



CLUSTER 1. OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES FOR COLLABORATIVE LEARNING

COURSE 1. DIGITAL RESOURCES

Lesson 3. Managing, protecting, and sharing OER

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Lesson 3. Learning outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

- explain the fundamental role of copyright and open licensing principles.
- describe the four different Creative Common License components and six CC licenses
- assign Creative Commons licenses to self-created or collaborative resources.
- share digital resources incorporating openly licensed images/videos/infographics.



What is the difference between *free* and *open*?

For the digital resource to be considered OER, the resource needs to be both – open and free

Free resources indicate that a particular resource can be accessed at no other cost, however, it does not mean, that this resource can be shared, reused, remixed, or modified.

When the resource is open, the user must be able to re-use and share it, if they follow the licensing term assigned by the author of that resource.

Within the permissions and deadlines set out in the license for adapting and modifying the resources, teachers can create new content knowledge.



Each creative Commons licence is expressed in three ways

- The **commons deed** – a simple, plain – English summary of the licence, together with the relevant icon/s that indicates the scope of permitted use
- **Legal code** – the dense legal “fine print” licence document
- **Digital Code** – metadata that highlights what licence is attached to the content





Copyright, Open license and Creative Commons

When talking about OERs and open access, it is important to be aware that there are different levels of openness that teachers need to be aware of:

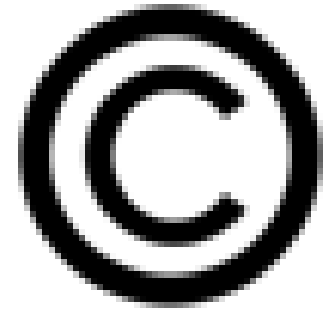
- Public domain – Creative Commons is not applied, or the author waives copyright.
- Possibility to edit the content without giving up the author's rights.
- Content sharing only.
- Open access only.
- “All rights reserved” (copyright).



Copyright

Key features of the copyright license:

- The general rule defining copyright – ***“All rights reserved” (or at least, most rights reserved)***. This means that ***you need permission/license to do anything with the scope of the copyright owner’s rights (economic or moral rights) unless the law provides otherwise (e.g., where there is an exception permitting that use)***.
- use requires prior permission from the copyright owner unless within an exception to owner’s rights (e.g., fair dealing) under the Copyright Act.









Copyright licensing – with CC licences

- Based on copyright
- Only **some** rights reserved
- Relatively short, simplified, standardised licences which provide permission in advance
- BUT
 - Do not cover all possible kinds of permissions
 - Other kinds of permissions will have to be negotiated
 - Do not contain detailed provisions covering all relevant aspects of the law
 - Must be read in the context of copyright law (legislation & judgments) and often other relevant bodies of law (e.g. private international law – “jurisdictional” issues and applicable law)
 - Also have to be read in context of other relevant “information” laws notably privacy (data protection), security, and interception of communications (telecommunications) - See *Chang v. Virgin Mobile USA, LLC*, 2009 WL 111570 (N.D.Tex. January 16, 2009)



Creative Commons license




SYMBOL	ABBREVIATION	TITLE	SHORT EXPLANATION
	BY	Attribution	An author's work may be copied, redistributed and derivative works may be created, but the original author must be acknowledged .
	NC	Non-Commercial	The work may be copied, and distributed and derivative works may be created, but may not be used for commercial purposes .
	ND	No Derivatives	The work may be copied and distributed, but no derivative works may be created, unless authors' permission for modifications is received .
	SA	Share Alike	The work may be copied, distributed, or derivative works may be created, but the derivative work must be distributed under the same licence terms .




Four key CC license elements (based on Šadauskas, 2015)

Based on the CC license elements presented above, 6 different license types can be modified



License types

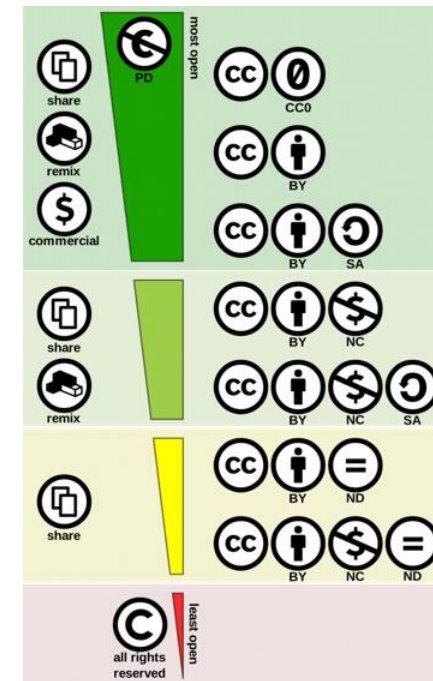
LICENSE ICON	ATTRIBUTION	LICENSE ELEMENTS
	Attribution CC BY	This license allows <u>reusers</u> to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format, so long as attribution is given to the creator. The license allows for commercial use.
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Key features of Creative Commons licenses

- Licenses are granted the right to copy, distribute, display, digitally perform and make digital copies of the work in another format.
- Have a worldwide application that lasts for the entire duration of the copyright and is irrevocable.
- Licenses cannot use technological protection measures to restrict access to the work.
- Every copy of the work should maintain a link to the license.
- Attribution of the creator or author must be given.





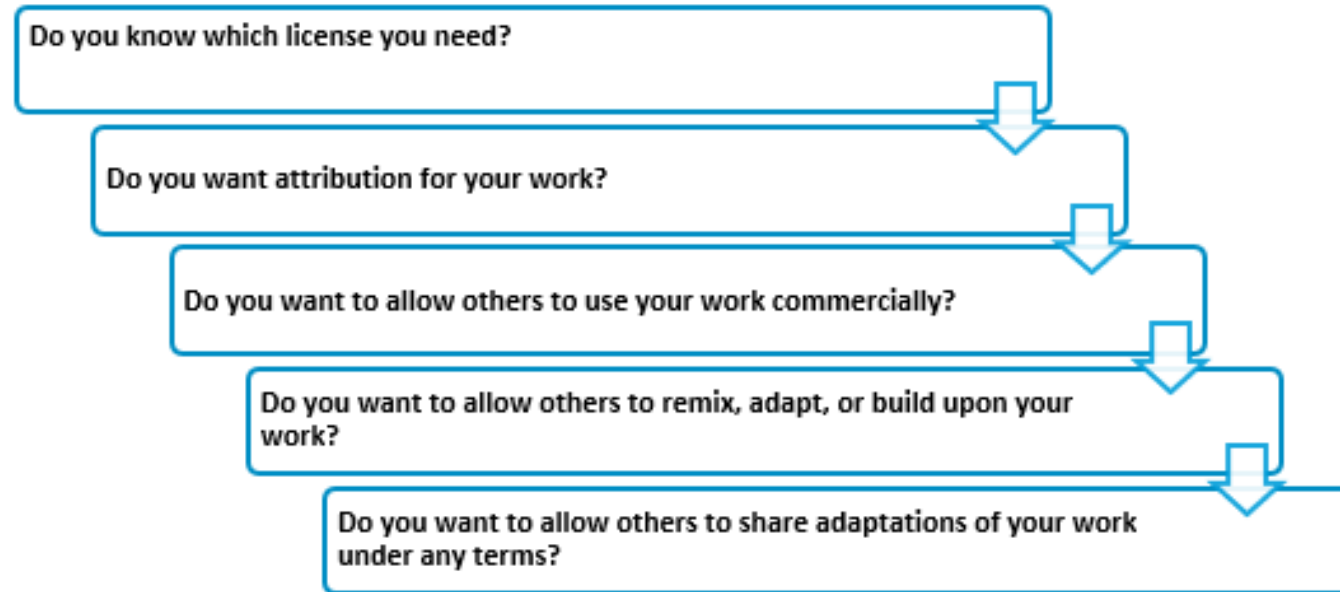
Each creative license is expressed in three ways:

1. The commons deed – a simple, plain – English summary of the license, together with the relevant icon/s that indicate the scope of permitted use
2. Legal code – the dense legal “fine print” license document
3. Digital code – metadata that highlights what license is attached to the content



Assigning creative commons license to personal and derivative resources

Questions to reconsider:





Assigning the CC license (1)

Machine-readable code

☒ Yes ☐ No

License!

Help others attribute you!
This part is optional, but filling it out will add machine-readable metadata to the suggested HTML!

Title of work

Attribute work to name

Attribute work to URL

Source work URL

More permissions URL

Format of work

License mark

Have a web page?

This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported License](#).

Copy this code to let your visitors know!

```
<a rel="license" href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/deed.en_GB"></a><br />This work is licensed under a <a rel="license" href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/deed.en_GB">Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported License</a>
```

☒ Normal Icon ☐ Compact Icon

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New to Creative Commons? [[Considerations before licensing](#)] [[How the licenses work](#)]
Explore the Creative Commons licenses. [[Want public domain instead?](#)]

License Features
Your choices on this panel will update the other panels on this page.

Allow modifications of your work?

☒ Yes ☐ No

☐ Yes, as long as others share alike

Allow commercial uses of your work?

☒ Yes ☐ No

License Jurisdiction:

Selected License
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This is a Free Culture License!

Help others attribute you!
This part is optional, but filling it out will add machine-readable metadata to the suggested HTML!

Title of work

Attribute work to name

Attribute work to URL

Source work URL

More permissions URL

Format of work

License mark

Have a web page?

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Copy this code to let your visitors know!

```
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```

☒ Normal Icon ☐ Compact Icon

<http://creativecommons.org/choose/> [licenses](#) that have enabled Creative Commons licensing.



<https://chooser-beta.creativecommons.org/>



Video presentation

Please watch these videos:

- [Attribution and Fair Use: Copyright and Open Education](#)
- [Creative Commons License explained](#)
- [Webinar: Creating and Sharing Open Educational Resources \(OERs\)](#)





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