

# Copyright and Licensing

Open Educational Resources Training Series

Stephanie Savage

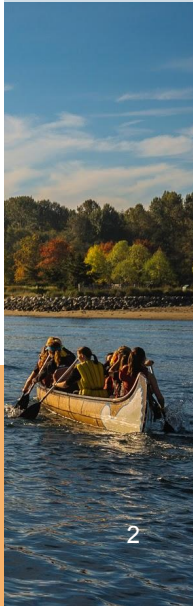


# AGENDA

- Learn copyright basics including how copyright is assigned to a work
- Understand the rationale behind and purpose of open licenses
- Identify the 6 Creative Commons licenses and know how to assign them to their OER
- Use Creative Commons licenses and insure compatibility among the CC licensed works they incorporate into their OER
- Attribute Creative Commons licenses in their OER projects

The logo for 'OPEN UBC' features the words 'OPEN UBC' in a bold, sans-serif font. The letters are white with a slight drop shadow, set against a semi-transparent white rectangular background. This background is placed over a scenic image of a sunset or sunrise over a body of water, with warm orange and yellow light rays.

Set your teaching and learning free.



# COPYRIGHT BASICS



# What is protected?

- © Literary works - plays, poems, essays, novels, software
- © Pictorial, graphic, and sculptural works
- © Architectural works - buildings, blueprints, diagrams, models
- © Sound recordings - songs, music, spoken word
- © Audiovisual works - movies, animation, tv programs, video games
- © pantomimes and choreographic works
- © Dramatic works and accompanying music - plays and musicals

# What isn't protected?

- © Works that have not been “fixed” in a tangible medium
- © Titles, names, short phrases, slogans etc.
- © Ideas, procedures, methods, systems, concepts, discoveries
- © Works consisting entirely of factual information e.g. calendars, tape measures, telephone books, lists of ingredients
- © Government documents in certain jurisdictions (e.g. U.S. Federal Gov Docs)
- © Works for which copyright has expired; works in the **public domain**

# How long does copyright protection last?



Created by Pham Duy Phuong Hung  
from Noun Project

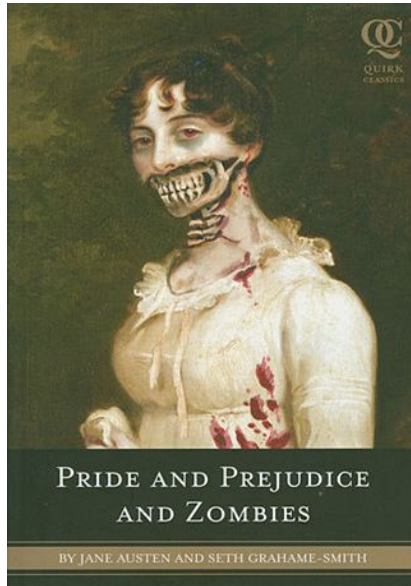
Copyright is meant to be granted to creators for a **limited time**

In Canada the term of Copyright is the **life of the author plus 50 years**

Each country sets its own term

After the term has expired the work enters the **Public Domain**

# Who owns copyright in the works of Shakespeare?



# How do I know if my work is copyrighted?



**Congratulations!** You are the proud owner of many many many copyrighted works!



# Copyright, not just for creators



Copyright law seeks to **strike a balance** between creator and user rights

Created by Arosh Khan  
from Noun Project

# Using copyright-protected works in your OER project

While it is possible to use copyrighted works in your teaching and research, it is not recommended to use them in your OER project unless they have been made available under an open license

# OPEN LICENSES



# THE GROWING COMMONS

**1.1 billion works and counting.** Explore these featured Creative Commons Licensed resources below – from literary works, to videos, photos, audio, open education, scientific research and more! Or you can **share your work**, and help light up the global commons!

**CC** creative commons

**John Wood Community College: SLF 120 Introduction to Small Far Viability**

**Producing Open Source Software**

**ons**

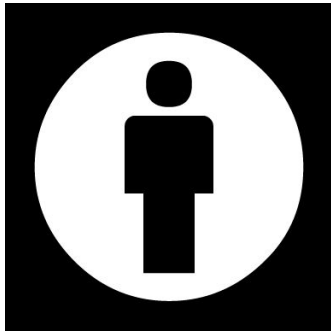
**Zero Sum Game - SL Huang**

**Bio-**

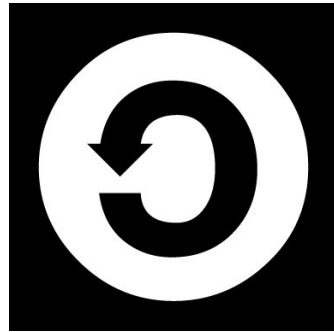
**OPEN**

# License Elements

**Attribution**



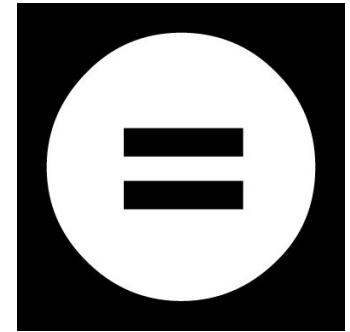
**ShareAlike**









**NonCommercial**



**NoDerivatives**



# The Six Creative Commons Licenses

	<u>Derivatives</u> Can Be Shared	<u>Derivatives</u> Can Be Shared ONLY IF You Share Alike	<u>Derivatives</u> CANNOT Be Shared
<u>Commercial Use</u> Allowed			
<u>Commercial Use</u> NOT Allowed			

All Licenses Require Attribution

# Commercial vs. non-commercial use?



40

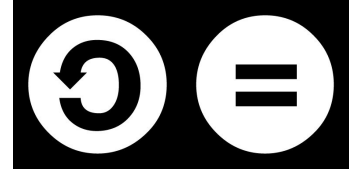
30

20

10

NO  
SALE

# Derivatives/Adaptations



A derivative work is a new work based on an existing, copyrighted work that is sufficiently creative to deserve its own copyright

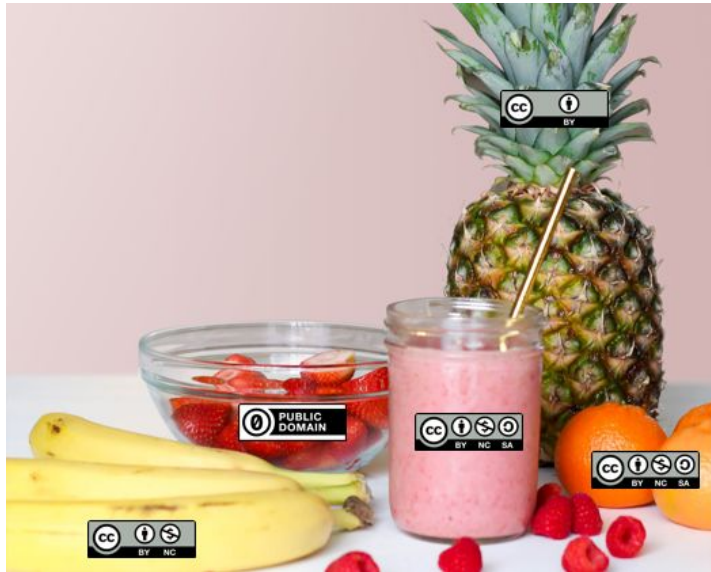


# MIXING AND COMPATIBILITY

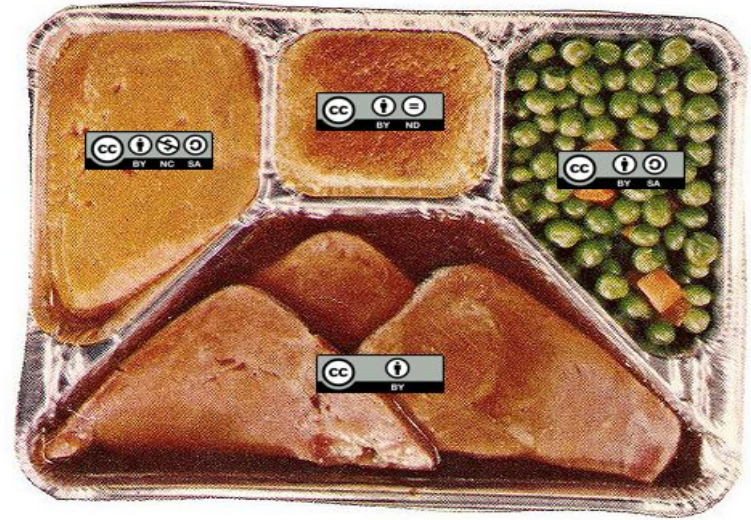


# Adaptations/Remixes vs. Collections

Smoothie



TV Dinner

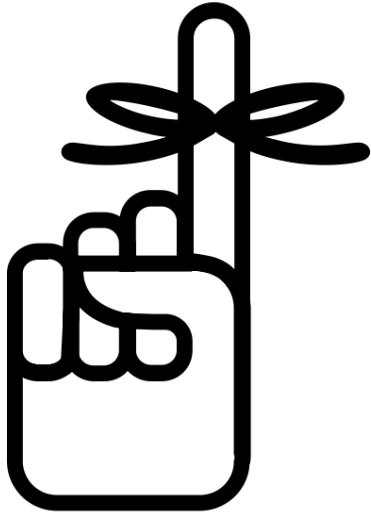




# ASSIGNING LICENSES



# Remember to share only what you have permission to



Putting a Creative Commons license on your work is great if you want others to use your work, but it is important to remember that you can only share

- 1) Works that you are the copyright holder of
- 2) Works that have been made available for reuse already

# Choose a license

This chooser helps you determine which Creative Commons License is right for you in a few easy steps. If you are new to Creative Commons, you may also want to read [Licensing Considerations](#) before you [get started](#).



**Choose  
Features**



**Optional  
Info**



**Get  
License**



**Learn more about the CC  
License elements at  
[https://creativecommons.org  
/licenses/](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/)**

**Get started at:  
[https://creativecommons.org/  
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**Get Started**

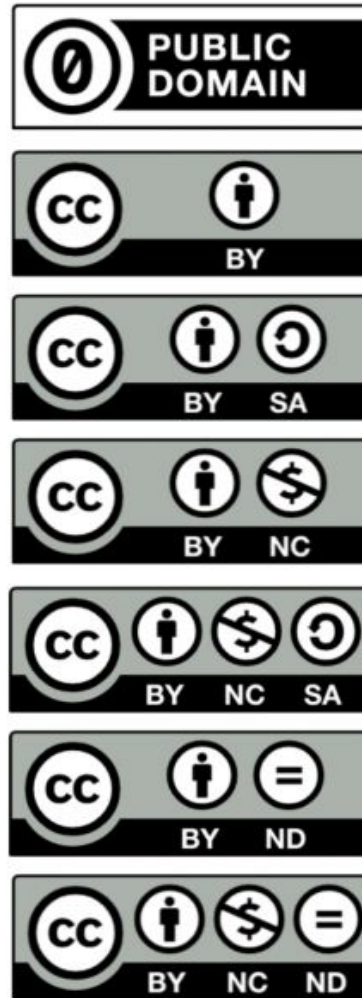


# Creative Commons Licenses & OER

most freedom



least freedom



OER

Not OER

# ATTRIBUTION





# Best Practice for Attribution

**T = Title**

**A = Author**

**S = Source**

**L = License**

# TASL in action

[Creative Commons 10th Birthday Celebration San Francisco](#) by [tvöl](#). [CC BY 2.0](#)



Title - Creative Commons 10th Birthday Celebration San Francisco

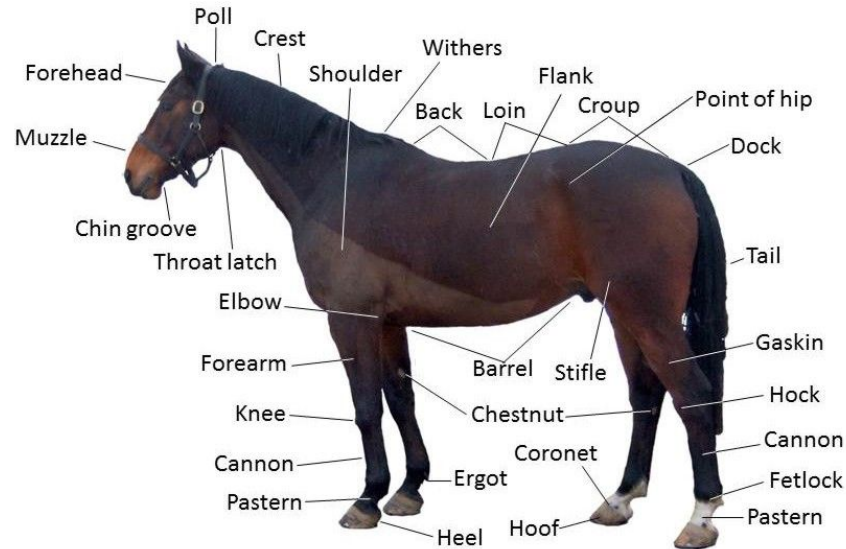
Author - tvöl

Source - title of the image is hyperlinked with source location

License - CC BY 2.0 \*which is linked to a description of the terms of this license on the Creative Commons site

# Attribute this image

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horse#/media/File:Points\\_of\\_a\\_horse.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horse#/media/File:Points_of_a_horse.jpg)



# WORKFLOW



1. Confirm that the work you want to use is covered by a CC license and is available for reuse

*Remember that different licenses can apply to different parts of works - if you are borrowing one figure from a published paper, check if the figure was created by the authors or is actually borrowed from somewhere else. Only the original creator can assign a license*

2. Record the information you need for an attribution statement

*Don't forget that attributions are an important requirement for CC Licensed works. It will be much easier for you to comply if you have kept track of the information you need in order to create an attribution statement*

3. If you are remixing or adapting works, make sure your CC licenses are compatible

*Refer back to slide 19 for compatibility chart*

4. Include a CC License on your finished work - remember that only some of the standard licenses are truly OER compliant: <https://creativecommons.org/choose/>

Questions?



# Resources

## Supports & Services

- [UBC Library Open Education](#)
- [Open UBC Working Group](#)

## Guides

- [Open UBC](#)
- [Open Education Research Guide](#)
- Open Textbook Publishing Guide  
(ADD LINK)
- [DIY Media](#)

The banner features a background of a sunset or sunrise over a body of water. The text "OPEN UBC" is displayed in large, bold, white capital letters within a semi-transparent white rectangular box.

**OPEN UBC**

Set your teaching and learning free.



THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

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