



# Open educational resources

## Open educational resources (OERs)

The key difference between open educational resources and any other type of educational resource is the licence. It makes it possible to use, reuse, adapt and share content with no need to request authorization from the copyright holder.

**Not all resources  
we can access  
online are open!**





# Type of open educational resources

## Open educational resources (OERs)

- Courses, syllabi and teaching modules.
- Student guides and course plans.
- Assessment tools, exercises and exams.
- Text books, research articles and book chapters.
- Videos, podcasts, images and maps.
- Multimedia and interactive material, simulations and games.
- Software, computer applications and mobile apps.
- Any other educational material designed to be used in teaching or learning (OECD, 2007).

# The 5 Rs of open educational resources

Open educational resources (OERs)

**U1**

## **Retain**

The right to make and own copies of the content.

**U2**

## **Reuse**

The right to reuse the content in its unaltered original form.

**U3**

## **Revise**

The right to adapt, adjust, modify or alter the original content.

**U4**

## **Remix**

The right to combine the original content with other open content to create something new.

**U5**

## **Redistribute**

The right to share copies of the original or revised content with others.

Fuente: Wiley, 2011

# Most common resource licences

## Open educational resources (OERs)

**Copyright ©:** exclusive legal right of the owner of a creative work to copy it. Therefore, to use copyrighted content you must first obtain authorization or come to an agreement with the owner. This often involves payment.

**Creative Commons (CC):** An author offering work under a Creative Commons licence retains the copyright, but gives people the right to share, use and build on their original work.

**Copyleft ©:** a method for making a work free, while requiring that all modified and extended versions of the work also be free.

## Benefits

When content is shared, the copyright remains with the author and there is greater dissemination and exchange of knowledge.





# Where to find open educational resources

## Open educational resources (OERs)

- Reference educational repositories, such as OER Commons and MERLOT.
- Other repositories (institutional, themed, educational...).
- Text book platforms (open textbooks) such as OpenStax and Open Textbook Library.
- Open course ware platforms such as MIT OpenCourseWare.
- Public domain and Creative Commons resource search engines, such as CC Search.
- Audiovisual platforms and educational websites (filter by copyright or CC licences), such as YouTube Edu and Vimeo.
- Wikipedia projects, such Wikiprojects, Edit-a-thon and WikiEducator.
- OER visual maps, such as the OER World Map.

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