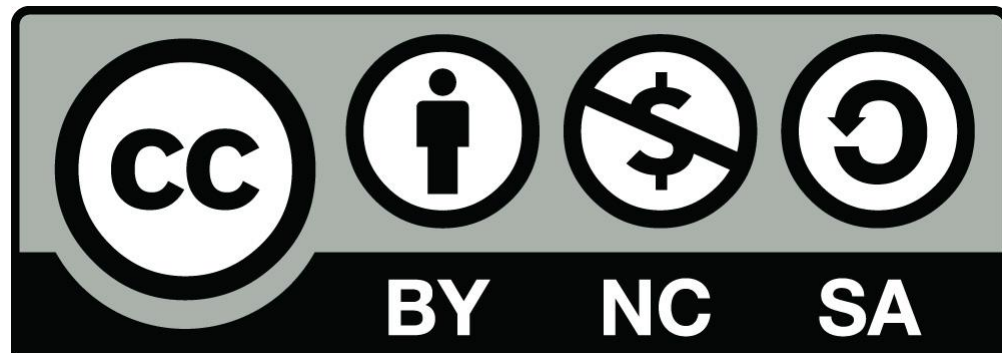# LICENCING RESEARCH DATA: ADP's Experience
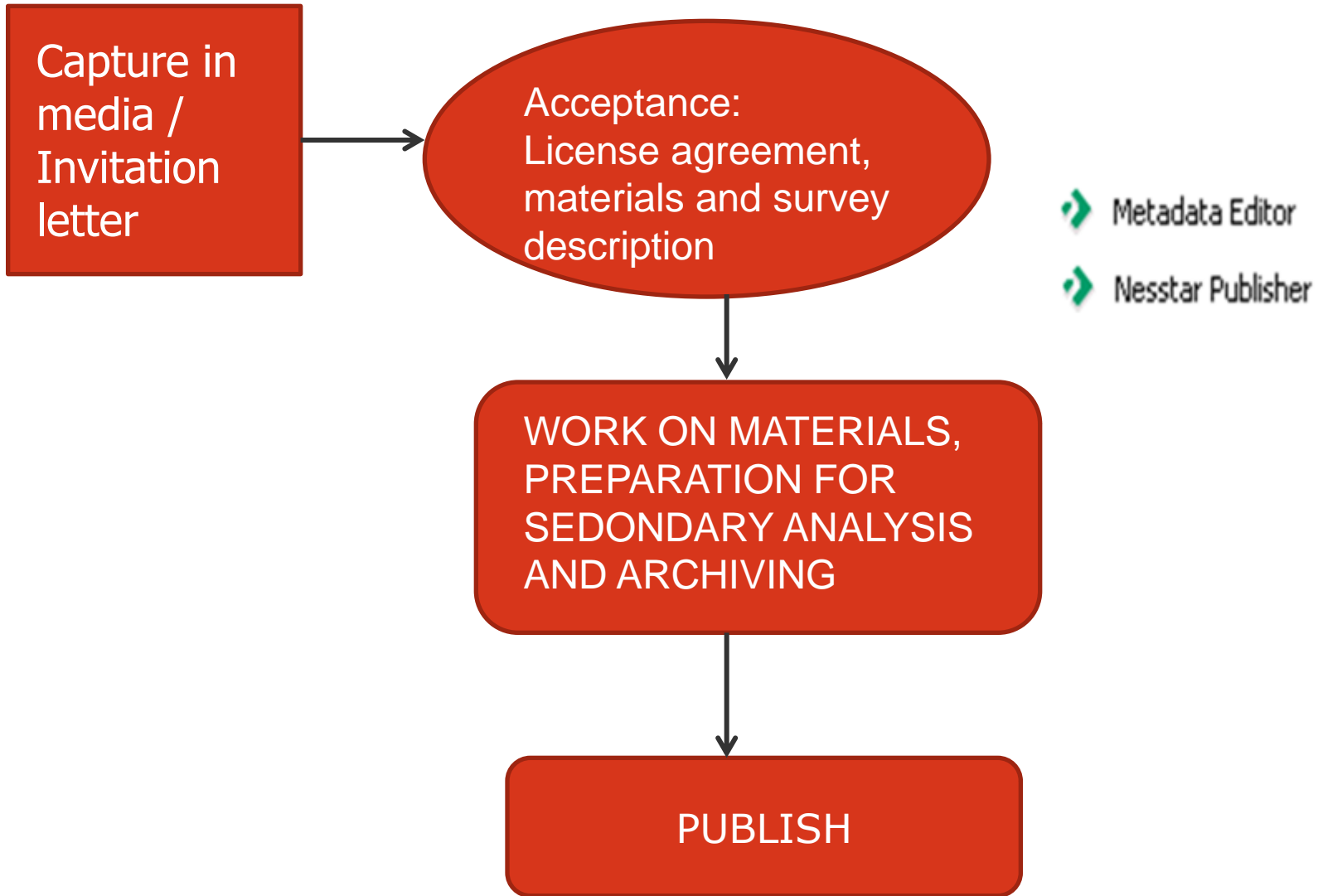
Irena Vipavc Brvar,
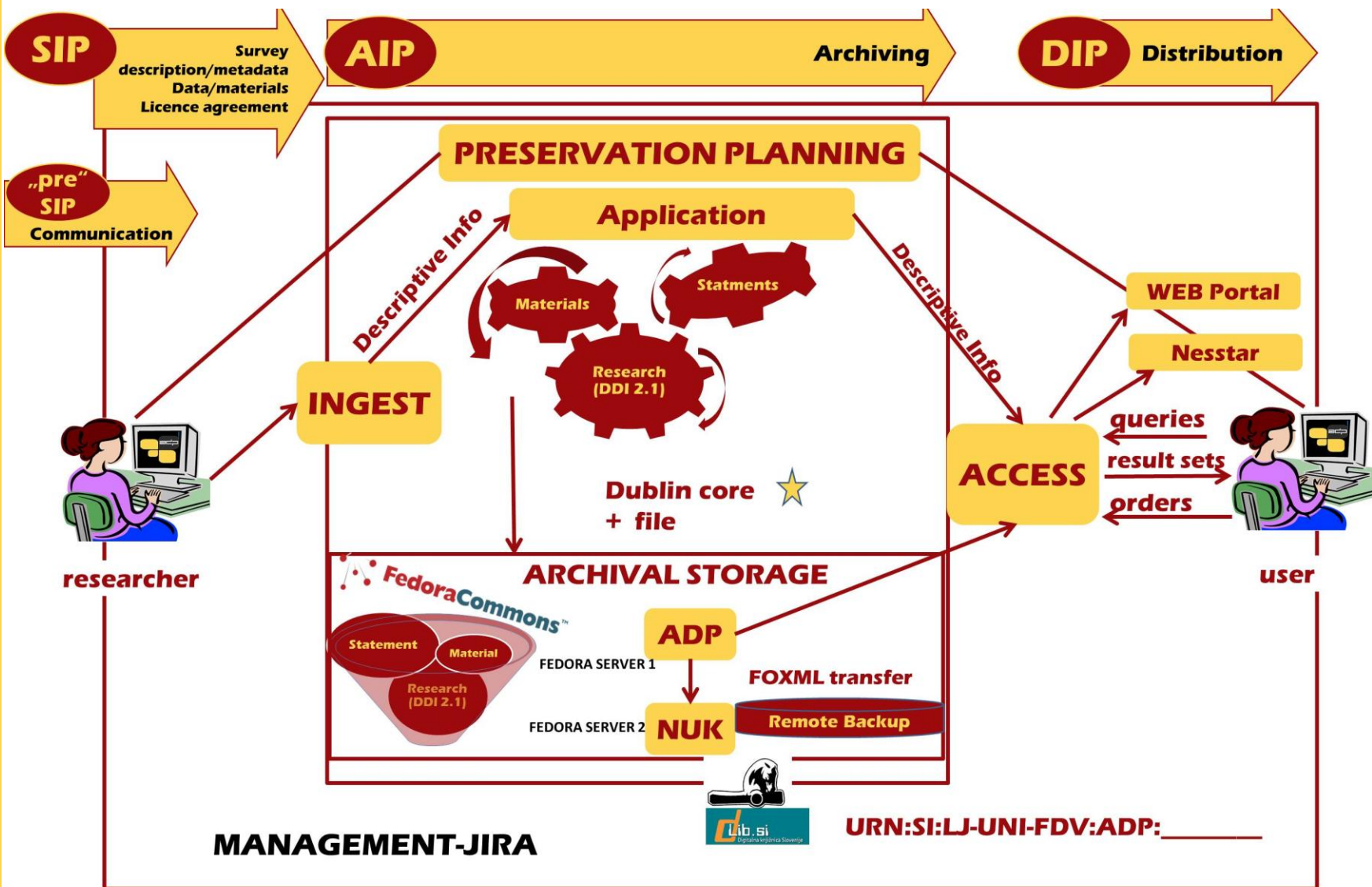CES 2012, Tampere, Finland

Outline

- Data archival process in ADP
- Place for license agreement (depositor) and user agreement
- Reasons for licensing research data
- Creative Commons licenses
- CC in ADP

Data flow in ADP

Capture in media / Invitation letter

Acceptance: License agreement, materials and survey description

WORK ON MATERIALS, PREPARATION FOR SEDONDARY ANALYSIS AND ARCHIVING

PUBLISH

Metadata Editor

Nesstar Publisher

DATA FLOW

Štebe at IASSIST, 2012

Why license research data?

The open data argument

- To allow the data to be used in new ways: comparative studies, data mining, interdisciplinary studies, 'citizen science'.

- To permit greater scrutiny of research

- To raise standards of documentation

- To protect researchers from challenges

- To accelerate community-wide learning from experience

- To increase efficiency

- To increase impact

The pragmatic argument

- To provide clarity

Alex Ball, DCC, 2011

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	Can someone use it commercially?	Can someone create new versions of it?
Attribution ⓘ	👍	👍
Share Alike ⓘ ⟳	👍	Yup, AND they must license the new work under a Share Alike license.
No Derivatives ⓘ ⊜	👍	👎
Non-Commercial ⓘ 🄍	👎	Yup, AND the new work must be non-commercial, but it can be under any non-commercial license.
Non-Commercial Share Alike ⓘ 🄍 ⟳	👎	Yup, AND they must license the new work under a Non-Commercial Share Alike license.
Non-Commercial No Derivatives ⓘ 🄍 ⊜	👎	👎

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License Agreement in ADP

- **Depositor** (name, institution, position)
- Name of the **survey**

- **Confidentiality** agreement / own a copy
- **Copyright (CC + _____)**
- **Terms of Use** in order to protect the confidentiality of data

Enters into force when **both parties** (could be more than 1 depositor) sign the agreement.

Attached – list of deposited materials.

http://creativecommons.org/choose/

Help others attribute you!

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CC License Agreements in ADP

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Specific agreements for SORS data.

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More on licenses

1. Many project are dealing with licenses (CESSDA PPP, DWB, DARIAH etc.)
2. Discussions about user registration (Athens, Eduroam, Shibboleth, list of UNI IP's)

3. Depending on the field
4. Different licences up there (Open Definition, Open Data Commons, Open Government License, Public Domain etc.)

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Panton Principles

Principles for Open Data in Science

Science is based on building on, reusing and openly criticising the published body of scientific knowledge.

For science to effectively function, and for society to reap the full benefits from scientific endeavours, it is crucial that science data be made **open**.

Open Definition

The Open Definition sets out principles to define 'openness' in relation to content and data and can be summed up in the statement that:

"A piece of content or data is open if anyone is free to use, reuse, and redistribute it — subject only, at most, to the requirement to attribute and/or share-alike."

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Panton Principles - recommendations

1. When publishing data make an explicit and robust statement of your wishes.
2. Use a recognized waiver or license that is appropriate for data.
3. If you want your data to be effectively used and added to by others it should be open as defined by the Open Knowledge/Data Definition – in particular non-commercial and other restrictive clauses should not be used.
4. Explicit dedication of data underlying published science into the public domain via PDDL or CCZero is strongly recommended and ensures compliance with both the Science Commons Protocol for Implementing Open Access Data and the Open Knowledge/Data Definition.

Million dollar question

Which is the best?

Which would you use?