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ATTITUDES OF UKRAINIAN SCIENTISTS TOWARDS PUBLICATION OF OPEN DATA, PATENTING, AND AUTHOR' RIGHTS

ABSTRACT. *This paper analyzes Ukrainian scientists' attitudes towards open data publication, patenting, and copyright registration via a survey of six respondents by experience: two young (<5 years), two mid-career (~10 years), and two experienced (~20 years). Younger scientists favor open data for verification but note misuse risks; experienced ones stress commercialization. Patenting faces skepticism over weak Ukrainian enforcement; copyright aids dispute proof. Findings fit Ukraine's IP evolution amid digital growth and war, urging balanced open science with value protection. Results highlight open data's role in trust and innovation, with policy tweaks for AI and data research.*

KEYWORDS: *open data, research commercialization, intellectual property, open science, Ukrainian scientists.*

INTRODUCTION. Ukraine is actively developing its intellectual property (IP) protection framework, with a strong emphasis on open data and digital infrastructure, despite challenges posed by ongoing military conflict [1]. Evidence shows Ukraine has made significant strides in IP protection and open data management [5]. The country ranks 3rd in the Open Data Maturity 2023 ranking and has implemented key legislative reforms [1]. Notably, a specific law was enacted on April 3, 2022, to protect intellectual property interests during martial law [3]. The legal landscape includes multiple international treaty commitments, with Ukraine participating in over 20 international agreements [4]. However, challenges remain, including gaps in the existing legal framework and the need for continued legislative refinement to align with European standards [2]. This study explores scientists' attitudes towards open data publication, patenting, and copyright in this context, drawing on survey responses.

MATERIALS AND METHODS. A questionnaire was distributed to Ukrainian scientists to assess attitudes towards open data, patenting, and copyright. Questions included: (1) Readiness to publish open data from labor-intensive research (scale: 0=definitely not publish to preserve value; 10=definitely publish for accessibility); (2) Advantages/disadvantages of open data publication in Ukraine; (3) Preference for patenting vs. keeping as know-how with NDA (scale: 0=definitely know-how; 10=definitely patent); (4) Advantages/disadvantages of patenting in Ukraine; (5) Advantages of copyright registration for valuable

materials; (6) Choice for a high-value research output: publish openly, register copyright, publish closed for profit, or other. Responses were collected via Google Forms and analyzed qualitatively by experience groups: young (<5 years), mid-career (~10 years), and experienced (~20 years).

RESULTS. *Among young scientists (<5 years experience)*, attitudes towards open data publication varied. One scored 10, emphasizing advantages like increased trust, verification, and European integration, but noted misuse risks. The other scored 5, highlighting benefits like database development and publications, while citing theft, falsification, and cyber threats (e.g., Russia). For patenting, scores were 0 and 7; the former criticized weak enforcement and court delays, while the latter saw it as a low-cost priority step but inadequate alone. Copyright registration provided proof for disputes and monetization, despite automatic rights. Choices favored registering copyright or fixing rights before commercialization and selective openness. *Mid-career scientists (~10 years)* showed polarized views. One scored 10 for open data (societal benefit) but saw no patent advantages (scored 10, yet for reporting only) [1]. The other scored 0 for open data (value loss) and 0 for patenting (theft, costs for supporting) [3]. **EXPERIENCED SCIENTISTS (~20 YEARS)** supported openness, but had some caveats. One scored 10 for open data (new ideas) [2] and 10 for patenting (sales), though unclear on rights loss. The other scored 6, altering data for commercial value. Patenting scored 10 and 2, with sales advantages but theft risks [5]. Copyright registration was theoretically protective, preferably abroad [4].

CONCLUSIONS. This survey demonstrates diverse attitudes among Ukrainian scientists towards open data, patenting, and copyright, influenced by experience and perceived legal weaknesses. Younger scientists prioritize verification and development benefits but fear misuse, mid-career ones show skepticism towards protection mechanisms, and experienced ones balance openness with commercialization. The result aligning with Ukraine's digital reforms [1].

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СТАВЛЕННЯ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ ВЧЕНИХ ДО ПУБЛІКАЦІЇ ВІДКРИТИХ ДАНИХ, ПАТЕНТУВАННЯ ТА АВТОРСЬКИХ ПРАВ

АНОТАЦІЯ. Аналізується ставлення українських науковців до публікації відкритих даних, патентування та реєстрації авторських прав шляхом опитування шести респондентів за досвідом роботи: двох молодих (<5 років), двох із середнім досвідом роботи (~10 років) та двох досвідчених (~20 років). Молодші науковці підтримують відкриті дані для верифікації, але відзначають ризики зловживання; досвідчені наголошують на комерціалізації. Патентування стикається зі скептицизмом через слабе правозастосування в Україні; авторське право допомагає у вирішенні суперечок. Результати дослідження відповідають еволюції інтелектуальної власності в Україні в умовах цифрового зростання та війни, закликаючи до збалансованої відкритої науки із захистом цінностей. Результати підкреслюють роль відкритих даних у довірі та інноваціях, а також коригування політики для досліджень штучного інтелекту та даних.

КЛЮЧОВІ СЛОВА: відкриті дані, комерціалізація досліджень, інтелектуальна власність, відкрита наука, українські науковці.