Open Science and Intellectual Property Rights. How can they better interact? State of the art and reflections

Download report

Workshop "Open science, a landscape under construction with a horizon of possibilities"

CIEM - Universidad de Cantabria

Castro Urdiales. 12-11-2022

Javier de la Cueva

5. HOW CAN OPEN SCIENCE AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY Better Interact? (Page 62)

Default rule: the activities of reproduction, public communication, distribution and creating derivative works are forbidden by default except:

- Rightholders' consent
- Use of an exception (also called limitation)
- The work is under public domain

This is good for commerce, bad for science

5.1. OPEN SCIENCE COMPONENTS AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (PAGE 62)

- 5.1.1. Open access to scientific publications
- 5.1.2. Data, the data cycle, and findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable (open) data
- 5.1.3. Free software

5.2. SPECIFIC INTELLECTUAL ISSUES (PAGE 76)

- 5.2.1. Application programming interfaces, taxonomies and ontologies
- 5.2.2. Hyperlinks and persistent identifiers

5.2.3. Text and data mining
5.2.4. Levies on remuneration rights

5.3. BASIC SCIENCE AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (PAGE 84)

7. CONCLUDING REMARKS AND LESSONS To learn (page 92)

FINDINGS

- There is a need to achieve a balance between the need to protect and to disseminate knowledge.
- There is no evidence that a stronger IPR system produces more innovation and creativity.
- Epistemic blindness regarding the existence of free IP works.

Difference between dynamic and static works:

- Process (Science, software). Free licences, IP serves to protect openness.
- Static (Entertainment). All rights reserved, IP serves to protect closeness

Learn from Free software communities

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POLICYMAKERS

- New IPR regimes to guarantee better IP responsive to the needs of open, transparent and collaborative science.
- Equality: Authors of free works should be treated at least equally to authors of closed works.
- Office for free Intellectual Property Rights and Open Science.

Ammend EU IP legislation to:

- Define hyperlinks as a mere linguistic reference.
- Expand text and data mining copyright exception.
- Clear and stronger exceptions for OS not affected by levies to remunerate rightholders of closed copyright works.