



Licensing rights to users of OA books



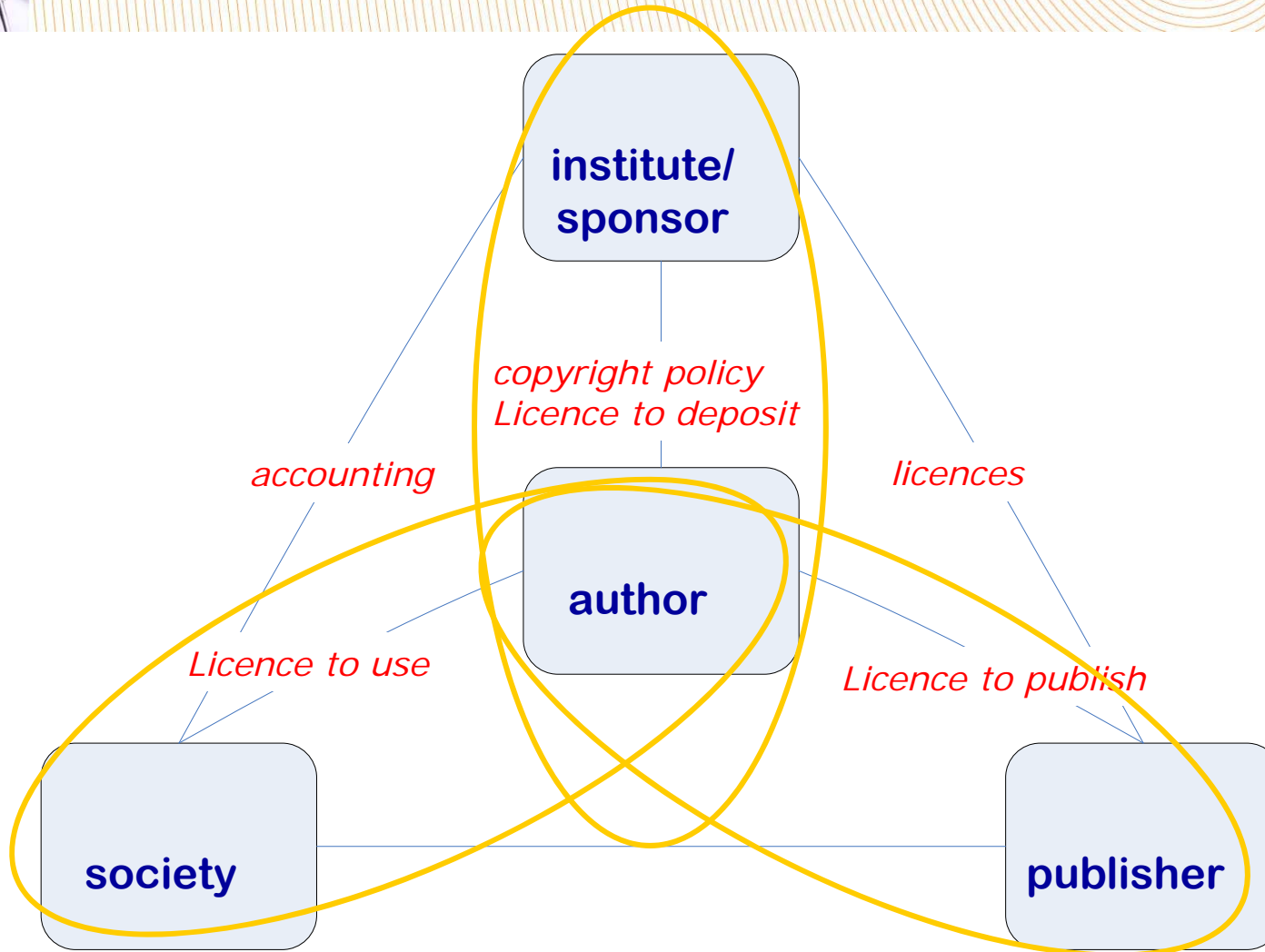
Interest universities

Balance of rights

- 3 international conferences hosted by SURF dedicated to balanced approach of management of rights
- Zwolle Principles
 - www.surf.nl/copyright
- maximum access to scholarship
- primary focus on the allocation of specific rights to various stakeholders



Scientific environment





Imperative for universities



- Broadening access, sharing and re-use educational & research resources
- SURFfoundation developed licences for re-use scientific publications
 - Licence to publish
 - Licence to deposit
- Recommendation licence to use:
 - Creative Commons Attribution



Re-use scholarly material



Recognisable trends in HE

- sharing own material as well as re-use third party material quite accepted
- greater willingness to re-use material than enthusiasm to share own material
- exception for raw research data
 - motivation to share highest and commercial use accepted
- Not much knowledge in higher ed about open content licences not even about Creative Commons licences



Open Content licences

- SURF and Creative Commons published report on re-use of material in context education and research
- Comparison & analysis of several open content licences
- Followed by recommendation for specific licence to use



Open Content licences

Open Content licences:

- Licence Berlin Declaration
- Creative Commons licences
- GNU Free Documentation License
- Open Educational License (draft)



Licence to use

Starting points

- strive for balance in allocation of rights
- simplify co-operation in higher ed by using open standards
- no strict conditions to make re-use in future still possible
- 80%/20% rule
- applicable to scientific & educational material
- suitable for universities as well as for universities of applied sciences/polytechnics



Comparison open content licences



- Licence Berlin Declaration
 - very broad in wording
 - written for scientific publications
 - not often used despite signing Declaration
- Wikipedia licence: GFDL
 - designed originally for software
 - based on American copyright
 - switch Wikimedia to CC
- Open Educational Licence
 - especially designed for education
 - licence supports remixing
 - only draft version available



The winners are:

Creative Commons Licences

- worldwide standard
- good infrastructure
- metadata and summary available
- licences in accordance Dutch Copyright Act
- more known than other open content licences
- in accordance with the starting points



Recommendation



- Creative Commons Attribution
 - no impediment for future use and re-use
 - easy to use
 - increases traceability resources



No use of No Derivative Works



- making derivative works must be an option
- traditions of re-use of scientific publications strong enough
 - not need to emphasise traditions with a specific dedicated licence



No use of Non Commercial option



- services model advocated by SURF will generally have a commercial component
- model provides scope for parties to develop services based on the material stored & made accessible via repositories
- innovation made possible by existence of repositories often originates in interesting commercial projects
- administrative and legal costs exceed benefits from commercial exploitation by institutions if works & products are used commercially



Conclusion

Creative Commons licence OA books acceptable

- Books/monographs works part of scholarly communication process
- Same needs of scholarly community to broaden access, share and re-use these works
- Same licence to use simplifies future use and re-use

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