Open Educational Resources (OER)

In the Spirit of Open Science and a FAIR Data Culture:

Free access to and use of teaching materials strengthens the training, perception, and awareness of important data skills.

As a teacher, it is practical and useful to **reuse previously published materials** or **use them as inspiration**. By making your teaching materials available to others, you **gain more visibility for your teaching performance and expertise across the scientific landscape**. Publication can also lead to **quality assurance and enhancement** of the materials and an **expansion of didactic possibilities** through continuous improvements and updates. **OER** are teaching, learning, and research resources that are published under an open license and allow free use, editing, and distribution.

Getting Started…

Before creating your **own teaching/learning resource**, you should ask yourself the following questions:

- ❑ Which **target group** do you want to reach out to?
- ❑ What **(learning) goals** do you want your learners to achieve?
- ❑ What **content** is necessary to achieve the objectives? Which key topics need to be conveyed?

Some OER Platforms & Collections:

E-learning courses on RDM and Open Science *on the OpenAIRE Training Platform OpenPLATO (EN)*

EOSC-Pillar Training and Support Catalogue, *Search engine for training and consulting materials on FDM*

Liascript *Git-based database especially for coding courses*

Collection of materials for FDM training courses *of the DINI/nestor UAG Trainings (DE)*

OERhub, *Search engine for OER from the Austrian Higher Education Sector (EN, DE)*

Open educational resources FDM *of the FAIR Data Austria project (EN, DE)*

Open Resources Campus NRW | ORCA.nrw, *Searchable pool of OER of the Digital University NRW*

Research Data Management (RDM) Open Training Materials *on Zenodo (EN)*

Use & Adaptation of OER

Before starting to create new material, carry out a **targeted search for suitable resources**. In the area of Open Science and Research Data Management (RDM), there is already a wide range of high-quality reusable materials—from individual graphics to entire courses.

If you **add to, modify, or shorten an open educational resource**, a **new license** must be issued. The most common open licenses are **Creative Commons licenses**, which enable transparent use and further development.

Publication of OER

- ❑ Make sure that your self-produced OER **does not contain any third-party content that is protected by copyright**. Classic OER licenses are the **CC BY and CC BY SA** licenses, which allow you to use and edit the material. Where possible, the CC BY license is recommended for OER, in which the person holding the copyright must be cited.
- ❑ Also, consider how interoperable your materials and formats are.
- ❑ Then select a **suitable repository** in which to publish your OER. You can choose the institutional repository of your research institution or a public platform.
- ❑ Describe your published material with metadata, e.g.:

  Title, author, license, format of the resource, didactic information such as target group, possibly larger framework such as further education program in which your OER is located

Example Formulation for Licensing:

"The images and other third-party material contained in this teaching material are also subject to the aforementioned Creative Commons License, unless otherwise stated in the image legend. If the material in question is not subject to the aforementioned Creative Commons license and the action in question is not permitted by law, the consent of the respective rights holder must be obtained for the above-mentioned further use of the material."

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