

# building the research web: open access content

kaitlin thaney  
program manager, science commons  
beijing, china - 25 march 2009



This presentation is licensed under the Creative Commons-Attribution-3.0 license.

the “***research web***”

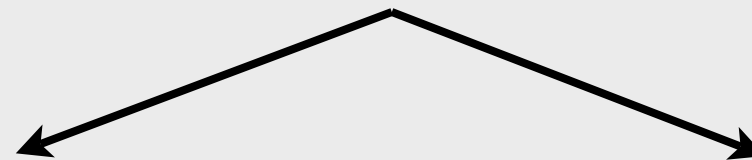
making the web work better for science

integrating disparate knowledge sources

make better use of existing information  
in the digital form

# the research web

Open Access Content



Open Access Research  
Materials

Open Source Knowledge  
Management

# the research web

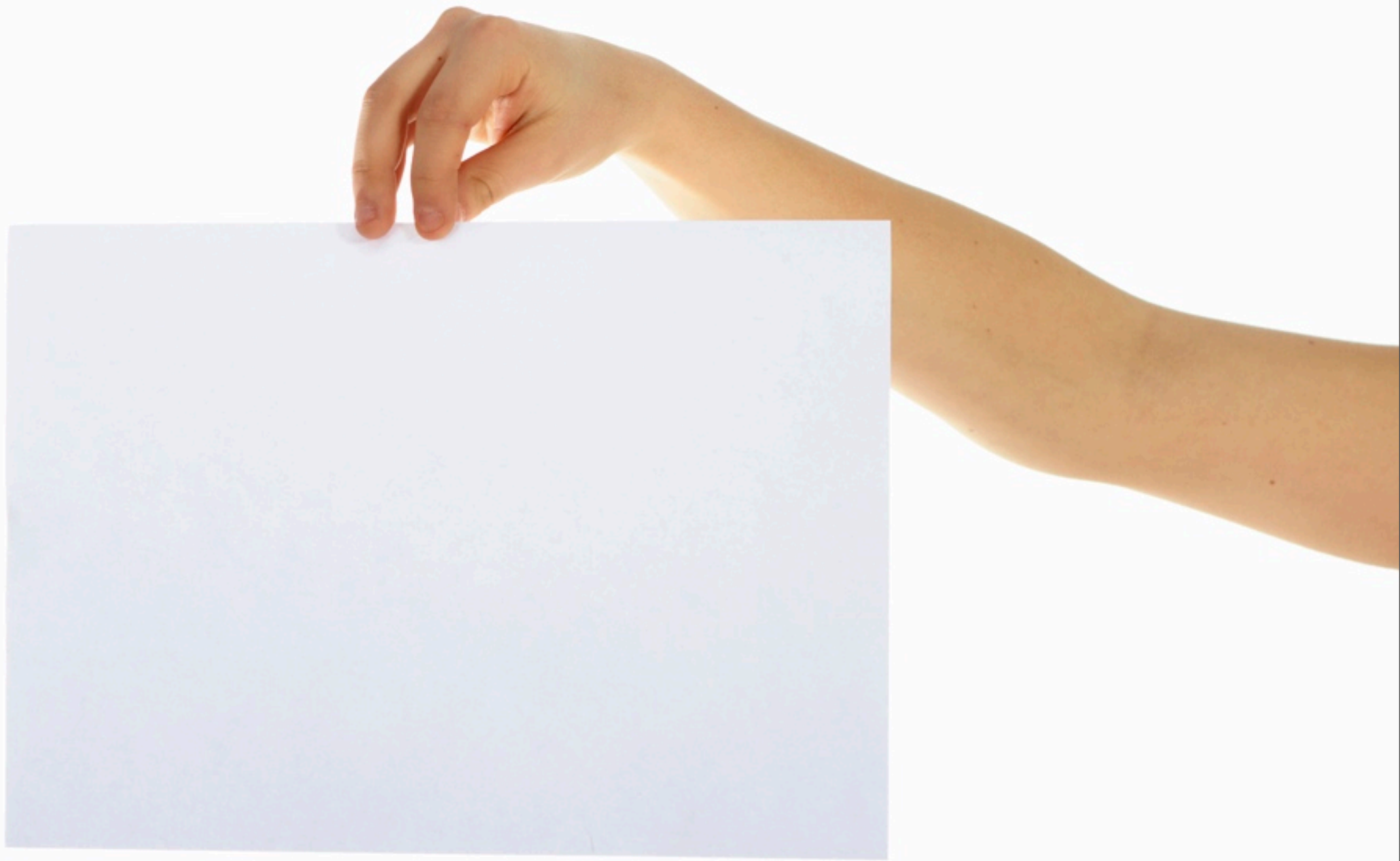
Open Access Content



***step one***

... it all starts with the scholarly  
content ...

# transition from “paper metaphor”



scholarship entrenched in idea of  
transmitting knowledge via paper

mentality reflected even in the way we  
describe “papers”

static, one-dimensional documents

in the digital world, “papers” can  
become living, breathing works

no longer static PDF documents

linking to data sets, other relevant  
papers, information, plasmids, genes



need to change the way we think of  
scholarly publishing

***paradigm shift***

begin thinking of “papers” as  
***containers*** of knowledge

content needs to ***legally*** and  
***technically*** accessible

“papers”

IGFBP-5 plays a role in the regulation of cellular senescence via a p53-dependent pathway and in aging-associated vascular diseases

“networked knowledge”

IGFBP-5 plays a role in the  
regulation of cellular senescence  
via a p53-dependent pathway  
and in aging-associated vascular  
diseases

thinking of “papers” more as containers of  
knowledge

copyright ***locks*** that container

**Open Access (OA)**  
***unlocks*** that container

# Budapest Open Access Declaration



“ By open access to the literature, we mean its free availability on the public internet, **permitting users to read, download, copy, distribute. print, search, or link to the full texts** of the articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself.”

Image from the Public Library of Science, licensed to the public, under  
CC-BY-3.0

[<http://www.soros.org/openaccess/>](http://www.soros.org/openaccess/)

“The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to properly acknowledged and cited.”



## Creative Commons

This page is available in the following languages:

Afrikaans български Català Dansk Deutsch Ελληνικά English English (CA) English (GB) English (US) Esperanto  
Castellano Castellano (AR) Español (CL) Castellano (CO) Español (Ecuador) Castellano (MX) Castellano (PE)  
Euskara Suomi français français (CA) Galego עברית hrvatski Magyar Italiano 日本語 한국어 Macedonian Melayu  
Nederlands Norsk Sesotho sa Leboa polski Português română slovenski Jezik српски srpski (latinica) Sotho svenska  
中文 華語 (台灣) isiZulu



**Attribution 3.0 Unported**

legal  
implementation

### You are free:



**to Share** — to copy, distribute and transmit the work



**to Remix** — to adapt the work



### Under the following conditions:



**Attribution.** You must attribute the work in the manner specified by the

provide tools and resources for those to  
go Open Access:

- (1) publishers
- (2) academics
- (3) institutions

(I) publishers:

... of scientific data

... of scientific journals and publications

scientific data:

(to be addressed in the ***next***  
presentation ...)

# Open Access journals



> 1000 journals under CC

image from the public library of science  
licensed to the public under CC-BY 3.0

early adopters:

Public Library of Science

BioMedCentral

Hindawi

(2) academics:

via addenda and policy to help retain  
rights to self-archive their works

# traditional transfer of copyright agreement

## **LICENSE AGREEMENT Schedule 1.2(a) General Terms and Conditions**

### **RESTRICTIONS ON USAGE OF THE LICENSED PRODUCTS/ INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS**

- GTC1 The Licensed Products may not be used (directly or indirectly) for any of the following purposes: substantial or systematic reproduction; redistribution, reselling or sublicensing in any manner including in connection with fee for-service use; supply or distribution in any form to anyone other than Authorized Users, except as may be expressly set forth otherwise in this Agreement; substantial or systematic retention of the Licensed Products. Subscriber shall not use spider or web-crawling or other software programs, routines, robots or other mechanized devices to continuously and automatically search and index any content accessed online under this Agreement.
- GTC2 Neither Subscriber nor its Authorized Users may modify, adapt, transform, translate or create any derivative work based on the Licensed Products, or otherwise use same in a manner that would infringe the copyright or other proprietary rights therein. Copyright notices, other notices or disclaimers included in the Licensed Products may not be removed, obscured or modified in any way. With respect to permitted uses of Excerpts, Subscriber shall acknowledge the source, title, author and publisher (if not already included in Excerpts).
- GTC3 Subscriber will not reverse engineer, decompile or disassemble any software included in the Licensed Products. However, in the event that a court determines that Subscriber has such right under its local law, which right cannot be waived, this right shall be restricted solely to the study of matters such as interoperability and shall not be used in such a way as to affect its commercial value.
- GTC4 Subscriber acknowledges that all rights save for the limited and non-exclusive licenses or other privileges granted under this Agreement are reserved to and remain the exclusive property of the Licensor or its licensors, and nothing in this Agreement shall transfer any rights to Subscriber. Subscriber acknowledges that the Licensed Products contain valuable and proprietary data and information, and that the unauthorized distribution of such material could materially harm the business and prospects of the Licensor or its licensors.
- GTC5 The laws and regulations of the United States restrict the export and re-export of certain commodities and technical data of United States origin, including any software included in the Licensed Products. Export or re-export of such software in any form requires appropriate United States government export licenses and may require licenses from other governments.



# promote author's rights

## Scholar's Copyright Addendum Engine



The Scholar's Copyright Addendum Engine will help you generate a PDF form that you can attach to a journal publisher's copyright agreement to ensure that you retain certain rights.

[\(get started\)](#)

### Description

Each addendum gives you non-exclusive rights to create derivative works from your Article and to reproduce, distribute, publicly perform, and publicly display your article in connection with your teaching, conference presentations, lectures, other scholarly works, and professional activities. However, they differ with respect to how soon you can make the final published version available and whether you can authorize others to re-use your work in various ways. Below is a summary of the available options.

### Science Commons / SPARC Addendum

#### Access - Reuse:

You retain sufficient rights to grant to the reading public a Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial license or similar license that allows the public to re-use or re-post your article so long as you are given credit as the author and so long as the reader's use is non-commercial. (This is a joint offering from Science Commons and SPARC and represents a new version of the former SPARC Addendum.)

### Other Options From Science Commons

#### Immediate Access:

You retain sufficient rights to post a copy of the published version of your article (usually in pdf form) online immediately to a site that does not charge for access to the article. (This is similar in many ways to the MIT Copyright Amendment below)

#### Delayed Access:

You also have the right immediately to post your final version of the article, as edited after peer review, to a site that does not charge for access to the article, but you must arrange not to make the published version of your article available to the public until six months after the date of publication.

(3) institutions

looking to implement OA policies

OA policy guides, white papers

<< in collaboration with the  
Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC) >>

- *Open Doors and Open Minds: What faculty authors can do to ensure access to their work at their institutions*
- *Complying with the NIH Public Access Policy - Copyright Considerations and Options*

can be found at:

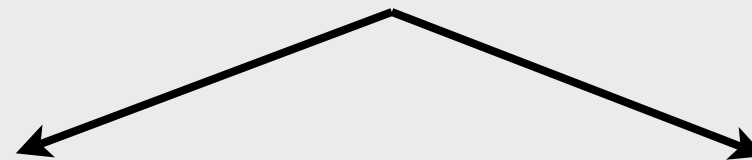
<http://sciencecommons.org/resources/readingroom>

all built on a ***commons***

allows for “***snap together***” integration of the  
tools, data, and literature

# the research web

Open Access Content



Open Access Research  
Materials

Open Source Knowledge  
Management

thank you

kaitlin@creativecommons.org

sciencecommons.org

neurocommons.org