Open

How to Open Your Content
How to Re-Use Open Content

Introduction

1. Free ≠ Open

2. We live in a world of all rights reserved

3. "Open" has a series of advantages

We live in a world of
all rights reserved

If there is nothing
it means that all rights are reserved

If you want to open content you need to explicitly authorize it
(with a license or in your terms and conditions)

Personal use
Exceptions
(i.e. citation, right of information…)
Some didactic and research uses

Free ≠ Open

In the Open Movement

Free means Freedom

And it requires the use of
open licenses, open tools and open and libre software

Free and Open with open and libre software	Not really "free" and proprietary
Audacity	Academia.edu
BigBlueButton	ChatGPT
Cryptopad	Doodle
Firefox	Dropbox
Framadate	Figma
Internet Archive	Google
Jitsi	Google Analytics
LibreOffice	Google maps
LimeSurvey (for surveys)	Google drive
Mastodon	Eventbrite
Matrix (chat)	Facebook
OpenStreetMap	iCloud (Apple)
Peertube	Instagram
Thunderbird	Linkedin
(Telegram client)	ResearchGate
Wikidata	Skype
Wikimedia Commons	Slack
Wikipedia	Teams
Wikisource	TikTok
Wikivoyage	Twitter
Zenodo	Youtube
Zotero	Whatsapp
	Zoom

Proprietary tools do not allow access to the code and this doesn't allow to guarantee privacy, the correct use of data and future access to content and tools. https://workspace.wikimedia.it/s/3YGmiSn4t3YZyE9

Open ≠ Proprietary

Commercial ≠ Proprietary

Also open tools can be commercial tools (i.e. customized services, assistance, specific developments…)

Federated communication for public authorities

Communicate confidently and respectfully with the public

Take Action   **Fedi... What?!**

Public institutions (government agencies, broadcasters, educational institutions) predominantly use proprietary platforms like Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube. The companies behind them have a lot of influence on who communicates on their platforms and how. Furthermore, through prominent linking and use of the services, public institutions advertise them and get the public to use them.

We want to convince public authorities to rethink their use of social media. This is possible with the gradual transition to federated free software solutions.

Reasons for a change
The entry in a ethical communication

Sovereignty
Digital sovereignty pursues the goal of enabling the independent and self-determined use and design of digital technologies by the state, the economy and individuals. Decentralized free software solutions, give all people and organizations the right to use, understand, distribute and improve them for any purpose. This is a cornerstone for our democracy in an increasingly digitalized society.

Privacy
The public should not be forced to pass on their data to large corporations in order to be able to communicate with public institutions. The public administration should support the public in data protection and therefore also offer alternatives.

Public funds
When using taxpayers' money, care must be taken to ensure that it is used efficiently and effectively. The procurement, provision and use of free software solutions must therefore be the focus of digitization.

Legal certainty
The use of social networks by large, globally active digital corporations is difficult to reconcile with European data protection laws. As a public authority, it is necessary to ensure a legally compliant communication for the public. In the area of social networks, public institutions and authorities must therefore also rely on federated free software solutions!
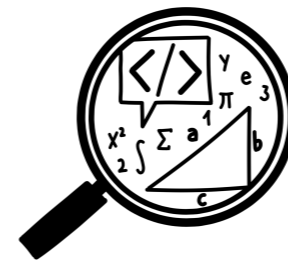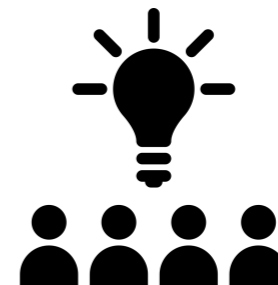
Why "open"
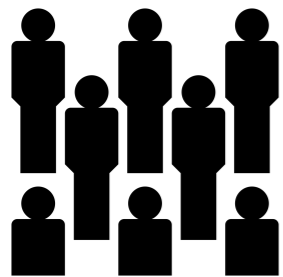
Visibility
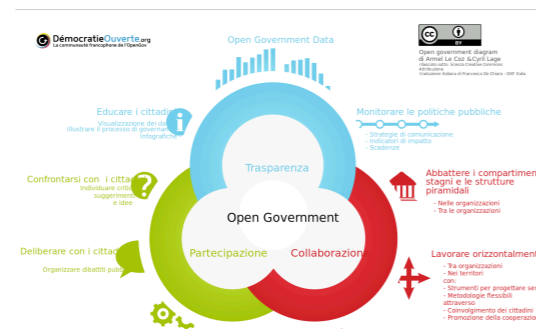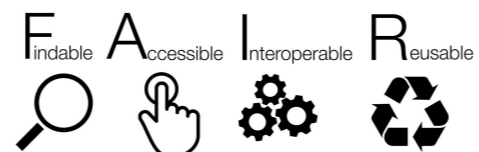
Participation

Transparency/ quality

Research

Innovation

Sustainability (Open data/software)

Open Access

Open Data

Open Science

Open Government
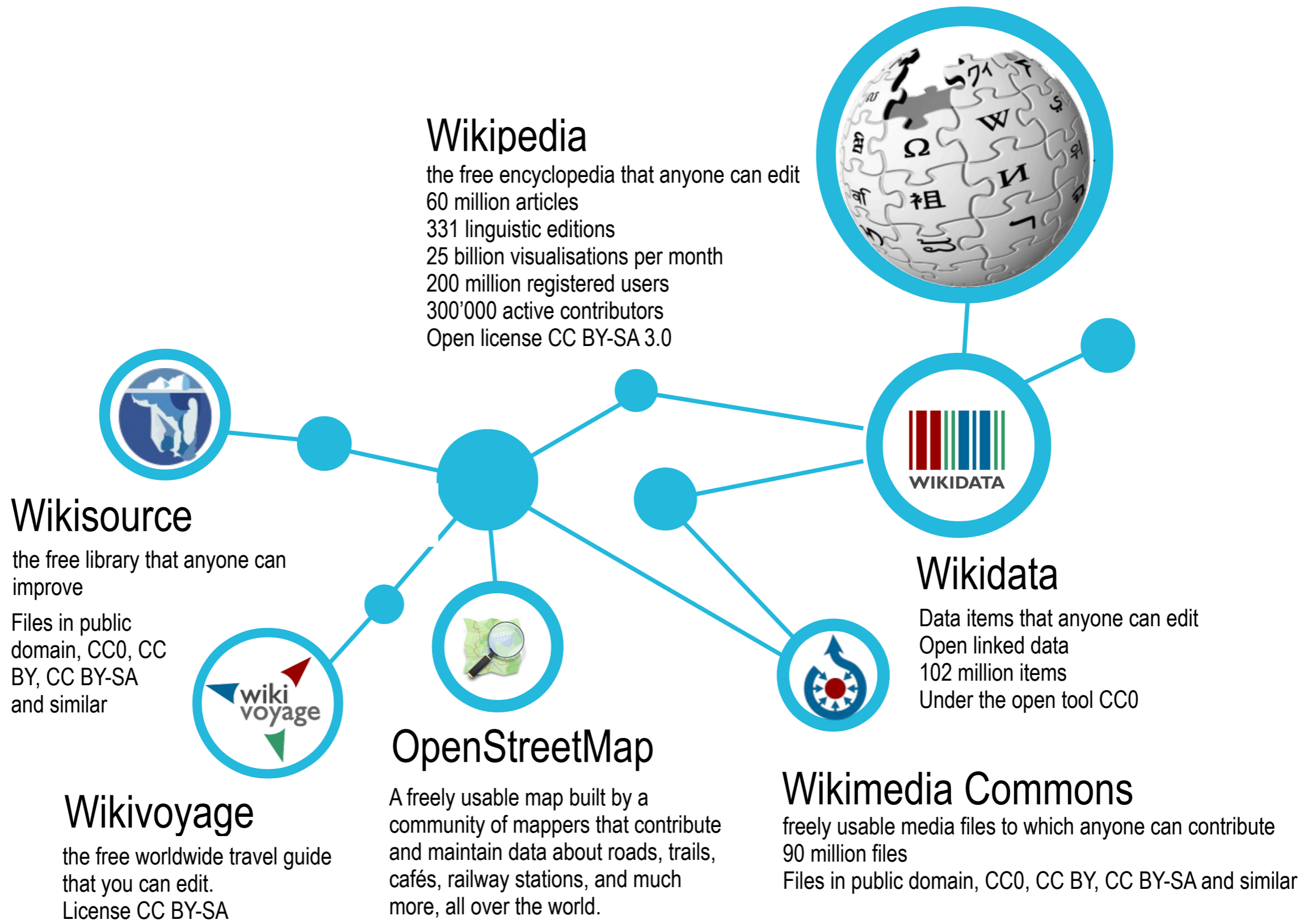
FAIR principles

F indable A ccessible I nteroperable R eusable

CARE principles

CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance

Faro Convention

La Convenzione di Faro: la via da seguire per il patrimonio culturale
https://www.coe.int/faro-action-plan
faro.convention@coe.int

Wikipedia

the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit
60 million articles
331 linguistic editions
25 billion visualisations per month
200 million registered users
300'000 active contributors
Open license CC BY-SA 3.0

Wikisource

the free library that anyone can improve

Files in public domain, CC0, CC BY, CC BY-SA and similar

Wikivoyage

the free worldwide travel guide that you can edit.
License CC BY-SA

OpenStreetMap

A freely usable map built by a community of mappers that contribute and maintain data about roads, trails, cafés, railway stations, and much more, all over the world.

Wikidata

Data items that anyone can edit
Open linked data
102 million items
Under the open tool CC0

Wikimedia Commons

freely usable media files to which anyone can contribute
90 million files
Files in public domain, CC0, CC BY, CC BY-SA and similar

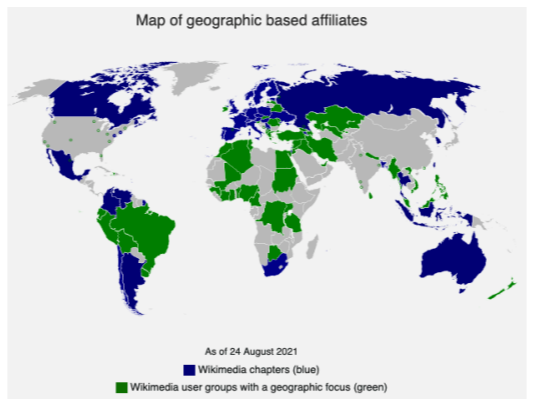## Internet Archive

a non-profit library of millions of free books, movies, software, music, websites

Wikipedia and the Wikimedia projects are websites managed by online communities.
Wikimedia Foundation is the institution supporting Wikipedia and the Wikimedia projects and managing their servers.

Last update February 2023 https://stats.wikimedia.org/#/all-projects

An existing, open and free ecosystem of resources maintained by open multilingual international communities of volunteers
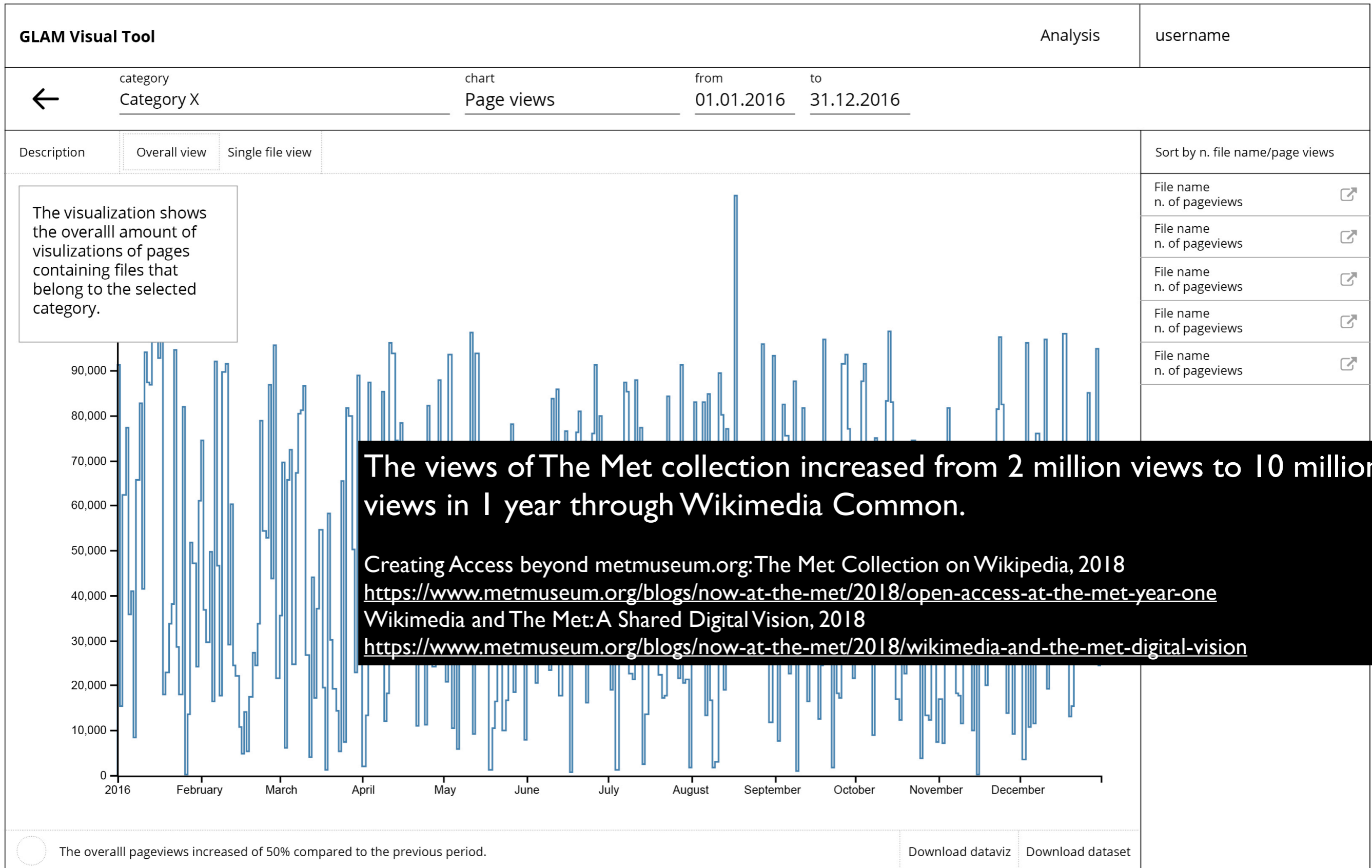

Wikipedia
the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit
60 million articles
331 linguistic editions
20 billion visualisations per month
200 million registered users
300'000 active users
Open license CC BY-SA 3.0

Wikisource
the free library that anyone can improve
Files in public domain, CC0, CC BY, CC BY-SA and similar

Wikidata
Data items that anyone can edit
Open linked data
102 million items
Under the open tool CC0

Wikivoyage
the free worldwide travel guide that you can edit.
License CC BY-SA

OpenStreetMap
A freely usable map built by a community of mappers that contribute and maintain data about roads, trails, cafés, railway stations, and much more, all over the world.

Wikimedia Commons
freely usable media files to which anyone can contribute
90 million files
Files in public domain, CC0, CC BY, CC BY-SA and similar

Internet Archive
a non-profit library of millions of free books, movies, software, music, websites

Impressive visibility and access	**Active communities of contributors**	**Connected to the world and multilingual**	**Content available for any reuse**	**Contributing in filling the Knowledge gaps**

GLAM Visual Tool   Analysis   username

← category
Category X

chart
Page views

from
01.01.2016

to
31.12.2016

Description   Overall view   Single file view

Sort by n. file name/page views

The visualization shows the overalll amount of visulizations of pages containing files that belong to the selected category.

File name
n. of pageviews

File name
n. of pageviews

File name
n. of pageviews

File name
n. of pageviews

File name
n. of pageviews

90,000

80,000

70,000

60,000

50,000

40,000

30,000

20,000

10,000

0

2016   February   March   April   May   June   July   August   September   October   November   December

The views of The Met collection increased from 2 million views to 10 million views in 1 year through Wikimedia Common.

Creating Access beyond metmuseum.org: The Met Collection on Wikipedia, 2018
https://www.metmuseum.org/blogs/now-at-the-met/2018/open-access-at-the-met-year-one
Wikimedia and The Met: A Shared Digital Vision, 2018
https://www.metmuseum.org/blogs/now-at-the-met/2018/wikimedia-and-the-met-digital-vision

The overalll pageviews increased of 50% compared to the previous period.   Download dataviz   Download dataset

4

"The big opportunity with open licenses is far more practical: it has the potential to dramatically increase the impact, reach and scale of the ideas we invest in…"

The Shuttleworth Foundation, 2008

How to open your content

who owns the copyright

You can always ask for an authorization

The copyright can be owned by the author or authors. All authors have to agree on the license.

The copyright can be owned by the institutions employing the authors.
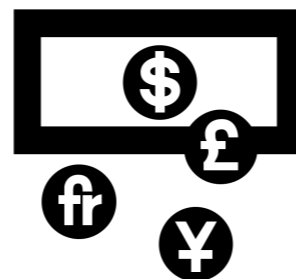
Grantmakers can request that research results are released under an open license and published in open access.
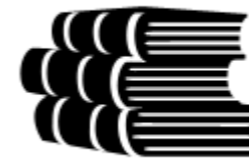
Publishers can request all elusive rights. But you don't necessarily have to give them.
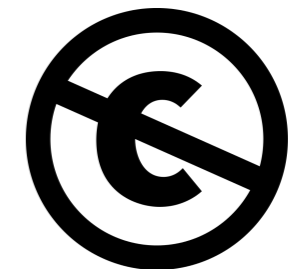
Not all content is under copyright. Data, and non original works are not under copyright and after 70 years from the death of an author content enters the public domain.

Include the license of content produced by a project directly in the project description.

In any case inform everyone and explain why you are choosing an open license.

Principi FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable)

Findable / Rintracciabilità: identificatori, metadati, repertori indicizzabili

Accessible/ Accessibilità: metadati con protocolli standard, formati aperti,

Interoperability / Interoperabile: i metadati in formati standard interrogabili e indicizzabili da qualsiasi altro sistema informativo

Reusable / Riutilizzabilità: licenze chiare che ne consentano il riutilizzo e la ricombinazione, espressi con linguaggi riconosciuti e comprensibili

What "Open" means
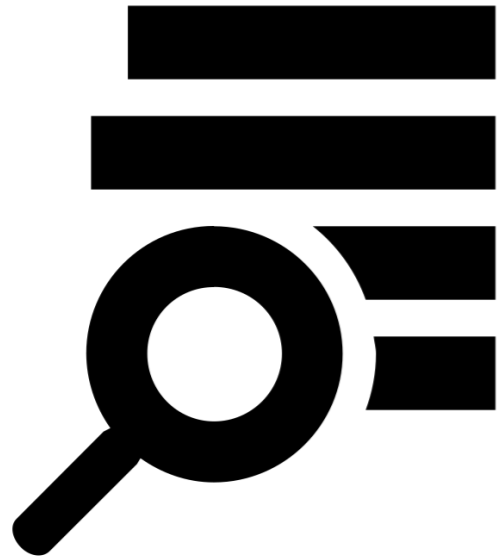
Easy to find

- Use repositories which remain open (non commercial)
- Store content where people can find it
- Store content where potential users are
- Free access
- Access without registration
- Use metadata (data understandable by computers)
- Archive it for >10 years
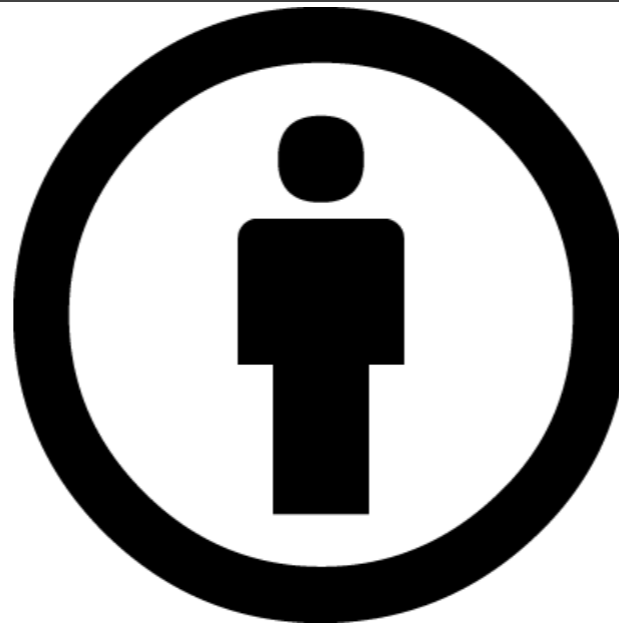
Easy to cite

- Include how you want content to be cited (write the exact reference)
- Add attribution in the metadata
- Use a unique identifier (DOI, ISBN)
- Research ethic always requires you to cite sources, even if the license doesn't require it
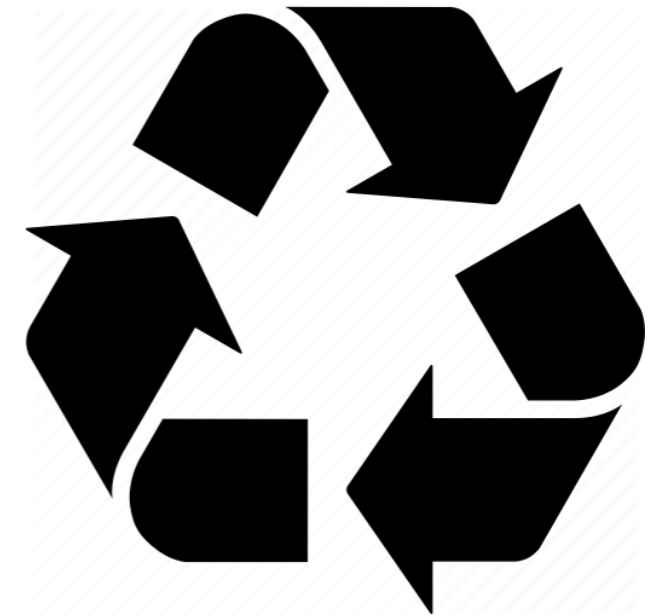
Easy to (re)use

- Use and include the open license cc0, cc by, cc by-sa
- Add instructions to facilitate reuse and edit
- Open formats
- Content and format editable
- Allow commercial use
- Allow to add content and interoperability (= collaborative work)
- All associated data accessible

Open Science - What "open" means

Easy to find

Use repositories which remain open (non commercial)

Store content where people can

Access without registration

Use metadata (data understandable by computers)

Archive it for >10 years

Easy to cite

Include how you want content to be cited (write the exact reference)

to cite sources, even if the license doesn't require it

Easy to (re)use

Use and include the open license cc0, cc by, cc by-sa

Add instructions to facilitate

Allow to add content and interoperability
(= collaborative work)
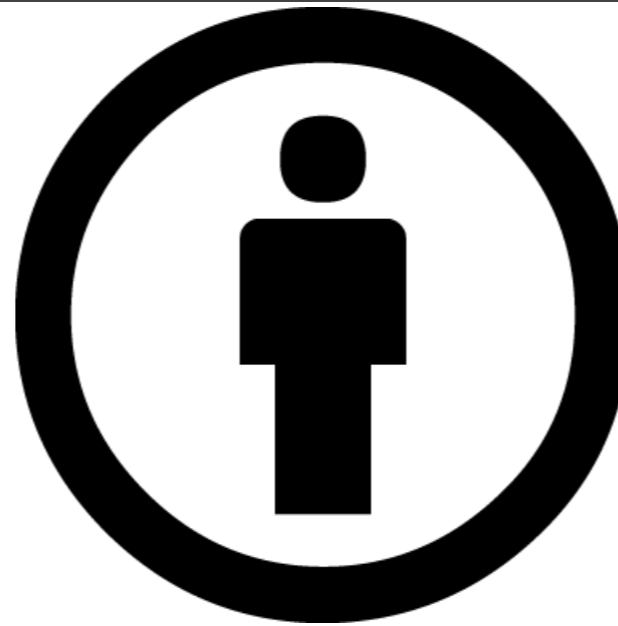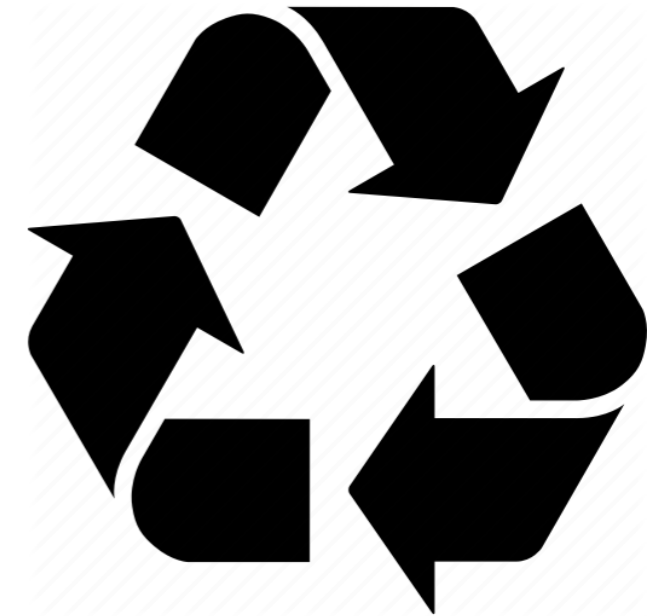
All associated data accessible

Check with other authors and supervisors, policies, other agreements and ethical issues

We live in a world of
all rights reserved

If you want to open content you need to explicitly authorize it
(with a license or in your terms and conditions)

Personal use
Exceptions
(i.e. citation, right of information...)
Some didactic and research uses

CC licenses are perpetual, irrevocable permissions

most freedom

least freedom

PUBLIC DOMAIN

CC BY

CC BY SA

CC BY NC

CC BY NC SA

CC BY ND

CC BY NC ND

Open Licenses and Tools

Not considered Open
You always need to allow all uses (also commercial) and derivative works

When nothing is written
When © all rights are reserved
MIC BY NC

= Prohibiting derivative works

$ Prohibiting commercial use

i Requiring attribution of data

cc 0   CC 0

cc i   CC BY

cc i ↻   CC BY-SA
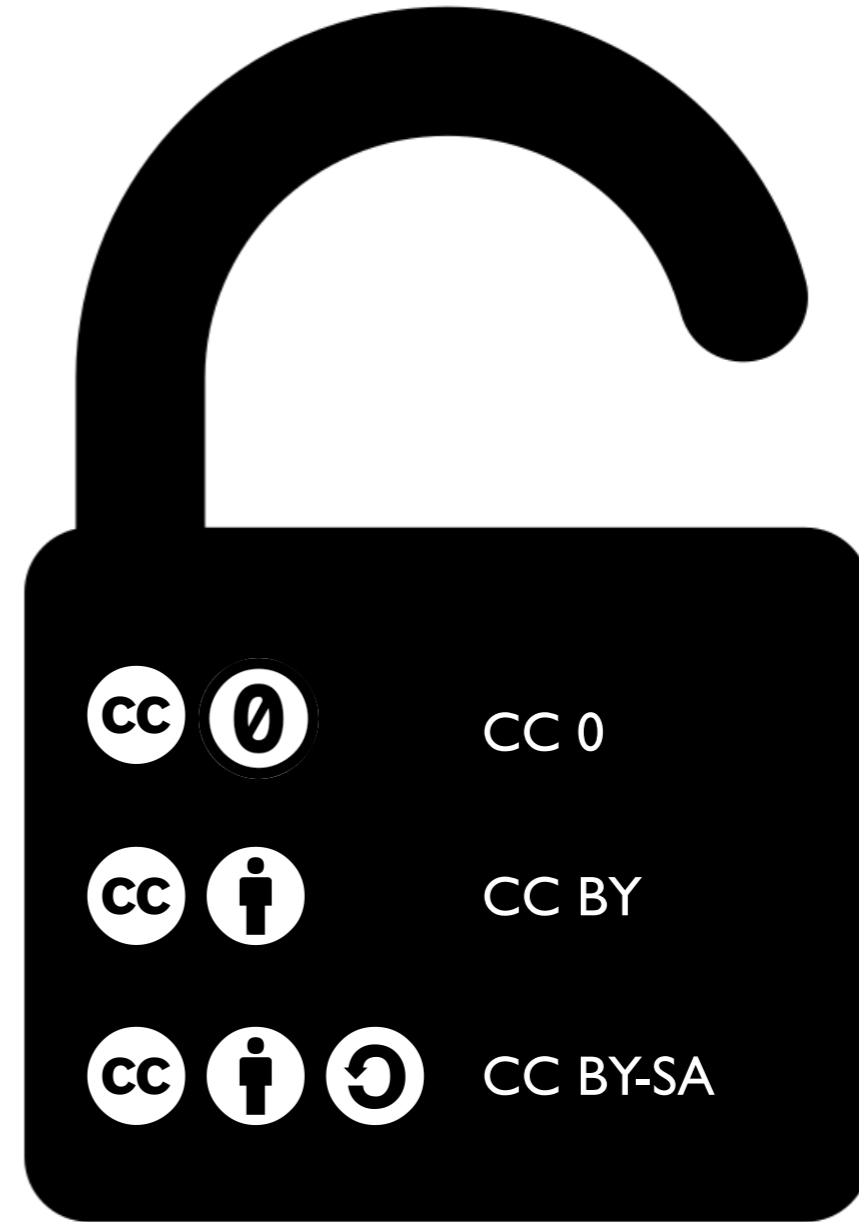
It is always necessary to indicate the authorisation on content and – to be interoperable with the Wikimedia projects and OpenSteetMap and to be *Open* – it is necessary to always allow modifications and commercial reuse

CC 0 (o analoga)
Creative Commons Zero

CC BY (or analog)
Creative Commons Attribution

CC BY-SA Creative Commons (or analog)
Attribution Share-Alike

The open tool used by Wikidata, recommended for data

The license recommended for researchers

The license used by Wikipedia

how to release content with an open license
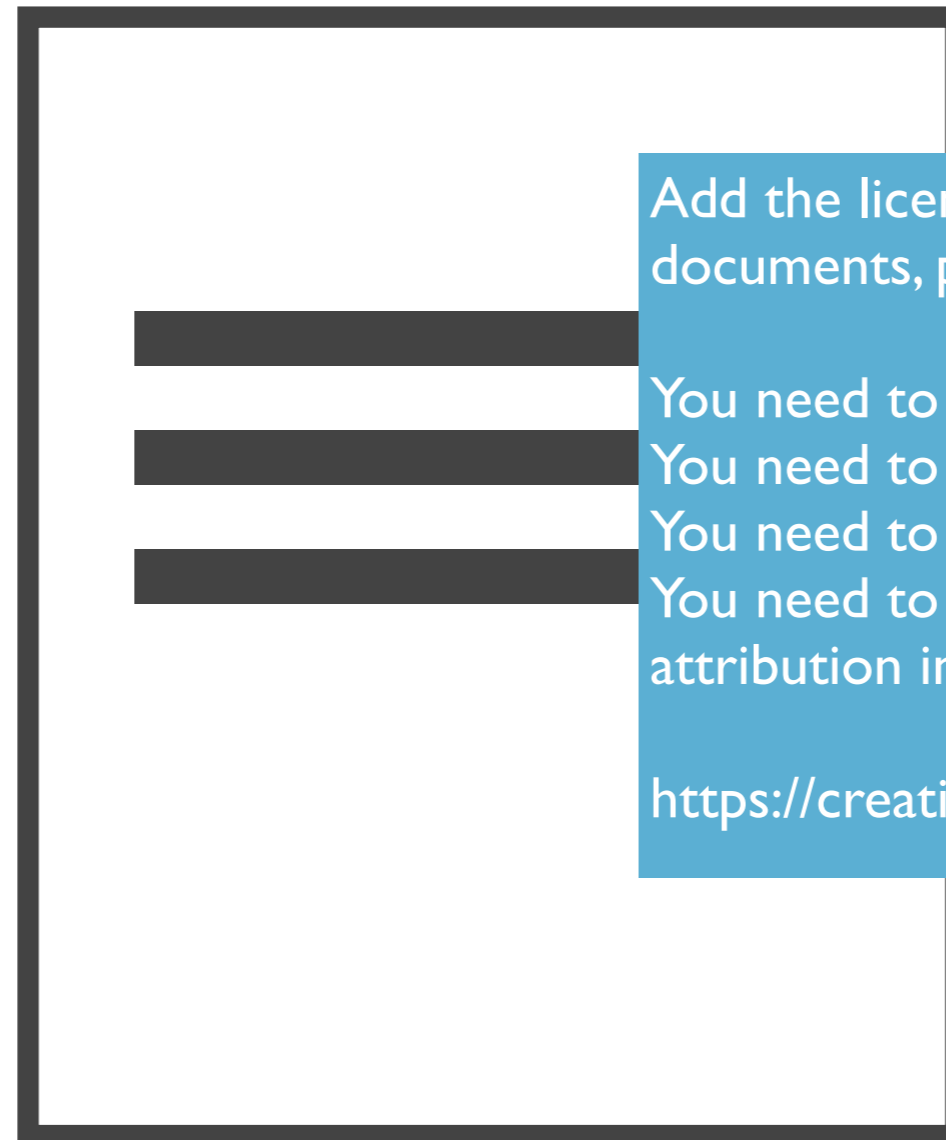
Add the license to publications, websites, documents, projects…

You need to specify the license (with a logo)
You need to specify the attribution.
You need to provide a link to the full license.
You need to include the license and the attribution in the metadata.

https://creativecommons.org/choose/

Understandable by humans
(Creative Commons license with logo and link)

Understandable by computers
(deve essere nei metadati o inserita con codice html)

Legal value
(you need to provide a link to the full text of the license)

LICENSE CHOOSER

Follow the steps to select the appropriate license for your work. This site does not store any information.

1 **Do you know which license you need?**

○ Yes. I know the license I need.

○ No. I need help selecting a license.

NEXT

2 Attribution

3 Commercial Use

4 Derivative Works

5 Sharing Requirements

6 Confirm that CC licensing is appropriate

7 Attribution Details

1. You select the license

2. You provide information about how you want to be attributed

The step-by-step process provides you an HTML string you can put in the footer of your website

Always include the attribution, the recommendation "How to cite" and the full credits

Author, title, institution, date, DOI, license.
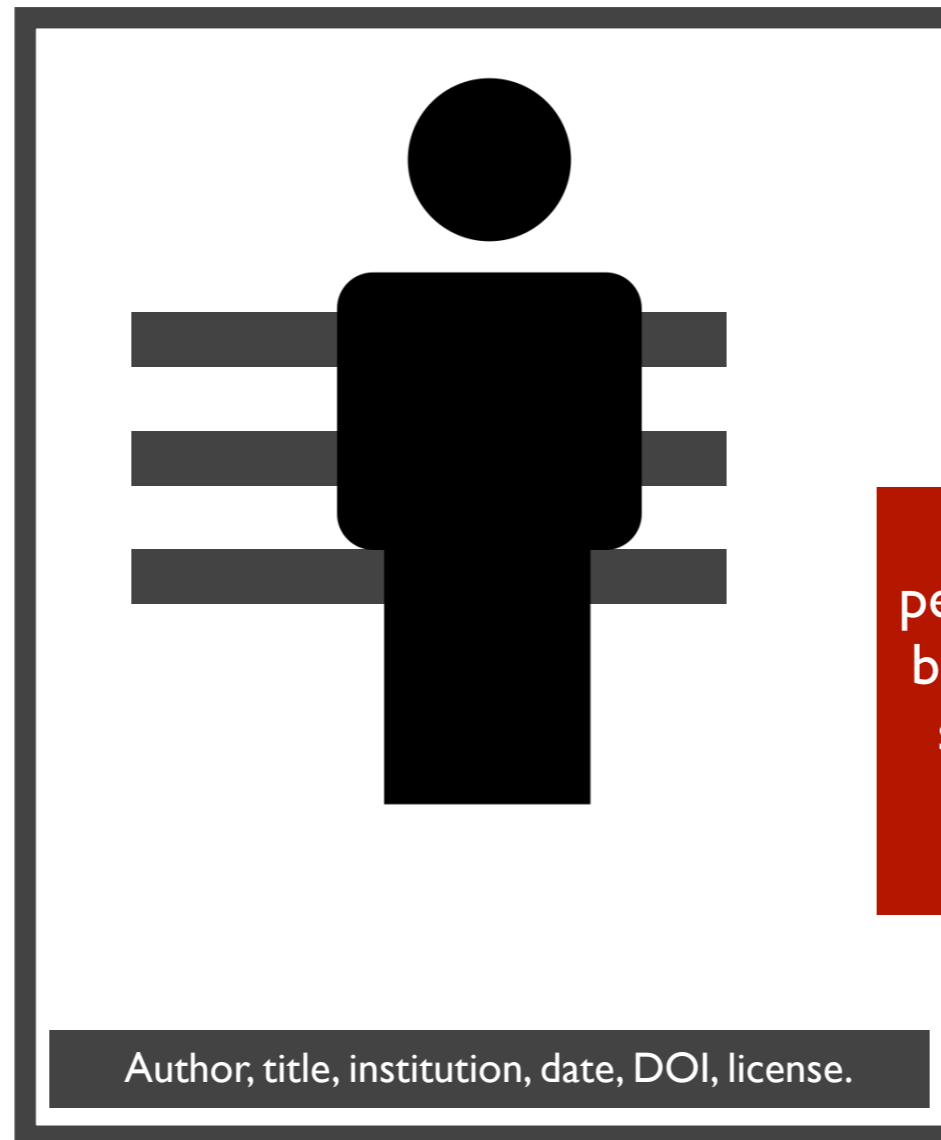
The attribution is how you want people to cite you work. It needs to be included in the metadata. It be a short sentence, easy to copy and paste, and easy to use as a reference.

Example:
How to cite: Iolanda Pensa, *Open: How to Open Your Content and How to Re-Use Open Content*, Mendrisio, MAIND, 2023, [if available add a DOI], CC BY 4.0.

You can provide a longer sentence with "How to cite": include it in the first page.
In another page provide full credits (team, funders, logos…).
Include the attribution in the metadata.
Remember to include all authors and supervisors

Metdata
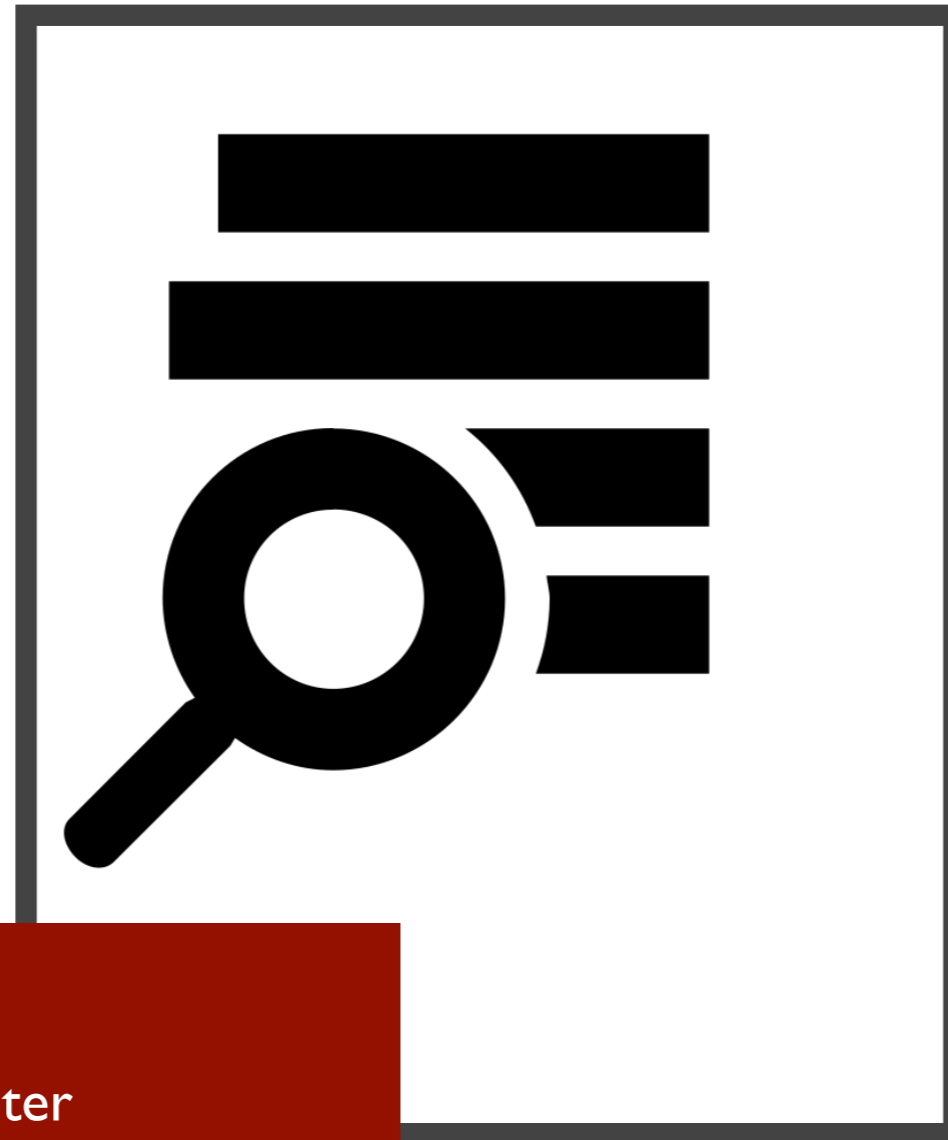
data understandable by a computer
often you don't see them
they are inside the document (provided for
example by using a html code on a website)
they facilitate the work of search-engines

In the metadata include
at least
- the license
- the attribution
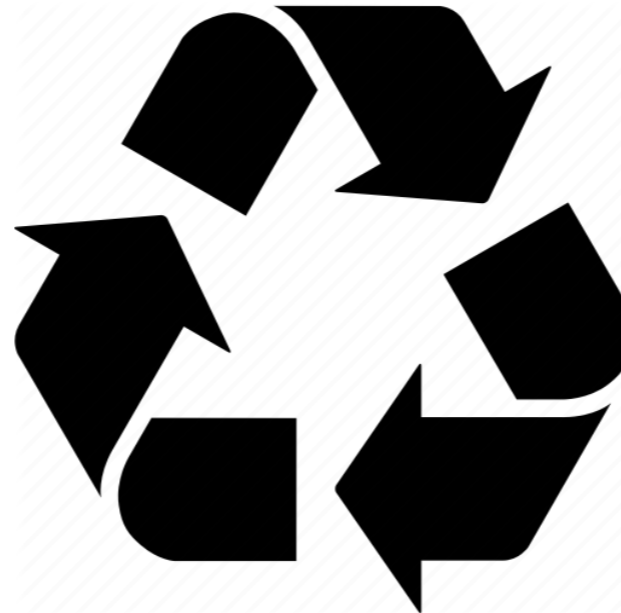
Open and standard formats means I don't need to buy the software to be albe to open and use the file and the data

Per i testi, un pdf è meglio di un documento scansionato ma non è gran che. Meglio Markdown (se semplice) o Asciidoc (se complesso) o LaTeX o tutt'al più Word.
Formato aperto significa fornire i sorgenti.

Use open and standard formats

Proprietary / Patented	Open	Suggested software
mp3	ogg, flac, ...	Audacity
mp4	webm, ogv, mpg, mpeg, ...	Kdenlive, Openshot, ...
rar	zip, tar.gz, ...	7-ZIP, ...
xls, xlsx	ods, csv	LibreOffice Calc
doc, docx	odt	LibreOffice Writer
mov	webm, ogv, ...	Kdenlive, Openshot, ...
eps, psd	xcf	GIMP
ppt, pptx	odp	LibreOffice Impress
3ds	stl	Blender

Images bitmap	png, jpg, jpeg
Vectorial images	svg
Audio	ogg, flac
Video	webm, ogv, mpg, mpeg
Texts documents	txt, odt, pdf
Presentations	odp
Spreadsheet	csv, ods
Compressed	zip, tar.gz
3D	stl

Sharing content
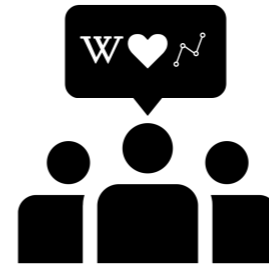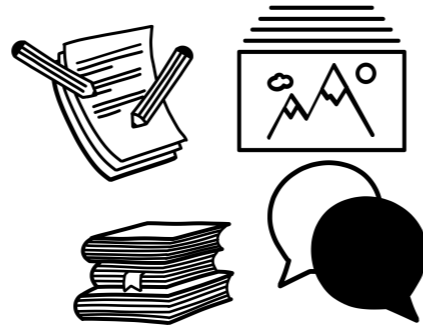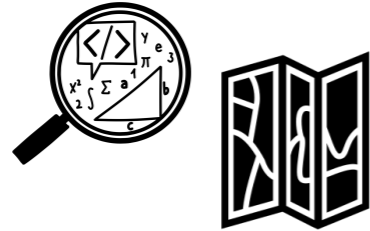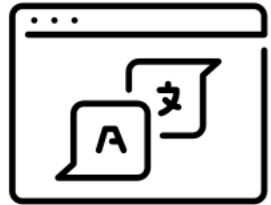
Institutional websites	Data and metadata	Signed works	Collaborative projects	Documents by others	Software
Unless differently stated in	Data produced by research, metadata, internal documents (policies, regulations…) in	Publications, articles, papers, signed texts, videos, audios, educational resources in	When involving volunteers in	Digital reproductions of work, photographic collections, scanned books, digitalized documents…	Use a specific open license for software
CC ZERO	**CC ZERO**	**CC BY**	**CC BY SA**	**CC ZERO**	

Allow commercial use

You are not planning to make a commercial use.

You have already earned money from this service or products and it is unlikely you will gain money again from it.

You are interested others make a commercial use (i.e. distribution on books and magazines)

You use a different business model.

Content produced with public fundings (public money public results)
Content not designed for commercial use
All academic content (literature review, research…)
A selection of your content

Keep the commercial monopoly

You plan to make a commercial use and you don't want other make a commercial use.

You have an exclusive agreement with a company.

You plan to resell the work, product or service to a company and the company can require it exclusive rights.

To consider for
- Collaborations with companies
- Services and products developed by students (check the role of multiple authors and tutors)
- Research projects conceived to produce new products and services designed for the market

This publication is a Science for Policy report by the Joint Research Centre (JRC), the European Commission's science and knowledge service. It aims to provide evidence-based scientific support to the European policymaking process. The scientific output expressed does not imply a policy position of the European Commission. Neither the European Commission nor any person acting on behalf of the Commission is responsible for the use that might be made of this publication. For information on the methodology and quality underlying the data used in this publication for which the source is neither Eurostat nor other Commission services, users should contact the referenced source. The designations employed and the presentation of material on the maps do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the European Union concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Contact information
Name: Yves Punie
Email: Yves.Punie@ec.europa.eu

EU Science Hub
https://ec.europa.eu/jrc
JRC128415
EUR 31006 EN

EN PDF
ISBN 978-92-76-48882-8
ISSN 1831-9424
doi:10.2760/115376

EN BOOK
ISBN 978-92-76-48883-5
ISSN 1018-5593
doi:10.2760/490274

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2022
© European Union, 2022

How to cite this report: Vuorikari, R., Kluzer, S. and Punie, Y., DigComp 2.2: The Digital Competence Framework for Citizens, EUR 31006 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2022, ISBN 978-92-76-48882-8, doi:10.2760/115376, JRC128415.

Design and layout: Valentina Barsotti / Takk.studio

DigComp 2.2 – The Digital Competence Framework for Citizens

The Digital Competence Framework for Citizen (DigComp) provides a common understanding of what digital competence is. The present publication has two main parts: The integrated DigComp 2.2 framework provides more than 250 new examples of knowledge, skills and attitudes that help citizens engage confidently, critically and safely with digital technologies, and new and emerging ones such as systems driven by artificial intelligence (AI). The framework is also made available following the digital accessibility guidelines, as creating accessible digital resources is an important priority today. The second part of the publication gives a snapshot of the existing reference material for DigComp consolidating previously released publications and references.

DigComp 2.2

The Digital Competence Framework for Citizens

With new examples of knowledge, skills and attitudes

Riina Vuorikari
Stefano Kluzer
Yves Punie

EUR 31006 EN
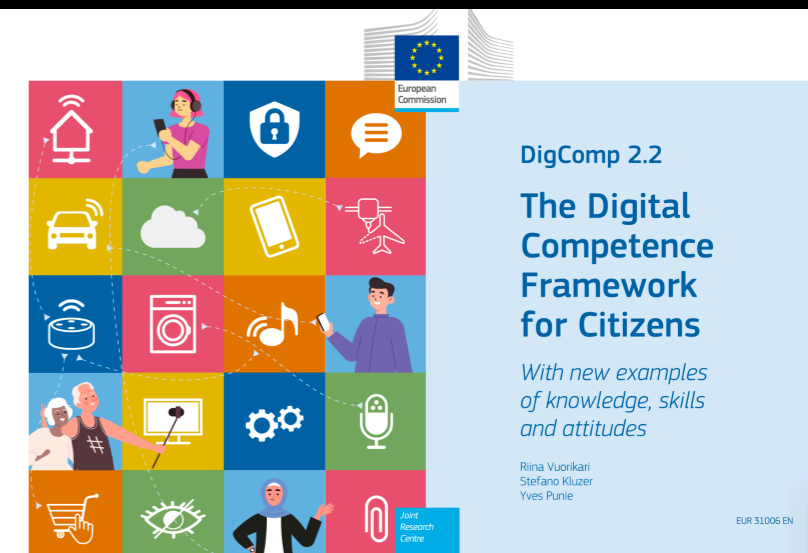
License CC BY

You can find the "How to cite this report" with included the DOI

Slides uploaded on Zenodo

swissuniversities

Open Access
Le savoir pour tous

Open Access
Le savoir pour tous

Editeur
swissuniversities
Effingerstrasse 15, Case postale, 3001 Berne
Secrétariat général T +41 31 335 07 40
swissuniversities.ch

Concept, design, texte
dialogart.ch, Zofingen

Photographie
gettyimages.com

Impression
ztprint.ch, Zofingen

1re édition, 2020 (200 exemplaires)
Cette brochure peut être obtenue gratuitement
auprès de swissuniversities.
© swissuniversities 2020

Copyright

Open Access / 04-2020 / F

Open

How to Open Your Content
How to Re-Use Open Content

How to re-use open content

Author. title. institution. date. license.

Author. title. institution. date. license.
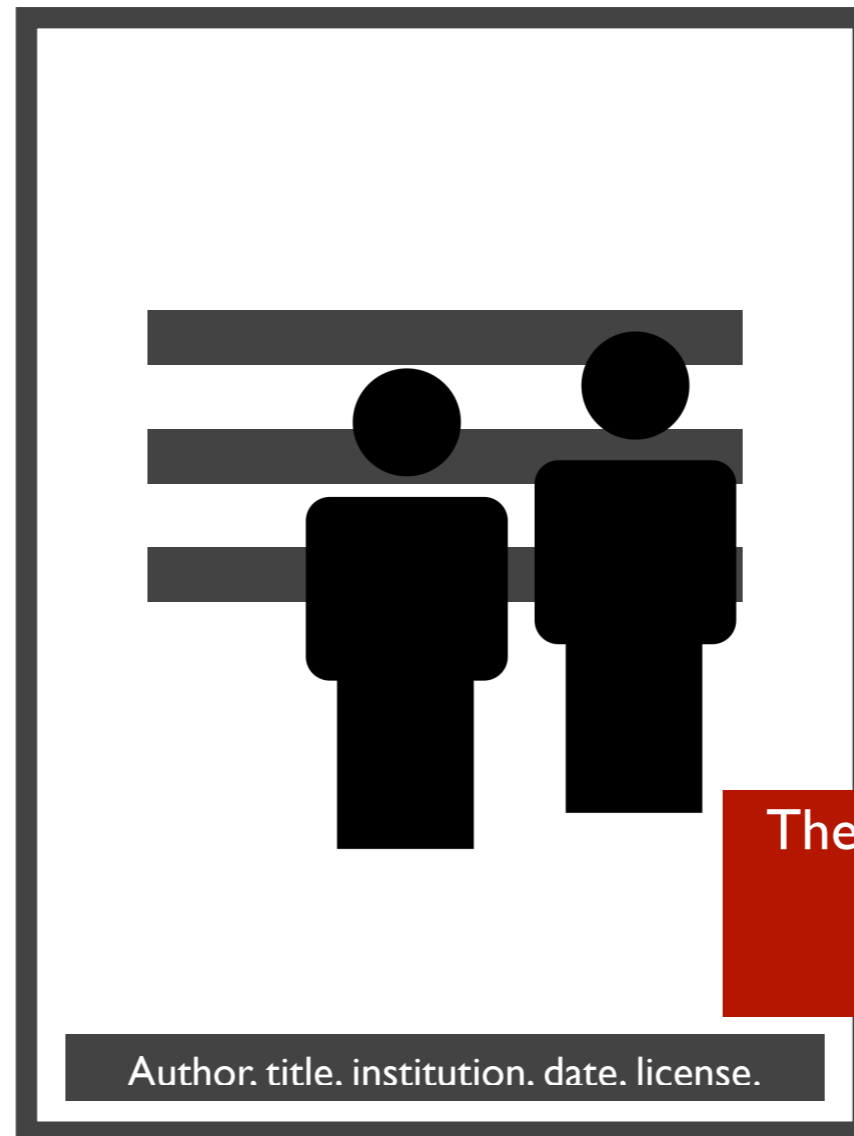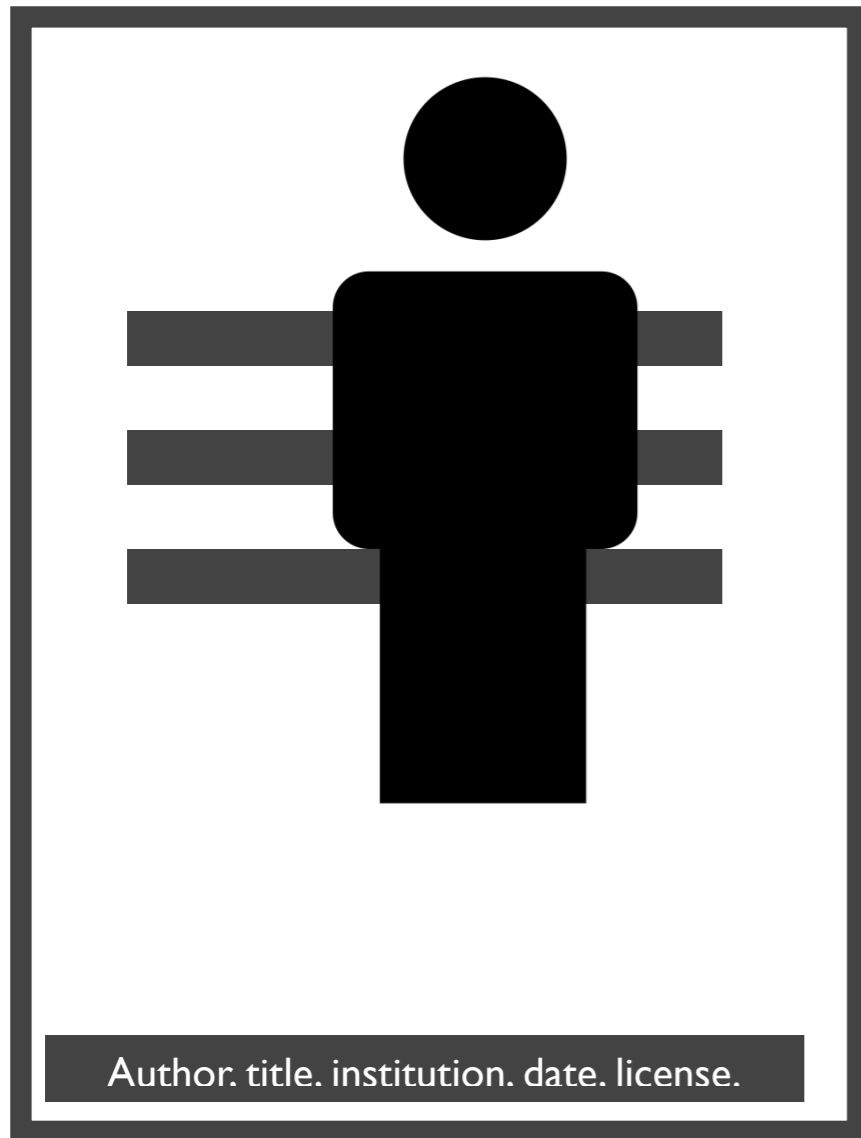
The attribution is how authors want their content to be cited.

Attribute work and provide sources even if the license doesn't requite it (citing sources is connected to the research ethics / research integrity).
You need to attribute everything: images, texts, videos, audio, dataset, the involvement of others…
You can add captions near the image or at the end, with a reference to the page number or the minute of a video or audio…

Which documentation you can use
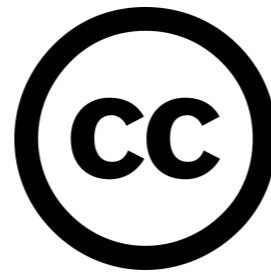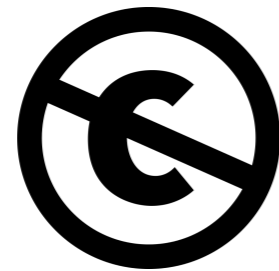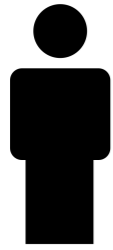
| Your content	Public domain or not covered by copyright	With open license and or terms and conditions which allows you	With a written authorization	Exception: citations, education, research	Agreement (and payment) with copyright collecting agencies
La tua documentazione (foto, testi, video…). Attenzione che non deve contenere materiale di altri e immagini di persone che non hanno autorizzato la loro presenza	Documentazione che non è coperta dal diritto d'autore (dati, opere non originali) o in pubblico dominio (70 anni dopo la morte dell'autore)	Documentazione rilasciata con licenze libere o con termini e condizioni che te ne permettano l'uso. Se non c'è scritto niente considera che sia © all rights reserved	If content is owned by other institutions and people you can ask a written permission or you can ask them to release content with open licenses	Some uses are allowed as exceptions. You can always cite short texts.	Content can be managed by copyright collecting agency and it is required an agreement and payment (in Switzerland ProLitteris manages texts and images; SSA for theatre and multimedia; SUISA for music; SUISSIMAGE form film; SWISSPERFORM

Sempre – SEMPRE – attribuire il materiale / citare la fonte!

Attribution: "CC Smoothie" by Nate Angell. CC BY. Derivative of "Strawberry Smoothie On Glass Jar" by Element5 (https://www.pexels.com/photo/strawberry-smoothie-on-glass-jar-775032/) in the public domain, and various Creative Commons license icons by Creative Commons (https://creativecommons.org/about/downloads) used under CC BY.

A derivative work
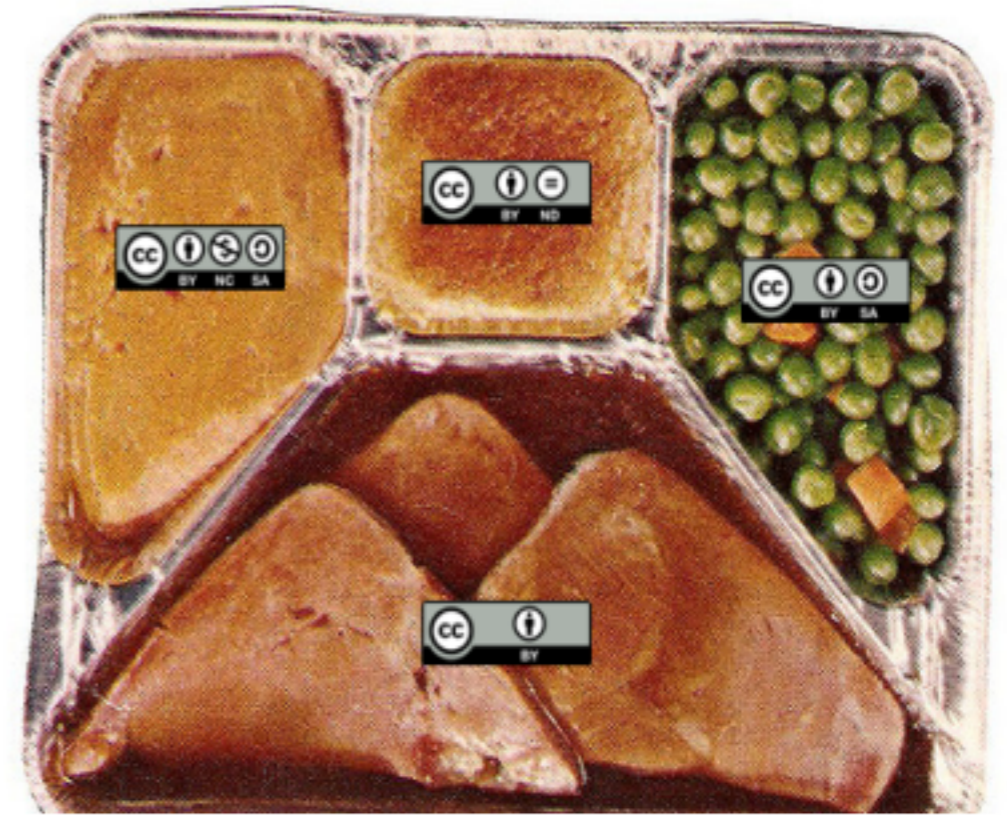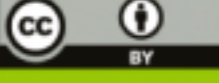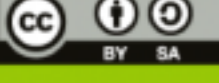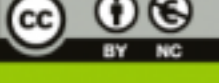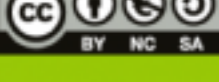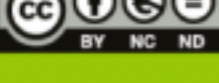
Attribution: "CC TV Dinner" by Nate Angell. CC BY. Derivative of "tv dinner 1" by adrigu (https://flic.kr/p/6AMLDF) used under CC BY, and various Creative Commons license icons by Creative Commons (https://creativecommons.org/about/downloads) used under CC BY.

A collection

Original Work	Commercial Collection (BY, BY-SA, BY-ND)	NonCommercial Collection (BY-NC, BY-NC-SA, BY-NC-ND)
PD	🟩	🟩
BY	🟩	🟩
BY-NC		🟩
BY-NC-ND		🟩
BY-NC-SA		🟩
BY-ND	🟩	🟩
BY-SA	🟩	🟩

To make a derivative work

	PUBLIC DOMAIN (mark)	PUBLIC DOMAIN (CC0)	CC BY	CC BY SA	CC BY NC	CC BY ND	CC BY NC SA	CC BY NC ND
PUBLIC DOMAIN (mark)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
PUBLIC DOMAIN (CC0)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
CC BY	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
CC BY SA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
CC BY NC	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
CC BY ND	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
CC BY NC SA	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
CC BY NC ND	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

Adapter's license chart

Status of original work \ Adapter's license	BY	BY-NC	BY-NC-ND	BY-NC-SA	BY-ND	BY-SA	PD
PD	green	green	green	green	green	green	green
BY	green	green	green	green	green	green	yellow
BY-NC	yellow	green	green	green	yellow	yellow	yellow
BY-NC-ND	gray	gray	gray	gray	gray	gray	gray
BY-NC-SA	gray	gray	gray	green	gray	gray	gray
BY-ND	gray	gray	gray	gray	gray	gray	gray
BY-SA	gray	gray	gray	gray	gray	green	gray

Wikipedia
the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit
60 million articles
331 linguistic editions
20 billion visualisations per month
200 million registered users
300'000 active users
Open license CC BY-SA 3.0

Wikisource
the free library that anyone can improve
Files in public domain, CC0, CC BY, CC BY-SA and similar

Wikidata
Data items that anyone can edit
Open linked data
102 million items
Under the open tool CC0

OpenStreetMap
A freely usable map built by a community of mappers that contribute and maintain data about roads, trails, cafés, railway stations, and much more, all over the world.

Wikivoyage
the free worldwide travel guide that you can edit.
License CC BY-SA

Wikimedia Commons
freely usable media files to which anyone can contribute
90 million files
Files in public domain, CC0, CC BY, CC BY-SA and similar

Internet Archive
a non-profit library of millions of free books, movies, software, music, websites

Wikimedia ecosystem - Wikimedia projects and Open Street Map

Google Advanced Search: https://www.google.com/advanced_search

Europeana https://www.europeana.eu/en

OER Commons: https://www.oercommons.org/

Openverse https://openverse.org/

Internet Archive: https://archive.org/

Digital Public Library of America: https://dp.la/

Global Digital Library: https://digitallibrary.io/

Flickr Commons: https://www.flickr.com/commons

Unsplash: https://unsplash.com/

open science   arts, design and music

Content page | Discussion   Read | Edit | Edit source | View history | ★ | More ⌄   Search Meta 🔍

Open Science for Arts, Design and Music

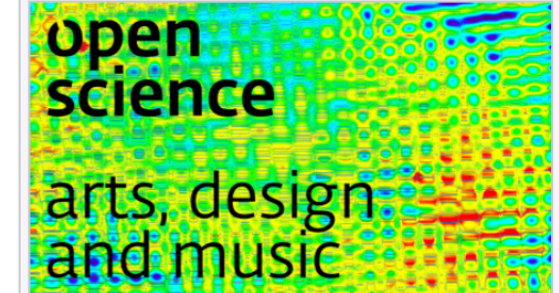| Open Science for arts design music | Project | Calendar | Training | Guidelines | Case studies | Report | Credits |

⚙ **This page documents a research project in progress.**

Information may be incomplete and change as the project progresses.

Please contact the project lead before formally citing or reusing results from this page.

Open Science for Arts, Design and Music (OS-ADM) is an Open Science project, meant to produce guidelines for researchers and scholars to use and produce open content and data in the fields of arts, design and music. Those contents and data – connected to archives, heritage and GLAMs – are specifically relevant for the Wikimedia projects.

The project is led by SUPSI (Ticino) with the partners HES-SO (ECAL, Lausanne; HEAD – Genève; EDHEA, Valais), ZHdK (Zurich), HSLU Hochschule Luzern – Design & Kunst (Lucerne), BFH (Bern), FHNW (Basel), with the support of swissuniversities and the involvement of DARIAH-EU Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities, SARN Swiss Artistic Research Network, SDN Swiss Design Network and Creative Commons.

- Read the full project
- Review the calendar of activities

open science arts, design and music

Logos and banners of OS-ADM

Contact

Iolanda Pensa

SUPSI - University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Southern Switzerland

Duration: 2022-01 – 2024-12

In CC BY and CC BY-SA and data in CC0

Research:Projects

Sidebar

Main page
Wikimedia News
Translations
Recent changes
Random page
Help
Babel

Community

Wikimedia Resource Center
Wikimedia Forum
Mailing lists
Requests
Babylon
Reports
Research
Planet Wikimedia

Beyond the Web

Meet Wikimedians
Events
Movement affiliates

Open Science for Arts, Design and Music/Training

< Open Science for Arts, Design and Music
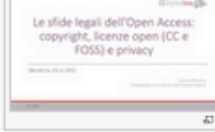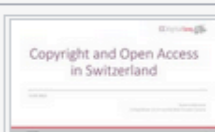
| Open Science for arts design music | Project | Calendar | Training | Guidelines | Case studies | Report | Credits |

The project Open Science for Arts, Design and Music organises webinars and workshops. All training is accessible for free to anyone interested. The webinars are recorded and the training materials are released under the CC BY and CC BY-SA licenses.

- Open Science Webinars for arts, design and music in English
- Training on Open Science at partner institutions

Online trainings and meetings take place in the Open Science room on BigBlueButton ⧉ provided by Wikimedia Italia.

Date	Title	Convenor-s	Format	Language	Target audience	Recording	Slides
November 3, 2022	Creative Commons: "The challenges and opportunities of Creative Commons licenses for GLAMs - galleries, libraries, archives and museums	Brigitte Vézina, Creative Commons International	Short presentation	English	General	Link to the video on peertube ⧉	
November 3, 2022	The Challenges and Opportunities of Swiss Copyright Laws Related to Cultural Heritage and the Role of ProLitteris	Noa Bacchetta, lawyer	Short presentation	English	General	Link to the video on peertube ⧉	
November 3, 2022	The challenges and opportunities of collecting, storing and sharing sounds (Gramophone)	Günther Giovannoni, Fonoteca Nazionale Svizzera (Lugano)	Short presentation	English	General	Link to the video on peertube ⧉	
November 3, 2022	Tips and tricks to open a bigger window on arts and humanities research	Erzsébet Tóth-Czifra, Open Science Officer at DARIAH	Workshop	English	Researchers and librarians working in arts and humanities	n.a.	
November 3, 2022	Le sfide legali dell'Open Access: copyright, licenze open (CC e FOSS) e privacy	Suzanna Marazza, USI-CCDigitalLaw	Workshop	Italian	General	n.a.	
February 8, 2023 11.00–12.30 CET	Creative Commons and Open Science for Arts, Design and Music: Session 1	Brigitte Vézina, Creative Commons International	Webinar	English	Researchers and librarians working in arts and humanities	Link to the video on peertube ⧉	
February 15, 2023 11.00–12.30 CET	Copyright and Open Access in Switzerland	Suzanna Marazza, USI-CCDigitalLaw		English	General	Recording not edited ⧉	
March 8, 2023 11.00–12.30 CET	Creative Commons and Open Science for Arts, Design and Music: Session 2	Brigitte Vézina, Creative Commons International	Webinar	English	Researchers and librarians working in arts and humanities	Recording not edited ⧉	