



# Licensing



Korbinian Bösl  
Data management coordinator  
ELIXIR Norway/Digital Life Norway

# Objectives

## ? Questions

- What is intellectual property/copyright/derivative work?
- What is free software/data?
- What types of licenses exist?

## ! Objectives

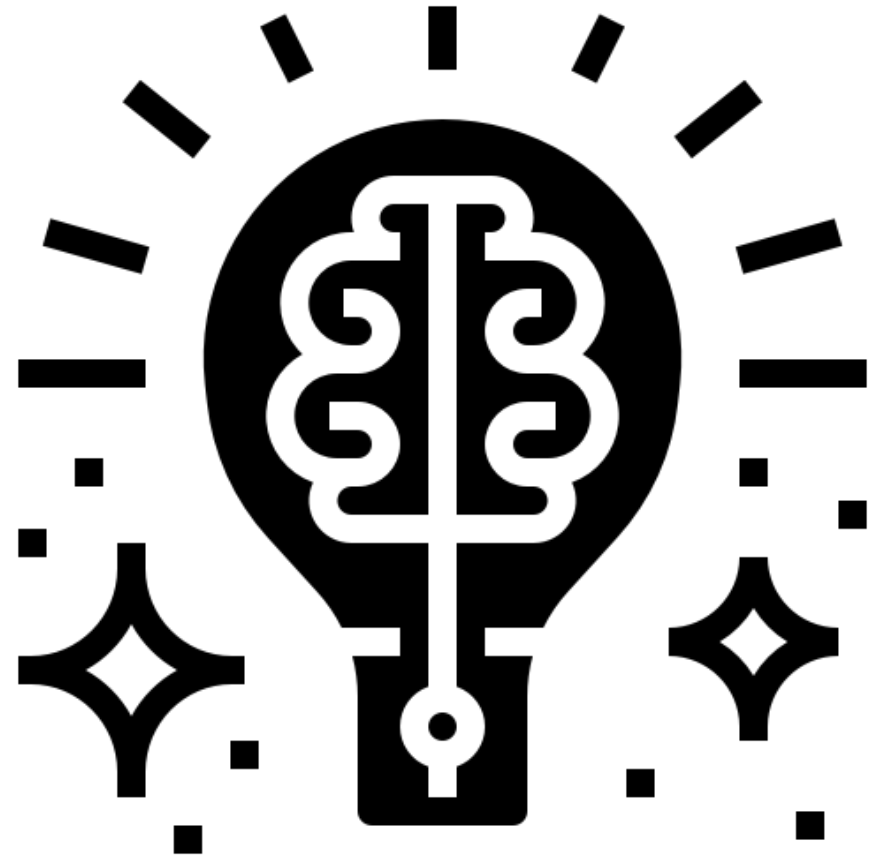
- Get familiar with terminology around licensing
- Discuss what is and is not derivative work

# Intellectual property rights (IPRs)

**Patent:** Protects novel, non-obvious, inventions

**Copyright:** creative products: software, writing, figures, photos, some datasets, this presentation

**Trademark:** Protects a name/brand



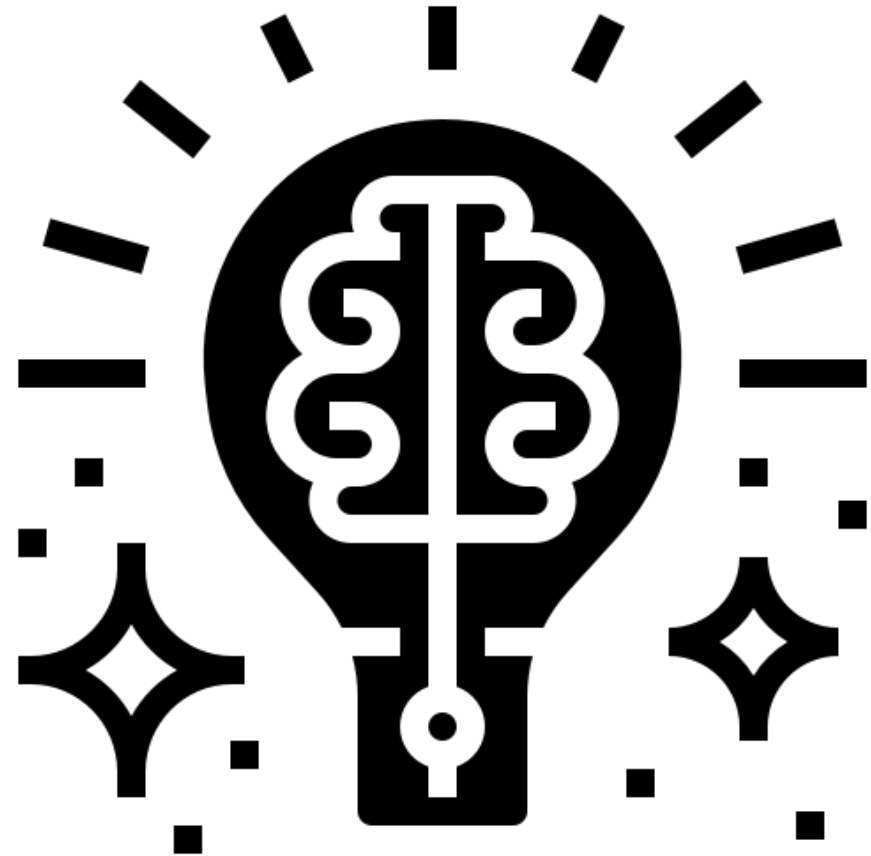
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IPR often regulated in work contract

# Software patents in Europe

(it's complicated)

The European Patent Convention states that software is not patentable. in contrast with e.g. the US

The European Patents Office (EPO) grants software patents by declaring them as "computer implemented inventions".

Erosions: VICOM 1986, COMVIK 2002, ML guidelines 2018, Bentley 2021

# Patents in Europe

**Active process**

**No prior disclosure**

**Apply only in limited geographical scopes**

**Fees** (varying by business size and scope)

**Apply for max 20 years after application**

# Copyright in Europe

Creative products: software, writing, figures, photos,...

Applies by default

Does not apply for facts

Economic rights vs. moral rights

Author lifetime + 70 years

# Licensing

**A licensor may grant a license under intellectual property laws to authorize a use (such as copying software or using a patented invention) to a licensee, sparing the licensee from a claim of infringement brought by the licensor.**



**Why should I licence my research outputs?**

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Legal security for users (Accessibility)

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Increase of willingness to reuse outputs (Reusability)

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Allows deposition/mirroring in 2<sup>nd</sup> databases (Findability)

# Concepts in open licenses



Waive all your interests that may exist in your work

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Credit for the original creation

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Non-commercial



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Non-commercial



Cannot be shared with others in adapted form



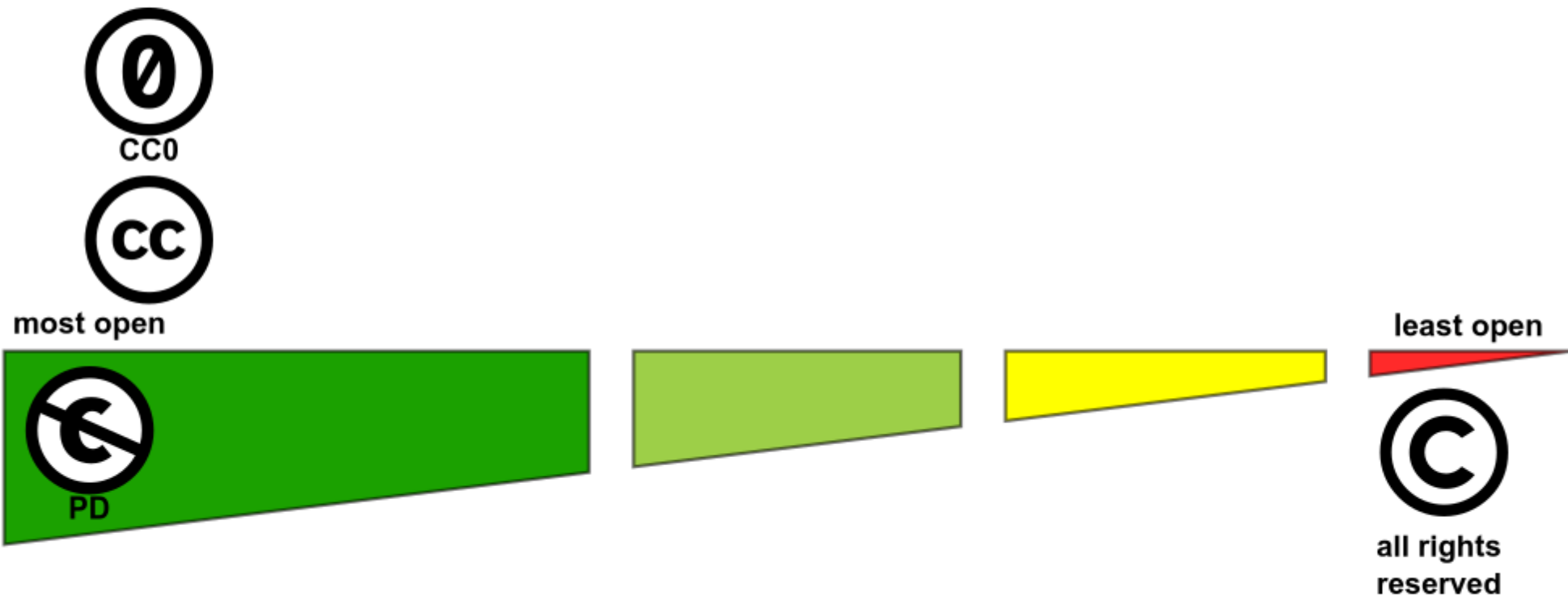
most open

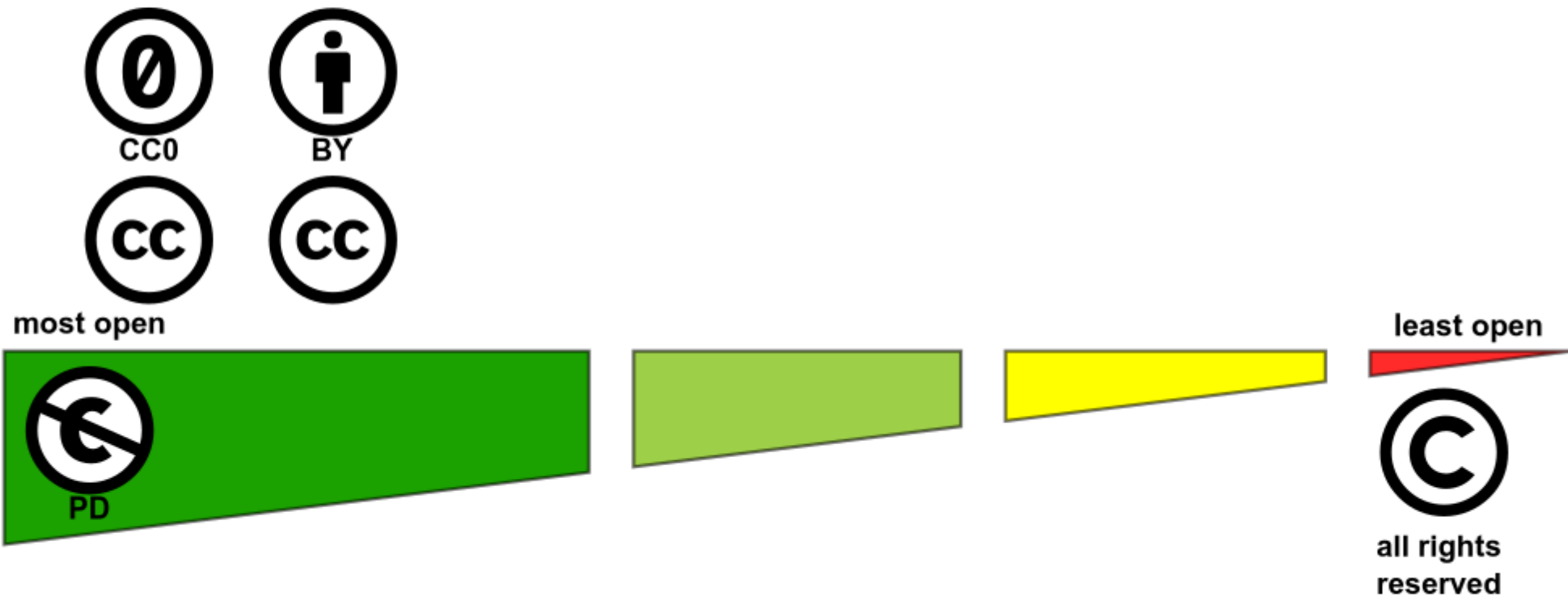


least open

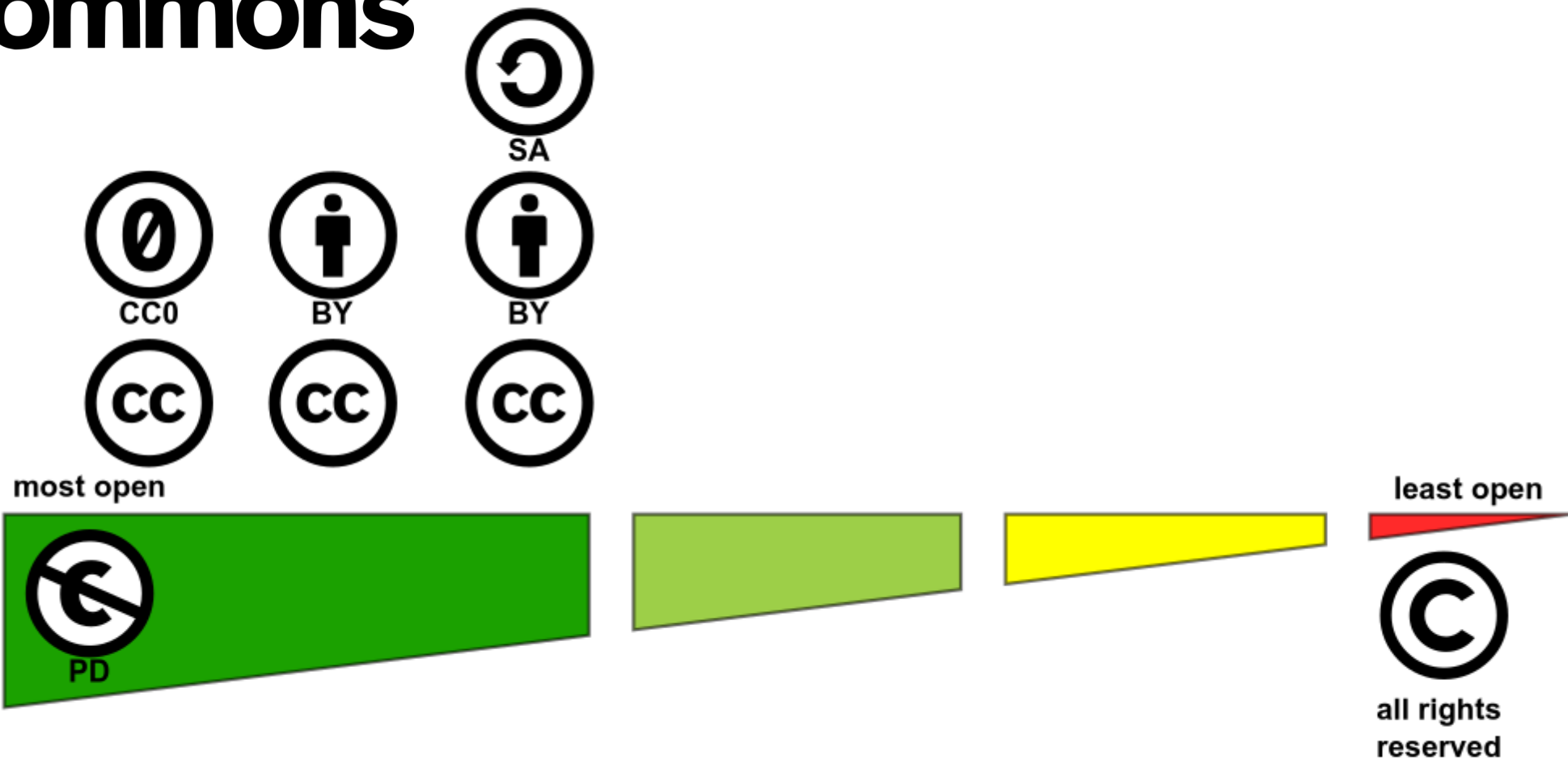


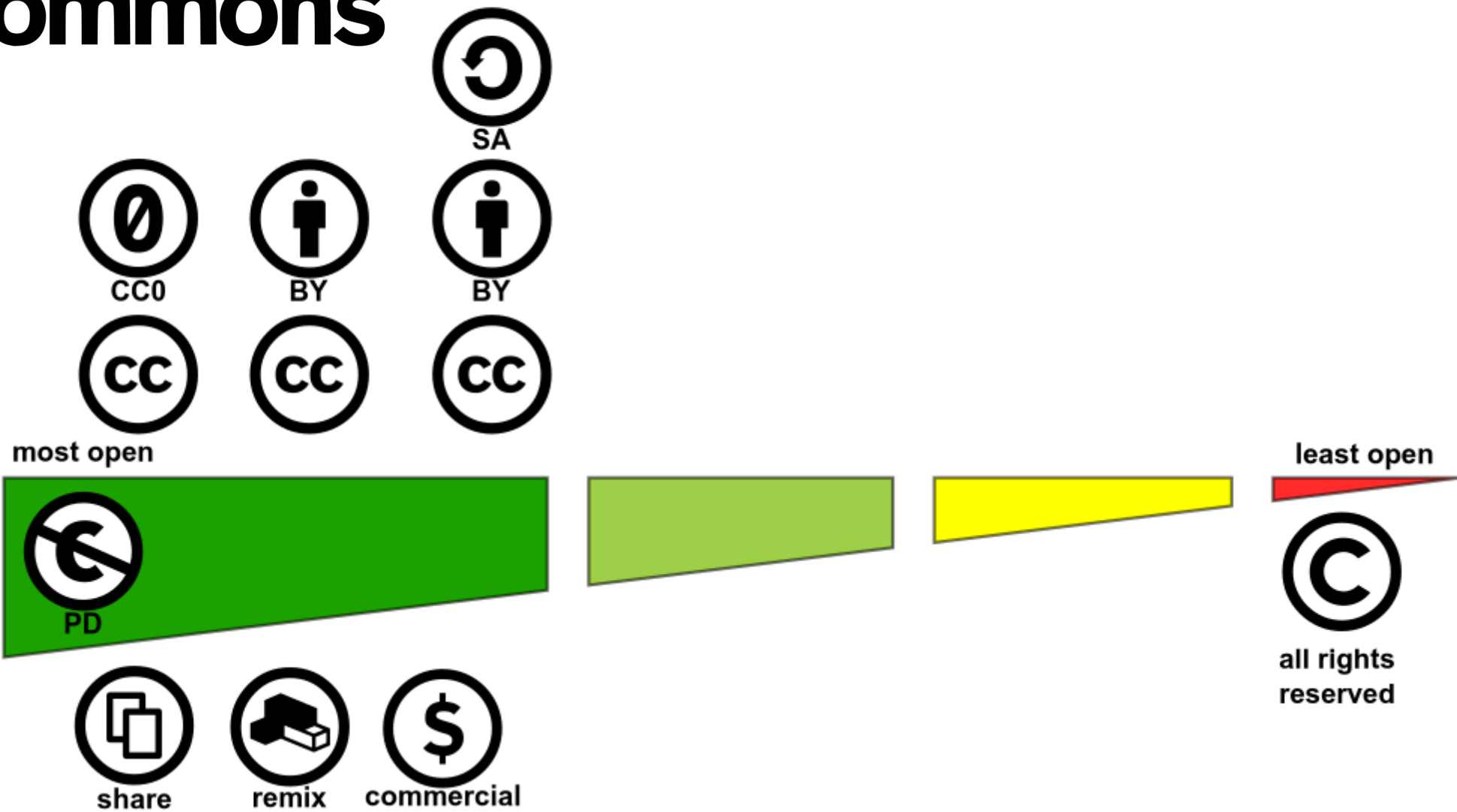
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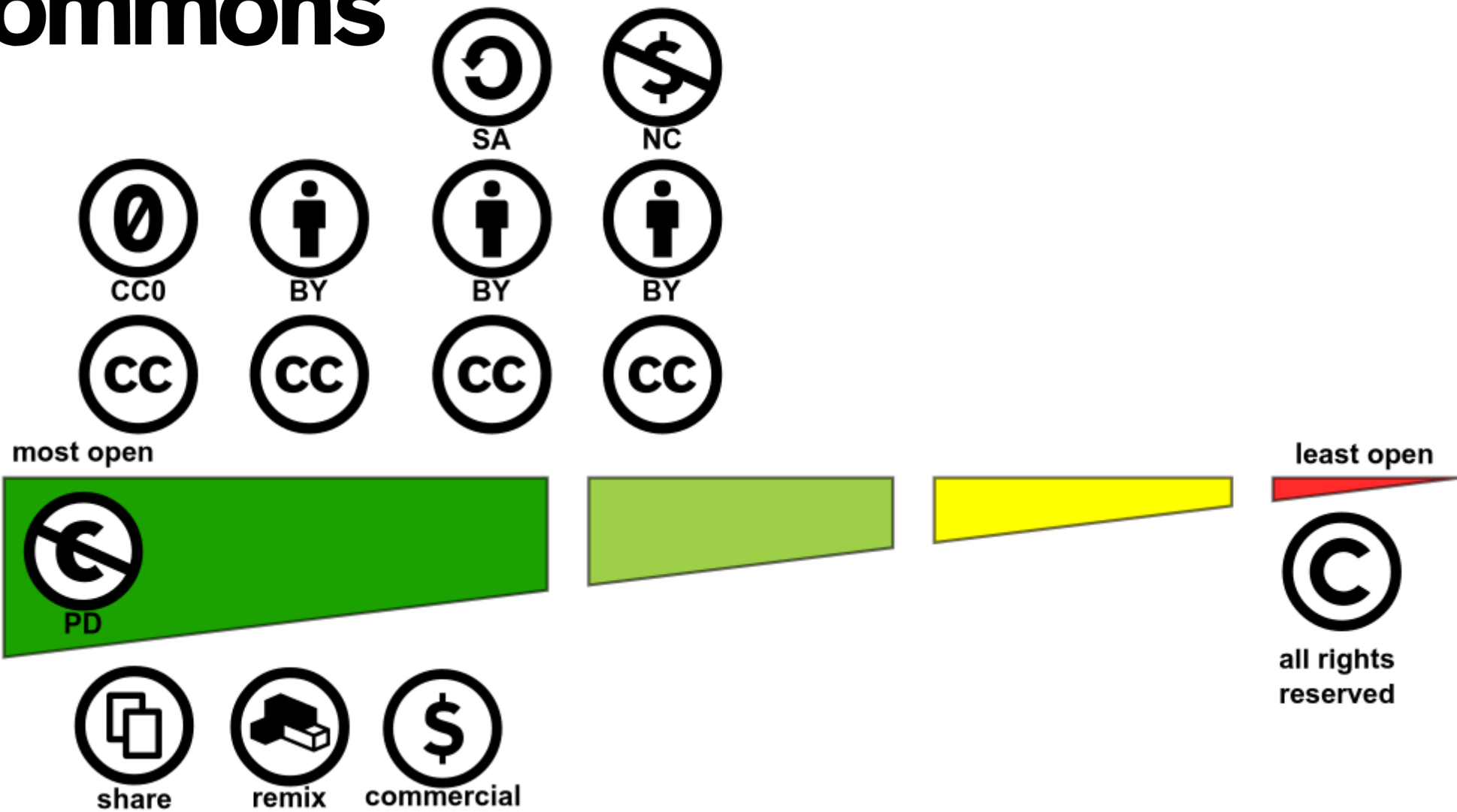




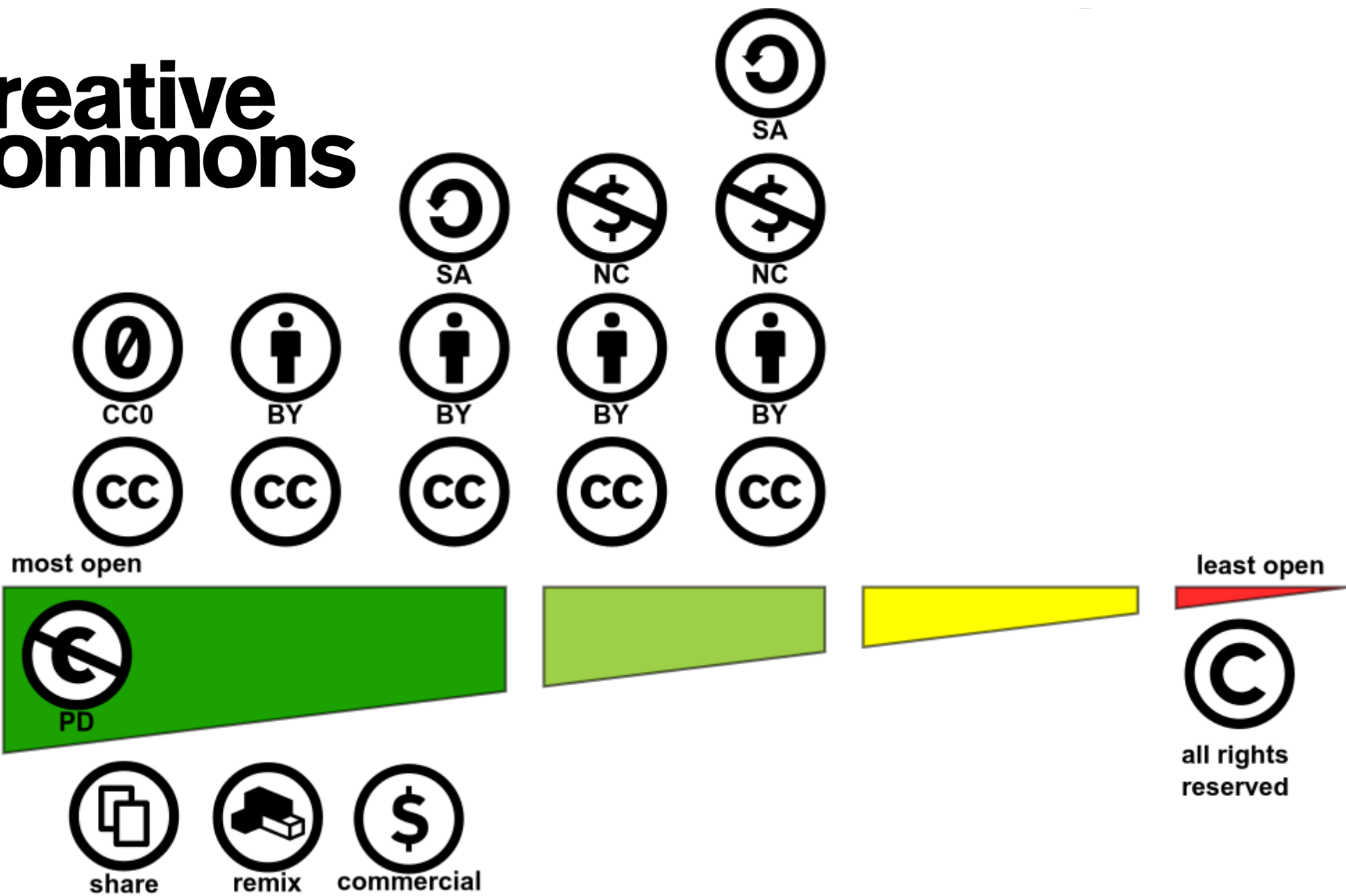
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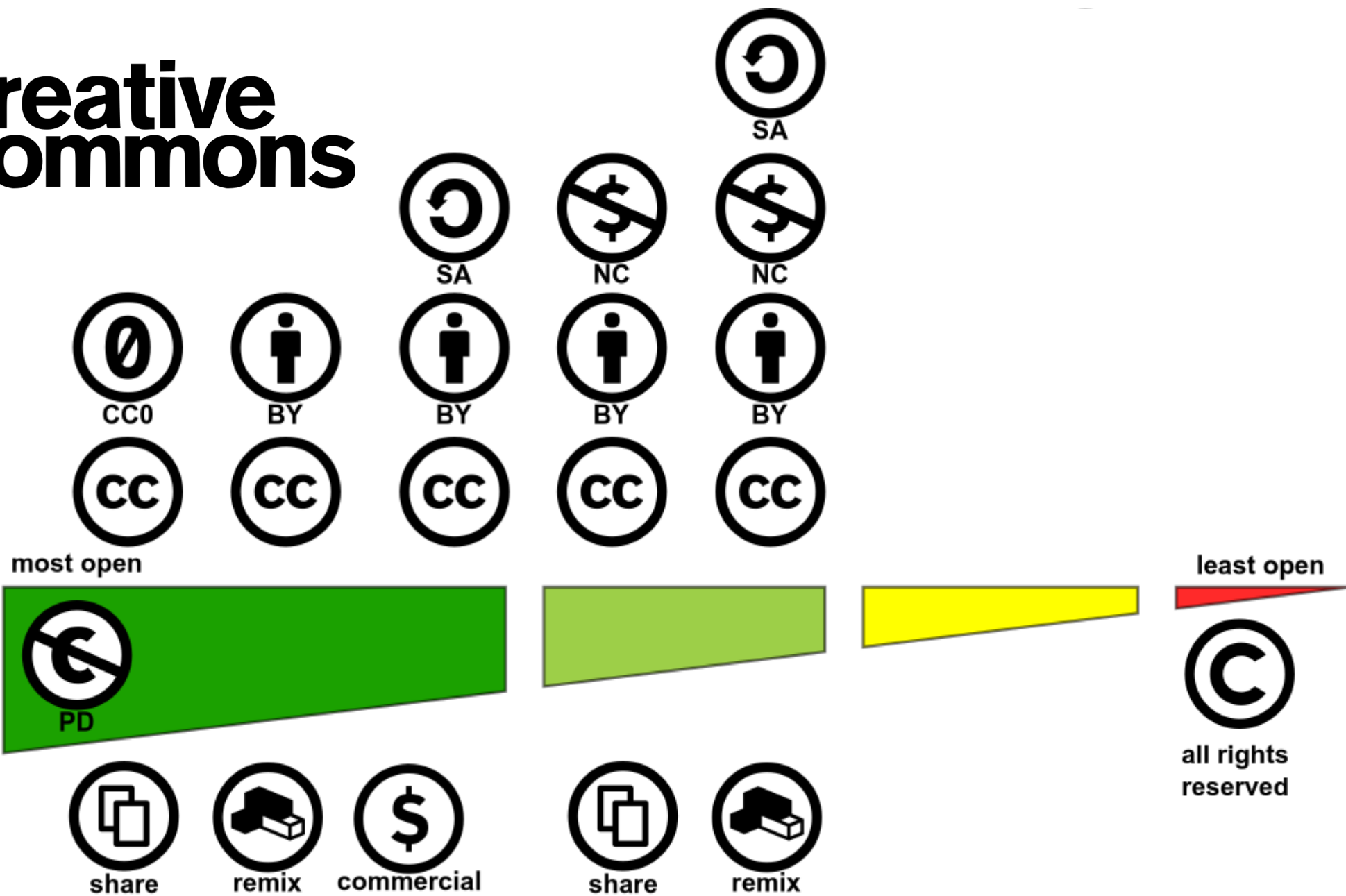




# creative commons







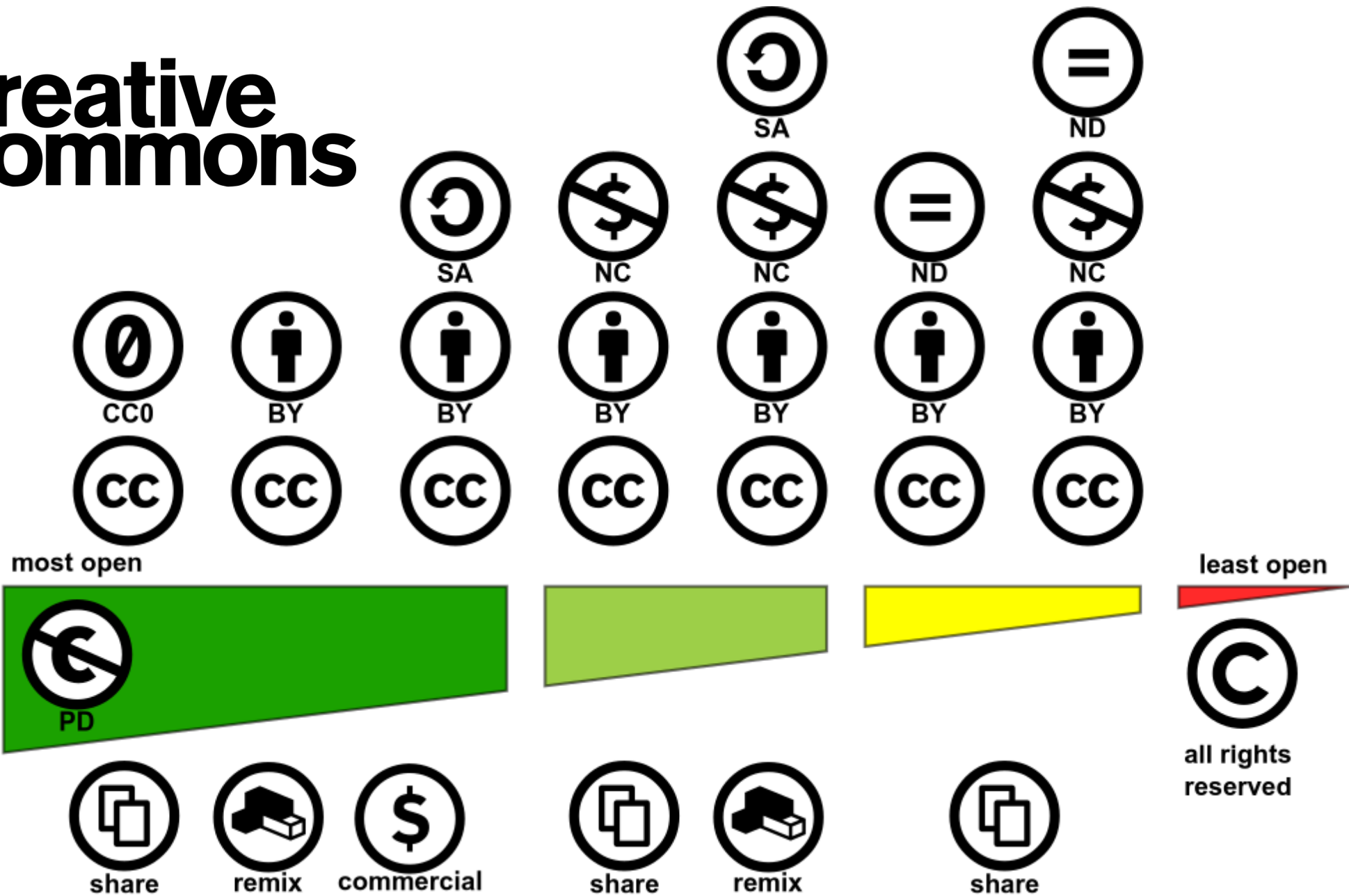


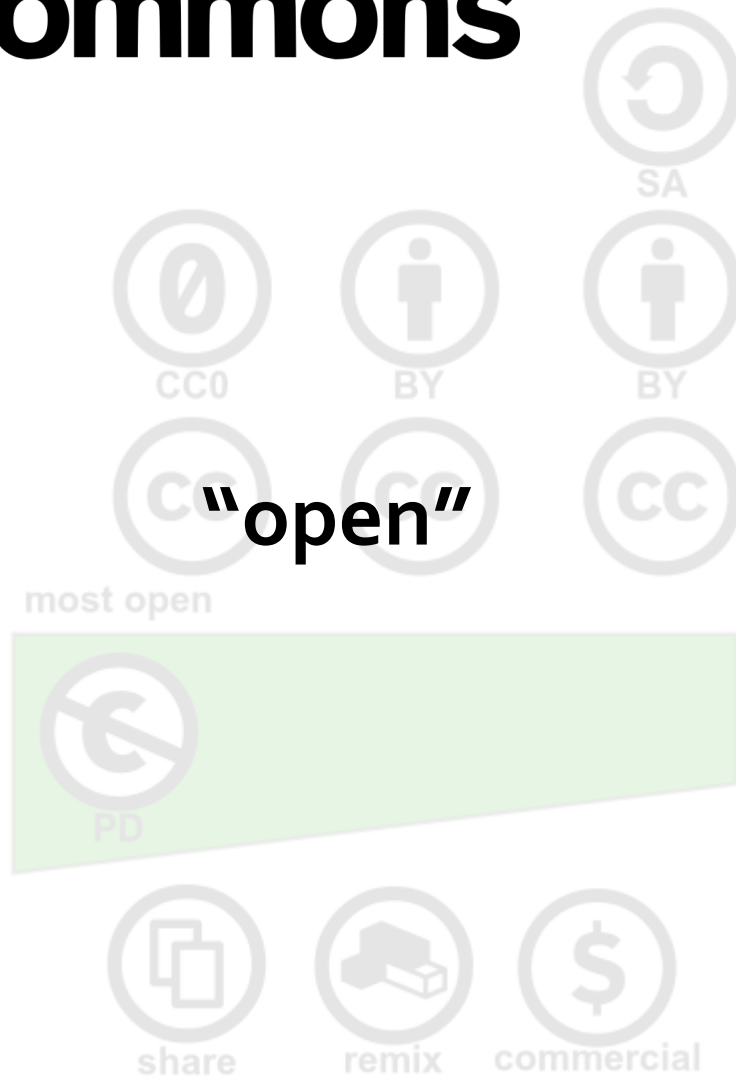
least open



PD

**all rights  
reserved**





“open”

most open

PD

share

remix

commercial



Legal code, harmonized for national/international law





Legal code, harmonized for national/international law

Human readable, understandable text

Creative Commons - **What is licensed?**

Nathan Yergler, Alex Roberts - **Who is to be attributed?**

Licensed to the public under [CC BY 3.0 Unported](#) - **Which license?**



Legal code, harmonized for national/international law

Human readable, understandable text

Machine readable html tag attachable to metadata



## Challenges





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Multiple Attributions for several sources (license stacking)



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Multiple Attributions for several sources (license stacking)



Multiple incompatible source licenses



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Legal commercial definition (e.g. use by journals)



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Unintentional restrictive

Databases are different to simple data (e.g. EU-copyright)

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Open Data Commons Public Domain Dedication and License (PDDL)

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for those parts of the information which constitute databases: **Open Data Commons Attribution License (version 1.0).**

# Open Source Software licenses

Special considerations for Software

Liability

Warranty

Modifications

Network use = Distribution?



# Open Source Software licenses





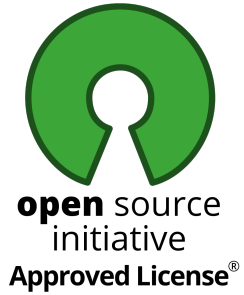
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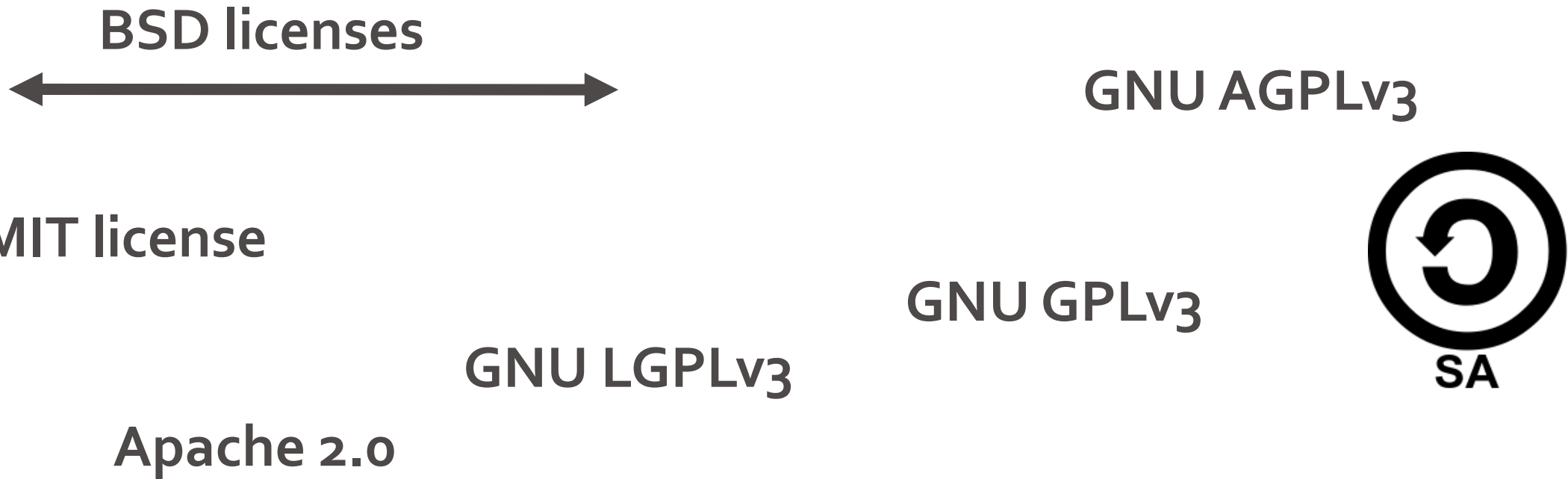
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GNU AGPLv3





# Open Source Software licenses





# Open Source Software licenses

BSD licenses



GNU AGPLv3



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GNU GPLv3



GNU LGPLv3

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<https://choosealicense.com/>

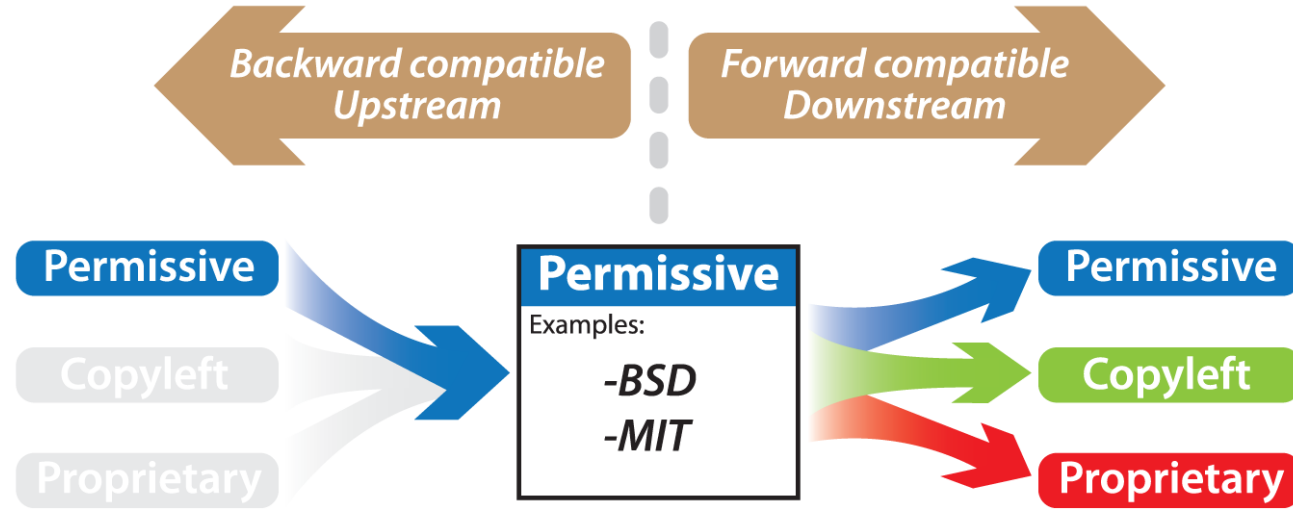


**GitHub**

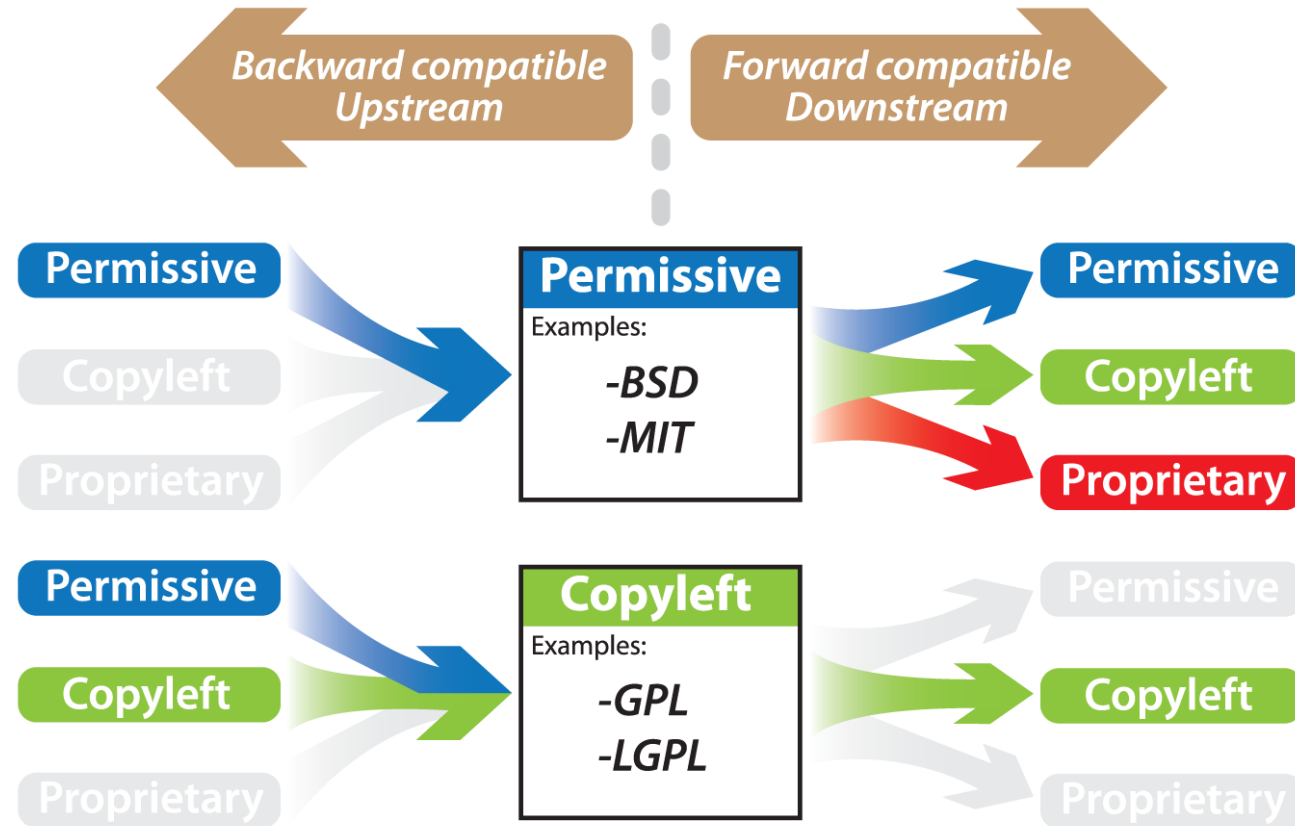
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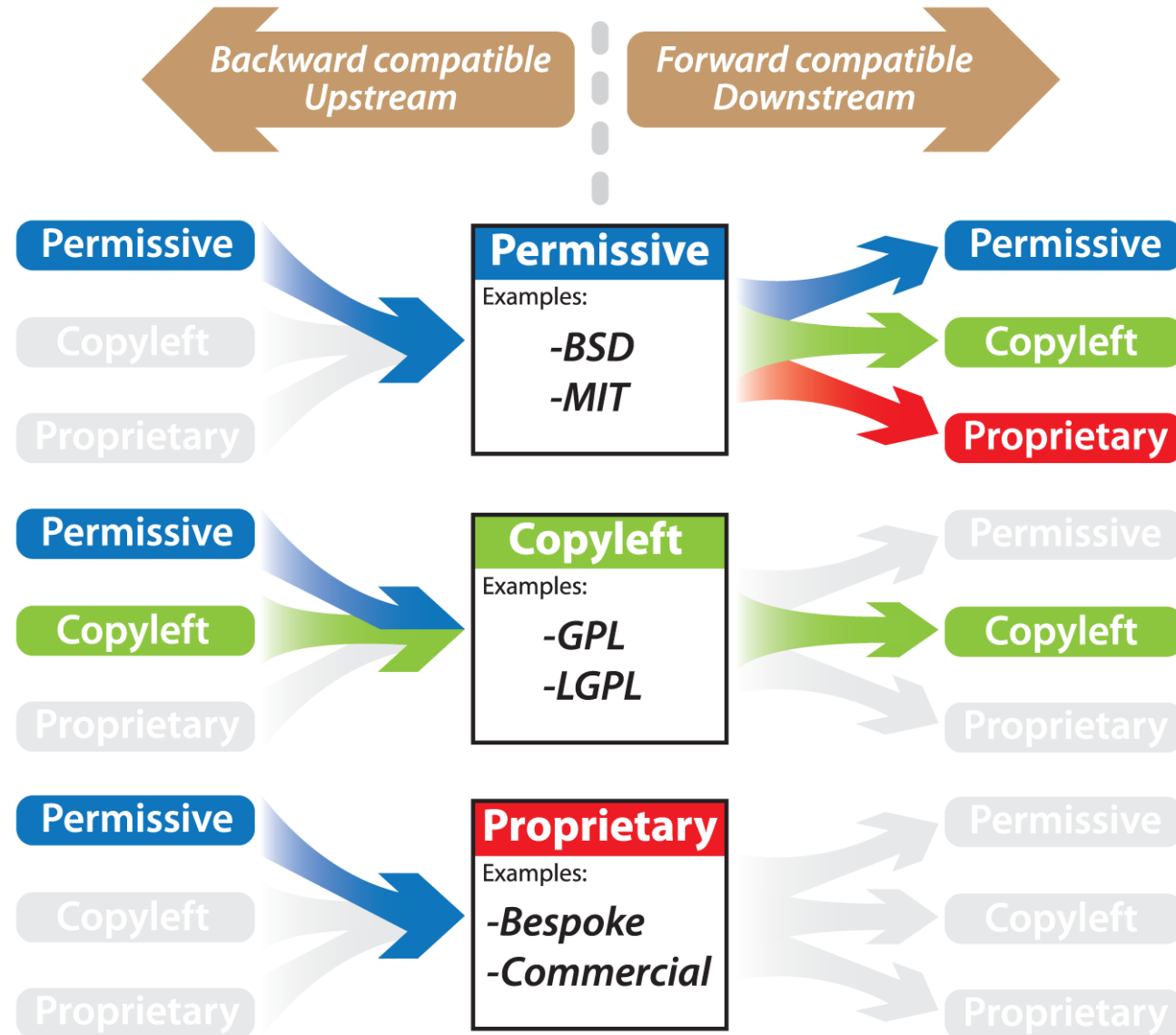
# Open Source Software licenses



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# Material Transfer Agreements

Used for e.g. reagents, cell lines, plasmids, mice, ...

Can safeguard your commercial interest, while allowing others to use your material for research

Can ensure attribution

Can enforce remain in Public Domain

# Uniform Biological Material Transfer Agreement

## Benefits to the Recipient:

Permission to use material for research or teaching purposes

Rights to all research results, modifications, and invention

Patent applications on modifications or inventions

Publishing without editorial comment or review by provider

Limited liability

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## DO

**Always add a (standard) license**

**Be aware of the IPR situation of the code you (re-)use**

## DON'T

**Invent your own license**

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Data life cycle            | + |
| Your role                  | + |
| Your domain                | + |
| Your problem               | - |
| Compliance monitoring      |   |
| Data analysis              |   |
| Data management plan       |   |
| Data organisation          |   |
| Data protection            |   |
| Data publication           |   |
| Data quality               |   |
| Data storage               |   |
| Data transfer              |   |
| Identifiers                |   |
| Licensing                  |   |
| Documentation and metadata |   |
| Sensitive data             |   |
| All tools and resources    |   |
| Tool assembly              | + |



Link to RDMkit: <https://rdmkit.elixir-europe.org/>



## Further reading

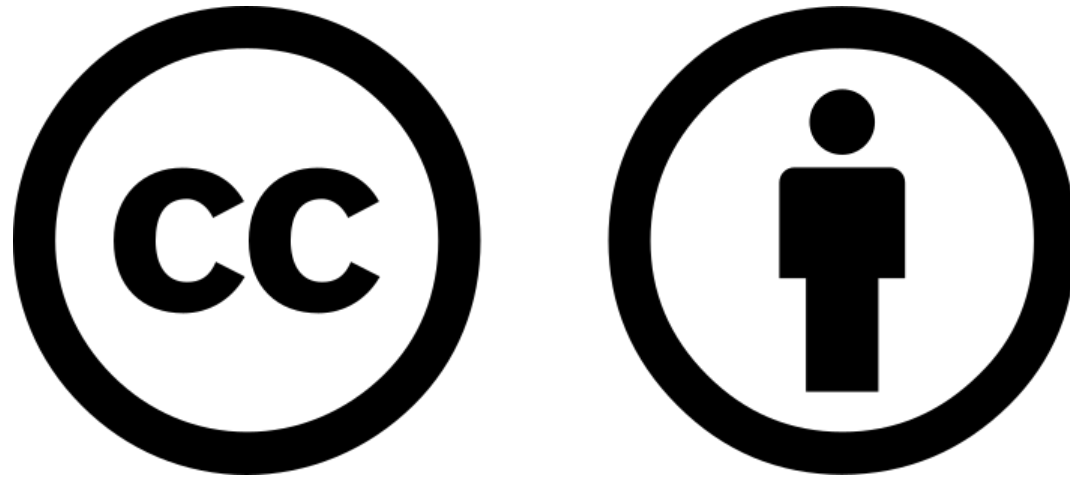
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