE WORLD BANK | Data Catalog' with 'HOME' and 'DATA' links. Below that, the breadcrumb 'Home / Search Results / Details' is visible. The main title is 'Health Nutrition And Population Statistics'. A metadata box indicates 'Metadata last updated on - Apr 28, 2022' and 'Version : 7 (Latest)'. A description follows: 'Health Nutrition and Population Statistics database provides key health, nutrition and population statistics gathered from a variety of international and national sources. Themes include global surgery, health financing, HIV/AIDS, immunization, infectious diseases, medical resources and usage, noncommunicable diseases, nutrition, population dynamics, reproductive health, universal health coverage, and water and sanitation.' Navigation tabs for 'Overview', 'Indicators', and 'Citations' are present, with 'Overview' selected. At the bottom, there are links for 'Databank' and 'METADATA'.

## Data Access and Licensing

Classification: [Public](#)

This dataset is classified as **Public** under the Access to Information Classification Policy. Users inside and outside the Bank can access this dataset.

**License:** Creative Commons Attribution 4.0

This dataset is licensed under [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0](#)

*Health nutrition and population statistics, version 7 (2022) [Dataset]. The World Bank.*  
<https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0037652/Health-Nutrition-and-Population-Statistics>



# CC licences in your paper

Here is the recommended licence for your paper upon submission to the [UAB Repository](#) (DDD).



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Consult the document *Creative Commons licences recommended in the UAB*




# Thank you!



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# What can be included in your academic work?

Academic year  
2023/2024





**What can be included in your academic work?**



**How can it be done**



**The right to cite**



**Legal provisions**



**Internet links**



**Copyright and social networks**



# What can be included in your academic work?

May I include a screenshot?

A piece of text from someone else's work?

A picture from the Internet?

A tweet?





# What can be included in your academic work?

When composing your work, it is crucial to carefully consider how you will use the information you have gathered, including documents, data, images, music, and social networks. Reflecting this information appropriately in your work is essential.

If you intend to incorporate content you have discovered, such as on the Internet, it is vital to verify its **copyright** status and the **permitted uses**.

**Always** ensure that you **cite the content accurately** and in accordance with proper citation guidelines.



Always remember that **authors' rights** apply to any **audiovisual resource** you encounter on the Internet!

Just because something is available on the web does not mean that any of the authors' rights (reproduction, distribution, public communication, etc.) have been relinquished.



# How can it be done

In the following pages, we will explore a step-by-step approach to incorporating materials in your work while respecting copyright regulations.

- 1 Create your own materials.
- 2 Use open access materials.
- 3 If you are using protected content, ensure that you have the right to cite the work.
- 4 If you are unable to use the right to cite the work, request permission from the author.



1

## Create your own materials

If you have the opportunity to take your own photos, develop your designs, or create your graphics, don't hesitate to do so! Be creative!



*Image 1*

Tossal de Manises  
archaeological site  
(Alicante), October 2021.  
Taken by the author.



## 2

# Use open access materials

It will not always be possible for you to create your own content, and you will have to use external materials. If so, find and use **open access contents**. For example, those having a Creative Commons or a Public Domain licence.



Find them...

- Using the "**Usage rights**" filter in Google Advanced Search
- Searching for them in open access content search engines like:
  - Openverse
  - Resources collected in the web "Audiovisual resources for academic use"



Do you recall the Creative Commons licences? With a CC licence, the author specifies the permissible uses of their material without the need to seek explicit permission (but proper attribution is always required!).





### 3

If you are using protected content, ensure that you have the right to cite the work

Frequently, you will need to incorporate **copyrighted content** into your paper.

The copyright symbol will be displayed in the credits, along with a reference to the author's permission for reproduction, transformation, etc., in accordance with the exceptions provided by law.



Todos los derechos reservados.

Cualquier forma de reproducción, distribución, comunicación pública o transformación de esta obra solo puede ser realizada con la autorización de sus titulares, salvo excepción prevista por la ley.

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At this stage, you must ensure that you can exercise **the right to cite**. The right to cite is one of the exceptions provided by law, **allowing you to include part of someone else's work in your own paper with some restrictions without seeking explicit permission.**



# The right to cite

The right to cite allows you to **incorporate a portion of a copyrighted work into your own paper with certain limitations without needing explicit permission from the author.**

## When can it be exercised?

When all the following requirements apply **simultaneously**:

- Citation is made for **teaching or research purposes**. For instance, when writing an academic paper.
- It is utilised to **illustrate your explanations**, such as for analysis, comments, or critical judgments.
- Reproduction is done **proportionately**. A sentence or a fragment can be used, but not the entire work, with **images** being an exception.
- The work has already been **published**.
- The original source and author are **cited**.

The right to cite is a legal concept regulated by Article 32 of the Intellectual Property Law in Spain.





4

If you are unable to use the right to cite the work, request permission from the author

If you discover that you cannot exercise the right to cite, you can always contact the author and **request permission** to use their work.



How can it be done?

- Ask for a **written** authorisation from the author
- **Specify the particular use you require**, outlining which part of their material you need and how you intend to use it. Mention that your work is likely to be published in the UAB Institutional Repository.



# Legals provisions

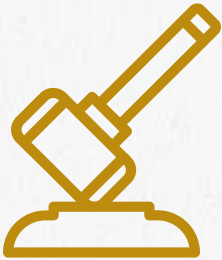
**Do I need permission to reproduce legal provisions?**

No authorisation is required.

The **Intellectual Property Law** stipulates in Article 13 that the following items are not subject to intellectual property:

- Legal provisions
- Their corresponding projects
- Legal rulings
- Acts, agreements, deliberations, and opinions of public bodies
- The official translations of all the above texts

Indeed, **you can include these texts in your work without having to ask for permission.** However, it is crucial to remember to quote them correctly in your citations.





# Internet links

May I include links to websites or documents in my work?



Yes, you can include links to websites or documents, **as long as you are not aware that these pages or documents are illegal and infringe upon the rights of third parties.**

Exercise caution when linking to websites that contain movies, shows, or sports broadcasts; ensure that they are legal!



# Copyright and social networks

**Who owns the copyright of the contents published on social networks? Is it the individual who posts them, or does the platform where they are published hold the copyright?**

The person who uploads content to social networks must possess the necessary rights to do so and is **accountable for them**.

The platform bears no responsibilities unless it becomes aware that the rights of third parties are being infringed upon. Check the legal section of the platforms, as they often outline the reserved rights and the rights that have been transferred.

*Further information*



**What uses can be made of screenshots, text fragments, tweets, or images from social networks?**

All contents on social networks are, by default and unless otherwise indicated, **protected by copyright**.

Therefore, in this regard, **these contents should be treated the same as any other materials** you use in your paper (books, articles, etc.).



# Thank you!



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# Further rights

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de Barcelona



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**Personal  
information**



**Confidential  
information**



**Image rights**



**Interview rights**



# "Further rights"?

You may need to include **personal data** or **confidential information** from a company or institution. Additionally, you might want to add **photographs** of individuals or transcribe a previously conducted **interview**.

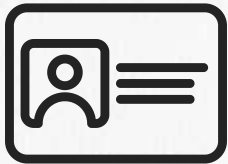
All such information requires special handling. In this section, we will explore what this information entails, the rights that govern it, and the steps you should take when incorporating it into your paper.



# Personal information

Personal information refers to any data relating to **identified** or **identifiable** individuals:

- First and last name
- Id number, Passport, University ID Number or any other identification document
- Postal or email address
- Age
- Sex
- Date of birth
- Nationality
- IP address
- Photographs
- Voice
- Physical characteristics
- Geolocation data
- Etc.



# Special category data

Special category data refers to personal data that contains particularly **sensitive** information and, therefore, requires **enhanced protection**.

This type of data is closely linked to fundamental rights, civil liberties, and privacy.

- Ethnic or racial origin
- Political opinions
- Religious or philosophical beliefs
- Trade union affiliation
- Genetic data
- Biometric data
- Health data
- Sex life
- Sexual orientation





# Publication of personal information

## Prior consent



If you intend to include personal data in your work, you must obtain **prior consent** from the individuals involved.

This consent can be implicit or explicit.

**HOWEVER:** It must always be **explicit** for **special category data**. The affected individuals must provide written confirmation of the intended use of their personal data.

Importantly, **consent can never be assumed** ("If you don't say no, I understand yes").

## Minors



According to the Organic Law 3/2018 on Personal Data Protection, minors **aged 14 or older** can provide consent without the involvement of parents or guardians.



# Publication of personal information

## Anonymisation of data



Consent is not necessary if personal data have been **anonymised**.

The anonymisation process involves separating the identifying data from the rest, ensuring that individuals can never be identified.

## Deletion of data



Once your paper has been submitted, any personal data used in the research should be deleted, as it is no longer necessary for the study's purposes, and retaining it could potentially jeopardize individuals' privacy and data protection.

## Publication of data without consent



Proof of consent is required upon request. Publishing your paper without consent constitutes a serious violation, as it involves personal data.

## Learn more

Data Protection in the UAB



General Data Protection Regulation (Government of Catalonia) [in Catalan]



# Confidential information

If you have used confidential information from companies, institutions, laboratories, or any other sources, you must obtain **explicit authorisation** before including this information in your work.

Please ensure that your school has a **protocol for confidentiality** in place for such cases, as is the requirement for Bachelor's Degree Final Projects (TFG) at the School of Economics and Business Studies:

## Protocol for confidentiality (fragment)



*"If students use confidential information from companies or institutions in the TFG and/or carry out a period of work experience within a company or institution, it is established that students and companies should sign an agreement which states that the information should be treated with confidentiality and in which the company authorises the student to present the TFG to the tutor and, where appropriate, the evaluation panel.*

*If the student prepares a Business Plan for their TFG which means that the report contains confidential information the tutor and, where appropriate, the evaluation panel for the poster, must sign a confidentiality agreement.*

*The UAB as the institution responsible for examining and evaluating students, and the tutors and/or evaluators of the work, must also sign a confidentiality agreement including the details of the student or, where appropriate, the company or institution. [...]"*

All regulations:



# Image rights

If your work includes photographs or videos you have taken of individuals, you will need to have them sign a **photograph or video release form**, granting permission for the use of their images. This ensures the proper transfer of their image rights.

By signing this form, individuals authorise a **specific use** of their image, and conditions and limits are established accordingly.



You will find a variety of **release forms** at the following link. Choose the one that best fits your needs and use it as a template for creating your own form.



## Is a signed release form always necessary?

It won't be required for individuals who appear **incidentally** in a **public event** that is being reported graphically.



# Photograph/Video Release Form Sample

## PHOTOGRAPH/VIDEO RELEASE FORM

TEMPLATE

I, [full name of the person to be photographed and/or recorded], holder of ID number [ID number belonging to the person to be photographed and/or recorded], hereby consent to my appearance in images and videos recorded by [student's full name] for use in [name of the activity or work].

I understand that such dissemination does not constitute an unlawful interference with my privacy or a violation of my honour and dignity, as per the provisions of the Civil Protection of the Right to Honour, Personal and Family Intimacy, and one's own image under Organic Law 1/1982 of May 5.

In the event that I hold any ownership rights over the materials that may result from these recordings, I hereby transfer to [student's full name and ID number] all my exploitation rights over them, on a non-exclusive basis, in all forms of exploitation, for everyone, and for the entire duration.

I am aware that the aforementioned [name of the activity or work] is likely to be disseminated through the UAB Digital Repository of Documents (DDD). By signing this document, I acknowledge that this action complies with the provisions of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, of the European Parliament and of the Council, dated April 27, 2016.

I also acknowledge that the UAB has duly informed me that I have the right to exercise my rights of access, rectification, erasure, objection, restriction of processing, and portability of my data by sending a letter, together with a photocopy of my ID card, to the General Secretariat, Rectorate Building, 08193 Bellaterra (Cerdanyola del Vallès).

For the record, I sign below.

[signature]

[place], [date]



# Interview Release Form Sample



If your work includes the entire or partial reproduction of an interview, you will need to have the interviewee sign an interview release form.

You can find a variety of **release forms** at the following link.



Choose the one that best fits your needs and use it as a template for creating your own form.

TEMPLATE

## INTERVIEW RELEASE FORM

I, [interviewee's full name], holder of ID number [belonging to the interviewee], hereby agree to the following:

I authorise the partial or whole reproduction of my opinions and considerations gathered in an interview granted to [student's full name] with ID Number [student's ID] for the purpose of preparing the [Bachelor's Degree Final Project, Doctoral Thesis, etc.].

If I hold any intellectual property rights on [interview XX], I hereby transfer all my exploitation rights over the interview to [student's full name] with ID number [student's ID] on a non-exclusive basis, for all forms of exploitation, and for the entire duration.

I am aware that the [Bachelor's Degree Final Project, Doctoral Thesis, etc.] is likely to be disseminated through the UAB Digital Repository of Documents (DDD) at <http://ddd.uab.cat> or any other platform deemed suitable by UAB.

I acknowledge that the UAB has informed me that I can exercise my rights of access, rectification, erasure, objection, restriction of processing, and portability regarding my data by sending a letter along with a photocopy of my ID card to the General Secretariat, Rectorate Building, 08193 Bellaterra (Cerdanyola del Vallès).

And for the record, I sign.

[signature]

Bellaterra (Cerdanyola del Vallès), [day, month, year]



# Should I include these forms in my work?

You do not need to include the actual signed authorisations or release forms in your paper.

However, it is recommended to include **the blank templates you have used** as an attachment or appendix to your paper. This helps to demonstrate that you have obtained the necessary permissions and followed proper legal procedures.

## A final suggestion

Do not discard any authorisations or release forms that you obtain.



- Keeping them demonstrates that your work has been produced in accordance with the law and civil rights.
- These forms provide a safeguard against any potential conflicts that may arise in the future.



# Further information

Please check the *UAB Intellectual Property and Open Access web*:

**UAB** Universitat Autònoma  
de Barcelona

## Propietat Intel·lectual i Accés Obert

Resoleu els vostres dubtes

- [FAQ on personal information \[in Catalan\]](#)
- [FAQ on image rights \[in Catalan\]](#)





# Thank you!



Servei de  
Biblioteques UAB



# Plagiarism

Academic year  
2023/2024



**UAB** Universitat Autònoma  
de Barcelona



Servei de  
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**What is  
plagiarism?**



**How to avoid  
plagiarism?**



**UAB policies on  
plagiarism**



**Further  
information**



# What is plagiarism?

Plagiarism refers to the act of distributing, publishing, or reproducing a work or a portion of it **under the name of someone other than the original author.**

It involves **concealing the sources** used and presenting **someone else's ideas or words as our own.**

Plagiarism infringes upon the moral and patrimonial rights of the author. It is considered a **crime against intellectual property.**

Examples of plagiarism include:

- Copying your classmate's paper
- Copying and pasting sections of text from books or the internet
- Paraphrasing the ideas of others
- Using someone else's drawing or graphic
- Modifying an image and presenting it as your own
- Engaging in **self-plagiarism** by reusing your own material without indicating the reference to the previous work.



Image by Freepik

**without proper attribution**



# How to avoid plagiarism?

**QUOTE** any data, image or text you used for your work!

By quoting...

- You respect the authorship of the work, as mandated by law.
- You justify and enhance the credibility of your own research.
- In addition, enables others to access and consult the works you have used in your research.



Please be aware that you might have signed a **commitment to produce original work**.

L'ESTUDIANT QUE PRESENTA AQUEST TREBALL DECLARA QUE:

1. Aquest treball és original i no està plagiat, en part o totalment
2. Les fonts han estat convenientment citades i referenciades
3. Aquest treball no s'ha presentat prèviament a aquesta Universitat o d'altres

I perquè així consti, afegeix a aquesta plana el seu nom i cognoms i la signatura:



# UAB policies on plagiarism

The UAB has a very strict policy against plagiarism.



The UAB provides **plagiarism checkers** that are accessible to both faculty and students. For more information, please click on the provided link.



However, we believe that in most cases, plagiarism is not intentional but rather a result of a lack of understanding about a fundamental aspect of academic practice: proper citation.

## What if you suspect that your work has been plagiarized?



*If you have any evidence that your paper has been plagiarized, please follow the instructions provided on the UAB Intellectual Property and Open Access blog.*

***What should be done in case of plagiarism?***



# Further information

- "How to cite and create your bibliography". UAB Libraries section
- "Avoid plagiarism". Argumenta website [in Catalan]
- "How to cite and avoid plagiarism" guide. UAB guide [in Catalan]
- "Plagiarism". *UAB Intellectual Property and Open Access web* [in Catalan]



# Thank you!



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