

The Global University Publications
Licence: digital transformations in
libraries and the challenges of open
scholarship

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Global University Publications Licence

Why talk about this today?

- This a policy licence in Chinese and English that can be adopted by Sino-Foreign universities.
- There are opportunities to share expertise, especially around copyright knowledge and understandings.
- There are significant benefits to working together, such as sharing insights through legal advice and guidance.

Challenge

- UNNC does not retain rights for the research publications created at the University.
- Authors assign copyright to publishers.
- The result is that much of the university's research exists within a closed system, without the opportunity to gain the benefits from open access: the higher visibility of research; more opportunities to be cited; and, a greater potential for international collaboration.

Opportunity

- The opportunity is to create a new non-exclusive, bilingual Global University Publications Licence for rights retention.
- UNNC authors agree to support the licence on a voluntary basis.
- The University retains the rights to create a University Version.

Cause

- The Version of Record is owned and controlled by publishers.
- The Version of Record is cited by authors in scholarship.
- Authors want to publish papers as a Version of Record in prestigious journals. Place of publication is important for career advancement and discipline success.

1. Strategy

The University of Nottingham Ningbo China is committed to producing and disseminating high quality research to global audiences.

It supports the principle that research should be free and accessible to the public.

It supports open access to research.

2. Legal

Each Author grants to the University of Nottingham Ningbo China a nonexclusive, irrevocable, worldwide license to exercise all rights under copyright relating to the publication in any medium, provided that it is not sold for a profit.

3. Outputs

The licence applies to all publications authored at the University of Nottingham Ningbo China.

Publications completed before the adoption of this policy are excluded.

4. Authors (freedom and control)

Authors have freedom and control in publication strategies.

Authors can delay access for a specified period of time when needed.

Authors can specify the licence for reuse.

5. Authors (ownership and responsibility)

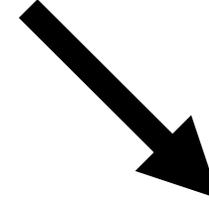
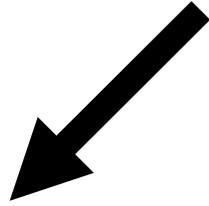
- Each Author will provide an electronic copy of the author's final version at the point of acceptance and no later than the date of publication.

6. Open Scholarship

This copy will become the University Version of Record which is licenced to the University of Nottingham Ningbo China.

The publication will be available to the global public through the University.

Authors



Publisher

University



Publisher
Version of
Record



Scholarship



University
Version of
Record

Open Scholarship: new ways

The CC-BY: Creative Commons Attribution Licence is the default for reuse. Authors can specify a different licence by informing Library staff by email.

The Library deposits the paper provided by the author using the non-exclusive Global University Publications Licence for rights retention.

Open Scholarship: new ways

Library staff create a title page, including:

- title of publication;
- author(s) of publication;
- and, the University of Nottingham logo.

Open Scholarship: new ways

Library staff create a reverse title page, including:

- affiliation information: "University of Nottingham Ningbo China" and the Faculty or School;
- the licence for reuse;
- and, the licence for retention (Global University Publications Licence 2.0).

People's Republic of China



Copyright Law



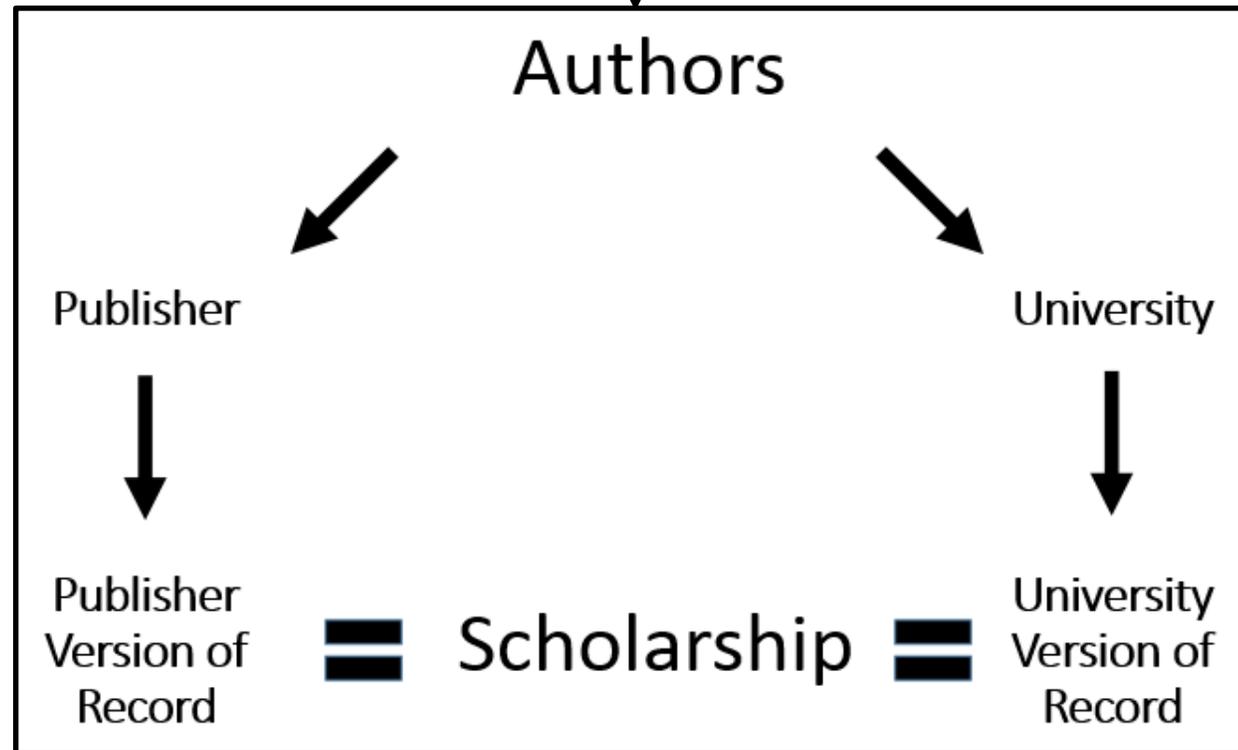
University



Contract (request?)



Non-exclusive
rights



Non-exclusive
rights



Article 11

Where a work created is under the supervision and responsibility of a legal entity they shall be deemed to be the author of the work.



Article 16

A work created by a citizen in the fulfillment of tasks assigned to him by a legal entity shall be deemed to be a work created in the course of employment.



Article 16

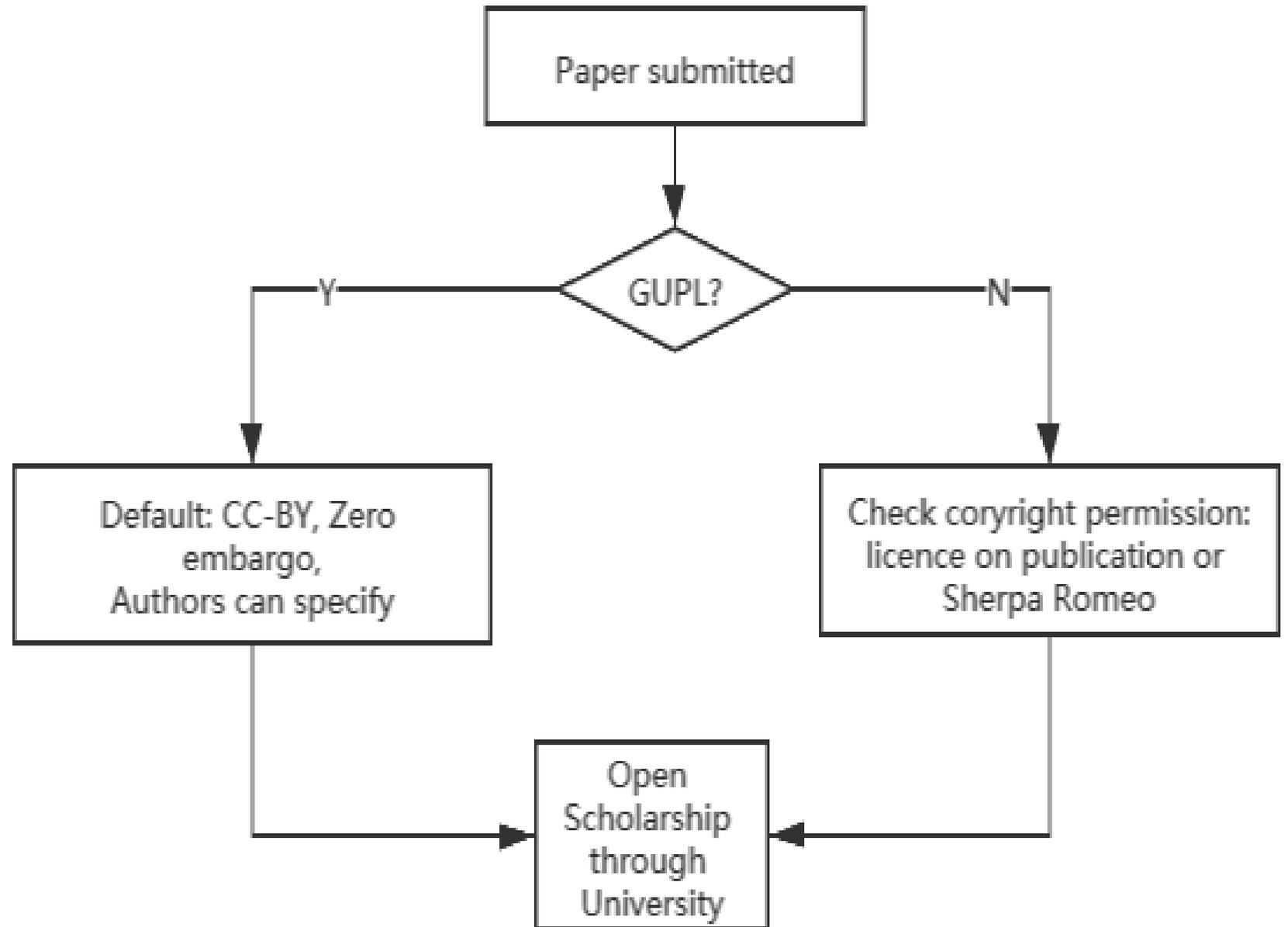
The copyright shall be enjoyed by the author, provided the organization has a priority right to exploit the work within its professional activities.



Article 16

During two years after the completion of the work, the author shall not, without the consent of the organization, authorize a third party to exploit the work

New Ways of Working



Hopes

- I hope we will work together more as a librarian community in China.
- I hope you will contact me about the Global University Publications licence.
- I hope you will adopt this licence at your universities (or something similar).

References

1. “Copyright Law of the People’s Republic of China,” World Intellectual Property Organization, last modified February 26, 2010, <https://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/cn/cn031en.pdf>.
2. “San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment,” DORA, accessed May 1, 2018, <https://sfdora.org/read/>.
3. Shockey N., “SPARC’s Efforts to Help ‘Design Equitable Foundations for Open Knowledge’,” International Open Access Week, last modified October 22, 2018, <http://www.openaccessweek.org/profiles/blogs/sparc-s-efforts-to-help-design-equitable-foundations-for-open-kno>.
4. “The Global University Publications Licence (2.0),” University of Nottingham Ningbo China. accessed April 22, 2020, <https://www.nottingham.edu.cn/en/library/documents/research-support/global-university-publications-licence-2.0.pdf>.

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