



Bhutan by ADB / CC BY-NC-ND 2.0

## OPEN LICENSING OF RESEARCH OUTPUTS

**Lourdes Margarita A. Caballero**  
National Knowledge Management  
Specialist

**Capacity Building Workshop**  
Regional Climate Projections Consortium  
and Data Facility in Asia and the Pacific (RETA 8359)  
23-25 August 2016, ADB, Manila



Indonesia : education by ADB / CC BY-NC-ND 2.0

## The Need

“The more we understand about science, the more crucial it is for scientific data to be shared openly.”

- Creative Commons Corporation

# Why share scientific data openly?

## 1. Access drives innovation

- Recent developments have created new ways for the academe and climate change-related agencies to share their work progress.

## 2. Need to make knowledge equitable

- Knowledge banks on climate change should work together to explore, develop, and carry out policies that enrich institutional repositories, provide open access, comply with funder mandates, and ensure wide dissemination.

## 3. Realign publishing to favor learning

- There are initiatives geared to break the monopoly of scholarly journals, which usually make it hard and expensive for people to access what they publish.

## 4. Manage knowledge related to climate change

- Knowledge management (KM) involves making sure that the right knowledge on climate change is available at the right time, to the right people, and in the right format.



## The Problem

Access and guidelines how to use, legally share, and enrich critical knowledge on climate change

## Issues linked to open licensing of research outputs

### Access

- Many credible resources on different facets of climate change are spread in different locations and may not be that discoverable.

### Fair Use

- People don't know how to use, legally share, or adapt your work related to climate change and still respect your rights as the creator.

### Result

- Full potential of the climate change knowledge is not unlocked.
- This needs to change to enable knowledge to reach more people generating new knowledge and to drive development, growth and productivity

# Copyright

□ **Copyright holders have exclusive legal rights to:**

- reproduce, create derivative works,
- distribute, perform, and
- display the work\* publicly.

□ **Remember!**

- Infringing copyrights—even unintentionally or unknowingly—can lead to liability.



\*Work includes music, images, illustrations, audio visual work, computer programs , lectures, publications, letters, scientific and scholarly work, drama and choreography

# The Solution: Open Licensing

- **Give users more freedom to:**
  - Use;
  - Share;
  - And build on the original material
- **Still credits you as the creator**

An open license gives people more rights to reuse your work than would be permitted under copyright law alone.





## Benefits of Open Licensing

You save time. You don't have to answer each phone call or email from users asking for permission to share or modify your work.





Power Transmission and Distribution Project in  
Afghanistan by ADB/CC BY-NC-ND 2.0

## Benefits of Open Licensing

Potential for wider reach

## Increasing your reach through open licensing

1. **There is a higher potential for your work to be heard or seen by a bigger audience since it can be freely reproduced and distributed.**
  - Studies have shown that open access (OA) articles are cited 50-250% more often than non-OA articles published in the same issues of the same journals.
2. **The world of scientific publishing is changing.**
  - Major funding organizations, have adopted policies to ensure public access to results of funded research.
  - Faculties at institutions worldwide are passing resolutions requiring the deposit of research in open repositories.
  - Publishers are experimenting with new models for peer review.
3. **The result is that more authors and publishers are exploring their options for publishing openly.**



Second Primary Education Development Program (Sector  
Loan) in Bangladesh by ADB / A.P. No. 210.2.0

## Benefits of Open Licensing

You reserve some rights.

# How scholars can retain rights to their work

## 1. Who has the right to license?

- The copyright holder (or his/her delegate) for that specific work

## 2. Scholars can still retain the rights to share their work

- If you are an author, there is a web tool called [Scholar's Copyright Addendum Engine](#) that helps you negotiate the rights you need to use and distribute your work via self-archiving.
- Lets you choose from among the popular copyright agreement addenda for retaining rights when you publish.
- This ensures that you retain, at minimum, sufficient rights to place your work in an institutional archive or reuse it for your teaching and professional activities.
- You can choose an addenda that complies with your sponsor's or university's open access mandate.



**Provides public copyright license**

Used when an author wants to give people the right to share, use, and build upon a work that they have created.

# About Creative Commons

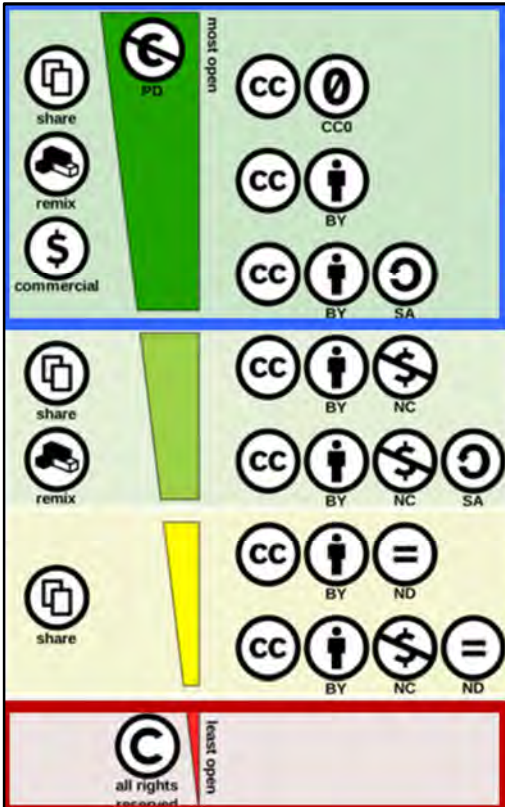
---

- CC is a non profit org.
- One of their outputs is a set of easy-to-understand copyright licenses for online original work.
- CC license makes content that is offered under their terms easy to search for, discover, and use.
- Allows material to be shared and reused under terms that are flexible and legally sound.

Most open

# Different CC Licenses

Most restrictive



## How to apply for a CC license

---

1. Simply add the relevant CC license marking to your work. Use the License Chooser to generate the license logo and/or machine readable code.
2. You may also want to include a copyright notice with the authors' names and date of creation or publication.



# Example of CC License attribution

## □ Image on Flickr Creative Commons

- Second textbook development by ADB is under license CC BY-NC-ND 2.0



Image title (link)



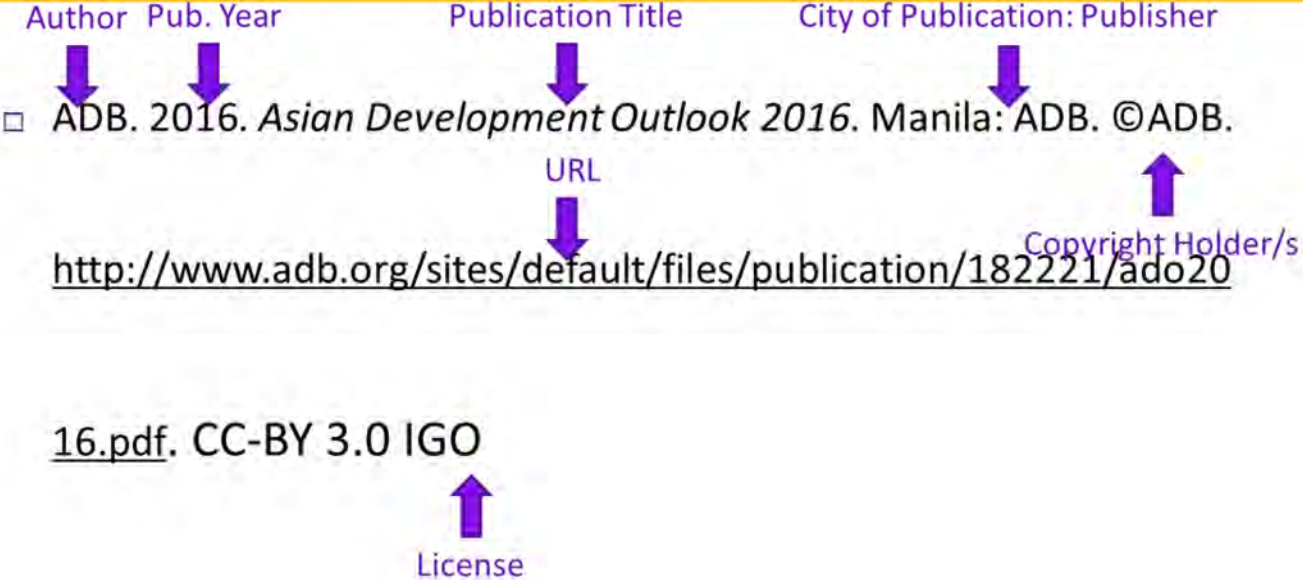
Author (link)



- Creative Commons
- Attribution
- Non-commercial use
- No derivatives



# Example of CC License attribution



# Examples of CC Initiatives

- **Use of CC license for data and databases**
  - ▣ **Open Streetmap**
    - a user-generated map of the world - available under CC Attribution-ShareAlike



Second textbook development by ADB/CC BY-NC-ND 2.0

## Examples of CC Initiatives

- **Use of CC0 (a universal public domain dedication )**

- Flickr
- Public Library of Science
- Harvard Library

- **Public Library of Science (PLOS)**

- Freely and immediately available to anyone to download, print, distribute and translate, providing for the greatest access and unlimited distribution of research.

# Examples of CC Initiatives

---

## □ **Harvard Library**

- 9 Harvard schools voted to give the University a nonexclusive, irrevocable right to distribute their scholarly articles for any non-commercial purpose
- Scholarly articles provided to the university are stored, preserved, and made freely accessible in digital form in DASH, Harvard University Library's open access repository.

## Using a more restrictive license

- Use a [restrictive license template](#) to guide you through the process of creating an appropriate license.
- **You are free to:**
  - 1 to acquire the material according to the terms you have agreed to with the supplier
  - 2 to use and modify the material according to the terms you have agreed to with the supplier
  - 3 to do other things with the material according to the terms you have agreed to with the supplier

# Using a more restrictive license

## □ You are required:

- to pay any fees that you have agreed to with the supplier
- provide any indemnity that you have agreed to with the supplier
- to protect confidential information according to the use constraints and protective terms you have agreed to with the supplier
- to protect personal information according to the use constraints and protective terms you have agreed to with the supplier
- to comply with additional conditions that you have agreed to with the supplier.

## □ You are not permitted:

- to share, to copy, distribute and transmit this material unless the supplier has expressly agreed that you can do this
- to commercialise you may not use this material for commercial purposes unless the supplier has agreed that you can do this
- to infringe the copyright owner's moral rights.



**THANK YOU!**

We are ready to start the discussion! 😊