

# CREATING VIDEOS WHILE RESPECTING COPYRIGHT



## KEY QUESTIONS

### Are you using legal sources?

Not everything on the Internet is there legally. When in doubt, go directly to the source of the content, such as the creator or copyright owner's website.

### Does a copyright exception apply?

Under certain circumstances, you can use copyright-protected content without permission:

1. Insubstantial use — a very short excerpt, such as a quote or a still from a video.
2. Non-commercial user generated content (YouTube or remix exception) — using existing works to create a new work through remixing under the following conditions:
  - It is not for commercial purposes (cannot be monetized on YouTube, for example).
  - You credit the source and creator of the original materials.
  - The original materials you use come from a legitimate source.
  - Your work does not have a substantial impact on the value of the original materials.

### Is there an open version of what you need?

*Please see page 2 for more details.*

#### 1. Content in the public domain:

- Copyright expires after the life of the author + 70 years
- Ideas, facts, names, titles, and brief quotes are not eligible for copyright protection.
- Recent works over which the copyright owner has waived their rights using the CC0 designation

#### 2. Creative Commons-licenced content: Still protected by copyright, but permission is granted for use under certain conditions, as indicated in the licence:

- Attribution (BY), ShareAlike (SA), NonCommercial (NC) or NoDerivatives (ND). More about CC licences at <https://creativecommons.org/licenses>

### Remember to credit your sources!

1. Where? As close to the content as possible or at the end in a "credits" section.
2. You may want to use the preferred citation style in your discipline, or at the very least, make sure to include the Title, the Author, the Source and the Licence (if applicable) (TASL).



Copyright terms respected?



Lights! Camera! Action!

# USING OPEN CONTENT FOR YOUR VIDEO



## KEY POINTS

### Recognizing open content

Look for a Creative Commons licence, CC0, or terms of use that confirm you can use the content for your purposes.

### Open still requires attribution

Open content usually comes with a licence. The attribution should include: Title, Author, Source, Licence (TASL), as well as a link to the licence.

### Sources of open content

#### Video:

**Pixabay Videos:** <https://pixabay.com/videos>

**Pexels Videos:** <https://www.pexels.com/videos>

**Vimeo:** <https://vimeo.com/search> (search and refine by licence under "More filters")

**YouTube:** <https://www.youtube.com> (search and refine by Creative Commons under Filters – Features)

#### Music:

##### Free Music Archive:

<https://freemusicarchive.org/search>

**Freesound:** <https://freesound.org>

**Jamendo Music:** <https://www.jamendo.com/start>

**Pixabay Music:** <https://pixabay.com/music>

**Audio Library:** <https://www.audiolibrary.com.co>

**Bensound:** <https://www.bensound.com>

#### Images:

**Flickr:** <https://www.flickr.com/search> (search and refine by licence)

**Pixabay Photos:** <https://pixabay.com/photos>

**Pexels:** <https://www.pexels.com>

**Unsplash:** <https://unsplash.com>

**Burst:** <https://burst.shopify.com>

##### Creative Commons Search:

<https://search.creativecommons.org>



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QUESTIONS? ASK THE COPYRIGHT OFFICE AT: [ddac@uOttawa.ca](mailto:ddac@uOttawa.ca)

Andrea Lobel, Open Scholarship and Digital Initiatives Librarian (Copyright)

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