



Open Licenses and Copyright 101

November 14, 2018, Luxemburg

Gwen Franck



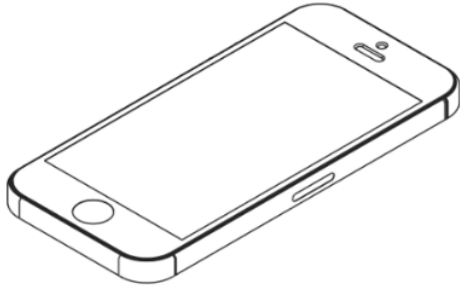


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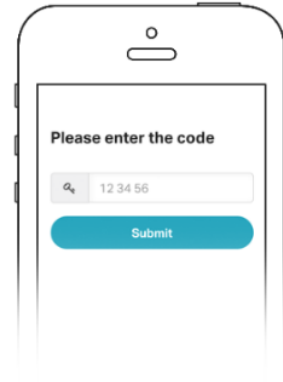
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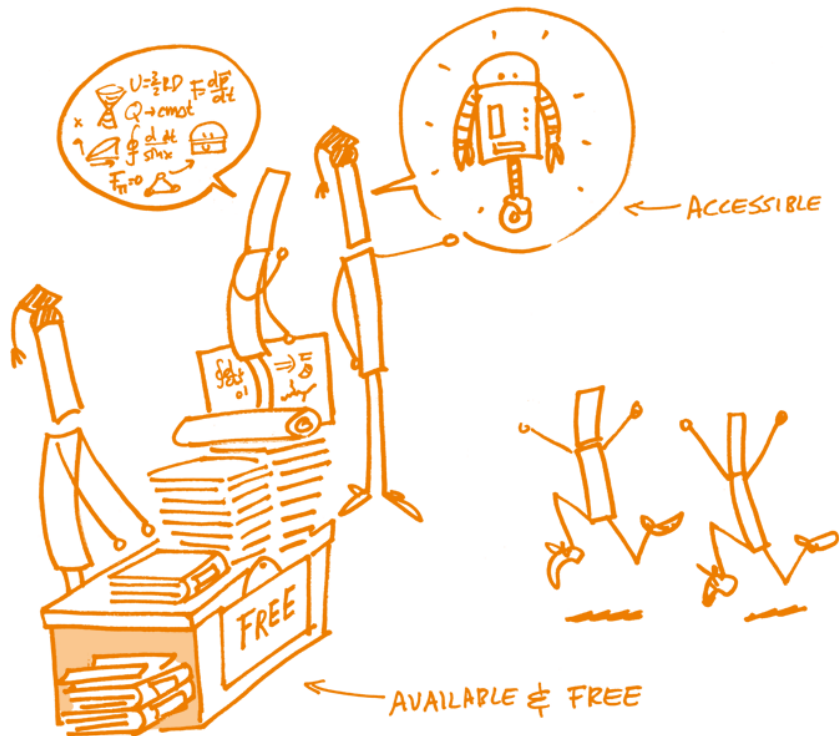
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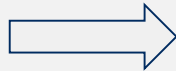


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- If your research is publicly funded, you should make sure that at least a version of the work is publicly accessible (open access) - © can prevent this by
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COPYRIGHT DOES NOT PROTECT YOU FROM BAD SCIENCE:

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- Confusion about complicated © rules prevent reuse and sharing of valuable research



No relation with © status of the work

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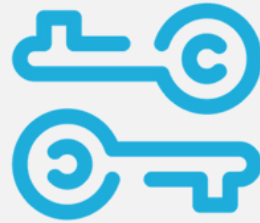
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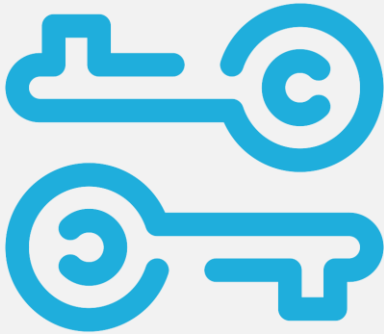
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Applying an open license to your work



Open License: middle ground between © and Public Domain



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- As rights owner, you modify the conditions of what can and cannot be done with your work (combining different conditions)
- Removes uncertainty about © status for reuser
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- Different types of licenses are suitable for different types of content

Creative Commons licenses: the most used license in research

(But the general principles are applicable to other open licenses as well)

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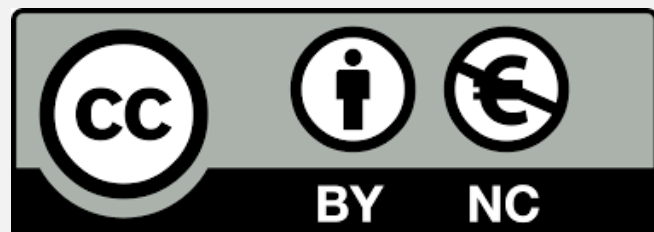
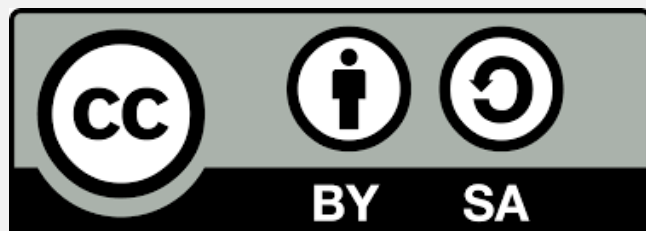
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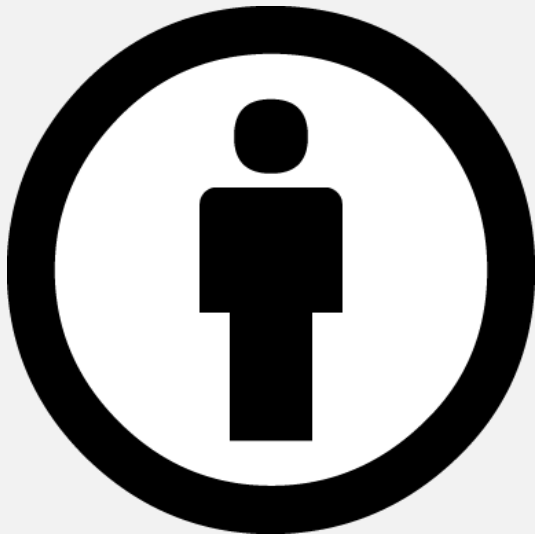
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Use license logo and link to the human-readable license text

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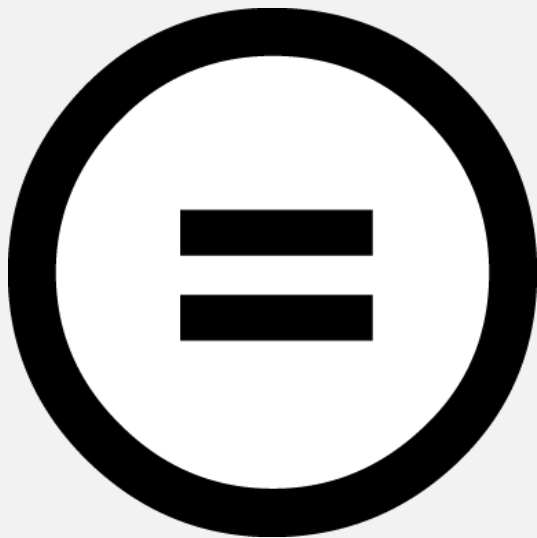
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- Machine Readable
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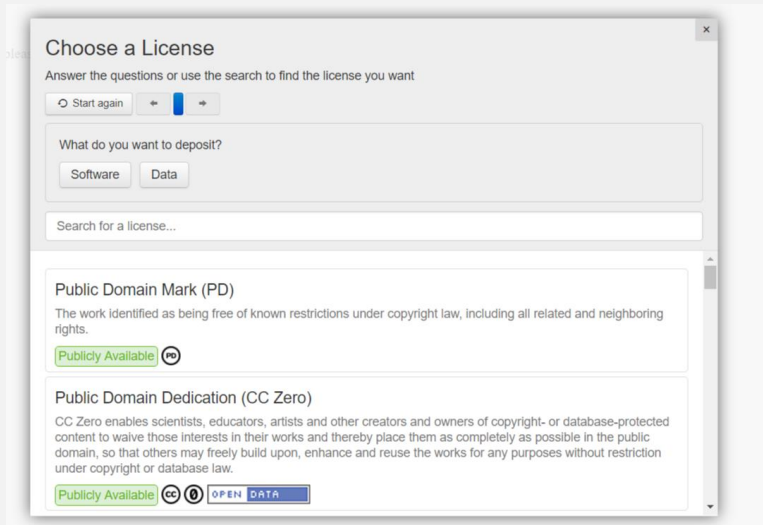
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...

Choosing a license and understanding what it does



The screenshot shows a web interface titled "Choose a License". At the top, it says "Answer the questions or use the search to find the license you want". Below this is a "Start again" button and a search bar. A section titled "What do you want to deposit?" has two buttons: "Software" and "Data". Below that is a search input field labeled "Search for a license...". The main content area lists two license options:

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Important to know if you license your stuff:

- Usually, a license is **irrevocable**. As rights owner, you can relicense the work, but the original work will remain available under the original license
- An open license is **non-exclusive**. You grant the reuser certain rights, but as rights holder, that does not mean you cannot allow other reuses/relicense the work
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Citation: Sala N, Arsuaga JL, Pantoja-Pérez A, Pablos A, Martínez I, Quam RM, et al. (2015) Lethal Interpersonal Violence in the Middle Pleistocene. PLoS ONE 10(5): e0126589. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0126589

Academic Editor: Christopher Bae, University of Hawaii at Manoa, UNITED STATES

Received: March 9, 2015; **Accepted:** April 6, 2015; **Published:** May 27, 2015













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Data Availability: All relevant data are within the paper and its Supporting Information file.

Funding: This research was supported by the Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad of the government of Spain (Project Nos. CGL2012-38434-C03-01, 02 & 03). CT scanning was carried out in collaboration with the Laboratorio de la Evolución Humana at the Universidad de Burgos (Spain) with funding provided by the Junta de Castilla y León Project No. BU005A09. Fieldwork at the Atapuerca sites was funded by the Junta de Castilla y León and the Fundación Atapuerca. N.S and A.P.P. have received postdoctoral and predoctoral respectively grants from the Fundación Atapuerca. R.M.Q. has received financial support from Binghamton University (SUNY).

Competing interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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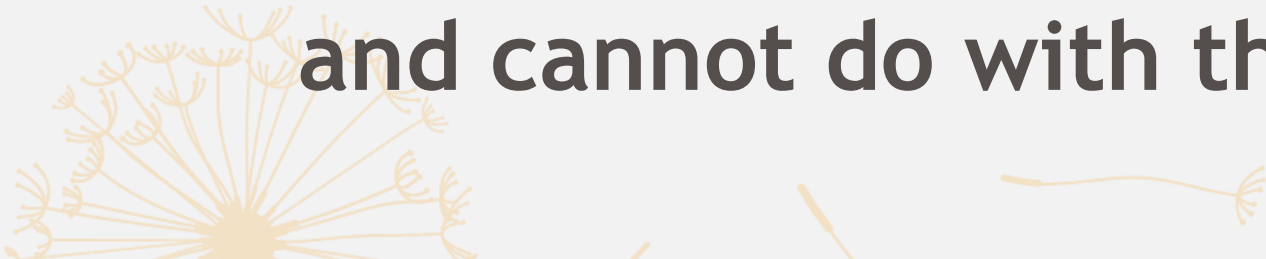
				
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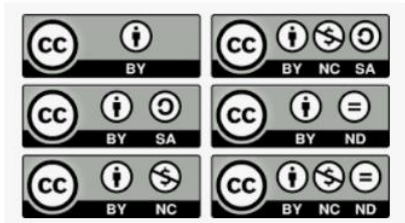


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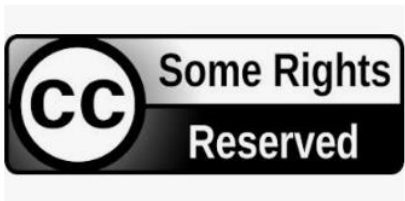




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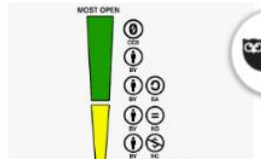
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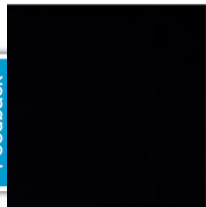
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Authors: FutureTDM

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A stray kitten in [Rizal Park, Manila](#)

 **More details**

 [Kenny Louie](#) from Vancouver, Canada - [Chin up](#)

Stray cats seem to be common place in many Asian countries. Unregulated and left to their own devices strays can be found all over the place in the most unlikely places. This tiny cat was in the middle of Rizal Park in the heart of Manila on a late Saturday evening with thousands of people around. Its mother was no where in sight.

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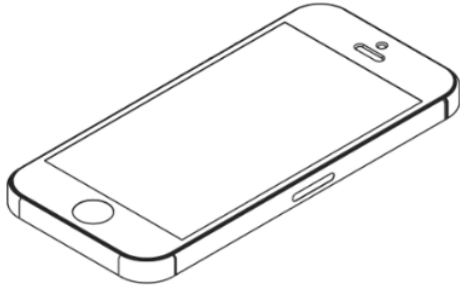
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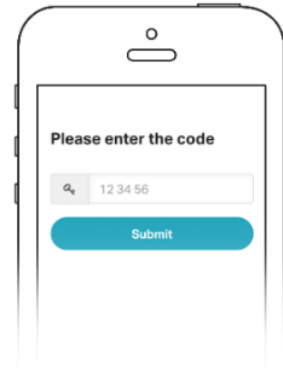
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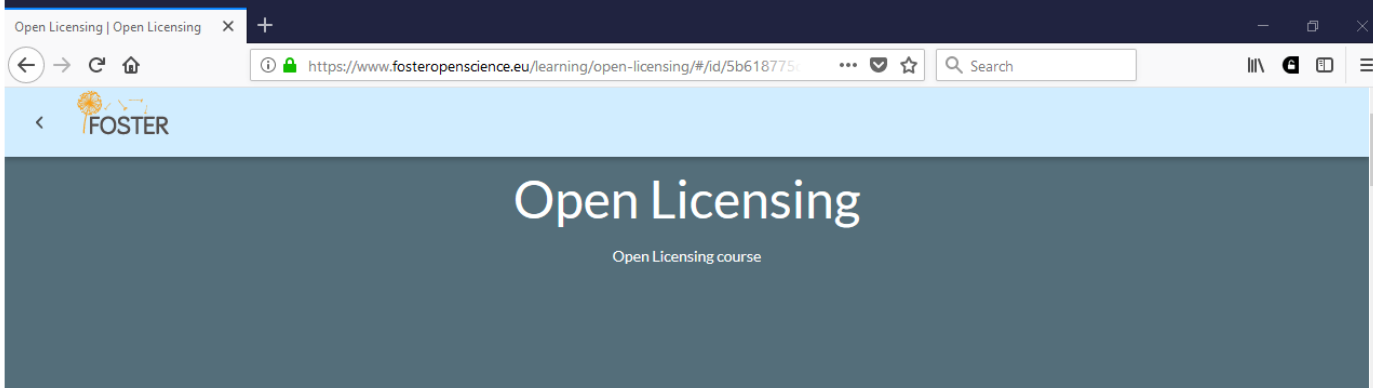


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<https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/learning/open-licensing>

Introduction

Licensing your research outputs is an important part of practicing Open Science. In this course, you will:

- know what licenses are, how they work, and how to apply them
- understand how different types of licenses can affect research output reuse
- know how to select the appropriate license for your research

Why do you need apply a license?

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Open licenses





This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 741839

A stylized illustration of a dandelion seed head in orange and yellow, with several seeds blowing away to the right. The word "FOSTER" is written in large, grey, sans-serif capital letters, with the stem of the dandelion acting as the letter 'F'.

FOSTER

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