

Licensing policy of OA journals applying to be included in DOAJ and how to avoid some common mistakes

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Webinar on Creative Commons license in DOAJ Journals
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COPYRIGHT Vs LICENSING

Copyright : ownership

Licensing: provides permission and conditions of reuse

DOAJ Criteria

- The licensing terms for use and re-use of the published content must be clearly stated on the website.
- DOAJ recommends the use of [Creative Commons](#) licenses for this purpose.
- If Creative Commons licensing is not used, similar terms and conditions should be applied.
 - Extra care must be taken to state these terms clearly.

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** if authors retain the copyright , CC licensing is also possible after transfer of copyright to the publisher*

The layers of the CC licenses

Creative Commons (CC) licenses incorporate a “three-layer” design.



First layer: Legal Code

- The legal tool, in the kind of language and text formats that most lawyers know as the **Legal Code** layer of license.





Second layer: Human Readable

- The license is available in a format that normal people can read - the Commons Deed

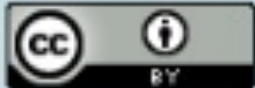
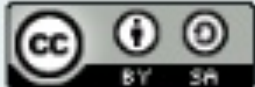
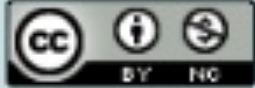



Third layer: Machine Readable

- The final layer of the license design recognizes that software, from search engines, plays an enormous role in the creation, copying, discovery, and distribution of works

The four license elements and the icons

Icon	Right	Description
	Attribution (BY)	Licensees may copy, distribute, display and perform the work and make derivative works and remixes based on it only if they give the author or licensor the credits (attribution) in the manner specified by these.
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	No Derivative Works (ND)	Licensees may copy, distribute, display and perform only verbatim copies of the work, not derivative works and remixes based on it.

The six Creative Commons licenses

Icon	Acronym	Description
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	(BY-SA)	This license lets others remix, tweak, and build upon your work even for commercial purposes, as long as they credit you and license their new creations under the identical terms. This license is often compared to "copyleft" free and open source software licenses.
	(BY-NC)	This license lets others remix, tweak, and build upon your work non-commercially, and although their new works must also acknowledge you and be non-commercial, they don't have to license their derivative works on the same terms.
	(BY-NC-SA)	This license lets others remix, tweak, and build upon your work non-commercially, as long as they credit you and license their new creations under the identical terms.
	(BY-ND)	This license allows for redistribution, commercial and non-commercial, as long as it is passed along unchanged and in whole, with credit to you.
	(BY-NC-ND)	This license is the most restrictive of our six main licenses, only allowing others to download your works and share them with others as long as they credit you, but they can't change them in any way or use them commercially.

What is the correct license for my journal ?

Applying the right license

User License	Distribute to colleagues	Post to open websites	Reuse of portions or extracts from the article in other works	'Sell' or re-use for "commercial purposes"?	Re-user can choose different license	Text & Data Mining
CC BY	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CC BY NC SA	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
CC BY NC ND (non - commercial/ non-derivative)	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No

Examples of common issues in Indonesian journals

Practical example #1 of **incorrect** licensing

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Practical example #2 of **incorrect** licensing

Open Access Policy:

Journal X publishes fully open access journals, which means that all articles are available on the internet to all users immediately upon publication. **Non-commercial use** and distribution in any medium is permitted, provided the author and the journal are properly credited.

License applied :



Practical example #3 of **incorrect** licensing

Text does not match the license applied

and the journal are appropriately credited.

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2. Author's Warranties

Practical example #4 of **incorrect** licensing

License policy not consistent with rest of the website

Licence Term

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Copyright without Restrictions

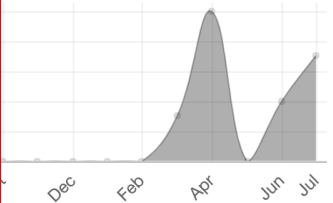
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talassa kamase-mase zuhud kajang



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How to Cite

Amin, S. J. (2020). Talassa Kamase-mase dan Zuhud: Titik Temu Kedekatan Pada Tuhan Dalam Bingkai Pasang Ri Kajang

Embedded license

DOAJ Application Q45: Does the journal embed or display licensing information in its articles?

What it means : Are the licensing terms indicated on all published articles, both HTML and PDFs. (not mandatory for indexing)

pekerja sesuai dengan standar penggunaan APD.

Kata kunci: faktor personal, alat pelindung diri, substandard act

INTRODUCTION

Workplaces always have risks and potential dangers for accidents. Accident is an unwanted and unpredictable event that can cause human casualties and/or property (PER.03/MEN/1998). The work accidents in Indonesia are still quite large at the moment. According to the Ministry of Manpower

and Transmigration there were 80,393 cases of work accidents that occurred in 2017 with 21,631 cases occurred in East Java. In general, the International Labor Organization (ILO) estimated that in 2013 there were 2.3 million workers experiencing workplace accidents and work-related diseases each year.

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Improvements for Indonesian journals

- Provide information in one language or all the information in all the languages.
- Information esp. licensing and copyright must be consistent on the journal website & full text
- Avoid display and use of non-standard databases, metrics on the website

Summary : Checklist for Licensing Policy

- Journal should have a Copyright Policy (ownership) & Licensing policy (reuse)
- Apply the correct license, that defines the permissions granted by copyright holder
 - Do not use 'All rights reserved' with an OA license X
 - Do not grant reuse rights for non-commercial purpose with a CC BY or CC BY-SA license chosen. X
- Indicate/Embed the license in PDF and HTML (not mandatory)
- Check for inconsistent licensing information on the journal website

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