Copyright and Open Educational Resources for CEGEP Teachers

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This presentation is adapted and translated from <u>« Du droit d'auteur aux licences Creative Commons : Recherche et utilisation de REL dans le cadre du</u> <u>travail de REPTIC »</u>, by Isabelle Laplante (Centre de documentation collégiale), Isabelle Lavoie (Collège Mérici) and Quinn Johnson (CEGEP Champlain St. Lawrence). This work is licensed under a <u>Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License</u>.

Before we begin...

- Comodal soundcheck: ensuring all can hear and be heard
- A note on copyright law
- Devices needed today for....
 - Questions
 - OER Search

Icebreaker





Objectives

Understand the relationship between Open Educational Resources (OER) and copyright

Identify and access available OERs

Copyright

- Set of laws applied internationally
- Applied automatically
- Allows creator to...
 - control the use of a work
 - protect its integrity
 - be remunerated
- They reserve the exclusive rights to the creator to
 - distribute their work,
 - copy it
 - translate it
 - to adapt it
 - to perform it.
- Held by teachers under the FNEEQ Collective Agreement Appendix V
 - 4 (see *Qui possède votre droit d'auteur* by Olivier Charbonneau)



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What is eligible for copyright protection?

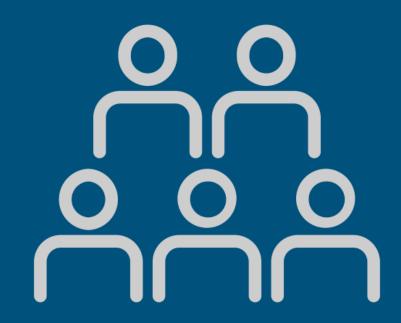
The original expression of an idea or fact fixed in a tangible form:

- Literary works;
- Cinematographic works;
- Dramatic works;
- Artistic works;
- Musical works;
- Architectural works;
- Audiovisual works;
- Databases;
- Software code.

By original, we mean the expression of a work that has enough differences to be distinguished from other works, that is independent and shows a minimum of creativity.

Public Domain

- The public domain consists of works that are free of copyright.
- Four reasons why a work may be considered to be in the public domain:
 - 1- The subject matter is unprotectable (Facts or ideas that are not fixed in tangible form);
 - 2- The term of protection has expired (in Canada, life + 50; soon to be 70);
 - 3- The creator has renounced their rights or applied a CC-0 License to their work.



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Fair Dealing

"Fair dealing for the purpose of research, private study, education, parody or satire does not infringe copyright." Article 29 of the <u>1985 Copyright Act</u>

Fair dealing in the context of education, consult articles 29.4 to 30.02 of the <u>1985 Copyright Act</u>

Creative Commons and Open Educational Resources

Creative Commons is

 A non-profit organization
 A global movement to share creativity and knowledge

 Creative Commons licenses

 Integrate within copyright as a set of exceptions

Creative Commons: 4 Elements



 \rightarrow ATTRIBUTION: All CC licenses require you to credit the original author.

 \rightarrow NON-COMMERCIAL: Prohibits commercial re-use.



 \rightarrow NO-DERIVATIVES: Prohibits the creation of adaptations.



 \rightarrow SHARE-ALIKE: Obliges re-user to share with an identical license.

The Licences

ATTRIBUTION



CC-BY

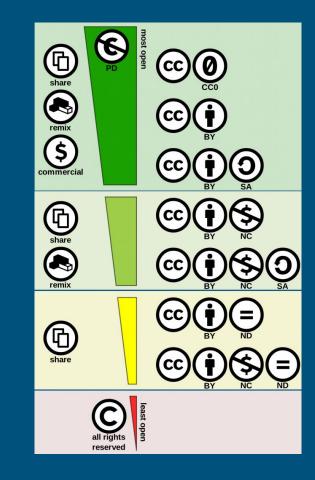
Permits users to copy, adapt, re-arrange, remix and distribute the work (even for commercial purposes) as long as credit is given to the creator.



ATTRIBUTION- Share alike

CC-BY-SA

Permits users to copy, adapt, re-arrange, remix and distribute the work (even for commercial purposes) as long as credit is given to the creator. Adaptations of the original work must be shared under the same or a compatible license.



<u>"Creative Commons License</u> <u>Spectrum" by Shaddim</u> (CC BY)

The Licences

ATTRIBUTION- No commercial use



CC-BY-NC

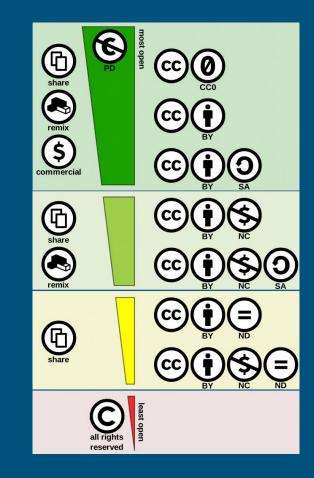
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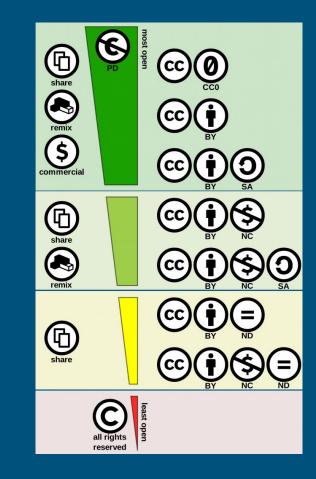


ATTRIBUTION- No commercial use - No derivatives

ATTRIBUTION- No derivatives

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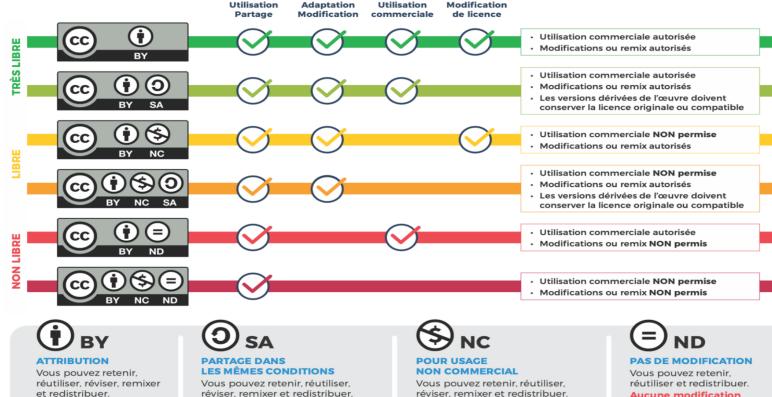


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Defining the "open" from Open Educational Resources (OER)

Définir le « libre » du Ressources éducatives libres (REL)

Les licences Creative Commons



Aucune modification permise



L'auteur doit être cité

L'auteur de l'œuvre doit être cité en toutes circonstances pour l'ensemble de ces licences.

Pour usage non commercial

Partage sous licence compatible

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Locating OERs

- OER Commons (one license per resource, includes subject filter) → mathematics / calculus
- SALTISE (general license, plans for classroom activities) → humanities / low stakes debate
- BCOpenText (textbooks)
- Pavillon REN (resources in French, CEGEP filter, !!!!!)
- The Noun Project (icon images under CC)
- Openverse (images and audio under CC)
- Pixabay (images under alternative open license)
- Videos: Youtube with filter

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Bibliography

Creative Commons (2022). « Creative Commons for Educators », in <u>Creative Commons</u> <u>Certificate for Educators, Academic Librarians and GLAM</u>.

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Guilbault, Marco (2022). « Création de REL par les professionnels : Changement de culture et défis organisationnels ». Communication orale dans le cadre d'un événement *I-Mersion CP*, Performa, Université de Sherbrooke.

Johnson, Quinn, Lavoie, Isabelle et Laplante, Isabelle. <u>« Du droit d'auteur aux licences</u> <u>Creative Commons : Recherche et utilisation de REL dans le cadre du travail de REPTIC »,</u> communication orale dans le cadre de *Rencontre REPTIC*, jeudi 7 avril 2022 [En ligne].