



Copyright Guidelines for Video Materials

Using Copyright Video Materials for Educational Purposes

There are many ways you can use video materials in your teaching, such as linking or embedding in UTSONline, Canvas or PowerPoint, making a YouTube playlist, or making short clips. The University pays copyright license fees which allows UTS staff to copy (reproduce) and communicate (convey electronically) limited amounts of copyright material to UTS students and staff for educational purposes. The main issues are to ensure that:

- Any teaching materials you create are accessible only by UTS students and staff (eg in UTSONline or Canvas)
- Videos are either links, or legal copies from a legitimate source (see table below)
- Embedded, downloaded or edited videos are attributed appropriately (see examples below)

Permitted use with Attribution

Remember that in nearly all cases, it is legal to show or stream a video in class, or to link to a video on the web.

The table below shows different ways in which content from videos from various sources can be used for educational purposes.

Notes in the Table:

1. **Embedding:** Refers to inserting a linked version of a video within a web page (eg UTS Online or Canvas) so that users can view the video without leaving the page. Videos can also be embedded into PowerPoint or Word.
2. **Clipping:** Refers to making a short extract from a larger video file, using editing functionality provided by the site supplying the original video (so no additional editing software is required).

| Source | Embedding ¹ | Clipping ² | Downloading and editing | Relevant |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| Australian TV and Radio Broadcasts and Podcasts (from Library Databases: EduTV, TV News, Kanopy etc) | yes | yes | Yes for everything broadcast in Australia. For material broadcast only overseas: only if the licence or terms of use allow it. | Screenrights Licence |
| Online videos with a Creative Commons licence | yes | yes | Yes, except for the CC-BY-NC-ND licence which prohibits changing (editing) the material. | Creative Commons (CC) licence Users must abide by the specific CC licence attached to the OER. |
| Online videos without a Creative Commons licence | Only if the licence or terms of use allow. You should link or stream instead if there is no licence or terms of use. | Only if the licence or terms of use allow. You should link or stream instead if there is no licence or terms of use. | Only if the licence or terms of use allow. You should link or stream instead if there is no licence or terms of use. | Copyright Act 1968 Education: Using Audio-Visual Materials |
| Library subscription databases (eg Academic Video Online, Kanopy, etc) | yes | yes | yes | Subscription licence (Contact the Library for more details) |
| Catchup and On Demand services (eg: iview) | yes: for content that has been previously broadcast in Australia. For other content: only if the licence or terms of use allow. You should link or stream instead if there is no licence or terms of use. | yes: for content that has been previously broadcast in Australia. For other content: only if the licence or terms of use allow. You should link or stream instead if there is no licence or terms of use. | yes: for content that has been previously broadcast in Australia. For other content: only if the licence or terms of use allow. You should link or stream instead if there is no licence or terms of use. | |

Other useful resources are:

- [Manage Your Content](#) (UTS guidelines for using copyright content)
- [YouTube and Copyright](#) (pdf fact sheet from the Australian Copyright Council)

- [Australian Copyright Council Home Page](#) (practical guidelines for using copyright materials)
- [Copyright and Staff](#) (UTS general guidelines about copyright content)

Giving Attribution

A good rule for giving attribution is to use the acronym **TASL**, which stands for **T**itle, **A**uthor, **S**ource, **L**icense.

Example 1. Giving attribution to a YouTube video using Creative Commons licence



Many videos posted on the web (eg in YouTube) are assigned a [Creative Commons licence](#) that defines how the video may be re-used, eg:

"[Using the UTS Library Website](#)" by [UTS Library](#). YouTube. Licensed under [CC BY-SA 3.0 AU](#).

Using **TASL**:

- Title: "[Using the UTS Library Website](#)" (linked to the original YouTube video)
- Author: [UTS Library](#) (linked to the author's website)
- Source: YouTube
- Licence: [CC BY-SA 3.0 AU](#) (linked to the license deed. The specific licence is found on the YouTube video)

For more resources on giving attribution of CC materials:

- [Attributing Creative Commons Materials](#) (good examples of attribution when you embed and clip multimedia resources)
- [Best practices for attribution](#) (a useful summary on Wikipedia)

Example 2. Giving attribution to a library subscribed video resource



"[Basic Oxygen Administration](#)" by Medcom. Academic Video Online. Educational re-use permitted.

Using **TASL**:

- Title: Basic Oxygen Administration (linked to the video in the database)
- Author: Medcom
- Source: Academic Video Online
- Licence: Library subscription databases have a licence that allows re-use for educational purposes.

Other useful resources are:

- Video Uploads & Copyright: YouTube, Vimeo, Facebook etc
- (pdf fact sheet from the Australian Copyright Council)
- Australian Copyright Council Home Page
- (practical guidelines for using copyright materials)
- Copyright and Staff
- (guidelines from UTS Library)

Creating and Licensing Your Own Work

If you are creating works for teaching, research, publication or sharing with others, you will need to consider what types of copyright content can be used, whether permission is required, and how to license your work.

See [Create Content](#) for advice on creating and licensing copyright content.

Further information can be seen at:

- [Guide to using and applying a Creative Commons licence](#) (from UTS Library)
- [Which Creative Commons licence is right for me?](#) (from CreativeCommons.org)
- [Labeling your own work by choosing a CC licence](#) (from CreativeCommons.org)
- [Protecting your copyright](#) (pdf fact sheet from the Australian Copyright Council)