Making Sure Open Repositories Are Open

CAIRS Community Day

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Creative Commons and Version 4.0 Licence’s
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What is Creative Commons?

1. Creative Commons was invented by Professor Laurence Lessig and colleagues at Stanford University in 2001.
2. Developed in response to a need for a better way to manage copyright on the Internet.
3. It operates because of copyright - not to remove it.
4. 6 licences, and two public domain tools.
5. Large international affiliate network.
6. Creative Commons Australia – Publicly Funded Information Lead - AusGOAL
7. Billions of items on the Internet are licensed under Creative Commons.
8. Human readable deed, Lawyer readable licence, and machine readable code.
9. An international de-facto licensing standard used by everyone, including government.
What does CC Look Like?

Please give attribution to:
Council of Australian University Librarians, 2014
You are free to:

- **Share** — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format.
- **Adapt** — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially.

The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms.

Under the following terms:

**Attribution** — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use.

**No additional restrictions** — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits.

**Notices:**

You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation.

No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material.

Learn more about CC licensing, or use the license for your own material.
Meet all of the Licences?
1. Licence Type: Australian centric licence customised with Australian copyright law and practice in mind.

2. Rights outside of copyright: Covers copyright material only.


5. Attribution: Practice is to interpret the licence such that a link to a webpage was acceptable for attribution.

6. Anonymity: Licensors could request no attribution in respect of derivatives. Silent as to reproductions.

7. Breach: When a breach occurs, the licence terminates.

8. Governing Law Clause: The law of the Australian Capital Territory, and in Version 2.5, the law of the State of New South Wales.

9. Definition of NonCommercial: Nil

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1. Licence Type: Global Licence. The Version 4.0 Licence will not be ‘ported’ into country specific versions.

2. Rights outside of copyright: Covers copyright and related rights such as the EU Database Right and similar rights.


5. Attribution: Confirms that attribution can be made by a link to a webpage, clarifying what has previously been the case in some ported licences.


7. Breach: 30 day period to cure breach before licence terminates.

8. Governing Law Clause: NIL

9. Definition of NonCommercial: Means not primarily intended for or directed towards commercial advantage or monetary compensation.
What is Open?

1. Open License: The work must be available under an open license.

2. Access: The work shall be available as a whole and at no greater cost than a reasonable one-time reproduction cost, but preferably downloadable via the Internet without charge.

3. Open Format: The work must be provided in a convenient and modifiable form, with no unnecessary technological obstacles to the performance of the licensed rights. Specifically, data should be machine-readable, available in bulk, and provided in an open format (i.e., a format with a freely available published specification which places no restrictions, monetary or otherwise, upon its use) or, at the very least, can be processed with at least one free/libre/open-source software tool.
What is an Open Licence?

1. Must be irrevocable
2. Allow free use of the licensed work
3. Allow redistribution of the licensed work, including sale, on its own or as part of a collection
4. Allow the creation of derivatives and allow the distribution of such derivatives under the same terms of the original licensed work.
5. Allow All parties who receive any distribution of any part of a work have the same rights as those that are granted of the original work.
6. Allow compilations
7. Not allow discrimination against any person or group.
8. Allow use, redistribution, modification, and compilation for any purpose. The license must not restrict anyone from making use of the work in a specific field of endeavour.
9. Not impose any fee arrangement, royalty, or other compensation or monetary remuneration as part of its conditions.
Meet all of the Open CC Licences?
CC Public Domain Tools +

- Public Domain Mark  
- Creative Commons Zero  
- OR  
- CC Attribution Licence
Open Access to Research is Getting Serious

The Internet's Own Boy

AusGOAL
Australian Governments Open Access and Licensing Framework
Open Education is Serious Too
So, moving forward….

Access Isn’t Enough! It needs to be **Open Access**!

1. Does your institution have open access IP Policies similar to those being introduced into government?
2. Does your institution have an open data policy or does your IP policy refer to open data?
3. Does your institution have an open repository? What content licence’s does it accept?
4. Does your institution engage with staff to educate and encourage open practices?
5. Does your institution provide tools and resources to assist staff to openly license material?

If you need some help with this, call us.
Can you keep a secret?
Thank you!

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