

QUICK REFERENCE

Open Educational Resources (OER)

Educational institutions are both users and makers of educational material. With the development of Open Access and Creative Commons, a new category is possible: Open Educational Resources (OER). Here, educational resources refers to 'any tool that is used in a formal teaching situation to impart knowledge and skills to pupils or students' (Dutch [Wikipedia](#) page).

This can be a text, image or video, though other materials and forms are also conceivable. The most important characteristic is that the material is digitally available and free to use because it has been released to the public and provided with a licence that permits its use, re-use and distribution.

1. WHERE CAN I FIND OERS?

Some examples of sites where you can find OERs are: <https://open4us.org/find-oer/> ; <http://www.wikiwijsleermiddelenplein.nl/> ; <http://ocw.tudelft.nl/> ; <http://www.openbeelden.nl/> ; <http://www.flickr.com/search/advanced/>

Make sure to indicate that you are looking for Creative Commons material. These are just a few examples of the many education-oriented websites that contain CC material. Your institution's copyright information point can help you find other sites.

2. HOW CAN I RE(USE) OERS?

This is possible if the material has a Creative Commons licence that permits reuse, such as Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0. For each item that you reuse from another, you are required to state the source and licence for that item. For the meaning of the different types of Creative Commons licences and the conditions that must be met for their reuse, see <http://www.creativecommons.nl/uitleg>

3. WHAT DOES 'SHARE-ALIKE' MEAN WITH RESPECT TO OER?

These licences require that the newly compiled material be distributed under the same licence. In other words, if you use material that has an 'Attribution-ShareAlike' Creative Commons licence, the new material that you make from it also has to be given an 'Attribution-ShareAlike' licence.

4. HOW CAN I MAKE MY OWN OER?

By creating an entirely new work - one for which you own all the rights - and making this available to others by means of a Creative Commons licence. The material can be placed in the repository of a library or published via a national or international initiative. OER material can also be made by reusing another's open educational resource and publishing it under a Creative Commons licence, provided the source is credited.

5. HOW DO I MAKE AN ATTRIBUTION?

Just as you would in theses and articles, you must credit the sources that you have used. This is also a requirement for all six of the Creative Commons licences. There is no mandatory form of attribution, but in education it is best to use the APA rules for citation. See the following site: <http://specials.han.nl/themasites/studiecentra/verwerken-en-delen/bronnen-vermelden/apa-normen/> (in Dutch).

6. OER AT YOUR OWN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION AND IN THE NETHERLANDS

If you would like to find out more about OER at your own educational institution, please contact your local copyright information point (<http://www.auteursrechten.nl/contact.html>).

It is also possible to submit questions to the OER special interest group at SURF: <https://www.surfspace.nl/sig/5-open-education/> and find more information on <http://www.openaccess.nl/nl/wat-is-open-access/open-onderwijs>

7. OER IN EUROPE AND INTERNATIONALLY

- <http://www.openeducationeuropa.eu/en>
- <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/access-to-knowledge/open-educational-resources/>

8. RIGHTS OF STUDENTS

Students are sometimes involved in making OERs. It is recommended that you ask the students for permission to reuse their work, as they retain the copyright to their own material. Portrait rights can also apply with respect to taking photographs in educational settings.

9. RIGHTS OF LECTURERS AT HIGHER PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (HBO)

According to Section 7 of the Copyright Act and Section E-7 of the Collective Labour Agreement for Higher Professional Education (CAO-HBO), the HBO institution – not the lecturer – is the copyright holder. In other words, if an HBO lecturer wants to publish OER material, he/she must receive formal permission from the institution. Institutions often already have a copyright arrangement in place for this. Even though the HBO institution is the official copyright holder, individual lecturers always have the right to be named as authors. At universities in the Netherlands, individual lecturers usually retain the rights to educational resources, though there can be exceptions to this.

SURF

info@surf.nl
www.surf.nl



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