



Technische
Universität
Braunschweig



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Copyright, Open Science and Open Licenses

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Agenda

Why Copyright?

Open Science

Open License Models

Why Copyright?

Definition:

Copyright **protects** and **preserves** the rights of an authorship. It gives authors and/or creators **control** over rights to use their original work. It includes the right to determine the conditions under which a work can be used by others. They can also grant a third party the right to distribute or re-use the work.

Is every work protected by copyright automatically?

No, a work is protected by copyright only from a **certain level of creation or originality**. In case of doubt, the courts have to decide...

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Are works copyrighted forever?

No, in Germany the copyright ends 70 years after the death of the author. After that, the work is copyright-free and becomes part of the public domain.

Before using material from other authors, the usage rights must be clarified!

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Open Science Commitments and Recommendations

UNESCO [Recommendation](#) on Open Science (November 2021)

*“Open scientific knowledge refers to open access to scientific publications, research data, metadata, open educational resources, **software**, and **source code** and hardware that are available in the public domain or under copyright and licensed under an **open licence** that allows access, re-use, repurpose, adaptation and distribution under specific conditions, **provided to all actors** immediately or as quickly as possible regardless of location, nationality, race, age, gender, income, socio-economic circumstances, career stage, discipline, language, religion, disability, ethnicity or migratory status or any other grounds, and free of charge. It also refers to the possibility of opening research methodologies and evaluation processes. (...)”*

UNESCO [Recommendation](#) on Open Science, Page 9.

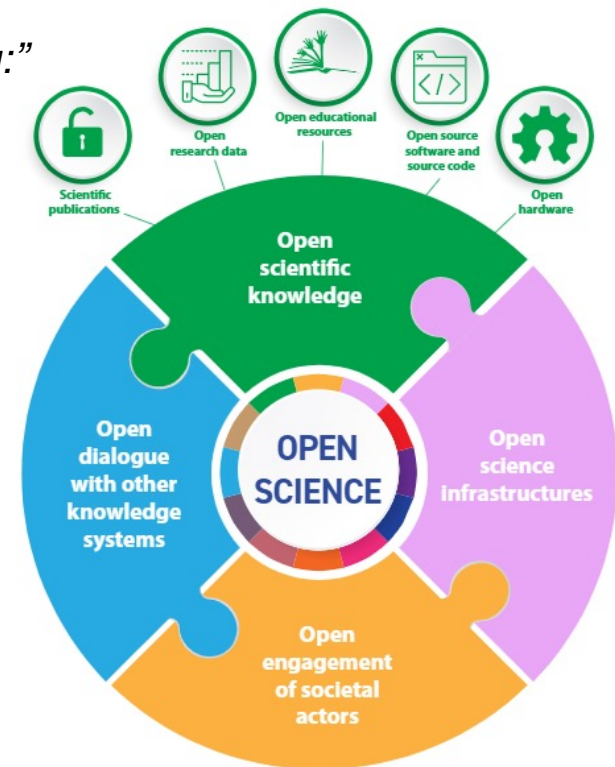
[UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science](#) by [UNESCO](#) is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 IGO License](#)

Open Science Commitments and Recommendations

UNESCO [Recommendation](#) on Open Science (November 2021)

“(...) Users therefore gain **free access** to the following:”

- Scientific Publications
- Open Research Data
- Open Educational Resources
- Open Source Software
- Open Hardware



Open Science Commitments and Recommendations

German federal government's commitment to Open Access and Open Science in its [coalition agreement](#)

*“Science is not a closed system, but thrives on exchange and communication with society. We want to systematically integrate science communication at all scientific career stages and in the approval of funding. (...) We want to strengthen **open access** and **open science**.”*

[German Government Coalition Agreement](#) (2021), Page 24, translated.



**MEHR
FORTSCHRITT
WAGEN**

**BÜNDNIS FÜR
FREIHEIT, GERECHTIGKEIT
UND NACHHALTIGKEIT**

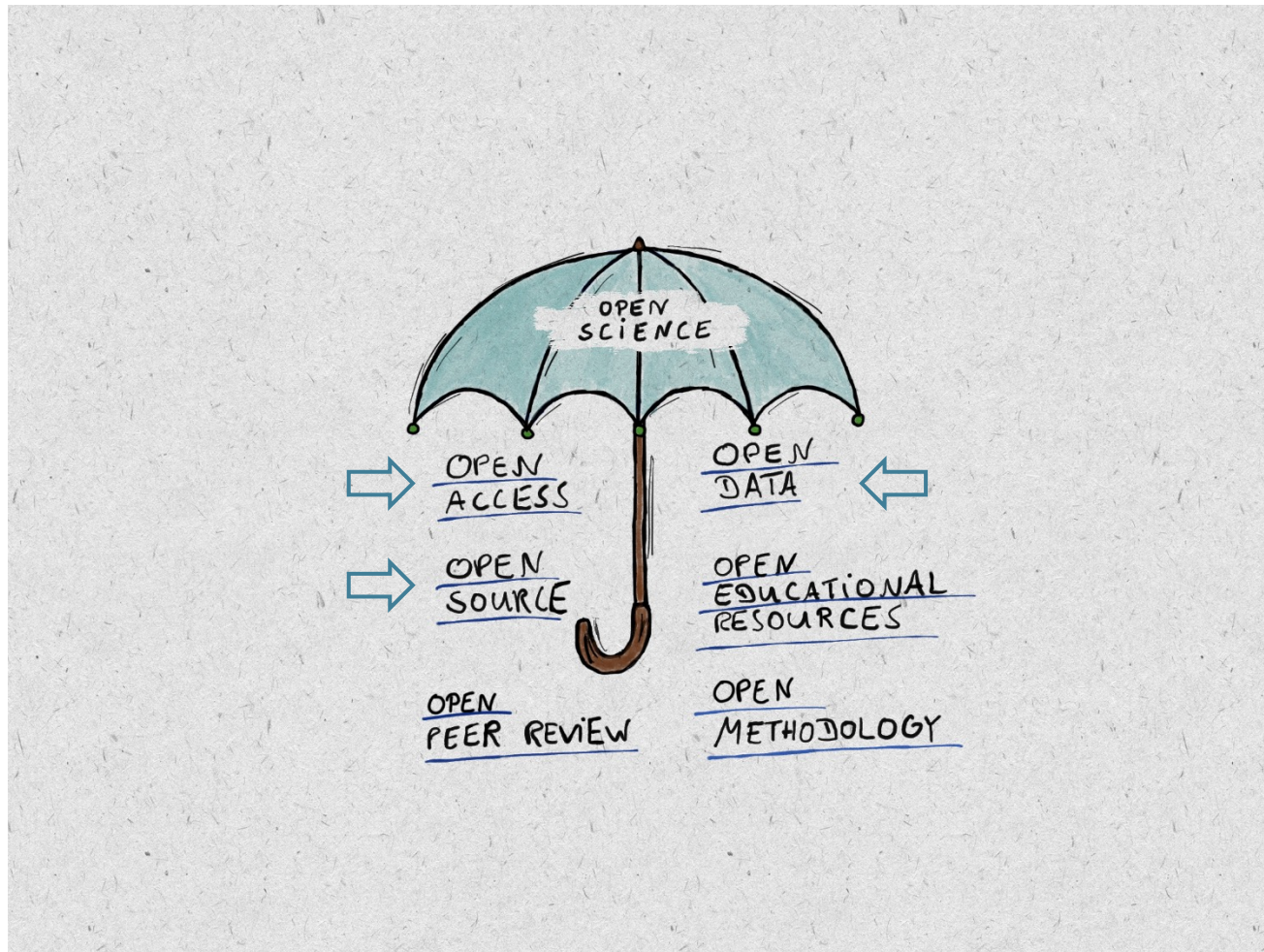
The Meaning of Open Science

**OPEN SCIENCE:
JUST
SCIENCE
DONE RIGHT**

Melanie Imming, & Jon Tennant. (2018). Sticker open science: just science done right (ENG). Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1285575> is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).



The Meaning of Open Science



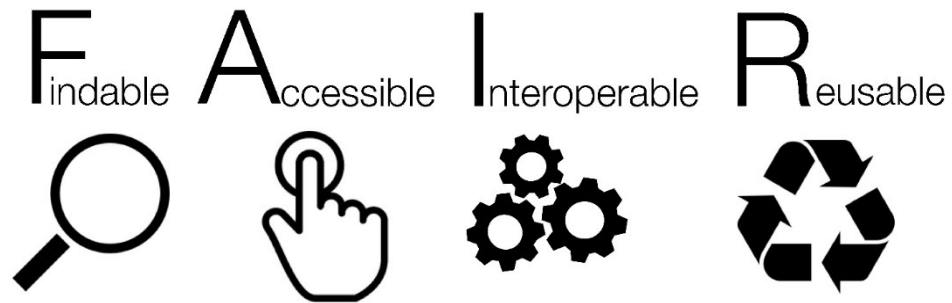
„Was bedeutet eigentlich Open Science?“ von Florian Hagen (tub.), Lizenz: [CC BY 4.0](#).

Recommendations on the Transformation of Academic Publishing: Towards Open Access

*“(...) it makes sense to aim for an orientation along the **FAIR** Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship. According to these principles, good data management is achieved when people and computers can find, access, link and reuse data (findability, accessibility, interoperability and reuse).“*

Wissenschaftsrat, [Recommendation on the Transforming of Academic Publishing: Towards Open Access](#), Page 40.

FAIR Principles



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FAIR Principles for Research Software (FAIR4RS)

- F** Software, and its associated metadata, is easy for both humans and machines to **find**.
- A** Software, and its metadata, is **retrievable** via standardized protocols.
- I** Software **interoperates** with other software by exchanging data and/or metadata, and/or through interaction via application programming interfaces (APIs), described through standards.
- R** Software is both usable (can be executed) and **reusable** (can be understood, modified, built upon, or incorporated into other software).

FAIR Principles for Research Software FAIR4RS v 1.0 (15/3/2022), DOI: [10.15497/RDA00068](https://doi.org/10.15497/RDA00068)

The Open Source Definition

1. Free Redistribution
2. Source Code
3. Derived Works
4. Integrity of The Author's Source Code
5. No Discrimination Against Persons or Groups
6. No Discrimination Against Fields of Endeavor
7. Distribution of License
8. License Must Not Be Specific to a Product
9. License Must Not Restrict Other Software
10. License Must Be Technology-Neutral



Open Source Initiative

Open Source Initiative: [The Open Source Definition](#)

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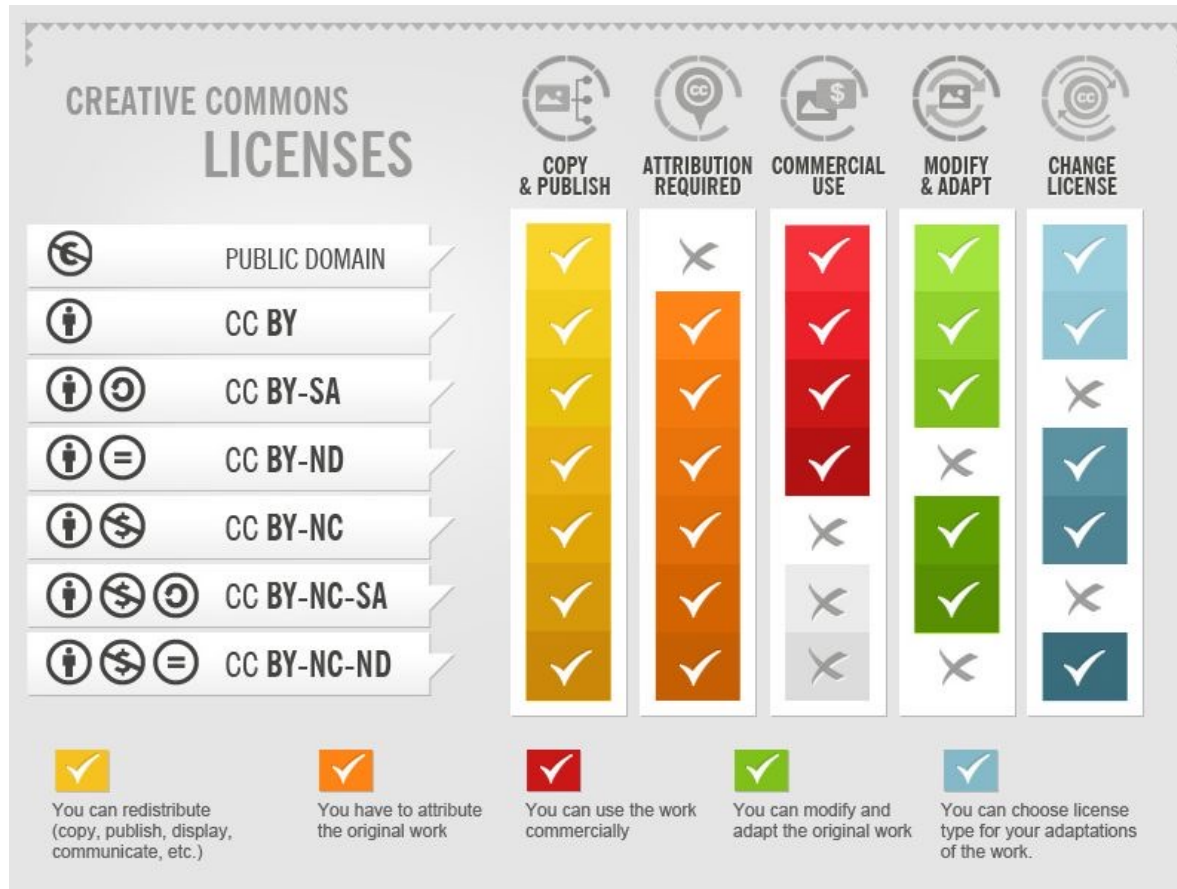
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Structure and Meaning of CC licenses

6 Licenses



most open



least open

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Open Source Licenses

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Types of Open Source Licenses

Permissive Licenses

Permissive licenses generally allow for use of the licensed code with few restrictions. Users can take the permissive-licensed software, make it their own through changes or additions, and distribute that modified program with only a handful of conditions.

Copyleft Licenses

In contrast to permissive licenses, copyleft licenses generally require that any derivative work of the copyleft-licensed software be released under the same license as the original. In other words, the modified code has to be exactly as “open” as the original.

Examples

Permissive Licenses

- [MIT License](#)
- [Apache License 2.0](#)
- [BSD License](#)

Copyleft Licenses

- [GPL License](#)
- [Mozilla Public License 2.0](#)

How to choose the right Open Source License

Choose an open source license

An open source license protects contributors and users. Businesses and savvy developers won't touch a project without this protection.

{ Which of the following best describes your situation? }



I need to work in a community.

Use the [license preferred by the community](#) you're contributing to or depending on. Your project will fit right in.

If you have a dependency that doesn't have a license, ask its maintainers to [add a license](#).



I want it simple and permissive.

The [MIT License](#) is short and to the point. It lets people do almost anything they want with your project, like making and distributing closed source versions.

[Babel](#), [.NET](#), and [Rails](#) use the MIT License.



I care about sharing improvements.

The [GNU GPLv3](#) also lets people do almost anything they want with your project, except distributing closed source versions.

[Ansible](#), [Bash](#), and [GIMP](#) use the GNU GPLv3.

{ What if none of these work for me? }

My project isn't software.

[There are licenses for that.](#)

I want more choices.

[More licenses are available.](#)

I don't want to choose a license.

[Here's what happens if you don't.](#)

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Conclusion

According to the goal determined in recommendations and commitments of governmental and research funding organizations to achieve scientific research towards transparency and open science, it is unavoidable to take the appropriate steps into openness.

Beside the first steps already taken into Open Access to Publications and Research Data, opening up Research Software by using free (open) source licenses wherever possible is the next necessary step to make.

More information

- [UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science](#)
- [Coalition Agreement of the German Federal Government](#)
- [Wissenschaftsrat: Empfehlungen zur Transformation des wissenschaftlichen Publizierens zu Open Access](#)
- [Wissenschaftsrat: Recommendations on the Transforming of Academic Publishing: Towards Open Access](#)
- [Open innovation, open science, open to the world – A vision for Europe](#)
- [FAIR Principles for Research Software: FAIR4RS](#)
- [Comparism of Free and Open Source Software Licenses](#)
- [GNU OS: Various Licenses and Comments about Them](#)
- [Open Source Initiative: alphabetical List of Approved Licenses by the OSI](#)
- [Can I apply a Creative Commons License to software?](#)
- [The Open Source Definition](#)
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All Hyperlinks from 15.05.2022

Thank you for your attention!

Questions and comments:

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<https://www.tu-braunschweig.de/ub/publizieren-open-access>

