

Discussion CC licenses for data

UKB working group Research Data, 18-04-2018

[Leon Osinski, TU/e IEC/Library](#)

Research funders, government,
and universities put pressure on
researchers to make their articles
and data *open access* available



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“... the greatest obstacle to open access is and always has been copyright and the OA movement's failure to appreciate this...”

Richard Poynder, Copyright : the immovable barrier that open access advocates underestimated, p. 32.
<http://poynder.blogspot.nl/2017/02/copyright-immovable-barrier-that-open.html>

(Some) publishers go one step further by requiring *exclusive* publishing rights

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Tom Olijhoek, [Copyright and licensing, part 2](#), DOAJ News service

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You can only give away things *you own*.
So, what about data that researchers deposit in an archive? Are they theirs? Are they authorized to attach a CC license to it?

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A CC BY license allows data and articles to put behind a pay wall

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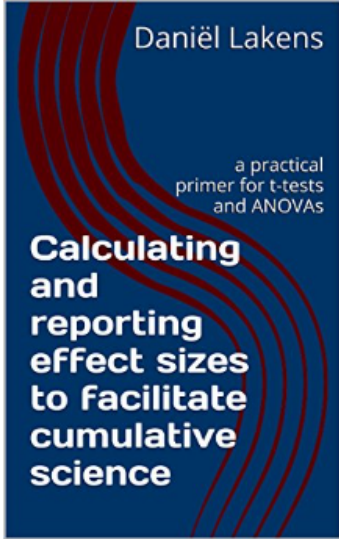
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Calculating and reporting effect sizes to facilitate cumulative science: a practical primer for t-tests and ANOVAs

 Daniël Lakens

<https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2013.00863>

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Daniël Lakens
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Provision on research data in a license agreement for articles

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Who benefits most of CC BY?

LCRDM (Notitie Zeggenschap bij onderzoeksdata, 29-09-2017)

“Conform Open Access-principes zijn onderzoeksresultaten vrij voor gebruik, in beginsel ook voor de commerciële sector zoals uitgevers. Zolang nog steeds wordt voldaan aan de voorwaarde dat de prijsstelling niet significant hoger ligt dan de marginale kosten voor de waarde die deze commerciële dienst toevoegt, is er geen sprake van “verlies van welvaart” voor de samenleving. (...)

Het risico dat bij uitgevers onderzoeksdata worden gemonopoliseerd en achter de paywall verdwijnen, zonder dat hier waarde aan wordt toegevoegd beoordelen we als klein. (...)

Wel zien we reële risico's die passen in een trend waarbij niet zozeer wordt verdiend aan toegang tot de content zelf, maar waarbij het verdienvermogen is gelegen in het vinden van de relevante content.”

Heather Morrison [Heather.Morrison at uottawa.ca](mailto:Heather.Morrison@uottawa.ca)

Fri Mar 23 16:56:13 GMT 2018

- Previous message: [\[GOAL\]](#), [\[SCHOLCOMM\]](#) [Willinsky proposes short copyright for researcharticles](#)
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Who would benefit from public domain (or CC-BY) as default to scholarly works? I argue: Elsevier would be the greatest beneficiary, and would do so through using such. The idea of a reduced term of copyright for scholarly works is an appropriate one to raise, and the question of doing so after a one-year embargo is provocative. As cc I argue that the organizations in the best position to profit from CC-BY or public domain are the large commercial scholarly publishers with lots of money to invest and. There are other major issues that merit consideration. Sandy Thatcher has pointed out that authors sometimes receive remuneration for their works after one year. I acknowledge. Thank you for cross-posting this. FYI to those on both lists, I am not on scholcomm so please feel free to forward this reply.

best,

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Dr. Heather Morrison

<http://mailman.ecs.soton.ac.uk/pipermail/goal/2018-March/004754.html>

“... many academics (including myself) opt to publish under a CC NC (non-commercial) license in order to preserve free access to our materials”

Stephen Downes, <http://mailman.ecs.soton.ac.uk/pipermail/goal/2018-March/004766.html>

Publishers benefits most of CC BY

How to find a balance between a funder's (or your) desire to make your data widely available and the wish to be rewarded for your data and to have power and control over the dissemination of your data?

All research results should be made CC BY and all data CC0

Permission barriers are evil

CC BY-NC-ND is a bad idea for academia