OER and copyright

by Karen Cropper

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St Petersburg 15-16 November 2010
1. Introduction to OLnet
2. Overview of CC Licences
3. International Examples
4. How to use CC Licences

http://www.flickr.com/photos/nadya/88517025/
Creative Commons

Creative Commons is a non-profit organisation that offers an alternative to full copyright.

A simple standardised way to grant copyright permissions to your creative work.

creativecommons.org
Creative Commons offers ‘pick and mix’ options from 4 components:

• Attribution (BY)
• Non-commercial (NC)
• No Derivative Works (ND)
• Share Alike (SA)

http://www.flickr.com/photos/paco_calvino/509970213
Increasingly, people are engineering software, databases, and Web sites so that they not only meet private objectives, but so that they can be used in ways the originators did not know or intend.

Don Tapscott and Anthony D. Williams in Wikinomics (p.38)
“participation is the new consumption”

Trendwatching.com
Share Alike means:

You allow others to

- distribute derivative works only under a license identical to the license that governs your work.

“Noncommercial Isn’t the Problem, ShareAlike Is”
David Wiley (July 2007) http://opencontent.org/blog/archives/347
Creative Commons for Humans, Lawyers and Machines
Creative Commons in CIS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>In process</th>
<th>Launch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>Winter 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>Winter 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>⚫</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Kazakhstan</td>
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<td>Moldova</td>
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<td>Russia</td>
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<td>Tajikistan</td>
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<td>✔</td>
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<td>(Georgia)</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>Winter 2010</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Source: [http://creativecommons.org/international/](http://creativecommons.org/international/) viewed 12 Nov 2010
Main OER projects in Chinese H.E.

- “National Course of Excellence” project (Ministry of Education)
- Translation, import and collaboration around foreign OERs (i.e. MIT OCW, CORE)

Copyright Law on the Course of Excellence:
(Chinese Ministry of Education)

“all higher education institutions and chair lecturers, when applying for the title of Course of Excellence, are considered to have agreed to grant a license to use the online contents for non-commercial purpose during the time the course benefits from the title of Course of Excellence. National Course of Excellence must be online as required and provide free access to all higher education institutions in China. Higher education institutions and lecturers must promise that the online content does not breach other’s Intellectual property rights.”
Copyright issues in Turkey

Middle East Technical University (METU), Turkey

Initial findings - barriers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>I have / expect problems with protecting intellectual property rights of my own materials</td>
<td>4.23</td>
<td>1.67</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>I have / expect problems with clearing intellectual property rights on other people’s materials</td>
<td>4.20</td>
<td>1.50</td>
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Incentives

Effects of copyright issues on incentives

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>I should be informed when any changes are made to my materials.</td>
<td>5.28</td>
<td>1.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Course materials that I share should be protected against plagiarism.</td>
<td>5.23</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>I should be informed about who uses my course materials.</td>
<td>4.85</td>
<td>1.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Slides available for download: http://www.slideshare.net/erik.duval/open-learning-removing-friction
Recording of session will be available soon.
Creative Commons has set up a licensing system to be as flexible as possible

http://www.flickr.com/photos/swamibu/2911042795/
How to properly ‘attribute’

1. Leave intact any copyright notices placed there by the copyright holder.

2. Cite the author's name, screen name, user identification, etc (and link to the person's profile page, if such a page exists).

3. Cite the work's title or name, if such a thing exists (and link the name or title directly to the original work, if possible).

4. Cite the specific CC license the work is under (and link to the license on the CC website).

5. Identify that your work is a derivative, if it is.

For full details see: http://wiki.creativecommons.org/FFAQ#How_do_I_properly_attribute_a_Creative_Commons_licensed_work.3F
Get logos here: http://creativecommons.org/about/downloads

All current CC licenses require that you attribute the original author(s)
Summary

1 Introduction to OLnet
2 Overview of CC licences
3 International examples
4 How to use CC licences

http://www.flickr.com/photos/h2oalchemist/414924312/
Acknowledgements

► Images from Flickr – search using http://compfight.com/
► Word/image slides Will Lion (http://www.will-lion.com/mindbites/)
► Influenced by “Creative Commons: What every Educator needs to know” http://www.slideshare.net/thecleversheep/creative-commons-what-every-educator-needs-to-know-presentation
► And “Creative Commons and Open Educational Resources Overview” http://www.slideshare.net/tvol/creative-commons-and-open-educational-resources-overview?src=related_normal&rel=953623
Is it time for coffee yet?

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Image by Karen Cropper

http://www.flickr.com/photos/dentonpotter/4661131908/