

# Copyright and plagiarism prevention

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The aim is to familiarize with:

- intellectual property;
- copyright;
- CC licence;
- plagiarism prevention.



# Intellectual property (IP)

Intellectual property – legal term, analyzing questions connected with intellectual (intellect, thought, mind) product and is protected by laws as any other form of property.

The [World Intellectual Property Organization \(WIPO\)](#) is the global forum for intellectual property policy, services, information and cooperation.



## Intellectual property consists of:

- ✓ **Industrial property** (patents, trademarks, industrial design).
- ✓ **Copyright** (regulates copyright into ownership of work and defines copyright of income **received** from **use of** intellectual property).



# Copyright

**Copyright in Lithuania is defined and regulated by Republic of Lithuania Law on Copyright and Related Rights, 1999.**

Copyright is the property and personal moral rights of a created intellectual (artistic, technical, etc.) work.

The law defines the protection of an author's work if it is the original result of a person's creative activity, expressed in an objective form. A work is considered original regardless of its artistic or scientific value, mode of expression and form

<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.551F0CDE5B64/asr>

# Copyright Symbol (CS)

## Copyright symbol - ©

e.g. © 2020 Name Surname

The absence of the CS symbol does not mean that the copyright of a work is not protected.

# Copyright is applied to

- ✓ Original persons creative action (art, science or literature) result.
- ✓ Work expressed in an objective form (can be heard, read, seen).
- ✓ Original creative actions result, disregarding their art value.



# Copyright is not applied to

- ✓ Ideas, processes, conceptions, action methods, data.
- ✓ Legal acts, official documents.
- ✓ State symbols.
- ✓ Informational messages.
- ✓ Folk art works.

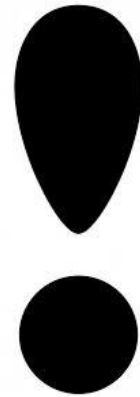




## Non-property rights:

- ✓ Copyright
- ✓ Right to authors name
- ✓ Right to works  
inviolability

**Attention!** Personal moral rights belongs only to author and can't be transferred to other persons. They are protected for unlimited time period.



## Property rights:

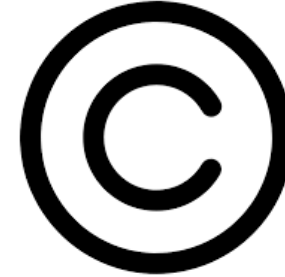
- ✓ Right to disseminate work
- ✓ Right to forbid dissemination of work
- ✓ Transfer or sell the right to the work to other persons.

**Attention!** Valid for 70 years after **death of the author** and can be inherited.

# Copyright for students (KTU)

**Property right** is transferred to KTU, if IP object is created:

- ✓ **d**during studies according to study process;  
and
- ✓ **p**articipating in KTU coordinated or executed science project;  
or
- ✓ **r**eceiving direct KTU financing, scholarship or payment intended to IP object creation;  
or
- ✓ **s**ignificantly **u**sing KTU recourses.



**Attention!** Personal non-property right isn't transferred to KTU

# Creative Commons (CC)




**Creative Commons (CC)** is non-profit organization devoted to expanding the range of creative works available for others to build upon legally and to share.






The purpose of CC:

- ✓ to give authors the opportunity to manage their rights in the work themselves;
- ✓ to give freer access to authors' works;
- ✓ to create an environment in which creative material is freely used and distributed in accordance with the conditions set out in CC licenses.

# The CC License options<sup>1</sup>

License type	Description	Elements
	<b>CC BY</b> enables reusers to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format, so long as attribution is given to the creator. The license allows for commercial use.	<b>BY:</b> credit must be given to the creator.
	<b>CC BY-SA</b> enables reusers to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format, so long as attribution is given to the creator. The license allows for commercial use. If you remix, adapt, or build upon the material, you must license the modified material under identical terms.	<b>BY:</b> credit must be given to the creator. <b>SA:</b> Adaptations must be shared under the same terms.
	<b>CC BY-NC</b> enables reusers to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format for noncommercial purposes only, and only so long as attribution is given to the creator. If you remix, adapt, or build upon the material, you must license the modified material under identical terms.	<b>BY:</b> credit must be given to the creator. <b>NC:</b> Only noncommercial uses of the work are permitted.

# The CC License options

License type	Description	Elements
	<p><b>CC BY-NC-SA</b> enables reusers to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format for noncommercial purposes only, and only so long as attribution is given to the creator. If you remix, adapt, or build upon the material, you must license the modified material under identical terms.</p>	<p><b>BY:</b> credit must be given to the creator. <b>NC:</b> Only noncommercial uses of the work are permitted. <b>SA:</b> Adaptations must be shared under the same terms.</p>
	<p><b>CC BY-ND</b> enables reusers to copy and distribute the material in any medium or format in unadapted form only, and only so long as attribution is given to the creator. The license allows for commercial use.</p>	<p><b>BY:</b> credit must be given to the creator. <b>ND:</b> No derivatives or adaptations of the work are permitted.</p>
	<p><b>CC BY-NC-ND</b> enables reusers to copy and distribute the material in any medium or format in unadapted form only, for noncommercial purposes only, and only so long as attribution is given to the creator.</p>	<p><b>BY:</b> credit must be given to the creator. <b>NC:</b> Only noncommercial uses of the work are permitted. <b>ND:</b> No derivatives or adaptations of the work are permitted.</p>

# The CC License options



## “No Known Copyright”

Public Domain Mark enables works that are no longer restricted by copyright to be marked as such in a standard and simple way, making them easily discoverable and available to others.

The Public Domain Mark is recommended for works that are free of known copyright around the world. These will typically be very old works. It is not recommended for use with works that are in the public domain in some jurisdictions if they also known to be restricted by copyright in others.

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<sup>1</sup>Available from: <https://creativecommons.org/>

## Reproduction is authorized for educational purposes

- ✓ 5 % of the work;
- ✓ one book chapter;
- ✓ one article in a scientific journal;
- ✓ 20 % of small books (up to 20 pages);
- ✓ one poem or short story from the collection (up to 10 pages);
- ✓ one A4 illustration or map;
- ✓ a short excerpt from a piece of music (not all or part of a piece).



# Requirements on use electronic data

## Users are **permitted**:

- ✓ Use electronic resources for studies or research without infringement of copyright laws.
- ✓ Use electronic resources (download/print/copy to an external hard drive) only for personal usage and in small quantities. In case user downloads too many resources his IP address might be blocked by database providers.

## Users are **prohibited**:

- ✓ Use the software that allows to download and save information on the computer.
- ✓ Upload the information from the subscribed databases online; share the information with the third parties or use the information for commercial purposes.





# Plagiarism prevention

Special programs are developed to detect **duplicating** text.



## Plagiarism prevention in KTU:

- **Training sessions for academic society;**
- Starting from 1 September 2022, all students' written works of the semester must be uploaded to "Moodle" and, if the work has been prepared using other sources, the similarity (plagiarism) check must be conducted (with the use of "Turnitin").
- [Guidelines for Detection of Plagiarism in Students' Written Works](#) - regulate the procedures for similarity check in written works of students of Kaunas University of Technology

# The scope of plagiarism

**Plagiarism in any scope is not tolerated in written works**

**The following cases are considered large-scale plagiarism in a written work:**

- ✓ The total amount of similarities with other sources that are considered plagiarism makes more than 15% of the entire written work;
- ✓ Similarities with one source that are considered plagiarism make more than 5% of the entire written work;

A written work may be considered an unoriginal work by the student if the total amount of similarities with other sources (providing reference to the source and/or not) makes more than 30% of the entire written work. In this case, the procedures for recording plagiarism and the academic penalties stipulated by these Guidelines<sup>2</sup> are applied.

<sup>2</sup> *Guidelines for Plagiarism Prevention in the Written Works of the Students of Kaunas University of Technology*. Approved by Order No. A-115 of the Rector of Kaunas University of Technology of 24 March 2022. Available from: <https://moodle.ktu.edu/>

# Use of sources

- ✓ Sources must be used legally and ethically, with reference to the author's work;
- ✓ Citations should be presented in such a way that there is no doubt as to where the author's own thoughts are and where the quoted text is.



# Ethical Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence<sup>3</sup>

**Generative artificial intelligence** (hereinafter – GenAI) is an artificial intelligence technology that generates various types of content, including text, images, video and audio records and synthetic data.

- ✓ Teachers and students must read the principles of the ethical use of GenAI and follow them in the study process.
- ✓ Teachers and students must use GenAI ethically, transparently and responsibly in the study process.
- ✓ GenAI can be used to supplement the teaching/learning process and facilitate the interpretation and understanding of existing teaching/learning content. GenAI can be used as a additional source and only used in addition to other reliable sources.
- ✓ GenAI-generated content cannot be used as a main and/or primary source of information.

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<sup>3</sup> Policy on the Ethical Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence in the Study Process at Kaunas University of Technology. Approved by Order No. A-45 of the Rector of KTU on 26 January 2024.

# Ethical Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence

- ✓ When using GenAI tools and/or GenAI-generated content, it is mandatory to clearly and openly indicate, following the citation requirements set by the University, which tools have been used, which parts of the submitted content have been generated by GenAI and/or what prompts have been used.
- ✓ GenAI-generated content can be incorrect, inaccurate, unreliable, violating copyrights, biased or discriminatory. Before using the GenAI tool, it is recommended to check that the provider of the tool is using the data ethically and transparently. It is prohibited to submit confidential information or personal data to the GenAI tool.
- ✓ The responsibility for the GenAI-generated content used in the study process (accuracy of the information or data and copyright protection) rests with the University teacher or student submitting it.
- ✓ Submitting GenAI-generated content as one's original work is considered a violation of academic integrity and is subject to academic reprimands under the procedure established by the University.

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