

# Copyright for practitioners

## What you need to know

Copyright laws are there to protect the things we create and stop others using them without our permission. Copyright is an automatic right and there is nothing that an individual or organisation needs to do to apply copyright to their own work.

[www.gov.uk/copyright](http://www.gov.uk/copyright)

Practitioners – it is important to understand what you can and cannot do with content (images, videos, music) and that you have copyrights on all your own original work.



### Education resources:

- may be protected by copyright
- may be licensed by your school
- may have a free licence for use by educational establishments
- may have limits around how many people can use them
- may need to have an ongoing subscription for use



### Always check the licence

- A licence does not mean you own the content.
- Reproducing, publishing or broadcasting copyrighted content may be restricted.
- To use the content, you may need to do more than just include the copyright symbol ©.

Your educational setting or local authority should hold details of any relevant licences.

### Other content

Online and offline content can also be copyrighted. Free to view/find online **does not** equal free to reuse!

Images online have copyrights. Some images have been licensed for use in educational establishments, but not all. Search engine settings can be set up to exclude certain types of content but it is always worth checking the website terms of use of images found online.

**Unless a copyright exception applies, using copyright material without permission is copyright infringement and may lead to fines**

UK copyright laws apply, regardless of the country the content was made in.

### Fair dealing

- Covers specific situations where copyrighted works can be used without permission.
- Teaching is an exception, but only in very specific ways. More details about exceptions to copyright law can be found at [www.gov.uk/guidance/exceptions-to-copyright](http://www.gov.uk/guidance/exceptions-to-copyright).
- Always credit the original owner and ensure that any use under fair dealing is considered and reasonable.

### Creative Commons

- A non-profit organisation that provides licences for others to appropriately use, or repurpose creative and academic works.
- Creative Commons licences should be displayed alongside any work licensed in this way – check they allow you to do what you want.
- Practitioners can use Creative Commons licences on their own work to allow others to use their work freely.

### Credit the content creator when creating teaching materials

Sharing links to online content, videos and embedding videos is generally acceptable. Downloading and copying content could be copyright infringement.

For more information on using a Creative Commons licence visit <https://creativecommons.org/>

For more information about copyright read our full guide for practitioners at: <http://tiny.cc/CopyrightGuide>

For more information about digital resilience, visit [hwb.gov.wales/keepingsafeonline](http://hwb.gov.wales/keepingsafeonline)

