

eLearning Day 2011

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Intellectual Property Rights Law & Open Educational Resources: Challenges, Prospects and Contradictions in Education

From Institutions to Authors, from Authors to Avatars: IPR in the Era of OER

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Overview



- IPR Stakeholders
- Emerging Trends and IPR
- Navigating the IPR Maze via OER
 - The Creative Commons (CC) Licenses
- OER Success Stories
- Requirements for Adopting OER

IPR Stakeholders



- Internal Stakeholders
 - Academics, tutors, research staff, students, librarians, content curators, administrative personnel, ..., the Governing Board
- External Stakeholders
 - Funding Agencies, Collaborators, Commercial Entities (e.g. Publishers)

> Why I am interested

- Manager of ICT Platforms and Tools, Manager of Content Repositories, Content Guardian
- Contributor to policy formulation

Emerging Trends and IPR



The Web 2.0 Environment

- New social trends, new approaches to work, research, communication, socializing, ...
- New possibilities regarding creation of digital works, lead to IPR complexities
- Traditional roles of Employer-Publisher-Author being redefined
- Social, economic, ideological, legal factors enable rise of OER

Granted the basic premise of IPR holds,

Producers and Consumers of content ensure own rights are protected,
 while respecting the rights of others

IPR Issues in Academia

- Authoring course notes, students' projects, ..., recording a lecture
- The case of a multimedia artifact possibly involving multi-layer IPR
- The rights of <u>Avatars</u> ☺

Navigating the IPR Maze via OER



- The Case of Open Educational Resources (OER)
- Proposing OER as a viable alternative to the traditional copyright practice, © All Rights Reserved.

- Favorable OER economics attracting the attention of Governments, Funding Agencies, Institutions
- Increased exposure and use of OER content
- Increased collaboration between authors
- Accelerating growth of OER initiatives worldwide!

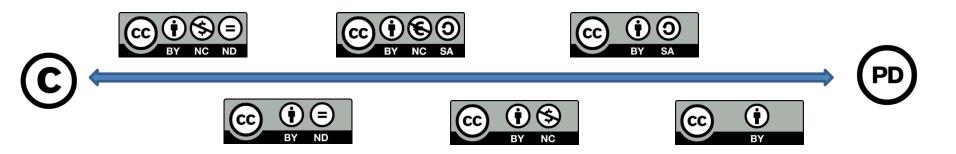
Creative Commons (CC)





Creative Commons (CC) Licenses





- Attribution (CC BY): You can use however you want; just cite the source.
- Non-Commercial (CC BY NC): You can use only if it is non-commercial (you can't charge fees); cite the source.
- No Derivatives (CC BY ND): You can use the work but you can't change it or
 put it into a bigger work; also cite the source.
- Share-Alike (CC BY SA): You can use however you want, but you must cite the source AND license your work under a sharing license.
- Typically used in Education: CC BY

OER Success Stories



- OER Commons, http://www.oercommons.org/
- Unesco OER http://oerwiki.iiep-unesco.org/
- MIT OpenCourseWare (OCW), http://ocw.mit.edu/index.htm
- Rice University Connexions, http://cnx.org/
- Open University UK Open Learn Initiative, http://openlearn.open.ac.uk/
- JISC Jorum, Oxford University OpenSpires, Leicester University OTTER,
 Nottingham Univ. BERLiN, ParisTech OCW, MORIL, ...
- OER Africa, China, Japan, ...

Requirements for Adopting OER



- Organizational Issues
 - Senior Management support
 - Internal stakeholders' partnership
 - Policy (or mandate?) formulation
 - Copyright/licensing management
 - Measuring utilization, value of the resources
 - Concerns for Output Quality Assurance
- Technological Issues
 - Creation of appropriate repository
 - Synchronizing multiple copies of content across repositories,
 Interoperability issues
 - Metadata issues
 - Process Management



Thank You!

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