

UNIVERSITY OF OSLO

Copyright and related rights

Rebecca J. Five Bergstrøm
Academic Librarian
Law Library in Domus Juridica

15. March 2022



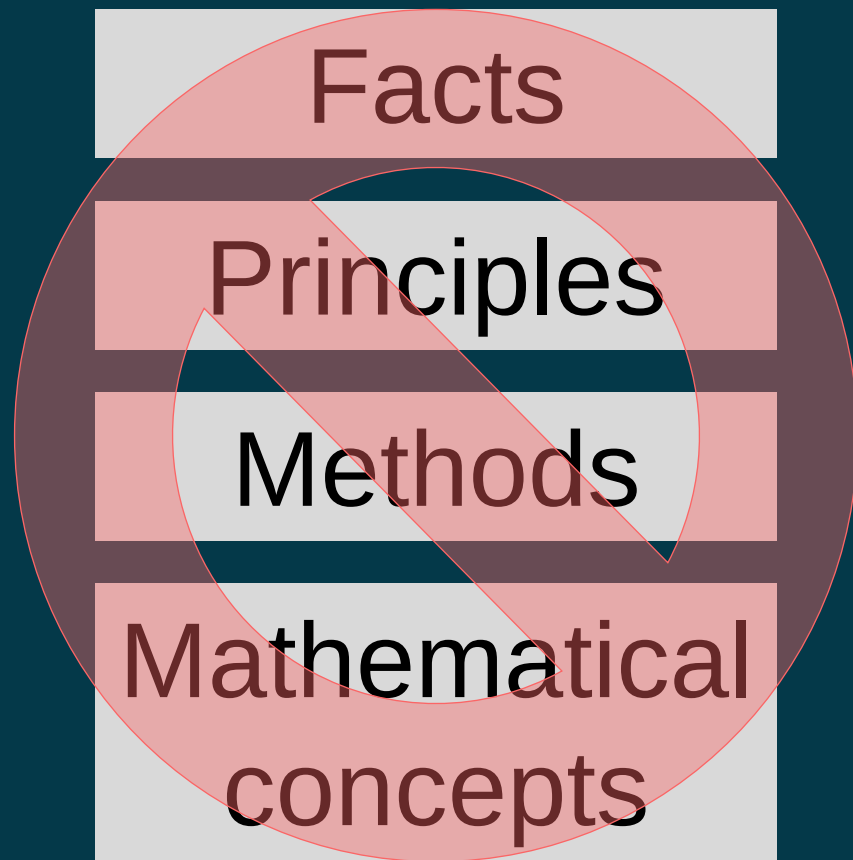
What is copyright?



Copyright (or author's right) is a legal term used to **describe the rights that creators** have over their literary and artistic works. Works covered by copyright range from books, music, paintings, sculpture, and films, to computer programs, databases, advertisements, maps, and technical drawings.

[Copyright \(wipo.int\)](http://wipo.int)



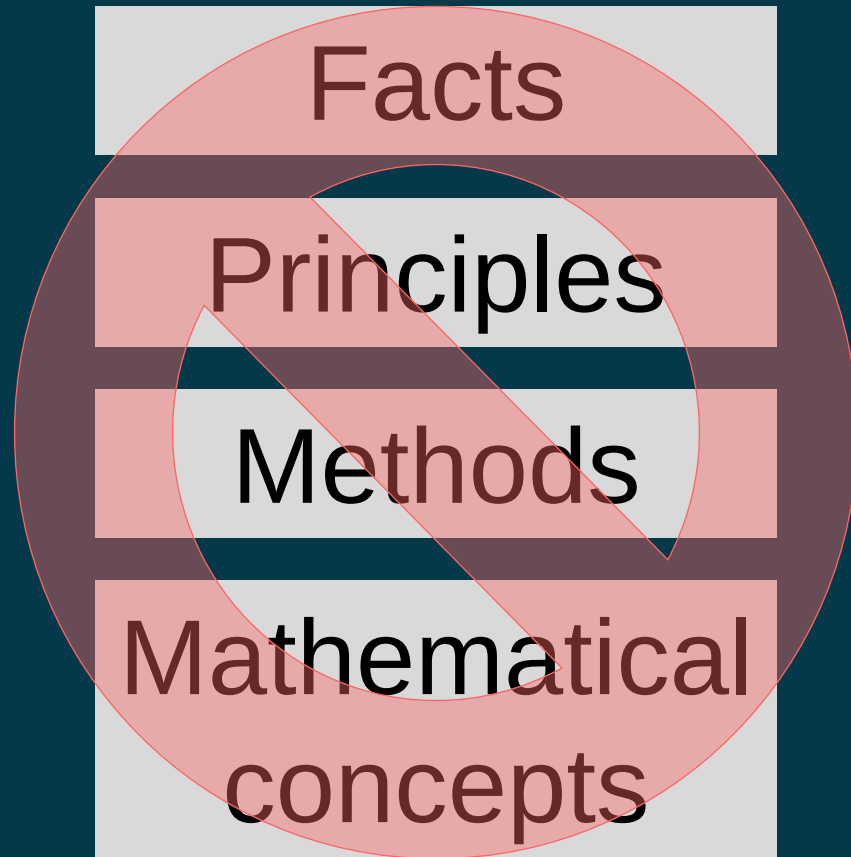


Criteria for copyright

“Copyright protection shall extend to **expressions** and not to ideas, procedures, methods of operation or mathematical concepts as such.”

TRIPS art 9(2)

[WTO | intellectual property \(TRIPS\) - agreement text - contents](#)



Level of originality



The level of originality

Highly unlikely that a identical work could be produced by another creator.

Huldra i fossen (Wood nymph in the waterfall)
Rt. 2007 1329

Ambassadør
Rt. 2013 822

Tripp Trapp
Rt. 2012 1062



Copyright in Norway

The Norwegian copyright act

- Fundamental regulations – ch. 1
- Neighbouring rights – ch. 2
- Limitations and administration – ch.3
- Miscellaneous regulations – ch. 8
- The scope – chapter 9

<https://lovdata.no/lov/2018-06-15-40>
in Norwegian

Broader perspective

- EU-Law
- International conventions





You are the copyright holder



Others have copyright



Public domain



You are the
copyright holder



Others have
copyright



Public domain



Right of use
Moral rights
and more



Right to cite
and other delimitations



Free to use
Public document etc

What about photos
Is it all the same?





Photographs
§ 23



Level of originality
Copyright protected
§ 2

Personal picture
§ 104



And how about music?

Artists

Composers

Musicians

Producers

Collective management organisations

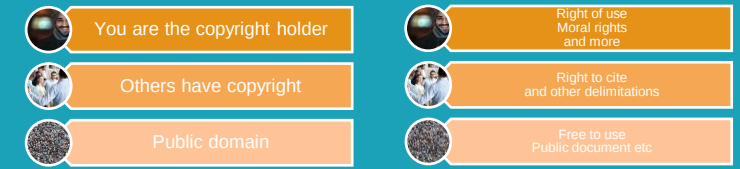
Period of protection



What's in it for me?



Research data



DMP - **Legal** and Ethical Considerations

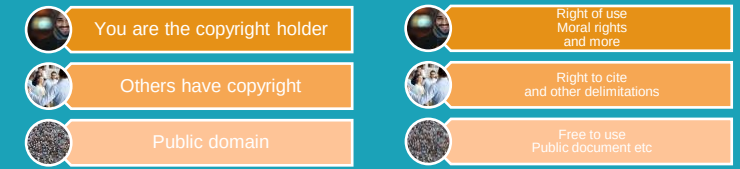
“How will you ensure that data management is conducted in accordance with legal requirements regarding privacy, confidentiality, and **intellectual property rights**?”

– UiO

“How will other legal issues, such as **intellectual property rights and ownership**, be managed? What legislation is applicable?”

– Science Europe

Research data



UiO IPR Policy

“Under the Norwegian Copyright Act, the University of Oslo has rights to catalogues, databases, etc., the development of which the University of Oslo has invested in, and to software created by employees during performance of tasks assigned as part of their employment or according to the employer's instructions”

“For results other than those mentioned above, the general rule is that the employee owns the results of their work, for example, articles or books that under the provisions of the Copyright Act the author owns the rights to.”

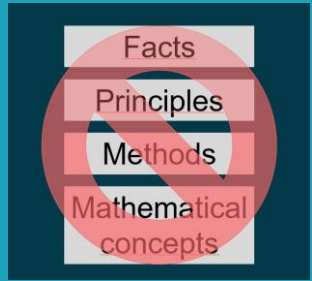
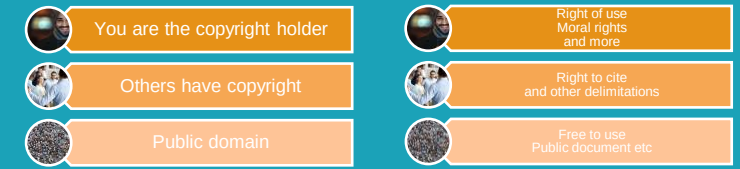
Policy for intellectual property rights at the University of Oslo - University of Oslo (uio.no)

Databases | related rights

For the purposes of this Directive, 'database' shall mean a collection of independent works, data or other materials arranged in a systematic or methodical way and individually accessible by electronic or other means

Directive 96/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 1996 on the legal protection of databases
[EUR-Lex - 31996L0009 - EN - EUR-Lex \(europa.eu\)](#)

Databases, which group together a large volume of data, or which are the result of a significant investment (UiO IPR policy)



Norwegian copyright act §24

- The maker of a database, like a form, table, a program or similar work
- Where collection, control or presentation leads to a significant investment
- 15 years from creation or from the end of year of publication

The case of Lovdata vs Rettspraksis.no
HR 2019 1725-A

A database can be copyright protected as a collective work

A database can contain copyrighted material!

Significant investment

Not only financial investments

Case C-203/02 The British Horseracing Board Ltd and Others v. William Hill Organization Ltd

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Against that background, the expression ‘investment in ... the obtaining ... of the contents’ of a database must, as William Hill and the Belgian, German and Portuguese Governments point out, be understood to refer to the **resources used to seek out** existing independent materials and collect them in the database, **and not to the resources used for the creation as such of independent materials**. The purpose of the protection by the sui generis right provided for by the directive is to promote the establishment of storage and processing systems for existing information and not the creation of materials capable of being collected subsequently in a database.

Up for discussion

Exponential function – could it be copyright protected?

Can you cite a picture according to “sitatretten” the right to cite?

Datavisualisation – is all data visualisation copyright protected?



DO'S

Evaluate your research data.

Have you created protected data?

Are you using protected data?

Find out if your data are subject for right transferring to UiO.

If in doubt, ask for guidance.



DON'TS

Take information about rights at a face value.

Skip, going the extra mile to check what you have the right to do with the material.

Ignore the content of licenses, other agreements or other legal provisions.



Thank you
rjbergst@uio.no

UNIVERSITY OF OSLO

Licensing

research data

Live Håndlykken Kvale / Agata Bochynska
University of Oslo Library

research-data@uio.no

CC-BY-SA-4.0 2022



Agenda

- What is a license?
- National recommendations for licencing of research data
- Creative Commons licenses
- Licences for Code/Software
- How to choose a license?

What is a license?

- A license agreement is a legal arrangement between the creator/depositor of the data set and the data repository, signifying what a user is allowed to do with the data.
- Creative Commons licenses are often used, more licenses can be found at: <https://spdx.org/licenses/>



License makes data reusable

Things to consider before licensing

- Which rights apply to the data
- Do you hold right to the data?
- If not, who hold rights to the data
- Do other hold rights to the data



Committee on sharing and reuse of research data

Unresolved issues regarding rights and licenses often prevent the results of research from being made publicly available.

The Ministry of Education and Research asked the Research Council of Norway and UNIT to set up a committee to examine rights and licensing issues related to sharing of data sets produced in scientific research. The Research Council served as secretariat for the committee.

Read the final report: [How should we share research data? Report and recommendations relating to licensing and making research data available \(PDF\)](#).

In 2020 the committee submitted a [memo "Research data in a data-driven society" \(pdf in Norwegian\)](#) to the Ministry of Education and Research. This memo served as a starting point for an open consultation. In the memo, the committee describes the issues they believe should be addressed more thoroughly, what structural changes should be considered in order to achieve more sharing and reuse of research data in Norway, and which legislation is relevant for these issues.

Recommendations regarding licensing and Dedication to Public Domain

- A license or Dedication to Public Domain, should reflect conditions further use of the data.
- Research data should be assigned with a standard international license which:
 - Have as few access and use restrictions possible
 - to the largest extent promote principles of juridical interoperability for research data.
 - Is human and machine readable
- Metadata should always have a Dedication to Public Domain assigned
- Standard licenses for copyright should only be used for material filling the condition for copyright or database protection
- In situation where different juridical conditions are applicable to different parts of a dataset, one should differentiate and license the different parts accordingly. This to avoid that data are assigned to a more restrictive license because some of the data require this.
- The institution have a responsibility to ensure that data produced by employees through their work are equipped with a license or Dedication to Public Domain described in 1.
- Reuse of data from others should always happen according to research ethical norms and subject specific standards.

Research data should be assigned a standard international license which:

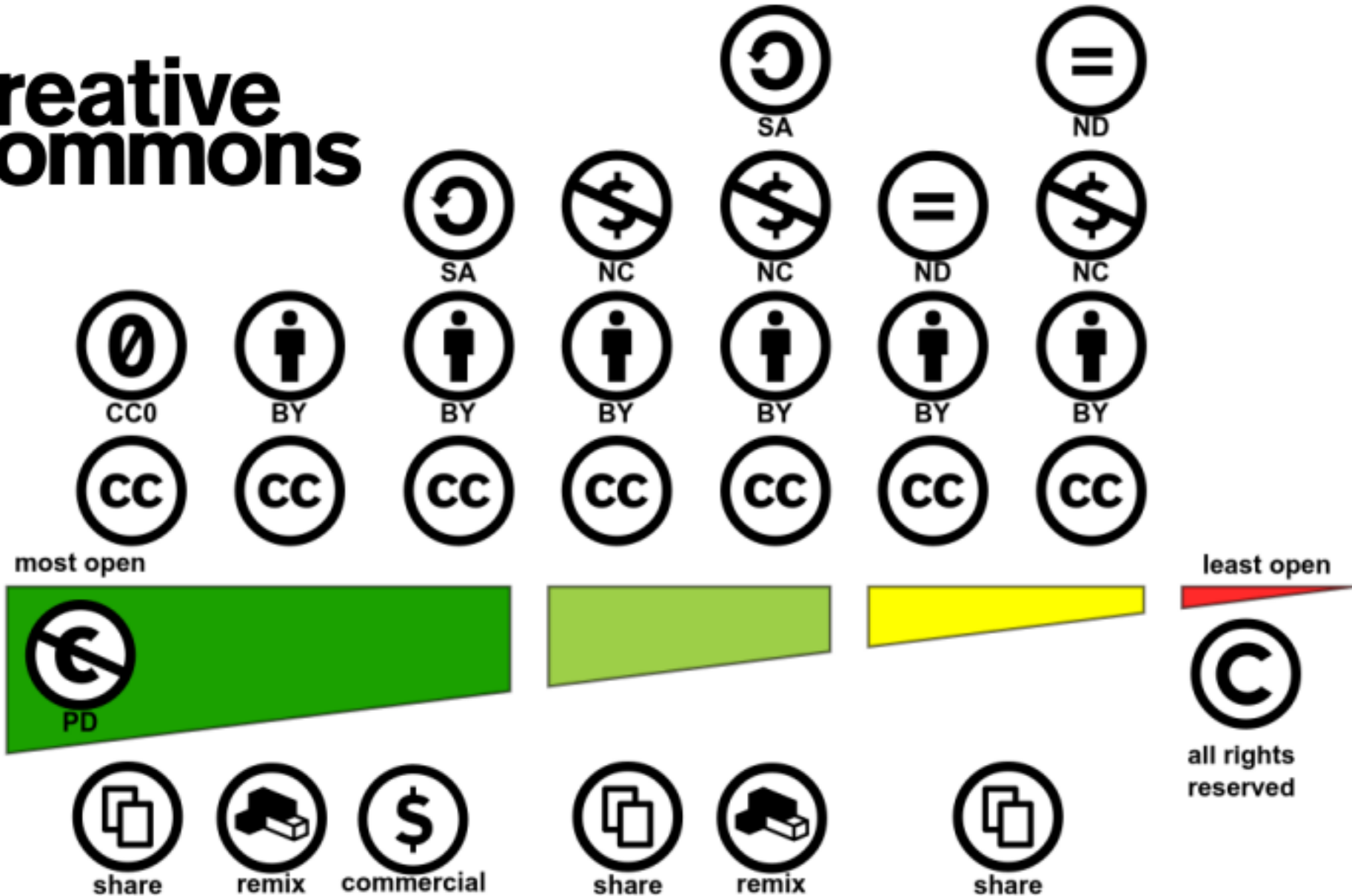
- Has as few access and use restrictions as possible
- To the largest extent promotes principles of juridical interoperability for research data
- Is human and machine readable

At the University of Oslo:

Research data shall be provided with licenses for access, reuse and redistribution

- Licenses should be internationally recognized
- The licenses should include as few restrictions as possible in respect of access, reuse, and redistribution of the data







- Credit must be given to the creator
- Only noncommercial uses of the work are permitted



- Credit must be given to the creator
- Adaptations must be shared under the same terms



- Credit must be given to the creator



- is a public dedication tool, which allows creators to give up their copyright and put their works into the worldwide public domain.



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Drone-based mapping of Sassendalen for reindeer counting in Svalbard

Version 1.0



Hann, Richard, 2022, "Drone-based mapping of Sassendalen for reindeer counting in Svalbard", <https://doi.org/10.18710/KHQKWH>, DataverseNO, V1

Cite Dataset

Learn about Data Citation Standards.

Access Dataset

Contact Owner

Share

Dataset Metrics

0 Downloads

Description

This database contains a series of drone-based aerial images that were collected for the purpose of counting reindeer. The survey area consists of six transect lines in Sassendalen, each with a width of ca. 1.2km. Flights were taken with a DJI Mavic 2 Enterprise at an altitude of 120m during mid-July 2021. The coordinates of the transects are listed in the readme file, along with the survey area size. While these images have been collected for the purpose of counting reindeer, the data may be reused for other purposes, e.g. for generating digital elevation models or orthomosaic photo maps. Such features may be added in a future update of this dataset. Data were obtained in a joint project between the Svalbard Integrated Arctic Earth Observing System (SIOS), the University Centre in Svalbard (UNIS), the Norwegian Polar Institute (NPI), and with support from the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU). (2021-07-14)

Subject

Earth and Environmental Sciences

Keyword

Reindeer, Sassendalen, Drone, Mapping, Orthomosaic, Svalbard, DEM, Digital elevation model, Rangifer tarandus platyrhynchus, reindeer counting

Related Publication

Manuscript in preperation

Files

Metadata

Terms

Versions

Terms of Use

Waiver

Our Community Norms as well as good scientific practices expect that proper credit is given via citation. Please use the data citation above, generated by the Dataverse.

CC0 - "Public Domain Dedication"



2022



- Credit must be given to the creator



Veined octopus eating a crab

16.03.2022

 **More details**

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 Silke Baron

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Octopus#/media/File:Veined_Octopus_-_Amphioctopus_Marginatus_eating_a_Crab.jpg

 CC BY 2.0

Summary [\[edit \]](#)

Description	English: Veined Octopus - <i>Amphioctopus marginatus</i> eating a Crab.
Date	15 July 2009, 03:23:29
Source	Flickr
Author	Silke Baron

Licensing [\[edit \]](#)

This file is licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 Generic](#) license.

Attribution: Silke Baron



You are free:

- **to share** – to copy, distribute and transmit the work
- **to remix** – to adapt the work

Under the following conditions:

- **attribution** – You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use.



This image, which was originally posted to [Flickr](#), was uploaded to Commons using [Flickr upload bot](#) on 6 July 2010, 11:41 by [Haplochromis](#). On that date, it was confirmed to be licensed under the terms of the license indicated.

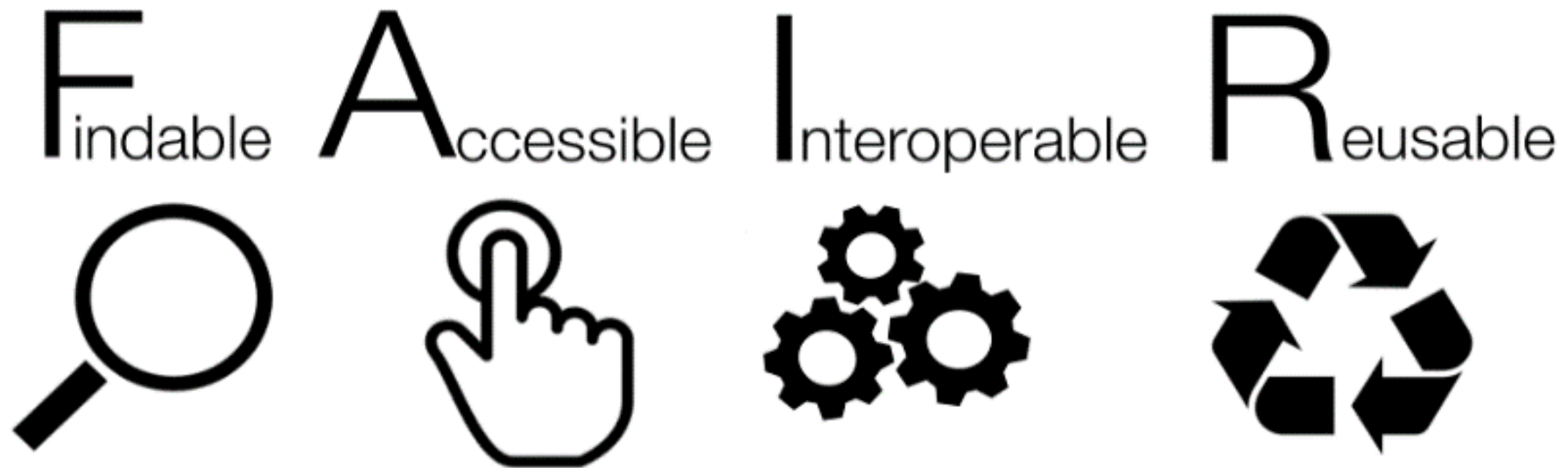
File history

Click on a date/time to view the file as it appeared at that time.

	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	11:41, 6 July 2010		2,567 × 1,917 (1.69 MB)	Flickr upload bot (talk contribs) 16.03.2022	Uploaded from http://flickr.com/photo/37707866@N00/3776717505 using Flickr upload bot



- Credit must be given to the creator
- Adaptations must be shared under the same terms



III. By. Sangya Pundir /Wikimedia CC-BY-SA-4.0



- Credit must be given to the creator
- Only noncommercial uses of the work are permitted

March 1, 2022

Dataset Open Access

Electrical half hourly raw and cleaned datasets for Great Britain from 2008-11-05

Grant Wilson; Noah Godfrey

Project leader(s)

Grant Wilson

Researcher(s)

Shivangi Sharma; Joseph Day; Noah Godfrey

A journal paper published in Energy Strategy Reviews details the method to create the data.**<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2211467X21001280>**

2021-09-09: Version 6.0.0 was created. Now includes data for the North Sea Link (NSL) interconnector from Great Britain to Norway (<https://www.northsealink.com>). The previous version (5.0.4) should not be used - as there was an error with interconnector data having a static value over the summer 2021.

2021-05-05: Version 5.0.0 was created. Datetimes now in ISO 8601 format (with capital letter 'T' between the date and time) rather than previously with a space (to RFC 3339 format) and with an offset to identify both UTC and localtime. MW values now all saved as integers rather than floats. Elexon data as always from www.elexonportal.co.uk/fuelhh, National Grid data from <https://data.nationalgrideso.com/demand/historic-demand-data> Raw data now added again for comparison of pre and post cleaning - to allow for training of additional cleaning methods. If using Microsoft Excel, the T between the date and time can be removed using the =SUBSTITUTE() command - and substitute "T" for a space " "

2021-03-02: Version 4.0.0 was created. Due to a new interconnector (IFA2 - <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IFA-2>) being commissioned in Q1 2021, there is an additional column with data from National Grid - this is called 'POWER_NGEM_IFA2_FLOW_MW' in the espeni dataset. In addition, National Grid has dropped the column name 'FRENCH_FLOW' that used to provide the value for the column 'POWER_NGEM_FRENCH_FLOW_MW' in previous espeni versions. However, this has been changed to 'IFA_FLOW' in National Grid's original data, which is now called 'POWER_NGEM_IFA_FLOW_MW' in the espeni dataset. Lastly, the IO14 columns have all been dropped by National Grid - and potentially unlikely to appear again in future.

2020-12-02: Version 3.0.0 was created. There was a problem with earlier versions local time format - where the 01:00 value was not carried through into the data properly. Now addressed - therefore - local time now has the format e.g. 2020-03-31 20:00:00+01:00 when in British Summer Time.

10,806

views

5,133

downloads

[See more details...](#)

Indexed in

OpenAIRE

Publication date:

March 1, 2022

DOI:

DOI 10.5281/zenodo.6320898

Keyword(s):

electrical supply, half-hourly, Great Britain

Grants:[Research Councils UK:](#)

- UK Energy Research Centre Phase 3 (EP/L024756/1)

Communities:[Energy Data](#)
[Zenodo](#)**License (for files):**[Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial 4.0 International](#)**Versions**

Reusable code?

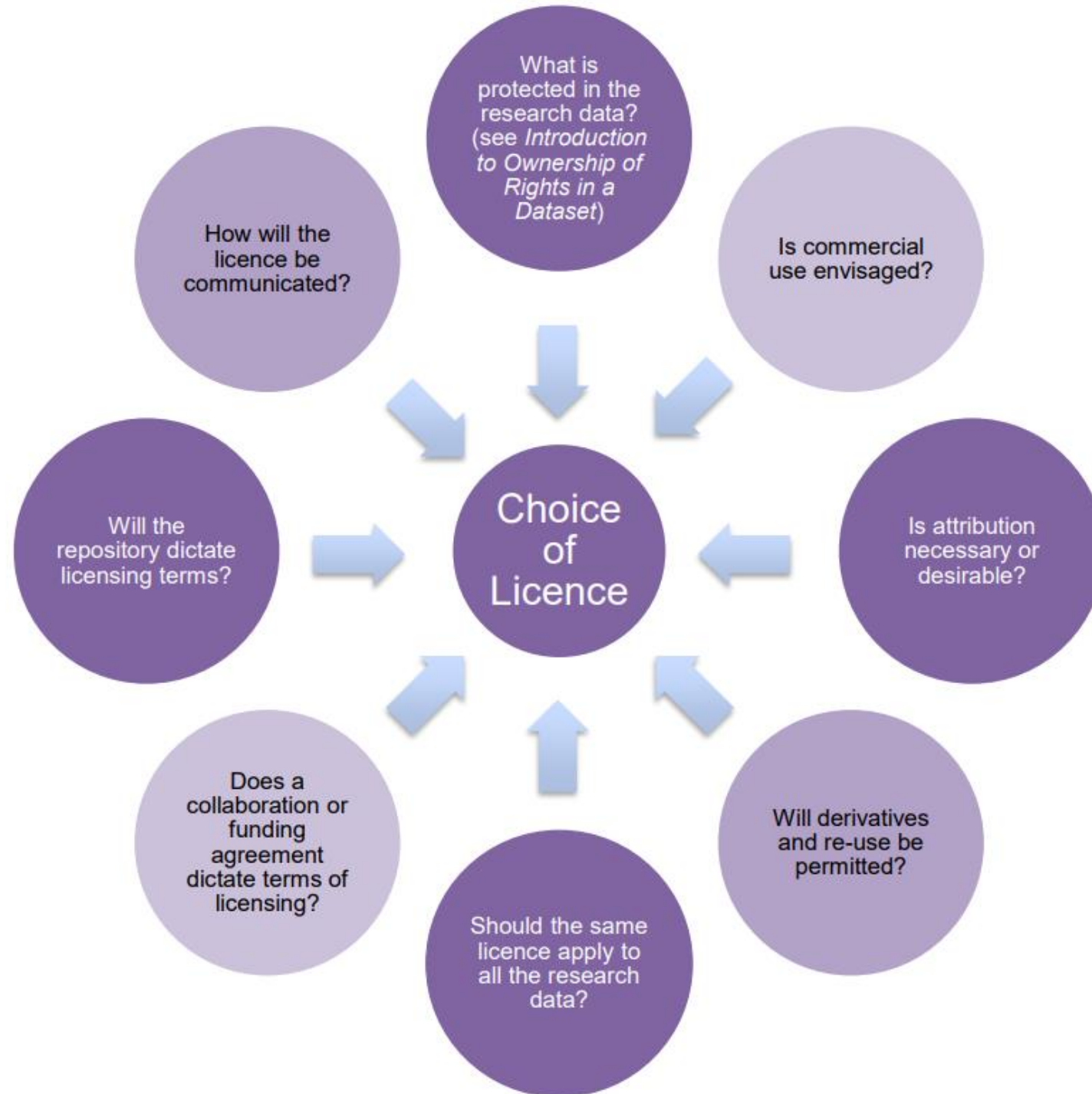
Licenses for code:

MIT (Expat)

Apache 2.0

GNU (L)GPL 3.0+

Which licence?



- Use **Creative Commons Generator**:
<https://creativecommons.org/choose/?lang=en>
- Choose an **open source license**:
<https://choosealicense.com/>

Thank you!

Contact us at:

research-data@uio.no

Resources:

FAIR: Creative Commons Licenses: <https://creativecommons.org>

Open Licensing course from FOSTER: [Open Licensing | Open Licensing \(fosteropenscience.eu\)](https://fosteropenscience.eu)

Dataset Licensing from University of Glasgow: [Outputs – Dataset Licencing \(wordpress.com\)](https://www.glasgow.ac.uk/outputs-dataset-licencing)

Ball, A. (2014). 'How to License Research Data'. *DCC How-to Guides*. Edinburgh: Digital Curation Centre. Available online: [/resources/how-guides](https://www.digitalcuration.org/resources/how-guides)

How do I license my research data? [how-do-i-license-my-research-data \(openaire.eu\)](https://www.openaire.eu/how-do-i-license-my-research-data)

Legal issues in Dealing with Research Data: [Legal issues in Dealing with Research Data \(openaire.eu\)](https://www.openaire.eu/legal-issues-in-dealing-with-research-data)

<https://www.forskningssradet.no/en/Adviser-research-policy/open-science/open-access-to-research-data/sharing-reuse-research-data/>