

Report on the implementation of open content licenses in developing and transition countries

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Open access is free of charge and free of most usage restrictions online access to research literature. Open content licenses or some explicit statement attached to the article when it is published in an open access journal or deposited in an open access repository help to refer to a specific type of libre open access. These licenses / statements make it clear to the reusers what they are permitted to do with published and deposited articles (including data). An organization's or journal's licensing policy (including policy on re-use and redistribution) shall be clearly stated and visible on the web site.

The survey attempted to gather information from a broad spectrum of research institutions in developing and transition countries in order to get a better understanding of the current state of the implementation of open content licenses. We looked at the web sites of 2,041 open access journals and 218 open access repositories from eIFL network countries¹. And this report highlights the best practices in using open content licenses by open access journals and open access repositories in developing and transition countries.

The report was produced in the frames of EIFL-OA advocacy program supported by Open Society Institute and the Wellcome Trust.

The report is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution License.

The first version of the report was released on July 7, 2010 with request for comments and more case studies on using open content licenses by open access journals and open access repositories in developing and transition countries. This is a second revised version of the report with more case studies from Poland provided by Bożena Bednarek-Michalska, Torun University Library.

Some general findings of the survey:

Using open content licenses by open access journals:

- We identified 337 open access journals that use open content licenses.
- There are two types of Creative Commons licenses, which are used – either the most liberal Creative Commons Attribution license or the most restrictive Creative Commons Attribution Non-commercial No Derivative Works.

¹ Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Jordan, Kenya, Kosova, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Palestine, Poland, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe

- Most open access journals use Creative Commons Attribution license (321 open access journals in Armenia, Bulgaria, China, Egypt, Macedonia, Nigeria, Poland, Russia and South Africa).
- 16 open access journals in Bulgaria, Estonia and South Africa use Creative Commons Attribution Non-commercial No Derivative Works.

Using open content licenses by open access repositories:

- We identified four open access repositories that use open content licenses: Creative Commons Attribution-Non-commercial-Share Alike (one repository in China and two repositories in Poland) and Creative Commons Attribution-Non-commercial (one repository in South Africa).
- Some repositories in Botswana, Poland and South Africa recommend the depositors to use Creative Commons licenses. As a result a number of publications in these repositories are licensed under Creative Commons licenses.

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BACKGROUND:

GRATIS AND LIBRE OPEN ACCESS²

In February 2002, the **Budapest Open Access Initiative** called for open access – free of charge ("removal of price barriers"³) and free of most usage restrictions ("removal of permission barriers"⁴) online access to research literature:

by 'open access' to literature, we mean its permanent free availability on the public internet, permitting any 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. 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 be properly acknowledged and cited.⁵

When the **Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing** and **Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities** came out (June and October 2003) they followed the Budapest statement in calling for the removal of both price and permission barriers:

Definition of an Open Access Publication in the Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing:

An Open Access Publication is one that meets the following two conditions:

1. The author(s) and copyright holder(s) grant(s) to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, perpetual right of access to, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship, as well as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use.
2. A complete version of the work and all supplemental materials, including a copy of the permission as stated above, in a suitable standard electronic format is deposited immediately upon initial publication in at least one online repository that is supported by an academic institution, scholarly society, government agency, or other well-established organization that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, interoperability, and long-term archiving (for the biomedical sciences, PubMed Central is such a repository).⁶

² Based on an article by Peter Suber *Gratis and libre open access* published in the SPARC Open Access Newsletter, issue #124, August 2, 2008: <http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/newsletter/08-02-08.htm#gratis-libre>

³ Removing the Barriers to Research: An Introduction to Open Access for Librarians by Peter Suber <http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/writing/acrl.htm>

⁴ Removing the Barriers to Research: An Introduction to Open Access for Librarians by Peter Suber <http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/writing/acrl.htm>

⁵ open access definition from the Budapest Open Access Initiative <http://www.soros.org/openaccess/read.shtml>

⁶ <http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/bethesda.htm>

Definition of an Open Access Contribution from the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities:

Open access contributions must satisfy two conditions:

The author(s) and right holder(s) of such contributions grant(s) to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, right of access to, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship (community standards, will continue to provide the mechanism for enforcement of proper attribution and responsible use of the published work, as they do now), as well as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use.

A complete version of the work and all supplemental materials, including a copy of the permission as stated above, in an appropriate standard electronic format is deposited (and thus published) in at least one online repository using suitable technical standards (such as the Open Archive definitions) that is supported and maintained by an academic institution, scholarly society, government agency, or other well-established organization that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, inter operability, and long-term archiving.⁷

When research materials are deposited in an open access repository, it does not necessary mean that the materials can be used or reused by third parties – e.g. adapted, included into e-learning environments, or used for other purposes in modern research and education environment.

The best way to refer to a specific type of libre open access is to use an open content license or some explicit statement attached to the article when it is published in an open access journal or deposited in an open access repository. This license / statement makes it clear to the reusers what they are permitted to do with published and deposited articles (including data).

The **Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA)** whose mission is to represent the interests of Open Access journal publishers globally in all scientific, technical and scholarly disciplines, defines an open access journal as

a journal that provides immediate access to original research at no cost and is free from access barriers (i.e. no subscription or need to register), and grants users re-use rights, at least for non-commercial purposes, and ideally for all commercial purposes as well.⁸

OASPA has a specific requirement in its Member Code of Conduct:

An organization's or journal's licensing policy (including policy on re-use and redistribution) shall be clearly stated and visible on the web site.⁹

The open content licences that are used in education and research are: Creative Commons licenses (six licenses)¹⁰, the GNU Free Documentation license¹¹, and a draft Open Education

⁷ <http://oa.mpg.de/openaccess-berlin/berlindeclaration.html>

⁸ <http://oaspa.org/blog/2010/01/>

⁹ <http://www.oaspa.org/conduct.php>

¹⁰ <http://creativecommons.org/about/licenses/>

¹¹ <http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/fdl.html>

License¹². And there are two licences for the distribution of research data: the Open Data Commons Public Domain Dedication and Licence¹³ and the Creative Commons Zero Waiver¹⁴.

The most widely used open content licenses are Creative Commons licenses. They allow authors to keep their copyright and allow users to copy and distribute the work, under certain specified conditions, provided that they give credit to the authors. If you need an introduction to Creative Commons licenses, please read the chapter Creative Commons: an "open content" license¹⁵ from eIFL Handbook on Copyright and Related Issues for Libraries.

SHARING AND REUSING RESEARCH CONTENT

The networked digital environment creates a lot of opportunities to access and share research and educational materials.

Growing amount of content is available online without access barriers and all interested readers have the opportunity of reading the papers online. However, the maximum benefit from this is not being realised as confusion surrounds the use and reuse of material published in open access journals and uploaded to digital repositories. Increasingly, researchers wish to mine large segments of the literature to discover new, unimagined connections and relationships. Librarians wish to host material locally for preservation purposes. Greater clarity will bring benefits to authors, users, journal publishers and repository managers.¹⁶

SPARC Europe and **OASPA** recommend using Creative Commons Attribution license:

SPARC Europe and the **Directory of Open Access Journals** launched the **SPARC Europe Seal for Open Access Journals**:

In order for open access journals to be even more useful and thus receive more exposure and provide more value to the research community it is very important that open access journals offer standardized, easily retrievable information about what kinds of reuse are allowed. Therefore, we are advising that all journals provide clear and unambiguous statements regarding the copyright statement of the papers they publish. To qualify for the SPARC Europe Seal a journal must use the Creative Commons BY (CC-BY) license, which is the most user-friendly license and corresponds to the ethos of the Budapest Open Access Initiative.¹⁷

OASPA in its response to the OSTP's request for public comment on Public Access Policies for Science and Technology Funding Agencies Across the Federal Government highlighted that free re-use is as important as free access:

One of the key motivations of Open Access publishing is to maximize the potential impact of any piece of published research by removing any barrier to access or reuse of

¹² <http://opencontent.org/blog/archives/355>

¹³ <http://www.opendatacommons.org/licenses/pddl/1-0/>

¹⁴ <http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>

¹⁵ <http://www.eifl.net/cps/sections/services/eifl-ip/issues/handbook/creative-commons-an-open> (as pdf)

or here: <http://www.eifl.net/cps/sections/services/eifl-ip/issues/handbook/handbook-e/#cc> (online)

¹⁶ <http://www.doaj.org/doi?func=loadTempl&templ=080423>

¹⁷ <http://www.doaj.org/doi?func=loadTempl&templ=080423>

that work. The best way to achieve that is to attach a Creative Commons Attribution license (CCAL) to each and every publication. Among other things, the use of a CCAL assures that researchers and institutions are free to post the final published version of that work in any repository, archive, etc., removing concerns about the circulation of multiple versions of a particular article. Moreover, from an Open Access publishing perspective, archives and repositories also provide additional channels for disseminating authors' work and encouraging re-use, leading to greater impact.¹⁸

However out of 5,164 Open Access Journals (as of July 9, 2010) only 867 journals (17%) use Creative Commons licenses¹⁹.

SURF recommends using the most liberal Creative Commons license for articles, which is CC-BY. For data it recommends the more liberal assignment to the public domain, as required by the Science Commons Protocol for Implementing Open Access Data. For the detailed recommendations please read the report "Reuse of material in the context of education and research" (produced for SURFdirect, the digital rights expertise community for higher education; authors: Paul Keller - Creative Commons Netherlands, Wilma Mossink – SURFdirect; editing Annemiek van der Kuil, SURFdirect)²⁰.

DRIVER, the Digital Repository Infrastructure Vision for European Research, - a multi-phase effort whose vision and primary objective was to create a cohesive, robust and flexible, pan-European infrastructure for digital repositories, offering sophisticated services and functionalities for researchers, administrators and the general public – in its **Guidelines 2.0 for Repository Managers and Administrators on how to expose digital scientific resources using OAI-PMH and Dublin Core Metadata, creating interoperability by homogenising the repository output** gives the following recommendation:

It is preferred to refer to a rights service where the reuse rights are made clear to the end-user by using a URL. For example the Creative Commons organisation has created URIs for their different Licenses in the different Jurisdictions. This can be applied to create machine-readable usage licenses.

Using Creative Commons right services makes the usage rights much more clear to the end user. The URL provides the location where the license can be read. With creative common licenses the type of license can be recognized in the URL name itself. A pro for having the license point to an URL in this way, is that this is machine-readable.

For science, in order to spread the knowledge as freely as possible, without losing the notion of ownership, one could use the Creative Commons license BY-SA in your jurisdiction area. This means

- SA - Share Alike: everyone is allowed to use your material, even commercial use is allowed
 - o Remark 1: every party, commercial or not, have to use the same license for their derived work. As a result: knowledge will not be locked in.

¹⁸ <http://oaspa.org/blog/2010/01/>

¹⁹ <http://www.doaj.org/?func=licensedJournals>

²⁰ <http://www.surffoundation.nl/en/publicaties/Pages/Reuseofmaterial.aspx>

o Remark 2: however, innovation speed could be slowed down, because some parties do not want to use the same license model when making derivative work.

- BY: everyone always have to refer to your name as the original creator (so you also will get credits for contributing).²¹

CASE STUDIES: OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS FROM EIFL NETWORK COUNTRIES USING OPEN CONTENT LICENSES

ARMENIA

Fundamental Scientific Library of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Armenia oversees the ASJ-OA: Armenian Scientific Journals - Open Access²² project. Two of the ASJ-OA journals are licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License²³:

- **Armenian Journal of Mathematics**²⁴
- **Armenian Journal of Physics**²⁵

Every user is free to share — (to copy, distribute and transmit the work) and to remix — (to adapt the work) under the following condition: attribution — they must attribute the work in the manner specified by the author.

BULGARIA

Four journals listed below use different types of Creative Commons licenses:

- **Bibliosphere**²⁶ is a journal of services, resources and technology in information science and library published by New Bulgarian University library since 2001. The journal uses a Bulgarian version of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial No Derivatives 2.5 license²⁷ – the most restrictive of six main licenses, allowing redistribution. This license is often called the “free advertising” license because it allows others to download the works and share them with others as long as they mention the author and link back to him/her, but they can not change them in any way or use them commercially²⁸.
- **Ecologia Balkanica**²⁹ is a journal published by the Union of Scientists in Bulgaria since 2009. It uses the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial No Derivatives (described above) 3.0 license³⁰.

²¹ DRIVER Guidelines 2.0: http://www.driver-support.eu/documents/DRIVER_Guidelines_v2_Final_2008-11-13.pdf

²² <http://www.flib.sci.am/eng/?q=node/55>

²³ <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>

²⁴ <http://www.flib.sci.am/eng/journal/Math/>

²⁵ <http://www.flib.sci.am/eng/journal/Phys/>

²⁶ <http://www.bibliosphere.eu/>

²⁷ <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/2.5/bg/>

²⁸ <http://creativecommons.org/about/licenses/>

²⁹ <http://eb.bio.uni-plovdiv.bg/>

- **ZooNotes**³¹ journal published by Plovdiv University since 2009 uses the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial No Derivatives 3.0 license (described above)³²
- **ZooKeys**³³, a zoology journal, published by Pensoft Publishers (Sofia & Moscow-based Scientific Publishers and Booksellers) since 2008, uses the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License³⁴:

every user is free to share — (to copy, distribute and transmit the work) and to remix — (to adapt the work) under the following condition: attribution — (they must attribute the work in the manner specified by the author).

CHINA

There are at least two journals that publish articles under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License³⁵ (described above):

- **Chinese Journal of Lung Cancer**³⁶ published by the Chinese Anti-Cancer Association and the Chinese Antituberculosis Association since 2008.
- **International Journal of Agricultural and Biological Engineering**³⁷ published by the Association of Overseas Chinese Agricultural, Biological and Food Engineers (AOCABFE) and Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering (CSAE) since 2008.

every user is free to share — (to copy, distribute and transmit the work) and to remix — (to adapt the work) under the following condition: attribution — (they must attribute the work in the manner specified by the author).

EGYPT

Hindawi Publishing Corporation³⁸ is a rapidly growing academic publisher with 200+ Open Access journals covering all major areas of science, technology, and medicine. All articles published in Hindawi journals and in the divisions of Hindawi Publishing Corporation, **Scholarly Research Exchange**³⁹ are distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited⁴⁰.

30 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/legalcode>
 31 http://nature.uni-plovdiv.bg/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=302&Itemid=146
 32 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/legalcode>
 33 <http://pensoftonline.net/zookeys/index.php/journal/index>
 34 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>
 35 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/legalcode>
 36 <http://www.lungca.org/index.php?journal=01>
 37 <http://www.ijabe.org/index.php/ijabe>
 38 <http://www.hindawi.com/>
 39 <http://www.syrex.com/>
 40 <http://www.hindawi.com/journals/>

ESTONIA

University of Tartu has published a multidisciplinary journal **Studia Humaniora Tartuensia**⁴¹ since 2000, which is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution Non-commercial No Derivative Works 3.0 Unported License⁴².

every user is free to share — (to copy, distribute and transmit the work) under the following condition: attribution — (they must attribute the work in the manner specified by the author); non-commercial (they may not use the work for commercial purposes); no derivative works (they may not alter, transform, or build upon the work).

MACEDONIA

Two journals in Macedonia are published under the Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 License:

- **The Journal of Special Education and Rehabilitation (JSER)**⁴³ – a peer reviewed international journal published by the Institute of Special Education and Rehabilitation of the Faculty of Philosophy in Skopje and Macedonian Association of Special Educators – is licenced under a Creative Commons BY 2.5 Macedonia License⁴⁴.
- **Macedonian Journal of Medical Sciences**⁴⁵ is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution License.⁴⁶

every user is free to share — (to copy, distribute and transmit the work) and to remix — (to adapt the work) under the following condition: attribution — (they must attribute the work in the manner specified by the author).

NIGERIA

All works published by **Academic Journals** – a broad-based open access publisher from Lagos with 100+ open access journals⁴⁷ – are under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License⁴⁸. This license permits anyone to copy, distribute, transmit and adapt the work provided the original work and source is appropriately cited.

Kaduna State University publishes **Science World Journal**⁴⁹ since 2006, which is also licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported License⁵⁰.

41 <http://www.ut.ee/klaskik/sht/index.html>

42 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/legalcode>

43 <http://jser.fzf.ukim.edu.mk>

44 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.5/mk/>

45 <http://www.mjms.ukim.edu.mk/>

46 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.5/>

47 <http://www.academicjournals.org/journals.htm>

48 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>

49 <http://www.scienceworldjournal.org/>

50 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>

POLAND

Two journals in Poland are licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 Poland License⁵¹:

- **EBIB Bulletin**⁵² published by the Polish Librarians Association.
- **Folia Histochemica et Cytobiologica**⁵³ published by Polish Histochemical and Cytochemical Society.

every user is free to share — (to copy, distribute and transmit the work) and to remix — (to adapt the work) under the following condition: attribution — (they must attribute the work in the manner specified by the author).

RUSSIA

Articles published in the **Journal of Stress Physiology & Biochemistry**⁵⁴ by the Siberian Institute of Plant Physiology & Biochemistry are licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported License⁵⁵.

every user is free to share — (to copy, distribute and transmit the work) and to remix — (to adapt the work) under the following condition: attribution — (they must attribute the work in the manner specified by the author).

SOUTH AFRICA

Open Journals Publishing⁵⁶, a division of AOSIS (Pty) Ltd, publishes its 9 journals under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported License⁵⁷:

- **Koedoe - African Protected Area Conservation and Science**⁵⁸
- **South African Journal of Industrial Psychology**⁵⁹
- **South African Journal of Human Resource Management**⁶⁰
- **Health SA Gesondheid**⁶¹
- **African Journal of Primary Health Care and Family Medicine**⁶²
- **HTS Teologiese Studies/Theological Studies**⁶³
- **Verbum et Ecclesia**⁶⁴

51 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.5/pl/>

52 <http://ebib.info/biuletyn/>

53 <http://fhc.amb.edu.pl/>

54 <http://www.jspb.ru/>

55 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>

56 <http://www.openjournals.net/>

57 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>

58 <http://www.koedoe.co.za/index.php/koedoe>

59 <http://www.sajip.co.za/index.php/sajip>

60 <http://sajhrm.co.za/index.php/sajhrm>

61 <http://www.hsag.co.za/index.php/HSAG>

62 <http://www.phcfm.org/index.php/phcfm>

63 <http://www.hts.org.za/index.php/HTS>

64 <http://www.ve.org.za/index.php/VE>

- **South African Journal of Science**⁶⁵
- **South African Journal of Information Management** [which is coming soon].

every user is free to share — (to copy, distribute and transmit the work) and to remix — (to adapt the work) under the following condition: attribution — (they must attribute the work in the manner specified by the author).

OpenJournals Publishing also hosts and supports 12 journals online on behalf of other publishing houses and these works are licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-No Derivative Works 2.5 South Africa License⁶⁶:

- **South African Family Practice Journal**⁶⁷
- **South African Journal of Clinical Nutrition**⁶⁸
- **the Southern Africa Journal of Anaesthesia and Analgesia**⁶⁹
- **Professional Nursing Today**⁷⁰
- **SA Pharmaceutical Journal**⁷¹
- **South African Pharmacist's Assistant**⁷²
- **the South African Radiographer**⁷³
- **the African Safety Promotion: A Journal of Injury and Violence Prevention (ASP)**⁷⁴
- **the Southern African Journal of Epidemiology and Infection (SAJEI)**⁷⁵
- **the Journal of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Diabetes of South Africa**⁷⁶
- **Wound Healing Southern Africa**⁷⁷
- **the Southern African Journal of Gynaecological Oncology**⁷⁸.

every user is free to share — (to copy, distribute and transmit the work) under the following condition: attribution — (they must attribute the work in the manner specified by the author); non-commercial (they may not use the work for commercial purposes); no derivative works (they may not alter, transform, or build upon the work).

65 <http://www.sajs.co.za/index.php/SAJS>
 66 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/2.5/za/>
 67 <http://www.safpj.co.za/index.php/safpj>
 68 <http://www.sajcn.co.za/index.php/SAJCN>
 69 <http://www.sajaa.co.za/index.php/sajaa>
 70 <http://www.pntonline.co.za/index.php/PNT>
 71 <http://www.sapj.co.za/index.php/SAPJ>
 72 <http://www.sapajournal.co.za/index.php/SAPA>
 73 <http://www.sar.org.za/index.php/sar>
 74 <http://www.aspj.co.za/index.php/ASPJ>
 75 <http://www.sajei.co.za/index.php/SAJEI>
 76 <http://www.jemdsa.co.za/index.php/JEMDSA>
 77 <http://www.woundhealingsa.co.za/index.php/WHSA>
 78 <http://www.sajgo.co.za/index.php/sajgo>

OPEN ACCESS REPOSITORIES: CASE STUDIES FROM EIFL NETWORK COUNTRIES USING OPEN CONTENT LICENSES

BOTSWANA

University of Botswana Research, Innovation and Scholarship Archive (UBRISA)⁷⁹ recommends the depositors:

*to opt to put the Creative Commons License on your work, which will help specify how you want your material to be used and provide an explicit mechanism for others to know that.*⁸⁰

CHINA

The content of **Xiamen University Institutional Repository (XMU IR)**⁸¹ is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Non-commercial-Share Alike 3.0 Unported License⁸²:

users are free to share — to copy, distribute and transmit the work and to remix — to adapt the work under the following conditions: they must attribute the work in the manner specified by the author or licensor; they may not use the work for commercial purposes and if they alter, transform, or build upon the work, they may distribute the resulting work only under the same or similar license to this one.

POLAND

All works in the repository **Electrical Engineering, Wroclaw University of Technology**⁸³ are licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution Non-commercial Share Alike 2.5 Poland License⁸⁴ (described above).

Kujawsko-Pomorska Digital Library recommends the depositors Creative Commons licenses:

The author and the Publisher may adopt a Creative Commons copyright licence. All Creative Commons licences are of international character and have been designed specifically for the Internet. We wish to encourage our authors/contributors to apply them because they give clear and straightforward information on how the particular work made accessible on the Internet may be legally used by all those who access it. Authors/contributors who decide to adopt a CC licence is kindly requested to contact his/her closest project partner or coordinator in order to discuss all details, select the appropriate kind of CC licence to be applicable to his work/contribution. The Creative Commons organization has released several open licences enabling the author to share his work with others while simultaneously securing his/her own copyright. Creative Commons licences follow the some rights reserved principle, therefore the extent to which the work accessible might be freely used is much greater than that specified by the all rights

⁷⁹ <http://ubrisa.ub.bw>

⁸⁰ <http://ubrisa.ub.bw/themes/UB2/pages/faq.htm>

⁸¹ <http://dspace.xmu.edu.cn/dspace-oai/request>

⁸² <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/>

⁸³ <http://zet10.ipee.pwr.wroc.pl/?ln=en>

⁸⁴ <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/2.5/pl/>

reserved formula. Creative Commons respects the creator's right to specify to which extent he/she wishes to share his/her work with others or which rights to reserve and which to waive. At the same time the organization encourage contributors to create common culture, whose elements might be freely shared by all.⁸⁵

As of July 8, 2010, there are 220 objects licensed under the Creative Commons licenses in the Kujawsko-Pomorska Digital Library.

The PIONIER Network Digital Libraries Federation⁸⁶ provides a search facility for publications licensed under Creative Commons licenses. When typing Creative Commons in the Publication description search field: <http://fbc.pionier.net.pl/> the results are 246 publications from 5 digital libraries (as of July 9, 2010):

- [Kujawsko-Pomorska Biblioteka Cyfrowa](#) (Kujawsko-Pomorska Digital Library)⁸⁷: 215
- [e-biblioteka Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego](#) (the [University of Warsaw e-Library](#))⁸⁸: 25
- [Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego](#) (Digital Library of Wrocław University)⁸⁹: 4
- [Biblioteka Cyfrowa Politechniki Warszawskiej](#) (Warsaw University of Technology Digital Library)⁹⁰: 1
- [Śląska Biblioteka Cyfrowa](#) (Silesian Digital Library)⁹¹: 1

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⁸⁵ <http://kpbc.umk.pl/dlibra/text?id=authors-and-editors>

⁸⁶ <http://fbc.pionier.net.pl/owoc>

⁸⁷ <http://kpbc.umk.pl/dlibra>

⁸⁸ [e-biblioteka Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego](#)

⁸⁹ <http://www.bibliotekacyfrowa.pl/dlibra>

⁹⁰ <http://bcpw.bg.pw.edu.pl/dlibra>

⁹¹ <http://www.sbc.org.pl/dlibra.html>

⁹² <http://open.agh.edu.pl/>

⁹³ <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/pl/>

⁹⁴ <http://ahero.uwc.ac.za/index.php>

⁹⁵ <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/2.5/za/>

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6. The institution publishes its own online open access journals OR provides infrastructure and support for members of its community who are involved with society publishing.
7. Dissemination forms part of its publication strategies.⁹⁶

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<http://www.library.up.ac.za/openup/>

RECOMMENDED READING

1. Reuse of material in the context of education and research produced for SURFdirect, authors: Paul Keller - Creative Commons Netherlands, Wilma Mossink – SURFdirect; editing Annemiek van der Kuil, SURFdirect: <http://www.surffoundation.nl/en/publicaties/Pages/Reuseofmaterial.aspx>
2. A Guide to Developing Open Access Through Your Digital Repository produced by Open Access to Knowledge Law Project, authors: Kylie Pappalardo and Dr Anne Fitzgerald, with the assistance of Professor Brian Fitzgerald, Scott Kiel-Chisholm, Damien O'Brien and Anthony Austin: <http://eprints.qut.edu.au/9671/1/9671.pdf>
3. The Online Guide to Open Access Journals Publishing, especially a chapter 2.3.3.4 Adopt licensing/copyright policy (<http://www.doaj.org/bpguide/set-up/3/#2-3-3-4-adopt-licensingcopyright-policy>) developed by Co-Action Publishing and Lund University Libraries Head Office with support from the National Library of Sweden and Nordbib: <http://www.doaj.org/bpguide/>
4. A Guide To Open Content Licences, author: Lawrence Liang: http://pzwart.wdka.hro.nl/mdr/research/liang/open_content_guide