

1. Description and Scope

This policy provides a clear statement to students of IHNA of their obligations with respect to copyright. It encourages legitimate uses of copyright works and minimises the risks associated with the improper use of copyright works. The policy applies to all students associated with IHNA.

2. Responsibility

The responsibilities are mentioned in the policy.

3. Definitions

What is copyright?

Copyright is a legal right given to authors or creators of original works. The owner of copyright in a work has a number of exclusive rights including the right to control publication and copying of their work, as well as the right to make the work available online. Copyright owners also have moral rights and performers' rights. In Australia copyright law is controlled by Commonwealth legislation, the Copyright Act 1968.

Copyright protects a variety of material, including:

- literary works (such as books, journal articles, novels, poems, song lyrics and reports)
- artistic works (such as paintings, drawings, cartoons, sculpture, craft work, photographs, maps and plans)
- musical works
- dramatic works (such as plays)
- computer programs
- compilations (such as anthologies and databases)
- cinematograph films (such as feature films, television programs and commercials)
- sound recordings (such as recordings of music or words).

4. References

| Title | Document Identifier | Location |
|-------|---------------------|----------|
| none | | |

5. Copying of copyright material

The Copyright Act has some exemptions, such as the fair dealing provisions, which permit limited copying for a range of reasons; including research or study, without infringing copyright. **“Fair Dealing for the purposes of research or study”** means that you can copy the following:

- 10% of the number of pages of a literary work (for example a book), or one chapter of a work if it is divided into chapters. The work must be more than 10 pages long.
- 10% of the number of words of a literary work if it is in electronic form.
- One article from an issue/edition of a periodical publication such as journal or newspaper. More than one article can be copied if they relate to the same research or course of study.

6. The Internet

The Web is not a copyright free zone. The Copyright Act applies to digital material as much as to hard copy material. A web site may include works such as text and graphics, music, software, film, and so on. All of these may have separate copyright owners. Unless the site specifically invites you to copy freely, you should assume that these works are all protected by copyright. Apart from ‘fair dealing’, if you want to use any material from a website you should contact the website’s manager for their permission.

7. Copyright Infringement

When there is an infringement, a Copyright owner is entitled to bring a civil action in court against the person or organisation. There are also circumstances, where infringement is regarded as a criminal offence, and fines and jail terms may be apply.

For more information go to - An Introduction to Copyright in Australia by the Australian Copyright Council, 2012.

http://www.copyright.org.au/admin/cms-acc1/_images/15053623324f42cf09a5556f.pdf