

Creative Commons

Answers to Questions:

1.1 - I am replying on behalf of:

Other - Non-governmental organization

1.2 - Please provide your name (will be published):

Catherine Casserly

1.3 - Please provide your e-mail address (will not be published):

cathy@creativecommons.org

1.4 - Please provide the name of your organization:

Creative Commons

1.5 - Please provide your country of residence / establishment:

Other - United States

3.4 Do you think that publications resulting from publicly funded research should, as a matter of principle, be available free of charge to readers on the internet (i.e. open access mode)?

[agree strongly]

3.5 Do you think that open access can increase access to and dissemination of scientific publications?

[agree strongly]

3.6 Do you think that open access to scientific publications can co-exist with the traditional scientific publication system?

[agree]

3.8 General comments for this section (400 characters max)

This survey's definition of Open Access is insufficient because it does not communicate that materials should be made available free of technical and legal restrictions."

Publications resulting from publicly funded research should be made available in accordance with the principles laid out in the Budapest Initiative, the Berlin Declaration, and the Bethesda Statement.

3.10 General comments for this section (400 characters max)

We believe that embargo periods are not necessarily inconsistent with the broad goals of open access, as long as the embargo period(s), if any, are reasonable, and that subsequent to the embargo period, scholarly papers published in journals are deposited in an online repository and made available for download free of charge and free of technical and legal restrictions.

4.4 Do you think that research data that is publicly available and that results from the PUBLIC funding should, as a matter of principle, be available for re-use and free from charge on the

Internet?

[strongly agree]

4.5 General comments for this section (400 characters max)

Scientific research data created as a result of public funding should be made broadly available to the public, preferably by releasing it unconditionally into the public domain. The CC0 public domain dedication is a tool that can be used in support of such a practice.

4.6 Do you think that research data that is publicly available and that results from PARTLY PUBLIC AND PARTLY PRIVATE funding should, as a matter of principle, be available for re-use and free of charge on the internet?

[agree]

4.7 General comments for this section (400 characters max)

Scientific research data that is created as a result of partly public and partly private funding should be made broadly available, preferably by releasing it unconditionally into the public domain. Dedicating such research data to the public domain is preferable even when produced via mixed funding sources because it reduces interoperability challenges and promotes unencumbered access and re-use.

6.1 Additional comments (600 characters max)

The EC should continue to explore the challenges with combining data from public and private funding sources. Is publicly funded open data legally interoperable with privately funded data, some of which may be proprietary or released under an incompatible license? What determines whether data is characterized as publicly vs privately funded? Is any work of a researcher on salary from a publicly-funded higher education institution to be deemed publicly funded? What happens if a researcher has been working under private funding decides to finish the work with public grant funds?