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# Legal and Ethical Reasons for Free and Open Biodiversity Information

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(<a href="http://plazi.org">http://plazi.org</a>)





500,000,000+ printed pages 5,000 journals with taxonomic content 1,900,000 species described 20,000,000+ species treatments

#### BUT: The facts are hidden

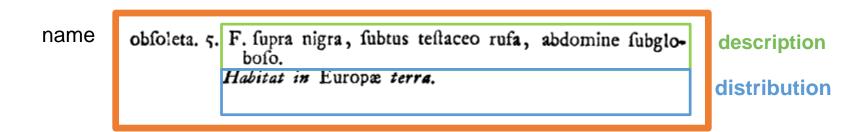
- Incomplete digitization
- Publications are not semantically enhanced
- Data are not linked
- Most data are not open

Plazi solution: Linking through taxonomic treatments



#### **Taxonomic Treatment**

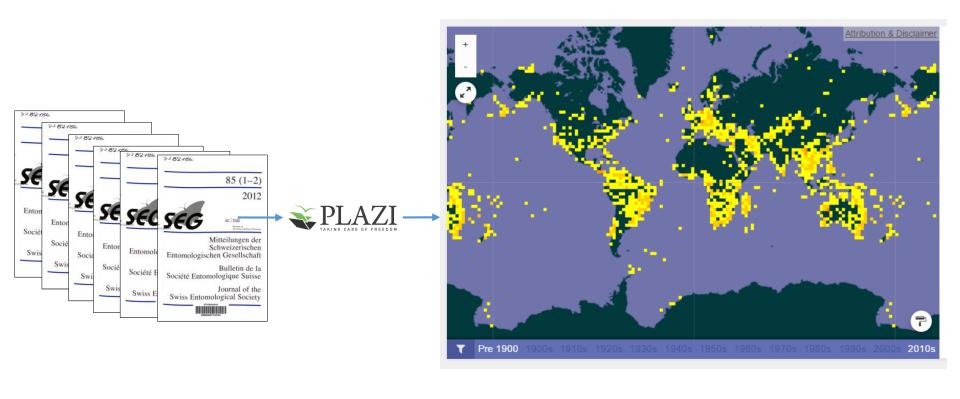
Formica obsoleta Linnaeus, 1758: 580



Linnaeus has to be credited for Latin Binomen AND Treatment.



#### Plazi TreatmentBank: Mining and viszualisation from treatments







News

Resources \*

Projects \*

Activities - Co

Cooperation Developers -

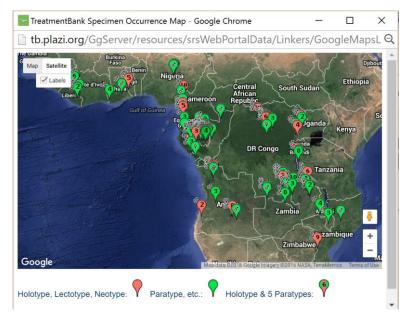
About -

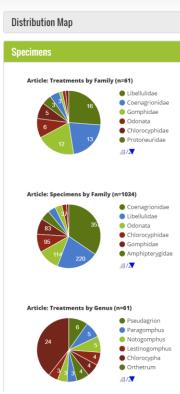
Search

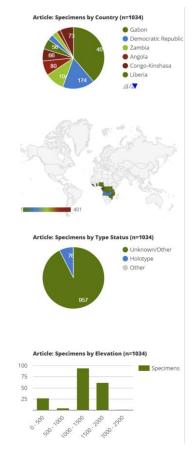
#### Dijkstra, Klaas-Douwe B., Kipping, Jens & Mézière, Nicolas, 2015, Sixty new dragonfly and damselfly species from Africa (Odonata)

Dijkstra, Klaas-Douwe B., Kipping, Jens & Mézière, Nicolas, 2015, Sixty new dragonfly and damselfly species from Africa (Odonata), Odonatologica 44 (4), pp. 447-678

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#### **Plazi statistics:**

#### **Data**

• **Publications**: 17,797 (*2016*: 3,500)

• Taxonomic treatments: 165,692 (2016: 50,000)

• Facts extracted: > 20 Millions (2016: 8 Millions)

• Taxonomic names: 152,641 (*2016: 3*5,000)

Coverage of >25% of new described species in science (ca 17,000 treatments annually)

**In preparation**: Backstock extraction of 1 Million treatments by end of 2017



#### **Mission**

- Maintain a digital taxonomic literature repository to enable archiving of taxonomic treatments.
- Enhance published taxonomic treatments, extract the facts and make them widely accessible.
- Participate in the development of new models for publishing scientific articles in order to maximize interoperability with other relevant cyberinfrastructure components (e.g., name servers, biodiversity resources, etc...)

#### Plazi: overview

2012 Plazi GmbH







#### **Ethical principles**

- Bouchout Declaration for Open Biodiversity Knowledge Management (June 2014);
- RDA/CODATA Principles on the Legal Interoperability of Research Data (September 2016);
- GEO Data Sharing Principles (2005 and 2015):
  - Data and metadata shall be shared as Open Data by default, without charge or restrictions on reuse;
  - Where international instruments, national policies or legislation preclude the sharing of data as Open Data, data should be made available with minimal restrictions on use;
  - Data and metadata shall be made available with minimum time delay.



#### Requirements

- Access to all names that have ever been used for all taxa.
- Access to all published taxonomic treatments.
- Access to all metadata of published taxonomic literature.
- Possibility to extract and re-use data on facts (text, pictures, sounds) and metadata from all legacy literature and other biodiversity information.



## Legal Obstacles ("legislation that precludes the sharing of data as Open Data")

#### **Restrictions based on public interests:**

- National security or public order laws
- Protection of endangered species

#### Restrictions based on private interests:

- Copyright and other intellectual property laws
- EU-database right
- Protection of personal privacy
- Time embargoes on the release of research data



#### Plazi solution for eliminating legal obstacles:

#### Workflow restricted to published data

- no restrictions based on public interests;
- no retrictions based on privacy protection;
- no restrictions based on time embargoes.

#### Workflow situated outside the E.U.

E.U. Database protection does not apply



### Restrictions based on copyright are often lacking legal grounds

Copyright protects works, not data (no copyright protection by individual attribution [©-sign, CC-license])

#### "Works" in Copyright

- intellectual creation
- individual (new, original) with respect of the form of expression (= no standardization)

#### **Permitted uses**

Exceptions and limitations / fair use



→ Names and treatments are, by default, not protected by IPR

(Patterson et al., BMC Research Notes 2014, 7:79)

- → Copyright is no legal obstacle to re-use biodiversity data
- → Uncertainty with respect to illustrations (publication in preparation)



#### Remaining obstacle:

- Access to legacy literature
- Extraction of data and metadata from copyrighted texts
- Re-use of copyrightable images

#### Ways to remove obstacles:

- Open access publishing
- Revision of copyright law in order to provide for exceptions and limitations that allow text and data mining
- Revision of E.U. Database protection in order to provide for exceptions and limitations that allow text and data mining.



#### Plazi solution:

- Extraction of data and metadata based on copyright exceptions
- Making available of extracted data and metadata, but not of the copyrighted works (including copyrighted images)



#### Thank you for your attention!

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