



Module 1: Introduction to Open Access

Topics/ Units

- Your knowledge & Experience of Open Access
- Scholarly Communication Process
- Open Access: History and Developments
- **Rights and Licenses**
- Advocacy for Open Access
- Open Access Research Impacts

Tuesday 28th May 2024

Session 3

UNIT OBJECTIVES

Objectives of Scholarly Communication

- This topic looks at various author rights, licenses and rights assessment tools are discussed in details to help the librarians in strengthening their efforts in enhancing researchers' level of awareness.

Learning Outcomes

After going through this topic the participants are expected to be able to:

- Understand the legal basis of copyrights and intellectual property;
- Explain the meaning of rights and restrictions associated with copyright;
- Understand the bases of open licensing;
- Analyse the different types of Creative Commons licensing; and
- Identify different support services available to understand adoption of OA

AREAS OF FOCUS

- Intellectual Property Rights
- Open Licenses
- Support Tools and Services

Intellectual Property Rights

- Knowledge **creators and innovators** are the **legitimate holders** of **intellectual property** rights.
- Research literature including journal articles, conference papers, book chapters, monographs, dissertations and research reports
- In scientific and technological areas, research results often lead to scientific discovery or invention of new machines, formulae, designs and processes

IP Vs Patent Vs Copyright

Activity - what is the difference between Intellectual property - Patent - Copyright

IP Vs Patent Vs Copyright

- **Intellectual Property** - WIPO (2008) defines “Intellectual property, very broadly, means the legal rights which result from intellectual activity in the industrial, scientific, literary and artistic fields.
- **Patent** - WIPO (2008) defines ‘Patent’ – a major instrument for protecting intellectual property as, “a document, issued, upon application, by a government office (or a regional office acting for several countries), which describes an invention and creates a legal situation in which the patented invention can normally only be exploited (manufactured, used, sold, imported) with the authorization of the owner of the patent. -new product or process or technique derived from a scientific research work
- **Copyright** - WIPO (2008) defines ‘Copyright’ as “a legal term used to describe the rights that creators have over their literary and artistic works. Works covered by copyright range from books, music, paintings, sculpture and films, to computer programs, databases, advertisements, maps and technical drawings.”

Other Important Terms to Remember

- **Copyright** is the conventional method of protecting intellectual properties of authors and creators. Copyleft is a liberal method of protecting author's rights, while relaxing some rights for fair use and reuse of published literature.
- **Creative Commons** is another liberal form of protecting author's rights, which is most accepted in open access publishing environment.

Popular Forms of Open Licenses

Copyleft - a general method for marking a creative work as freely available to be modified, and requiring all modified and extended versions of the creative work to be free as well.

GNU – General Public License – (GNU-GPL or GPL) - the most widely used free software license, which guarantees end users (individuals, organizations, companies) the freedom to use, study, share (copy), and modify the computer software.










Open Content License (OCL) - mostly used in technical documentation, software manual and other related projects, e.g. the Wiki Books project

Creative Commons – preferred mostly in scholarly communications, and creative audio-visual communications

SIX TYPES OF CC LICENSES

- CC BY
- CC BY-SA
- CC BY-NC
- CC BY-ND
- CC BY-NC-SA
- CC BY-ND
- ND – No Derivative works
- SA – Share-alike
- NC – non-commercial
- CC BY – where users can copy, distribute, display, perform and remix an author's work if they credit author's name as requested by the author.
- The most restrictive term is CC BY-NC-ND, where users can copy, distribute, display, and perform verbatim copies of an author's work but for non-commercial purposes only

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Open Access Spectrum

Rights and attributes of creators/ authors who opt to publish in open access publications

- Reader Rights
- Reuse Rights
- Copyrights
- Author Posting Rights
- Automatic Posting
- Machine Readability

Open Access Spectrum

Organisations that support these initiatives

- SPARC – Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition
- PLOS – Public Library of Science
- OASPA – Open Access Spectrum

Open Access Spectrum

Support Tools and Services

- SPARC Author's Addendum – Copyright Transfer agreement
- [SHERPA/ RoMEO](#) – tool designed to help authors make self-archiving decisions – web-based searchable database of publisher's copyright policies
- [SHERPA/JULIET](#) - an excellent tool for helping global authors in identifying Research Funders' Open Access Policies. JULIET is searchable by funders' name or country keywords -

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