



# The Future is Open: Navigating Creative Commons and Open Access

Wednesday February 26th, 15:00 hours

Margrét Gunnarsdóttir

Margrét Gunnarsdóttir LBS-HBS, 26. febrúar 2025  
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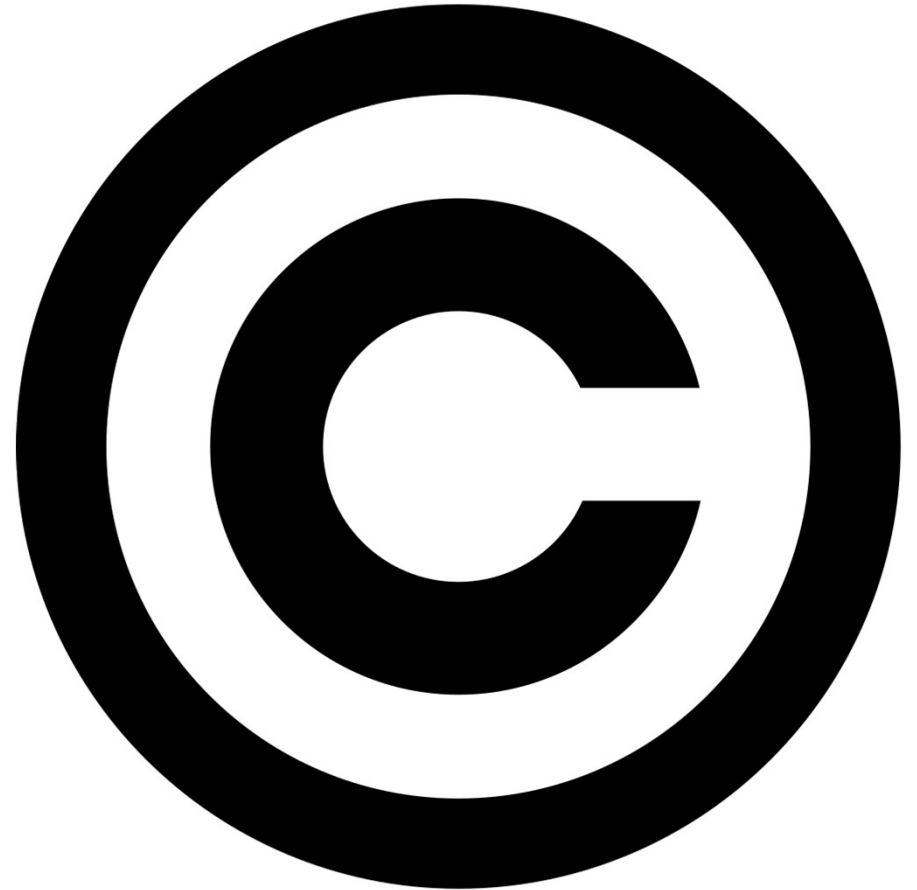
# Agenda

- Understanding the concepts
  - What is copyright?
  - What is Creative Commons?
  - What is open access?
- The Creative Commons (CC) licenses
  - Purpose and benefits
- The effect of copyright transfer to publishers
- Tools to use: DOAJ and JISC Open Policy Finder

# What is copyright?

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- Protects original works from unauthorized use.
- Lasts for the life of the author plus a set number of years (usually 70) after death.



# Copyright — Economic rights



**Reproduction Right:** The right to make copies of the work.



**Distribution Right:** The right to distribute copies of the work to the public.



**Right of Rental and Lending:** The right to rent or lend the work to the public.



**Adaptation Right:** The right to create derivative works based on the original work

# Copyright – Moral rights

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**Right of Attribution:** The right to be recognized as the author of the work.

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**Right of Integrity:** The right to prevent any distortion, mutilation, or modification of the work that could harm the author's reputation.

# What is Creative Commons?

- A non-profit organization providing free standardized licenses for copyrighted works.  
<https://creativecommons.org/>
- Facilitates the sharing and reuse of creative works in a legally standardized and sound manner by the use of CC licenses.



# Open Access – more than just access

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- Open Access is the condition where the **copyright holder** of a scholarly work grants **usage rights** to others using an **open license** (Creative Commons or equivalent)

...allowing for immediate free access to the work and permitting any user to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose.



# Why CC licenses?

- CC licenses provide everyone, from individuals to large organizations, with a **standardized way to use creators' works under copyright law**. For those looking to reuse a copyrighted work, CC licenses answer the question: **'What can I do with this work?'**
- There are **six licenses** in total, each providing varying degrees of permissions depending on what elements are used (4 elements)
- It is worth noting a recording of a lecture given online on October 22, 2024, '[How Creative Commons is Advancing Open Access](#),' by Anna Tumadóttir, the recently appointed Executive Director of Creative Commons.
- [See also a recent brochure in Icelandic about CC licenses from LBS-HBS.](#)



# Four elements – Six licenses

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## Attribution

All CC licenses require that others who use your work in any way must give you credit the way you request, but not in a way that suggests you endorse them or their use. If they want to use your work without giving you credit or for endorsement purposes, they must get your permission first.



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## NoDerivs

You let others copy, distribute, display, and perform only original copies of your work. If they want to modify your work, they must get your permission first.



## NonCommercial

You let others copy, distribute, display, perform, and (unless you have chosen NoDerivs) modify and use your work for any purpose other than commercially unless they get your permission first.



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**Attribution – NoDerivs**  
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**Attribution – NonCommercial**  
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CC BY-NC-SA



**Attribution – NonCommercial – NoDerivs**  
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# The six CC licenses



**CC BY** – allows people to use and adapt the work for any purpose as long as they give credit to the creator



**CC BY-SA** – allows people to use and adapt the work for any purposes as long as they give credit to the creator. Adaptations of the work must be shared under the same or a compatible license.



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**CC BY-ND** – allows people to use the work for any purposes as long as they give credit to the creator. People are not allowed to share adaptations of the work.



**CC BY-NC-ND** – allows people to use the work for noncommercial purposes only, and only as long as they give credit to the creator. People are not allowed to share adaptations of the work.

Most open



Least open

# Public domain licenses



= Waiving copyright



= Expiration of copyright

# Artwork images in the Public Domain



Vincent van Gogh



Claude Monet



Raphael Raffaello



Gustav Klimt



Edvard Munch

# Benefits of CC licenses

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- Open up the work: From **all** rights reserved to **some** rights reserved
- They reduce uncertainties and explain terms of use
- They are international standard licenses
- They are machine readable
- They enhance scientific collaboration
- They promote verification of research
- They are required by funders, publishers or institutions



# Some facts to remember

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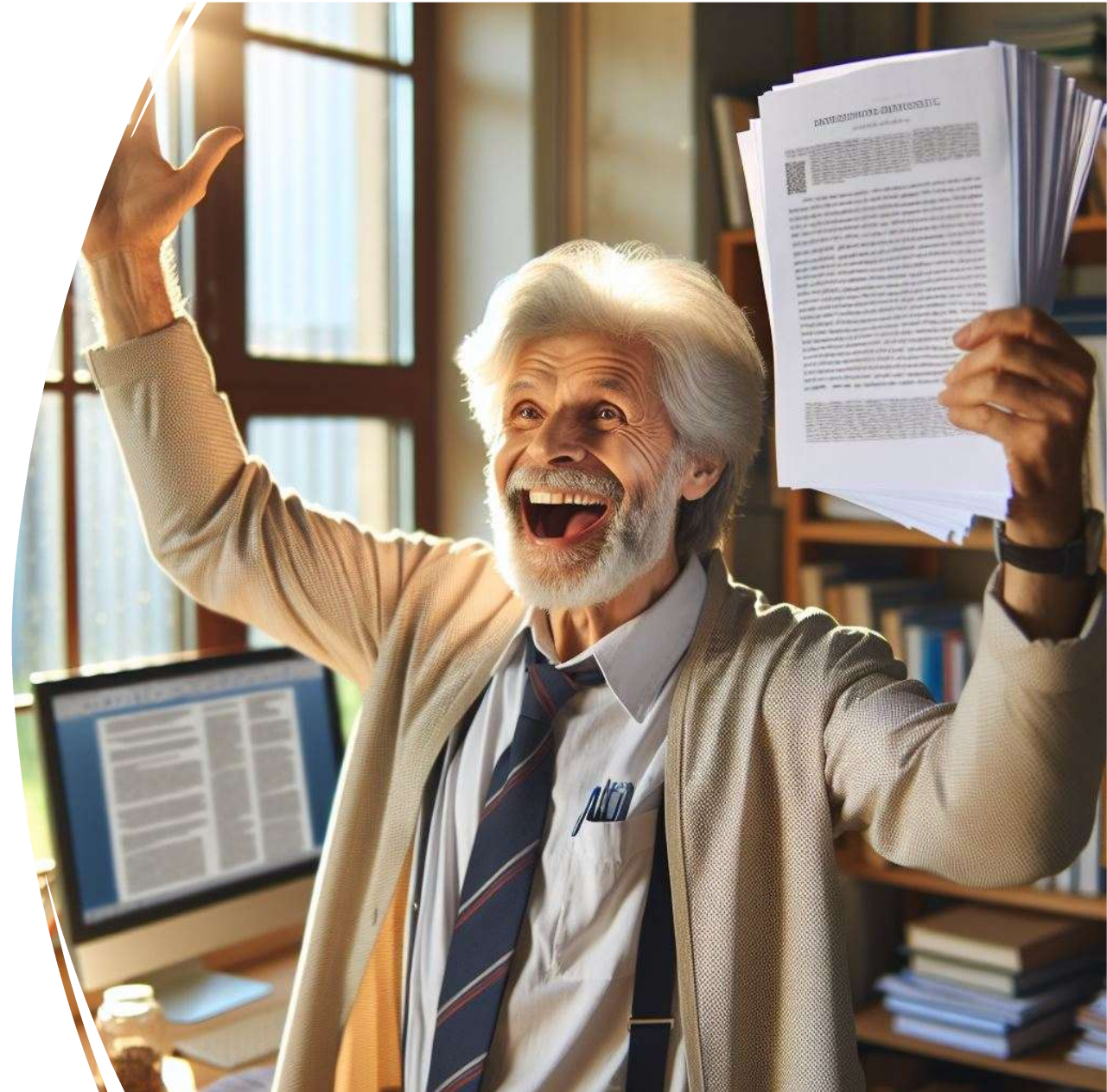
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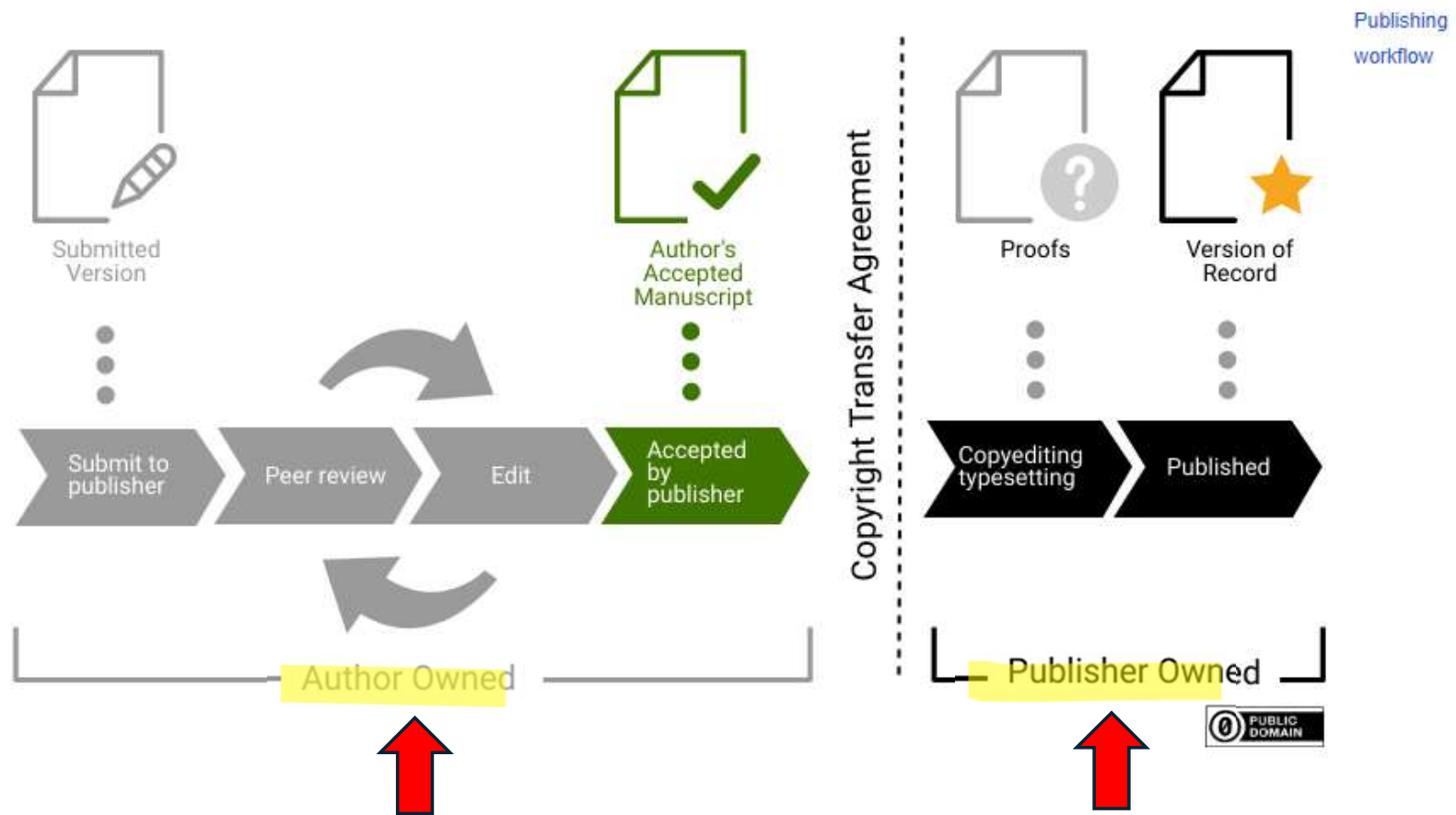
# You are about to publish an article...

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- But... there are things to take into consideration when communicating with the publisher!
- What kind of an agreement will you make?



# 1) Transfer of copyright





## 2) License to publish

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- a) Exclusive license to publish  
(...mostly the same outcome as transfer of copyright)
  
- b) Non-exclusive licence to publish

NOTE: With a CC licence on a work the creator can – **without transferring copyright** – grant certain permissions to use a work, whether or not under specific conditions, directly to a third party.

## Synergetic and antagonistic effects of microplastics and perfluorooctanoic acid on constructive species in freshwater ecosystems

Heran Zhang<sup>a,b,c,\*</sup>, Hongjie Gao<sup>a,b,d</sup>, Yafeng Li<sup>c</sup>, Cheng Hu<sup>c</sup>, Hongwei Yu<sup>a,b,e</sup>, Xuexue Fan<sup>a,b,d,f</sup>, Nan Shen<sup>a,b,c,g</sup>, Peng Yuan<sup>a,b,h</sup>

<sup>a</sup> State Key Laboratory of Environmental Criteria and Risk Assessment, Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Science, Beijing, 100012, PR China  
<sup>b</sup> State Environmental Protection Key Laboratory of Inshore and Coastal Environment, Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Science, Beijing, 100012, PR China  
<sup>c</sup> School of Municipal and Environmental Engineering, Shenyang Jiaozhu University, Shenyang, 110104, PR China  
<sup>d</sup> School of Water Resources and Environment, China University of Geosciences, Beijing, 100083, PR China  
<sup>e</sup> State Key Laboratory of Environmental Aquatic Chemistry, Research Center for Eco-Environmental Science, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100085, PR China

### ARTICLE INFO

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 Submerged plants  
 Antagonism reaction  
 Concentration ratio  
 Elemental stoichiometry

### ABSTRACT

MPs and PFOA are widely found in water, and both are capable of causing different levels of damage to each organism. However, plant activities might alter the environmental behavior of MPs and PFOA during phytoremediation. In this study, based on Alabris equation and combined with correlation analysis, we evaluated the combined toxic effects and water purification capacity of predetermined concentrations of PS and PFOA on *H. verticillata*, and analyzed the adsorption kinetics of PS to PFOA. The results showed that PS and PFOA altered the biofilm permeability of *H. verticillata* and inhibited plant growth (synergistic). In contrast, at low concentration combinations, PS adsorption of PFOA reduced the utilization of PFOA by *H. verticillata* and weakened their respective inhibition of photosynthesis in *H. verticillata* (antagonistic). During this period, *H. verticillata* reduced PS and PFOA stress by activating CAT and APX, respectively, and utilized nutrients for compensatory growth. This suggests that the combined effect of PS-PFOA co-pollutants is related to concentrations ratio, site of action and species specificity. Meanwhile, *H. verticillata* synergized with the biological communities affected by the co-pollutant to purify the water and effectively remove PS and PFOA. This study provides new insights for assessing the ecological effects of MPs-PFOA co-pollution and provides a theoretical basis for improving phytoremediation.

### 1. Introduction

Plastic products are extensively utilized across various sectors as

disrupting the ecosystem's structure and function, severely hindering sustainable development (Liu et al., 2024; Davrella et al., 2024). Studies suggest that more complex co-pollutants associated with MPs are more



## Accelerating biosimilar market access: the case for allowing tender standing

S. Sean Tu<sup>1,\*</sup>, Rachel Goode<sup>2</sup>, Matthew Turner<sup>2</sup> and Victor Van de Wiele<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> West Virginia University College of Law, 101 Law School Dr, Morgantown, WV 26506, USA  
<sup>2</sup> Novartis Kabi Biopharma, Terre Bone Business Park, Route de Crassier 23, Eysins, 1262 Vaud, Switzerland  
<sup>3</sup> Division of Pharmacoepidemiology and Pharmacoeconomics, Brigham and Women's Hospital, 1620 Tremont St. Suite 3030, Boston, MA 02120, USA  
 \*Corresponding author. E-mail: [shinetu@gmail.com](mailto:shinetu@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

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litigation at the start of phase 3 clinical trials, the final stage of biosimilar development, where the product and manufacturing process and product profile are largely finalized. This change would enable biosimilar firms to resolve patent issues well before the brand biologic's primary patent expiration date, potentially reducing market entry delays by about 1.8 years. This article examines the issues surrounding initiation of biosimilar litigation and suggests litigation reforms to expedite biosimilar market availability.  
**KEYWORDS:** patents, Medicare, biologic, biosimilar, drug spending

### I. INTRODUCTION

From 2015 to 2021, there were only 11 biosimilars marketed in the US. In contrast, from 2008 to 2021, there were 55 biosimilars marketed in the European Union.<sup>1</sup> This disappointing US output occurred despite the \$261 billion in revenues that

<sup>1</sup> Gherghelcu I, Delgado-Charro MB. The Biosimilar Landscape: An Overview of Regulatory Approvals by the EMA and FDA. 2021 *Pharmaceutics*. 13, 48.

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\* Corresponding author. State Key Laboratory of Environmental Criteria and Risk Assessment, Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Science, Beijing, 100012, PR China.  
 \*\* Corresponding author. State Key Laboratory of Environmental Criteria and Risk Assessment, Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Science, Beijing, 100012, PR China.  
 E-mail addresses: [shinetu@cras.org.cn](mailto:shinetu@cras.org.cn) (N. Shen), [yuanpeng@cras.org.cn](mailto:yuanpeng@cras.org.cn) (P. Yuan).

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John Isardus - Halobalokhasarfn user on 11 February 2025

The  
agreements  
depend on  
the journal

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# Tools

- to look up the agreements  
/licenses for each journal

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- DOAJ (only open access journals – no hybrid journals)  
[doaj.org](https://doaj.org)



- Jisc Open Policy finder  
<https://openpolicyfinder.jisc.ac.uk/>



Open policy finder  
Formerly Sherpa services




SEARCH

# Journals

Frontiers in global women's health

All fields 




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### Frontiers in Global Women's Health

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#### Journal subjects

Medicine: Gynecology and obstetrics,  
Social Sciences: The family. Marriage. Woman: Women. Feminism



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All fields  

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# JISC

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# Nature

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or



# Final advice

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- Try to familiarize yourself with the various CC licenses
- Learn to use tools like [DOAJ](#) and [JISC Open Policy Finder](#) to look up rights and CC licenses for journals
- Make sure to thoroughly read and understand the agreement you make with a publisher.
- Try to avoid „Transfer of copyright“ when dealing with publishers – if possible



# Thank you!

Margrét Gunnarsdóttir  
Landsbókasafn-Háskólabókasafn

[margret.gunnarsdottir@landsbokasafn.is](mailto:margret.gunnarsdottir@landsbokasafn.is)