Open Educational Resources: What are they for?

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Plan

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Basic concepts

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OER and the Sustainable Development Goals

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DigiUni: Digital University — Open Ukrainian Initiative

01. Basic concepts

Open Educational Resources

























A teaching, learning, or research resource that is offered freely to users in at least one form and that either resides in the public domain or has been released under an open copyright license that allows for its free use, reuse, modification, and sharing with attribution

Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition. (2021). OER state policy playbook. https://sparcopen.org/our-work/oer-state-policy-playbook/

What is allowed? 5 R

Retain

the right to download, copy, store, archive

Reuse

the right to use the content in its original format in various ways

Redistribute

the right to share the work with others (for example, to give a copy to a friend or publish it on the Internet)

Revise

the right to adapt, modify, translate

Remix

the right to combine the material with other resources to create a new work (for example, to include the material in a mashup)

Open licenses for OER



A tool through which authors can grant third parties permission to use their work with the restrictions set out in the license, as well as demonstrate the granting of certain usage rights, is a **Creative Commons (CC) license**. These are standardized, legal licenses that allow creators to grant public permission to use their work under specific conditions, enabling sharing, adaptation, and remixing while still retaining copyright.



Attribution

BY: the author should be indicated



NonComercial

NC: only non-commercial use of the work is permitted



ShareAlike

SA: adaptations are distributed under the same conditions



ND: no derivatives, adaptations of the work are prohibited

OER attribution and searchability

Attribution: using the "TASL+A" approach

(title, author, source, license, link, modification)

Three "Layers" of license:

Legal text that is required to give licenses legal legitimacy.

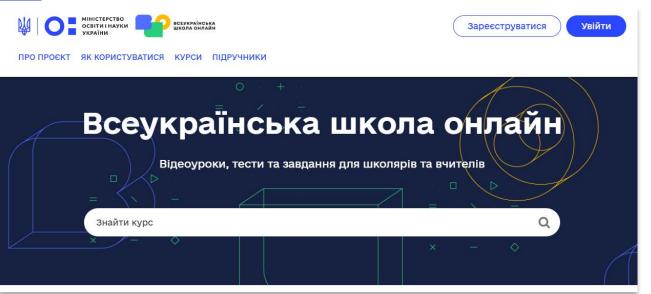
General explanations. These are written in plain language and are excerpts from the legal text.

A machine-readable format for licensed objects that allows search engines to search for a specific license.



Image: <u>Three Layers of License (png)</u>, Copyright 2011. Nathan Yergler, Alex Roberts. Licensed to the public under <u>CC BY 3.0 (CC Downloads)</u>

What an OER is and what it is not



Not OER resources

- are not accompanied by an open license,
- are under full copyright,
- restrict modification and redistribution.
- Most materials that require a fee for access
- Library subscription databases
- Resources that are freely accessible online but are still under standard copyright

Умови використання сайту. *Всеукраїнська школа онлайн*. URL: https://lms.e-school.net.ua/tos (date of access: 13.10.2025).

02. OER and the Sustainable Development Goals

10 рекомендацій урядам (UNESCO)

Foster awareness and use of OER

Promote and use OER to widen access to education at all levels, both formal and non-formal, in a perspective of lifelong learning, thus contributing to social inclusion, gender equity and special needs education. Improve both cost-efficiency and quality of teaching and learning outcomes through greater use of OER.

Addressing inequalities

- providing quality education for all
- promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all

World Open Educational Resources (OER) Congress & UNESCO. (2012). 2012 Paris OER Declaration, 1–5. https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000246687



VORLD OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES (OER) COMORES UNIESCO, PARIS, JUNE 20-22, 2012



Preamble

The World OER Congress held at UNESCO, Paris on 20-22 June 2012,

Mindful of relevant international statements including:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 26.1), which states that: "Everyone has the right to education":

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Article 13.1), which recognizes "the right of everyone to education";

The 1971 Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and the 1996 WIPO Copyright Treaty;

The Millennium Declaration and the 2000 Dakar Framework for Action, which made global commitments to provide quality basic education for all children, youth and adults:

The 2003 World Summit on the Information Society, Declaration of Principles, committing To build a peoplecentred, inclusive and development oriented information Society where everyone can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge?"

The 2003 UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace;

The 2005 UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expression, which states that: "Equilable access to a rich and diversified range of cultural expressions from all over the world and access of cultures to the means of expressions and dissemination constitute important elements for orthoroing cultural diversity and encouraging musaus understanding";

The 2006 Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (Article 24), which recognises the rights of persons with disabilities to education;

The declarations of the six International Conference on Adult Education (CONFINTEA) Conferences emphasising the fundamental role of Adult Learning and Education.

Emphasizing that the term Open Educational Resources (OER) was coined at UNESCO's 2002 Forum on Open Coursewers and designates "heaching, learning and research materials in any medium, digital or otherwise, that reside in the public domain or have been released under an open Iconse that permits no cost access, use, adeptation and redistribution by others with no or limited restrictions. Open Iconseing is bulk within the existing framework intellectual processor rights as defined by relevant international convertions and respects the authoristic of the work."

Recalling existing Declarations and Guidelines on Open Educational Resources such as the 2007 Cape Town Open Education Declaration, the 2009 Dakar Declaration on Open Educational Resources and the 2011 Commonwealth of Learning and UNESCO Guidelines on Open Educational Resources in Higher Education;

Noting that Open Educational Resources (OER) promote the aims of the international statements quoted above;

03. Advantages and challenges

Stakeholders

Students

Cost reduction (courses, textbooks)

Involvement (co-authorship: creation of materials, digital exhibitions, short translations, development of tasks ect)

Teachers

Creation and publication of experimental materials (subject to funding, time, support)

Innovation in digital teaching and creativity

Networking (collaboration with administrative departments and colleagues from other educational institutions)

Universities

The Third Mission of the University

Internal Dialogue

Cost Reduction (Long-Term)

Partnerships Between Institutions

Effective strategies and challenges

Strategies

Grants to faculty (integrating OER into courses, adapting or remixing textbooks, creating new OER)

Academic policies

Grants for digital learning units (ICT)

Infrastructure (appropriate)

Inter-institutional partnerships and alliances

OER as an achievement

Challenges

Identifying high-quality and relevant OER

Additional resources for creating OER

Raising awareness, copyright issues, CC licensing

Labor intensity of projects (underestimating technical and organizational difficulties)

Assessment, accreditation

04. OER Projects. DigiUni

Among the goals:

Creation and opening of the all-Ukrainian digital educational environment

- Digital Platform (DigiPlatform) + Repository of educational materials
 - 100 courses in various fields of knowledge
 - 20 MVOKs
 - 30 microlearning modules

Challenges:

- use of tools for automatic licensing and tracking (enabling the use of electronic tags — XML labels)
- development of awareness about the creation of OER

Experience of DigiUni partners

Leibniz University of Hannover (LUH) and Leibniz Information Center for Science and Technology (TIB)

TIB AV-Portal [https://av.tib.eu]

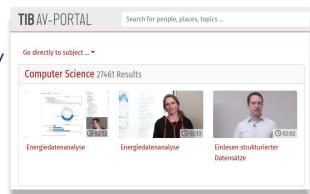
- 45-47 thousand videos in the field of science and technology (hosting and long-term archiving of videos and related materials)
- DOI registration for permanent citation
- license and rights consultation
- automated video analysis and semantic data recognition
- content selection and moderation of video series

Twillo [https://www.twillo.de]

- OER repository of the universities of Lower Saxony
- competence and best practice center

OERSI [https://oersi.org/resources]

- search service
- open educational resource indexprovides access to 86 thousand OER



Thank you for your time and attention!

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Credits: Flaticon, Slidesgo



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