

Open access for research data

Experiences and reflections from DANS



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Overview

- Introduction
- What is Open Access?
- Challenges
- Towards open access research data
- Conclusions



Introduction to DANS

DANS (Data Archiving and Networked Services) is the Netherlands Institute for permanent access to digital research resources.

- ❖ Encourages Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable output
- ❖ Offers expert advice and certified services
- ❖ Working towards continued innovation of the global scientific data infrastructure



Short-term
data
management

EASY

Long-term
archiving

NARCIS

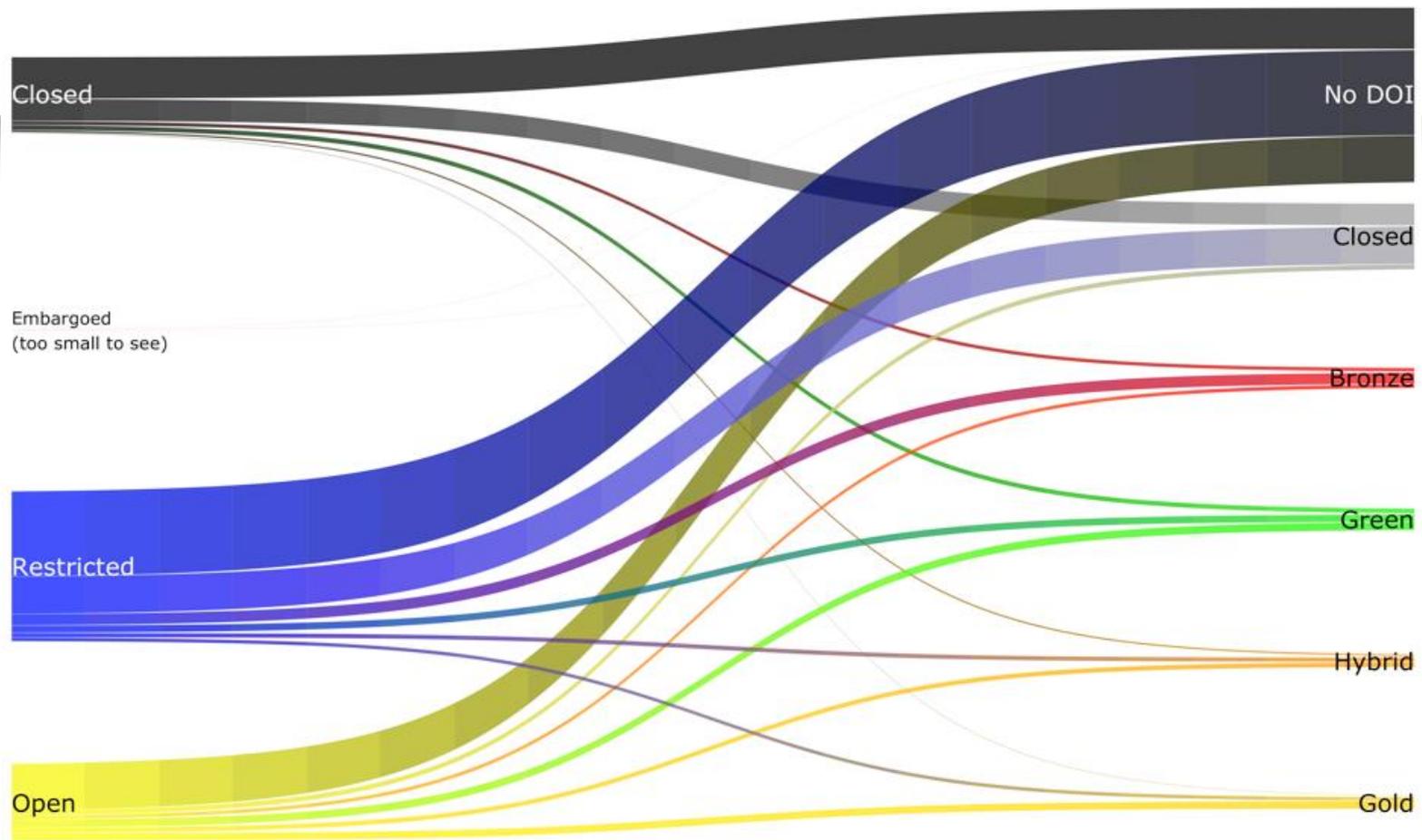
National portal
for research
information

What is open access?

- The open access movement (2002/2003)
 - Stating the need for access to scientific results
 - Markers: Budapest Open Access Initiative, the Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing, and the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities
- A focus on publications, although the Berlin declaration explicitly includes data in the open access paradigm:
 - “Open access contributions include original scientific research results, raw **data** and metadata [...]”
- In general: Open access means accessible scientific materials (including data) with minimum conditions for reuse. Citation being the main condition.

What is open access?

- Enduring distinction between publications and data
- In the Netherlands, Dutch State Secretary for Education, Culture and Science has actively propagated open access, but implied a distinction:
 - In 2013, the focus was on publications
 - In 2017, data receive more attention: The aim for publications is “open access”, the aim for data is “**optimal reuse**”
- Defining open access for research data: the focus lies more on reuse, than on accessibility



A view on Dutch "open access publications": Different access categories for the same publication

Image: DANS, CC0

Challenges

- Awareness
 - Publishing research data is still upcoming
- Ownership
 - Researchers feel entitled to benefit from their work.
 - Citation and embargo periods are important
- Data management
 - Processing of data is essential and can be intensive
 - Sensitive content prevents open sharing (of parts of a data set)

Towards open access research data - FAIR

- Research data need to be properly reusable
- The FAIR principles (Wilkinson et al. 2016)
- FAIR and Open Access appear a logical fit

Open
data
is about
MORE
THAN
DISCLOSURE
it must be
Fair

- Findable
- Accessible
- Interoperable
- Reusable

Towards open access research data - licensing

Creative Commons

- The CC0 tool: rights are waived
- The six licences: some permissions are given
 - Basis: citing required. Options: share derivatives alike (SA), no derivatives (ND), non-commercial use (NC)
- Top three are best options: minimal restrictions for reuse, ND and NC restrict.
- CC0 is best fit for data: no licensing of open data.
- CC-BY may fit open access movement best: open, but citation required

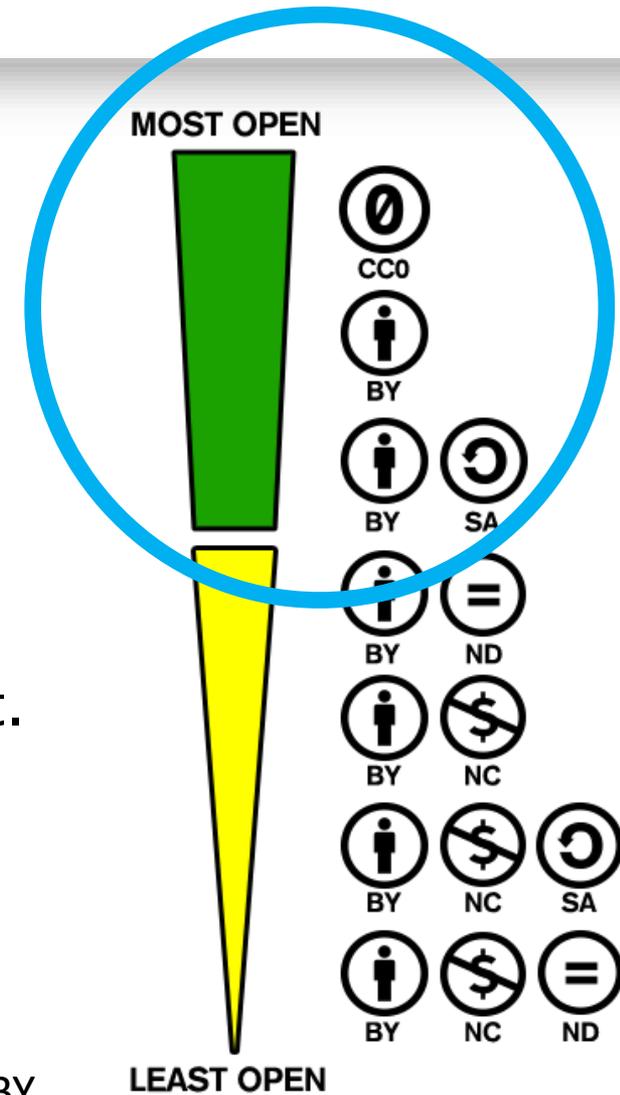


Image: Creative Commons, CC-BY

Towards open access research data

Open access at DANS

“Open if possible, protected where necessary”

- Promoting Creative Commons CC0 tool and licences, steering towards CC0, and as direct alternatives CC-BY or CC-BY-SA
- In our data archive: Experience of a transition towards “open access research data”
 - In 2014 CC0 is implemented
 - Today over 4,000 data sets CC0
- It is a gradual transition that is best carefully guided

Conclusions

- Open Access movement focusses on publications, research data still need to be better supported
- Open access for research data is more about reuse than accessibility
- Challenges in reaching open access research data are 1) raising awareness, 2) making ownership of data not an obstacle, 3) ensuring of careful data management
- The FAIR principles may be essential components in open access research data as they affect reusability
- Creative Commons' CC0 and CC-BY are both suitable within the Open Access movement
- DANS promotes CC0 but meets researchers to enable archiving as openly as possible: we see a positive transition

Thank you for your attention.

Questions?

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