



### Today's Agenda

10 min: Welcoming remarks, introductions and icebreaker

30 min: Session 2 (a): Anatomy of a CC license

- License Design and Terminology
  - What do the different CC icons mean?
  - Three layers of CC licenses
- License Scope
  - How CC works with copyright
  - Time length of license
- License Types
  - The CC license suite
  - CC license elements
- License Enforceability
  - Creative Commons case law
  - Potential benefit of seeking non-legal resolutions to disagreements

10 min: Questions and discussions

#### 30 min: Session 2 (b): Using open content

- Finding and Reusing CC licensed Work
  - Search for and discover CC licensed works
  - Attribution when reusing CC licensed works
- Remixing CC licensed Work
  - Basics of an adaptation
  - ShareAlike clause
  - NoDerivatives clause
  - License compatibility

10 min: Questions and discussions

## GOAL By the end of today you will have acquired knowledge about:

- the 6 CC licenses and 2 Public Domain tools.
- finding and using CC licensed works.

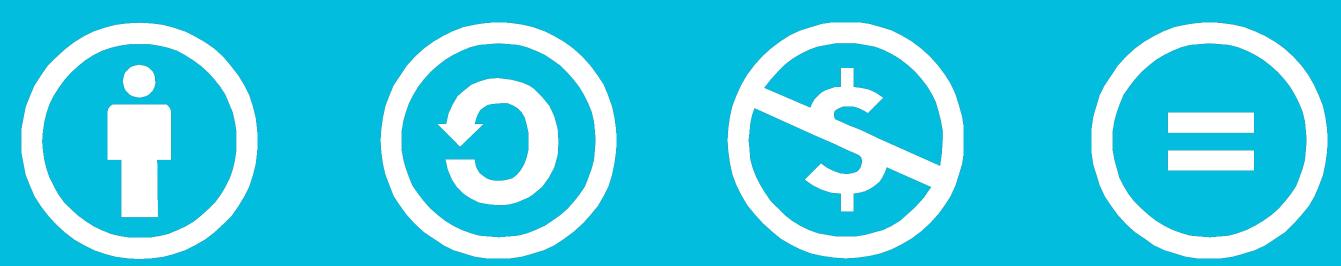


## Anatomy of a license

Public Domain

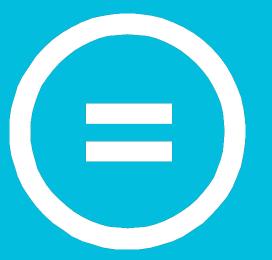
## cc) creative commons













### CC License layers



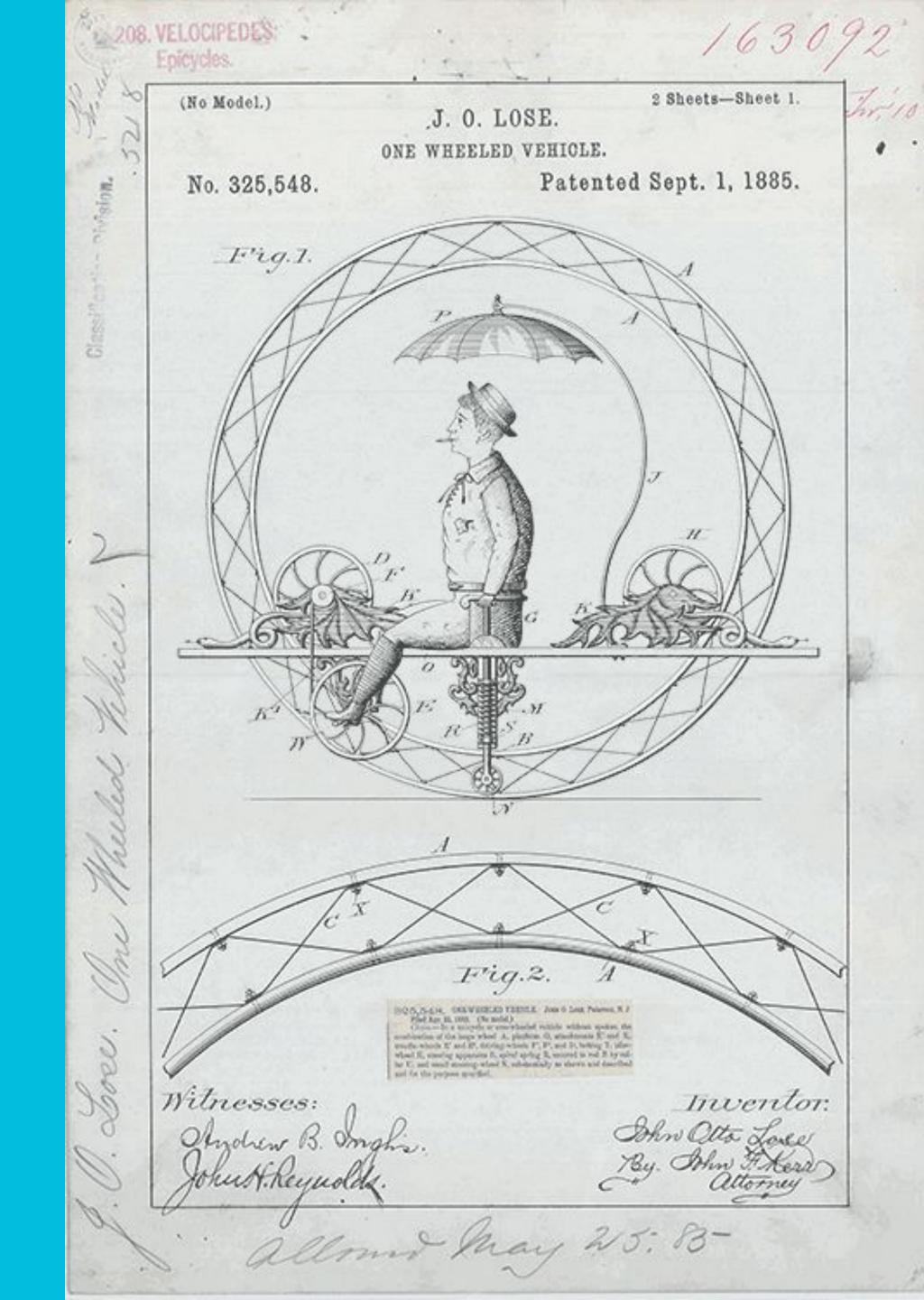


# Machine Readable Metadata

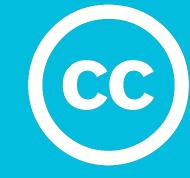
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xmlns: c="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/"
<span l="dc:type" ="http://purl.org/dc/dcmitype/</pre>
Text" p = "dc:title" My Photo< span by
<a |="cc:attributionURL"
pap a ="cc:attributionName" p ="http://joi.ito.com/
my photo" Joi Ito< a
is licensed under a
<a a l="license" a ="http://creativecommons.org/
licenses/by/3.0/"<Creative Commons Attribution 3.0
License<a<.
<span p l="dc:source" a ="http://fredbenenson.com/</pre>
photo"≈
Permissions beyond the scope of this license may be
available at <a p |="cc:morePermissions" p ="http://
ozmo.com/revenue sharing agreement"<OZMO<a<.<
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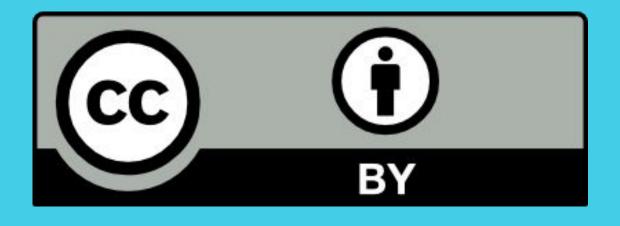
## CC LICENSES



## perpetual, irrevocable permissions

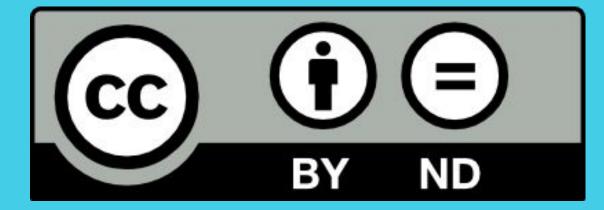


### CC Open Licenses













## CC Public Domain Tools

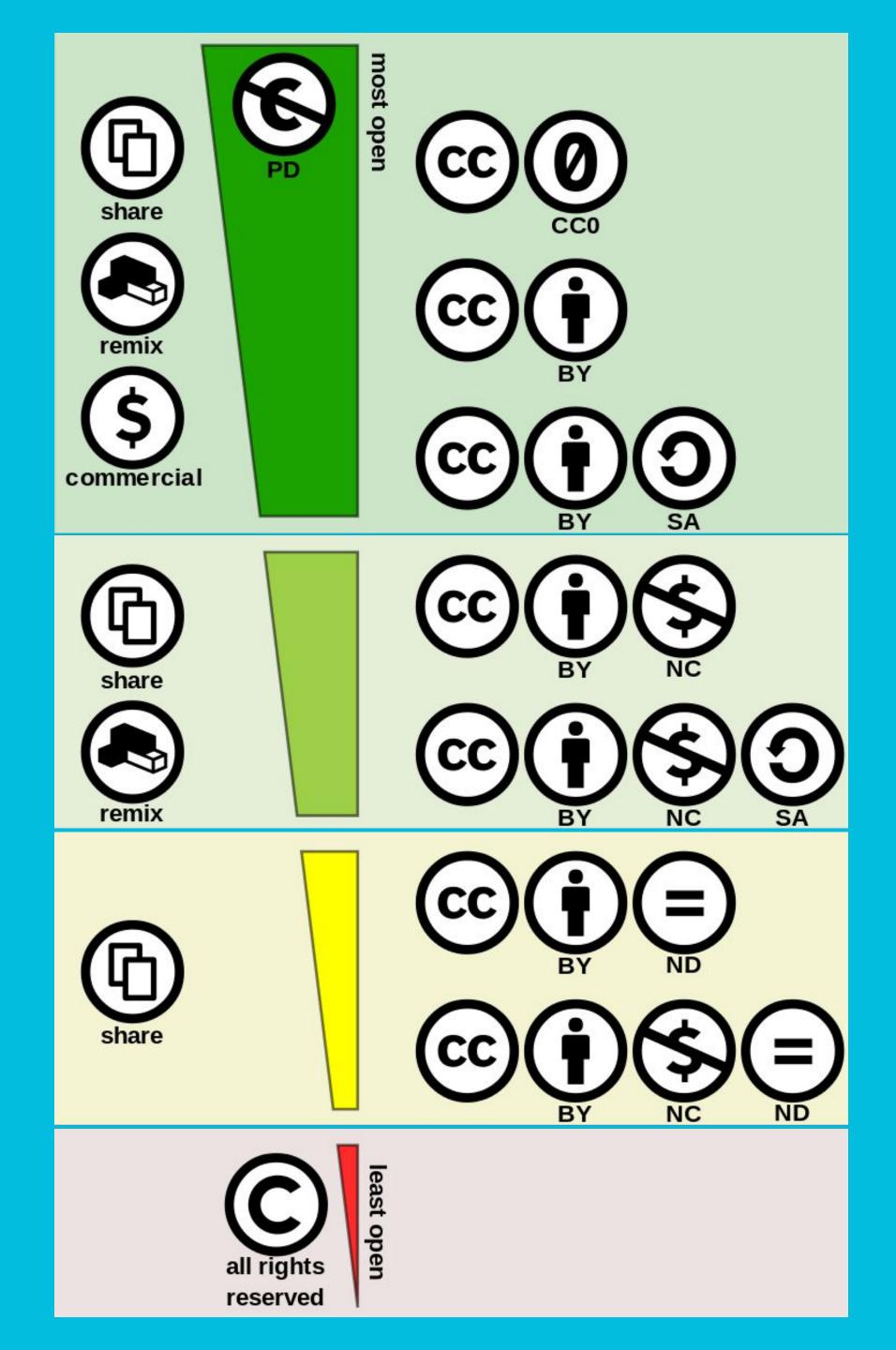






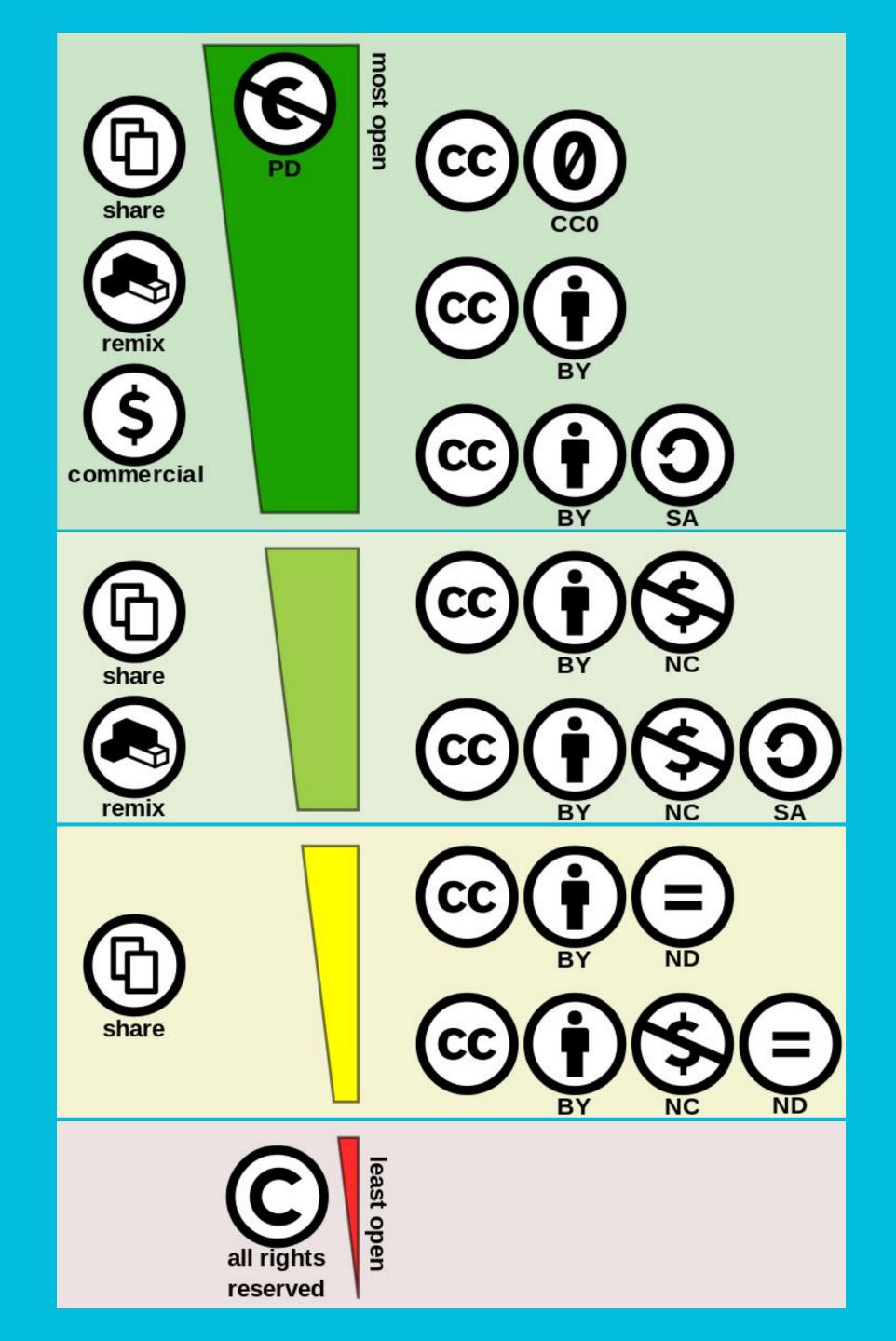
## 4 Conditions





# 4 Elements 6 Licenses + 2 Public Domain Tools



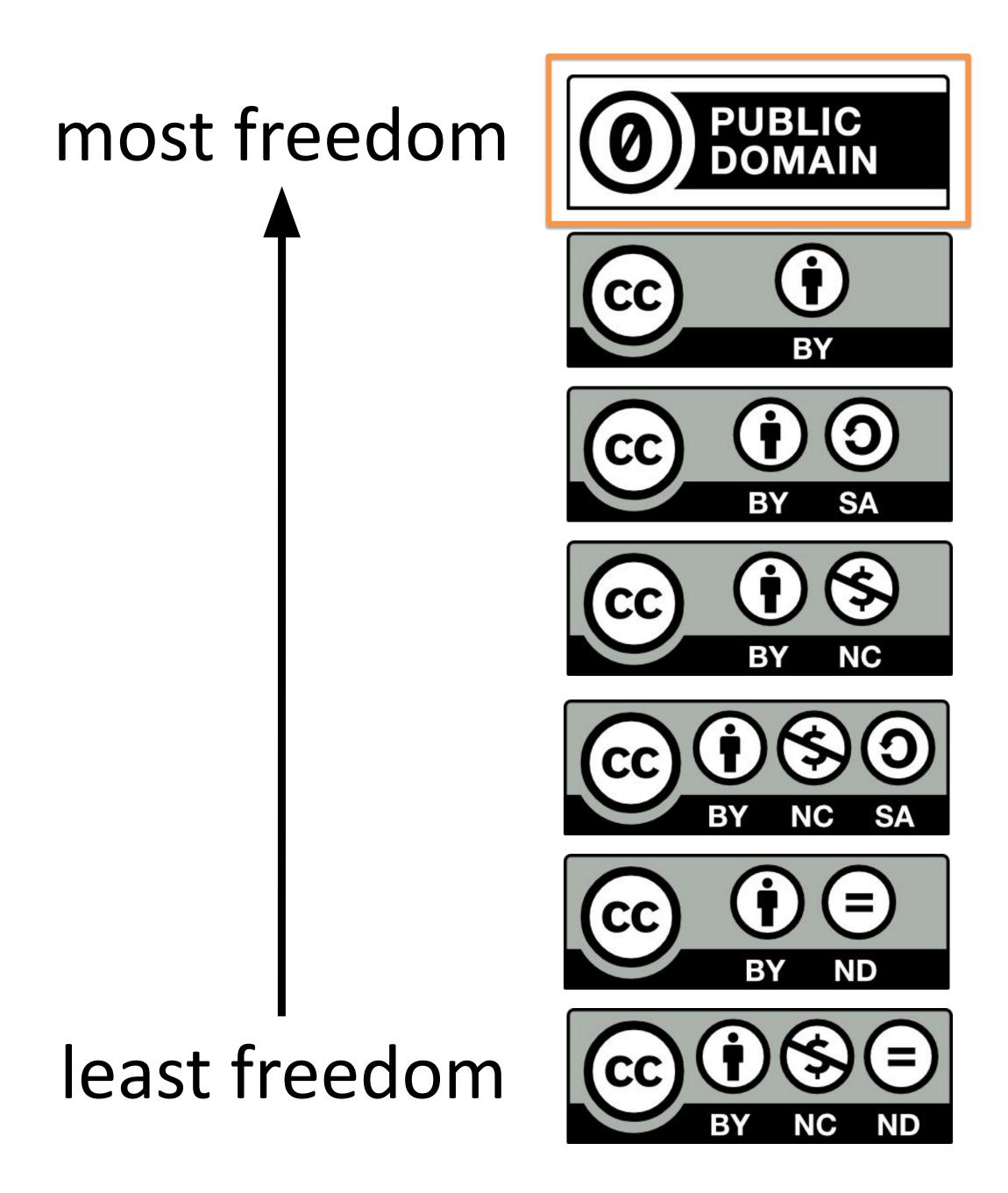


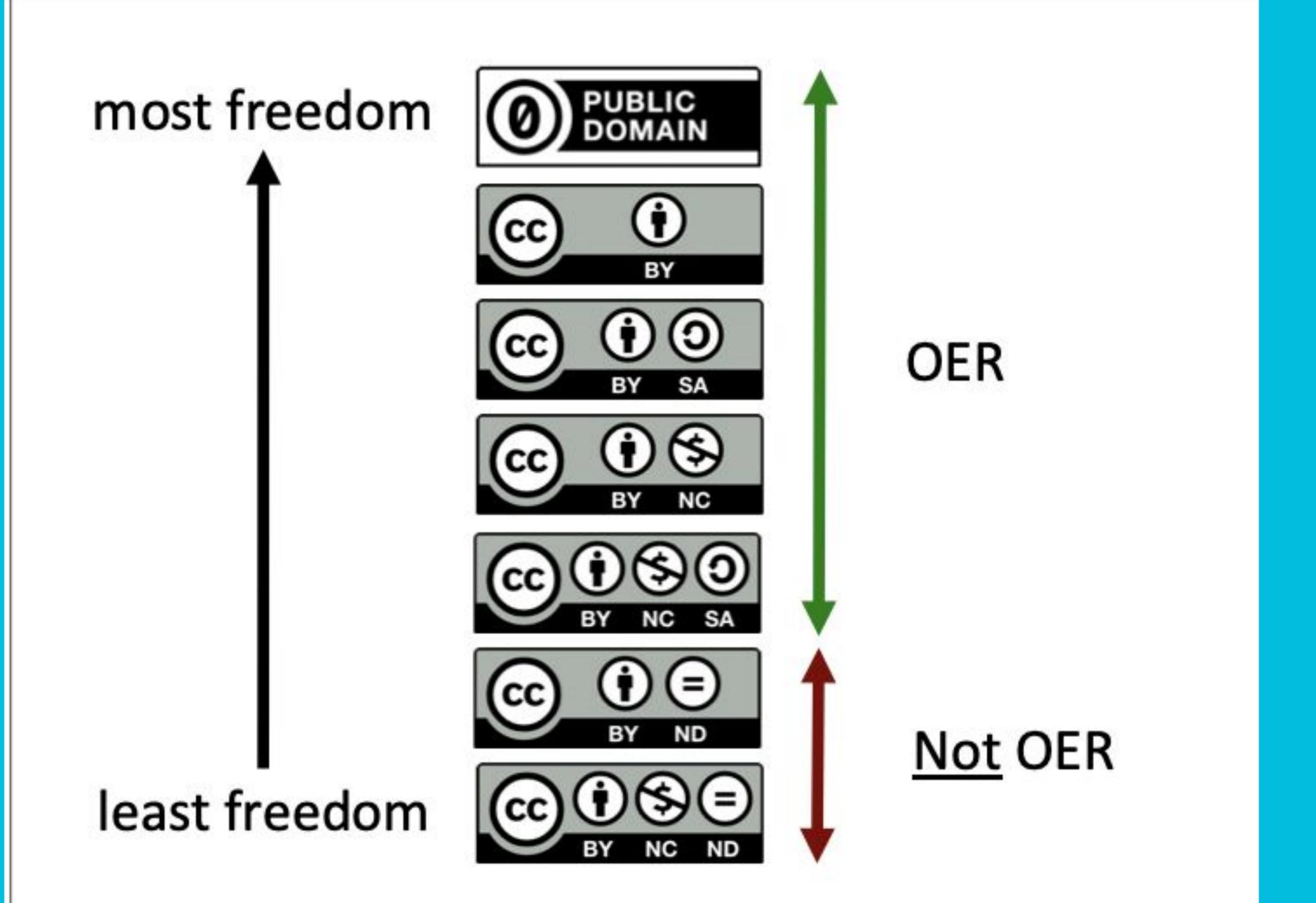
### Least restrictive

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### Most restrictive

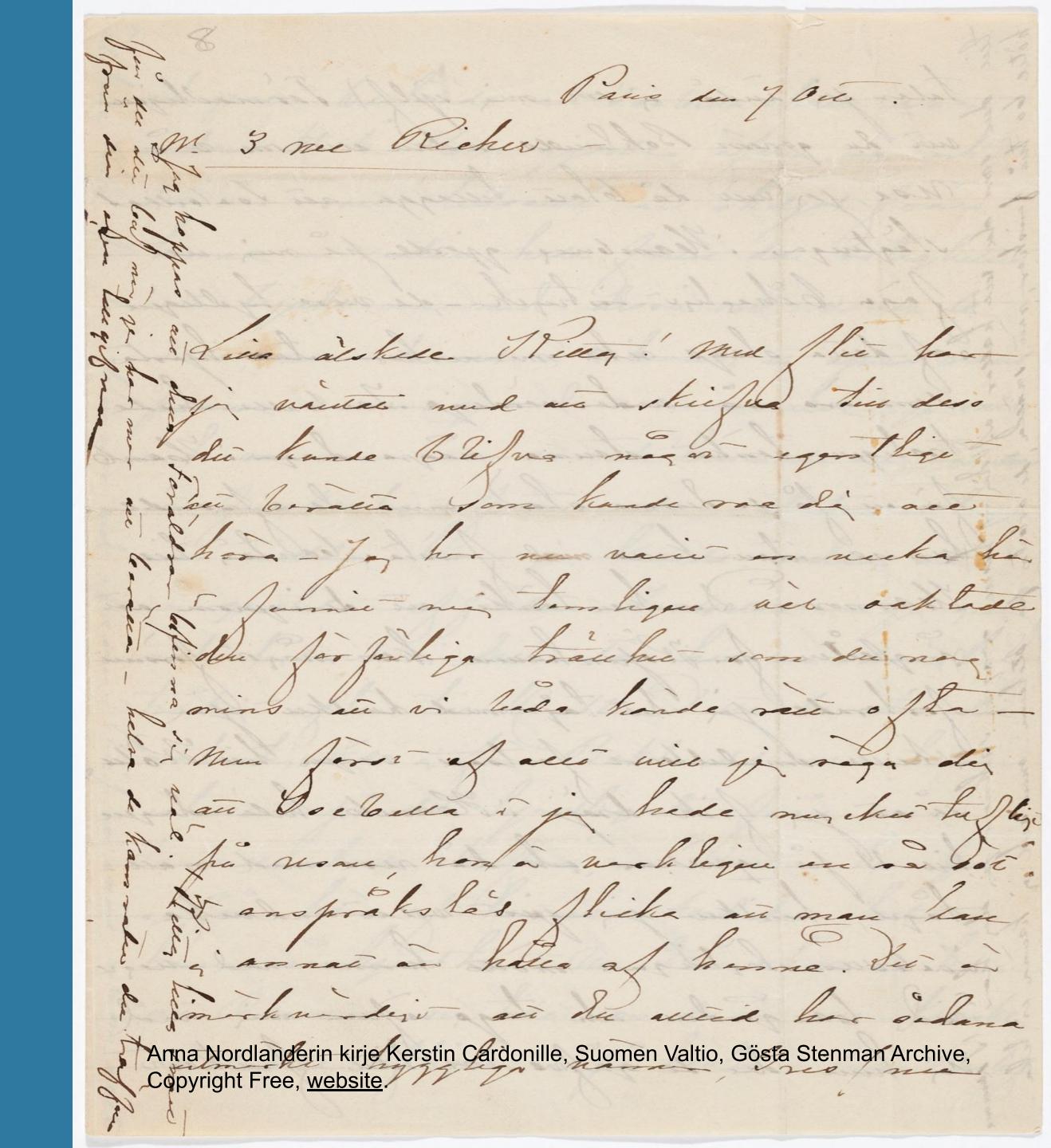








CC0 and the Public Domain Mark



## CC0 - PDM comparison chart

See the CC0 FAQ and Public Domain Mark FAQ for further information about these public domain tools.

Features	Public Domain Mark	CC0 Public Domain Dedication
Nature of tool	Label for works already in the worldwide public domain	Tool that effectively places a work in the worldwide public domain
Who may use	Anyone with knowledge	Rights holder ("affirmer")
Scope	Copyright, including all related and neighboring rights ₽	Copyright, including all related and neighboring rights ₽
Legal status of work to which tool may be applied	Any work that is already free of known copyright worldwide, including all neighboring and related rights	Any work that is restricted by affirmer's copyright or neighboring and related rights, in one or more jurisdiction(s)
	NB: the PDM deed notes that moral rights may persist	
Definition of related and neighboring rights	Not provided (PDM does not have accompanying legal code)	Yes, an illustrative and non exhaustive list of any and all such rights however characterized is contained in Section 1 of the CC0 legal code , and includes sui generis database rights
	NB: CC does not recommend PDM for use with databases that are unrestricted by copyright but are restricted by sui generis database rights	
Person(s) whose rights are affected upon application of tool	None, PDM is not legally operative	Rights of the affirmer only; no effect on the right(s) of third parties
Rights affected upon application of tool	None, PDM is not legally operative	All of affirmer's copyright and related and neighboring rights are unconditionally waived or licensed (where waiver is not effective)
Rights that may exist/persist after application	Moral and other related and neighboring rights that persist post-expiration of applicable copyright term (but note, PDM does not attempt to affect those rights)	Moral and other related and neighboring rights of affirmer that are not waivable or licensable
		Any and all third party rights
Effect on work itself upon application	None, PDM is not legally operative but instead labels a work already free of known copyright and related and neighboring rights through means such as expiration of term of applicable copyright term	Places work as closely as possible in the public domain, worldwide

Categories: CC0 | FAQ | PDM | Public domain



#### (cc) legal database

#### CREATIVE COMMONS LEGAL DATABASE

This database includes **case law** and **legal scholarship** that relates to Creative Commons legal tools.

Please note that the database is not comprehensive, and CC does not necessarily endorse the views of the courts or scholars whose decisions and writings are referenced. The content provided is purely informational, designed for those seeking to better understand the legal ecosystem in which the CC legal tools operate.



## 30-day window to correct license violations

All CC licenses terminate when a licensee breaks their terms, but under 4.0, a licensee's rights are reinstated automatically if she corrects a breach within 30 days of discovering it. The cure period in version 4.0 resembles similar provisions in a some other public licenses and better reflects how licensors and licensees resolve compliance issues in practice. It also assures users that provided they act promptly, they can continue using the CC-licensed work without worry that they may have lost their rights permanently.



- 15-16a-

## Using Open Content

Taba opto fit ing fici ?. Cleeto clara miloa o itegra umani ofert ingiliso fore calucium electr seminin. Remo nocti, cu falco origano. Originar fanquine no malum. Conneiume ca umetur estate o ca regionibi.

> Cod. Ser. n. 2644, fol. 49v: Tacuinum sanitatis: Faba - Austrian National Library, Austria - Public Domain.

https://www.europeana.eu/item/205 9502/data\_foodanddrink\_http\_\_\_w ww\_bildarchivaustria\_at\_Preview\_1 8863699\_jpg



willow -

## Search and discover





Wikipedia: 6,416,502 articles in English, alone!





#### **Explore / Creative Commons**

Many Flickr users have chosen to offer their work under a Creative Commons license, and you can browse or search through content under each type of license.

#### Here are some recently added bits and pieces:

















From Kecko



From Martin Pettitt

» 89206146 photos (See more)

#### (=) Attribution-NoDerivs License



From Denise Wauters



From Denise Wauters



From Denise Wauters



From Denise Wauters



From Denise Wauters

» 23947366 photos (See more)

#### Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs License



From Lincoln...



(czwampi)

From Wampi (czwampi)



From Wampi (czwampi)



From Fortune...

#### © creative commons

"Creative Commons is a non-profit that offers an alternative to full copyright."

creativecommons.org

Q

#### Briefly...

#### Attribution means:

You let others copy, distribute, display, and perform your copyrighted work - and derivative works based upon it - but only if they give you credit.

#### Noncommercial means:

You let others copy, distribute, display, and perform your work - and derivative works based upon it - but for noncommercial purposes only.

#### No Derivative Works

means:

(=) You let others copy, distribute, display, and perform only verbatim copies of your work, not derivative works based upon it.

#### Share Alike means:

You allow others to distribute derivative works only under a license identical to the license that governs your work.

#### **Public Domain** Dedication (CC0)





## Google Advanced Search: <a href="https://www.google.com/advanced search">https://www.google.com/advanced search</a> Europeana

https://www.europeana.eu/en

**OER Commons:** 

https://www.oercommons.org/

Openverse

https://openverse.org/

**Internet Archive:** 

https://archive.org/

Digital Public Library of America:

https://dp.la/

**Global Digital Library:** 

https://digitallibrary.io/



Flickr Commons: https://www.flickr.com/commons

Unsplash:

https://unsplash.com/

Europeana:

https://www.europeana.eu/en

**Smithsonian Open Access:** 

https://www.si.edu/openaccess

**Curationist:** 

https://www.curationist.org/

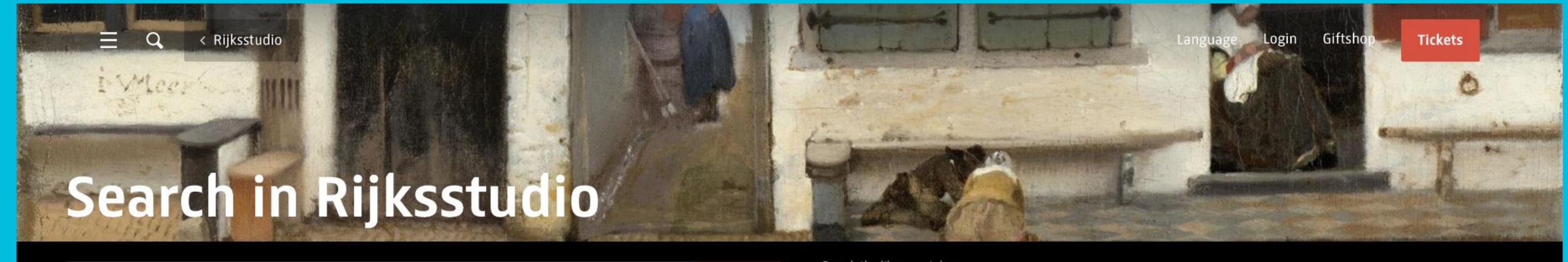
The MET:

https://www.metmuseum.org/about-the-met/policies-and-documen ts/open-access

The Cleveland Museum of Art:

https://www.clevelandart.org/open-access





Q Search

> Search the library catalogue

Advanced search

147,516 sets In the museum Found: 741,793 works

Order by Relevance





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Portraits of Giuliano and Francesco...



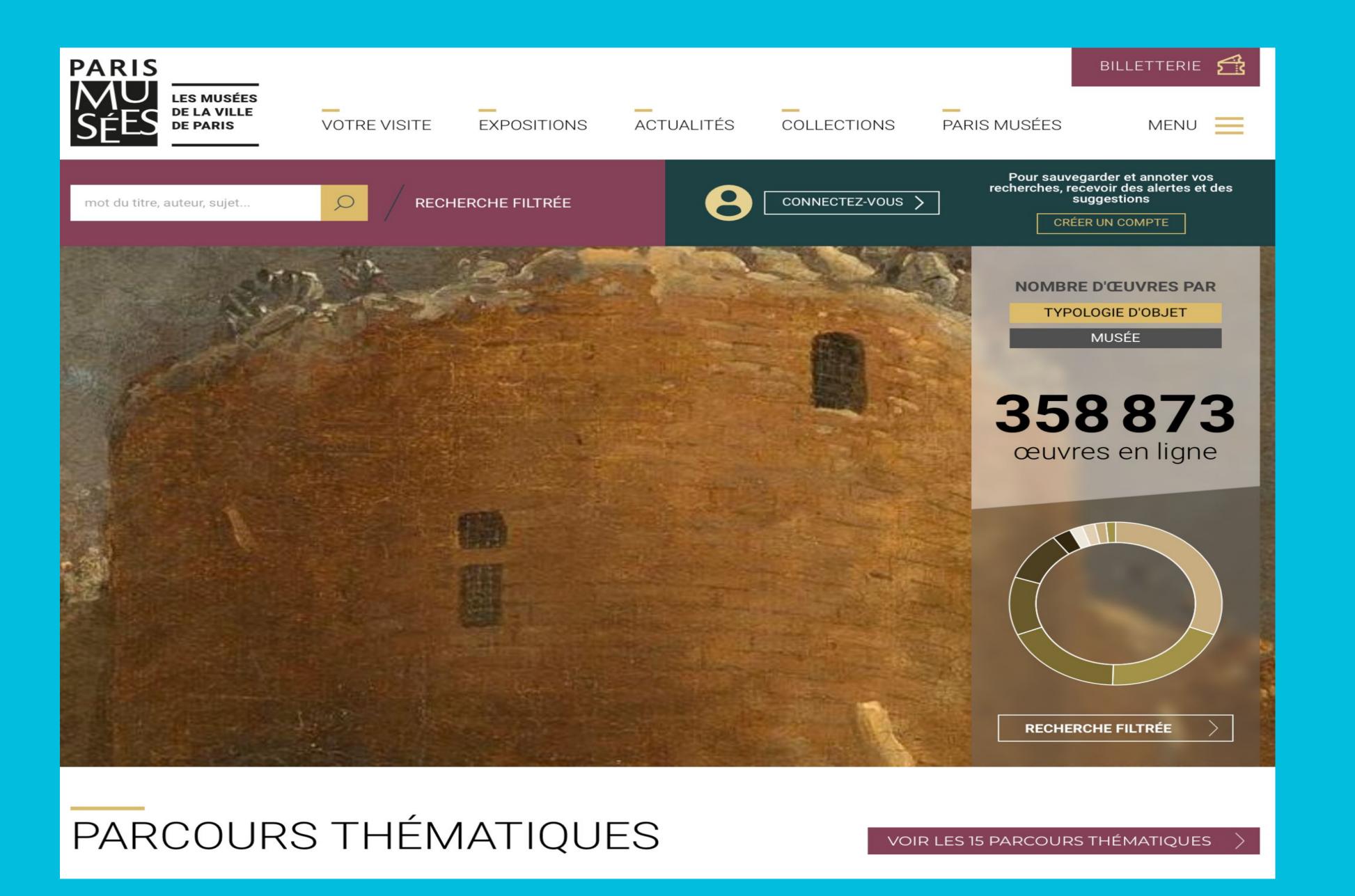
The Battle of Terheide Willem van de Velde (I), 1657

On display in room 2.15



Italian Landscape with a...







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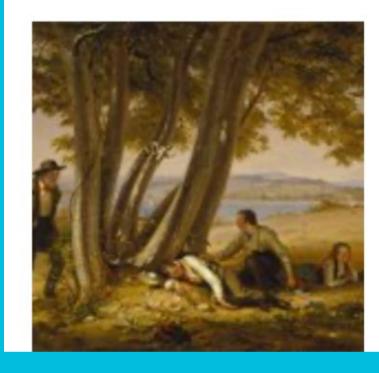
















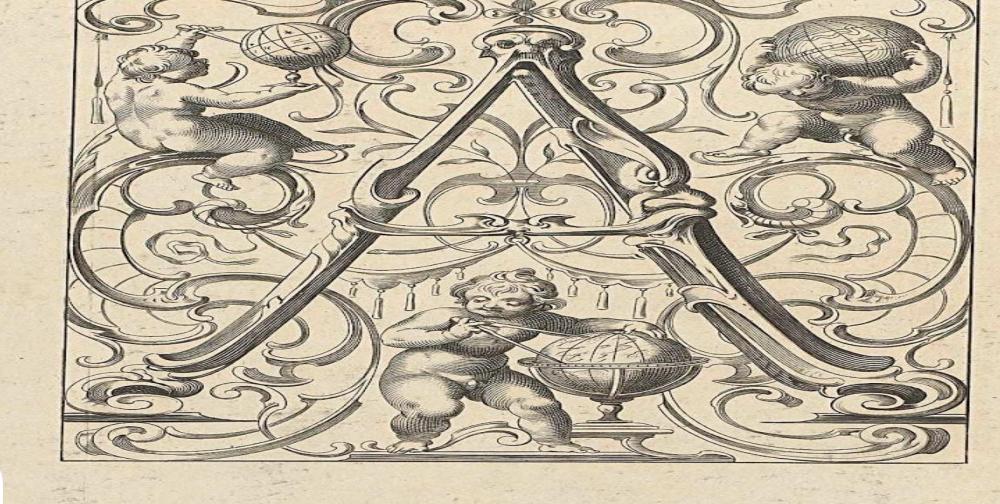






## USING OTHERS' CC LICENSED WORKS





## Attribution

LUCAS KILIAN. 1627. (Nº1)



Letter A en letter B - 1627 -Rijksmuseum, Netherlands - Public Domain. https://www.europeana.eu/item/904 02/RP\_D\_1996\_1\_154



## TASL



## 

Title, Author, Source, License



## WHY IT MATTERS





"Baby Elephants" is a beautiful black and white photograph from 2009 licensed under <u>CC</u>

BY 2.0



"Furggelen afterglow" by Lukas
Schlagenhauf, CC BY-ND 2.0.

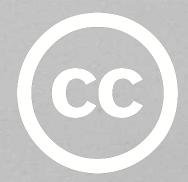


# Commercial use



Dubbele soeverein uit Doornik van Albert en Isabella, 1617 - 1617 -Rijksmuseum, Netherlands - Public Domain.

https://www.europeana.eu/item/904 02/KOG\_MP\_1\_2422



# NonCommercial (NC)



CC's NC licenses prohibit uses that are "primarily intended for or directed toward commercial advantage or monetary compensation." (emphasis added)

CC's definition centers on the use and does not turn on the type of user

Whether a use is commercial will depend on the **specifics** of the situation and the intentions of the user.

If the CC license includes the NC restriction, one cannot charge the public to access the work.

# NonCommercial (NC)

CC cannot advise on what is and is not commercial use. If unsure, either contact the rights holder for clarification or search for works that permit commercial uses.

CC has a brief guide to interpretation of the NC license that goes into more detail about the meaning of the NC license and some key points to pay attention to.

Additionally, in 2008, Creative Commons published results from a survey on

meanings of commercial and noncommercial use generally.

Wikipedia does not allow images licensed under any of the NC or ND licenses except in limited circumstances.

## NonCommercial (NC)

#### Not allowed:

- include an NC essay as part of a collection in a commercially distributed book of essays, even if it is only a small portion of the book
- include a resource licensed CC BY-NC into a course pack for students to buy at the bookstore, unless the charge covers only cost recovery for copying

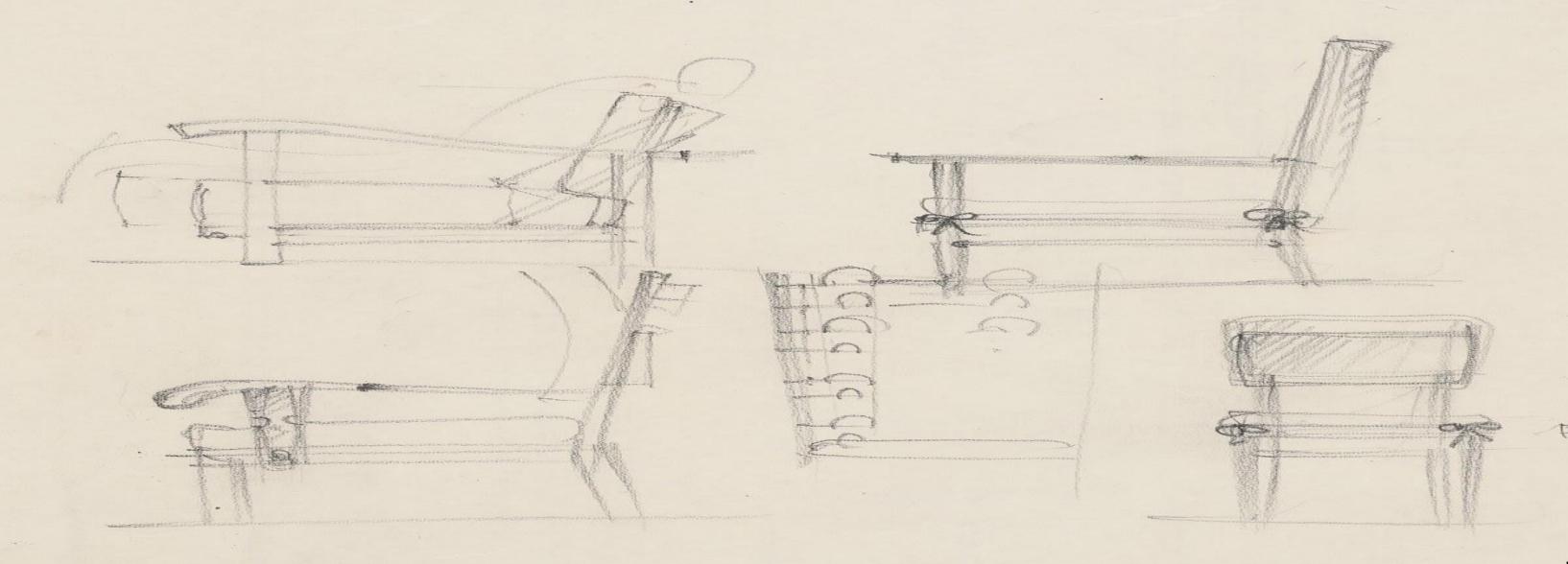
#### Allowed:

- a for-profit university may still include a <u>link</u> to NC-licensed courseware in a syllabus or on its paywalled website. The CC license never comes into play and the NC restriction may be disregarded
- a school can outsource the copying of NC-released material to a commercial printing company (Great Minds case)



not all educational uses are necessarily non-commercial

# Adaptation (=derivatives)



Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft, Berlin-Mitte. Umbau und Erweiterung: Skizzen für Sitzmöbel by Böhmer & Petrich - Museum of Architecture at Berlin Institute of Technology, Germany - CC0.

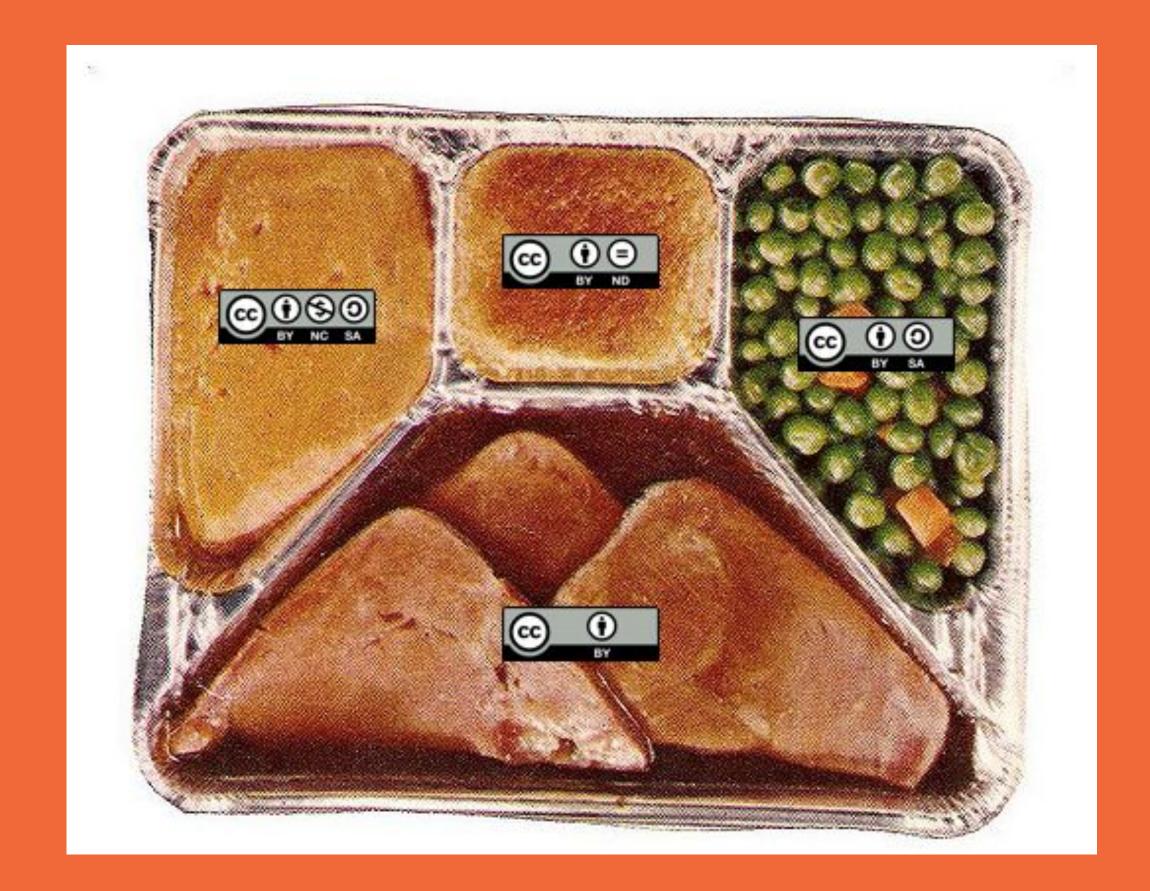
https://www.europeana.eu/item/085 35/item\_BP6YFSU5YGJJPIOTIEPI MOXGQKTJACFR

## Collections vs Remix





Attribution: "CC Smoothie" by Nate Angell. CC BY. Derivative of "Strawberry Smoothie On Glass Jar" by Element5 (https://www.pexels.com/photo/strawberry-smoothie-on-glass-jar-775 032/) in the public domain, and various Creative Commons license icons by Creative Commons (https://creativecommons.org/about/downloads) used under CC BY.



Attribution: "CC TV Dinner" by Nate Angell. CC BY. Derivative of "tv dinner 1" by adrigu (https://flic.kr/p/6AMLDF) used under CC BY, and various Creative Commons license icons by Creative Commons (https://creativecommons.org/about/downloads) used under CC BY.

## understanding cc compilations using guinea pigs

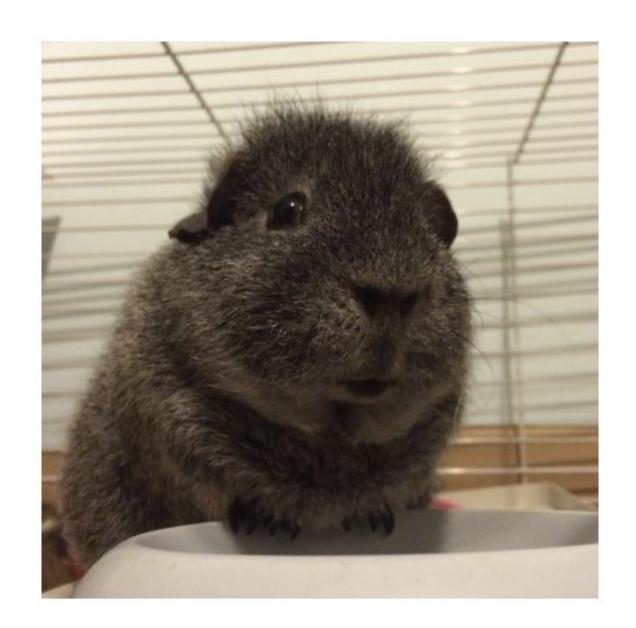
"I DO NOT UNDERSTAND THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MAKING A COMPILATION OF CC-LICENSED MATERIALS AND MAKING A REMIX FROM CC-LICENSED MATERIALS", you say. May we offer this small guide using guinea pigs from Flickr. This side is a COMPILATION; the REMIX is on the other side.











"CC-licensed Guinea Pig Photos from Flickr - a Nonrepresentative Sample" - compiled by Alan Harnum

Clockwise from the upper left:

"Maximillien, male Abyssian guinea pig" (https://flic.kr/p/DU8RKu) by Su--May. CC-BY 2.0.

"Guinea Pigs" (https://flic.kr/p/5dzN7L) by Michael James. CC-BY 2.0.

"Rufus Guinea Pig" (https://flic.kr/p/s1yRTd) by Su--May. CC-BY 2.0.

"Daisy the Guinea Pig" (https://flic.kr/p/4SCSoi) by David Masters. CC-BY 2.0.

"Guinea Pig@SF Zoo" (https://flic.kr/p/7c4m9W) by nihongi. CC-BY 2.0.

Made by Alan Harnum for the 2018 Creative Commons Certificate Course.

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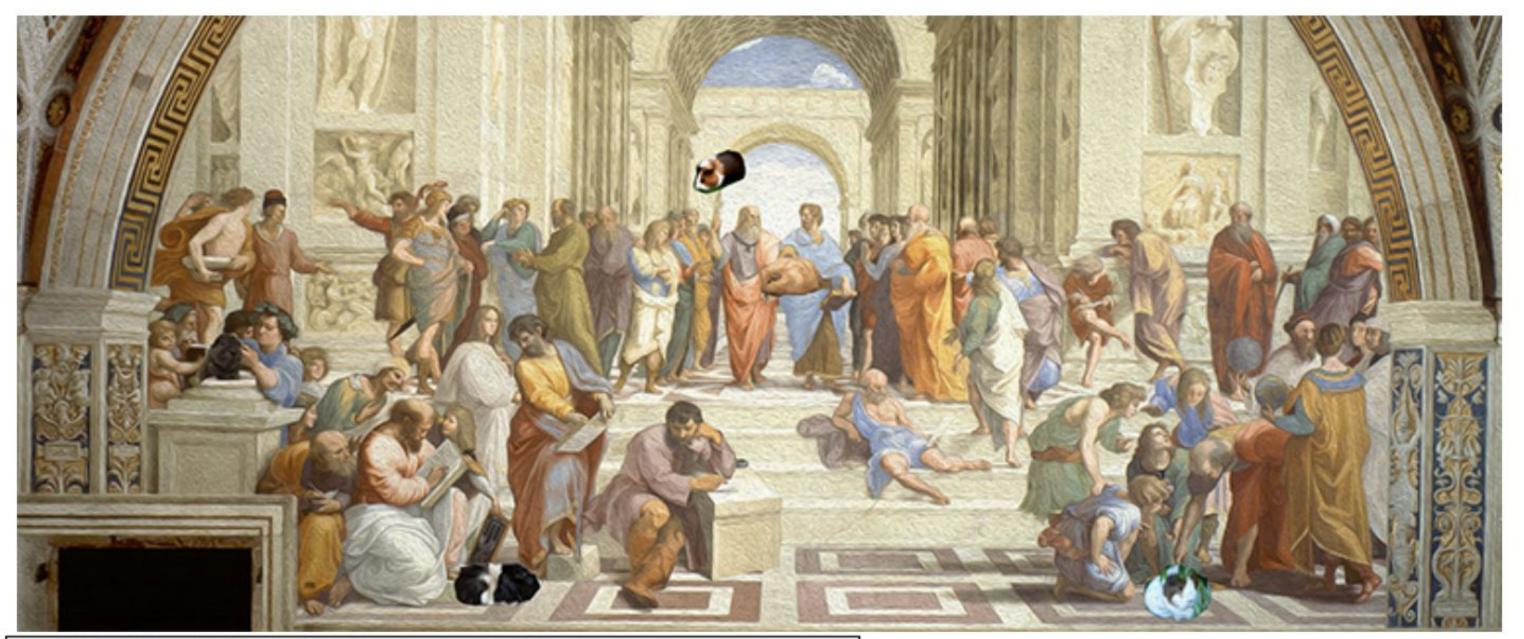


**Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0)** 



### understanding cc remixes using guinea pigs

"I DO NOT UNDERSTAND THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MAKING A COMPILATION OF CC-LICENSED MATERIALS AND MAKING A REMIX FROM CC-LICENSED MATERIALS", you say. May we offer this small guide using guinea pigs from Flickr. This side is a REMIX; the COMPILATION is on the other side, as are the credits for the guinea pig photos.



"The Guinea Pigs of Athens" - digital visual art remixed by Alan Harnum

Materials: Raphael's "The School of Athens" (public domain), CC-licensed guinea pig photos (see reverse for credits and licenses), Photoshop.

Artist's Statement: I know it looks like Plato is spinning Daisy the guinea pig like a basketball and Aristotle is dribbling his guinea pig , but in fairness, it's the Labour Day long weekend here in Canada.

School of Athens painting cropped from image available at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:%22The\_School\_of\_Athens%22\_by\_Raffaello\_Sanzio\_da\_Urbino.jpg

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Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0)



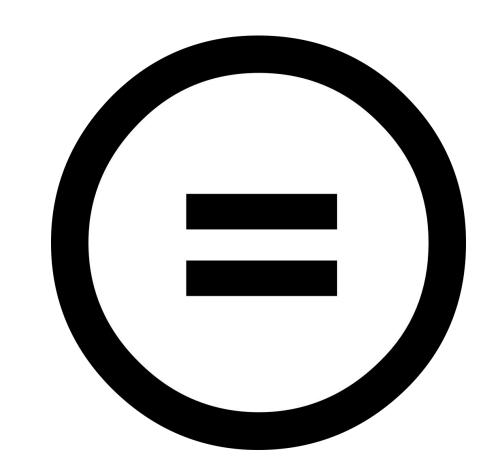
## ShareAlike (SA)

"BY-SA" Allows people to use and adapt the work for any purpose (even commercially), as long as they give credit to the creator and make any adaptations they *share* with others available under the same or a compatible license. This is CC's version of a copyleft license.

"BY-NC-SA" allows people to use and adapt the work for noncommercial purposes only, and only as long as they give credit to the creator and make any adaptations they share with others available under the same or a compatible license.



## NoDerivatives (ND)



## No Derivatives licenses (CC BY-ND and CC BY-NC-ND)

- allowed: copy and distribute a work
- prohibited: adapt, remix, transform, translate, or update it, in any way that makes a "derivative work" or adaptation

#### What is an adaptation?

An adaptation is a work based on one or more pre-existing works. What constitutes an adaptation depends on applicable law. For example, translating a work from one language to another or creating a film version of a novel are generally considered adaptations. In order for an adaptation to be protected by copyright, most national laws require the creator of the adaptation to add original expression to the pre-existing work.

## NoDerivatives (ND)

## These cases do not constitute adaptations:

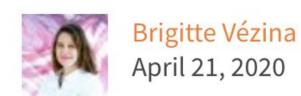
- Technical format-shifting (e.g., converting a licensed work from a digital format to a physical copy)
- Fixing minor problems with spelling or punctuation
- Reproducing and putting works together into a collection, e.g., combining stand-alone essays into an essay collection is a collection and not an adaptation.
- Including an image in connection with text, as in a blog post, a PowerPoint, or an article (unless the image itself is adapted)

Source: Creative Commons, "Creative Commons for Educators and Librarians" CC-BY 4.0

## NoDerivatives (ND)

Creative Commons > Blog > Education / OER > Why Sharing Academic Publications Under "No Derivatives" Licenses is Misguided

# Why Sharing Academic Publications Under "No Derivatives" Licenses is Misguided



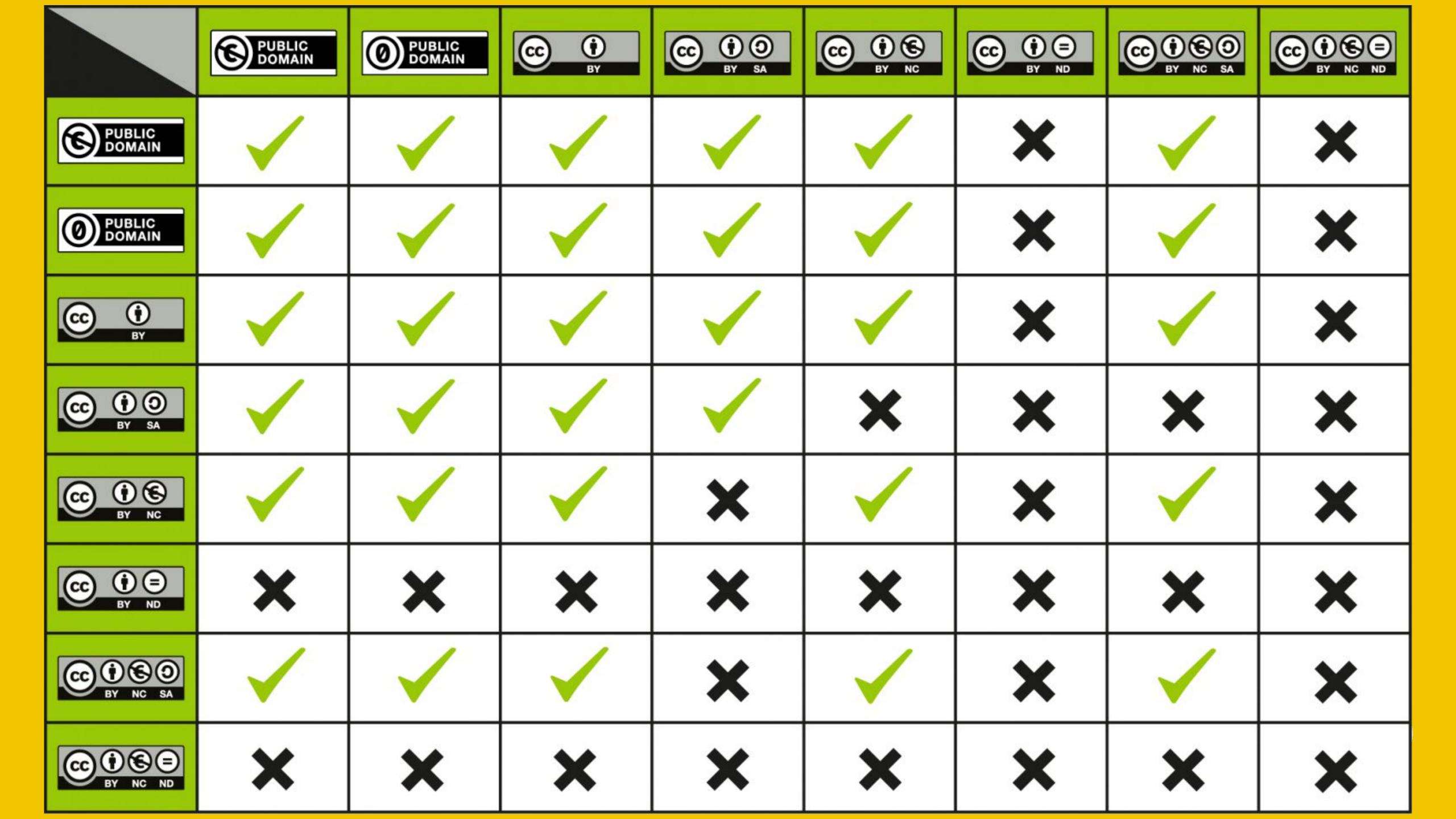
The benefits of open access (OA) are undeniable and increasingly evident across all academic disciplines and scientific research: making academic publications<sup>1</sup> freely and openly accessible and reusable provides broad visibility for authors, a better return on investment for funders, and greater access to knowledge for other researchers and the general public. And yet, despite OA's obvious advantages, some researchers choose to publish their research papers under restrictive licenses, under the mistaken belief that by doing so they are safeguarding academic integrity.

#### **Recent Posts**

- Copyright Law Must EnableMuseums to Fulfill Their Mission
- Grant for the Web's Call for Proposals Is Open Now
- ► An Update on the (Revised) CC Global Summit

Original Work	Commercial Collection (BY, BY-SA, BY-ND)	NonCommercial Collection (BY-NC, BY-NC- SA, BY-NC-ND)
PD		
BY		
BY-NC		
BY-NC-ND		
BY-NC-SA		
BY-ND		
BY-SA		





Adapter's license chart		Adapter's license							
		BY	BY-NC	BY-NC-ND	BY-NC-SA	BY-ND	BY-SA	PD	
Status of original work	PD								
	BY								
	BY-NC								
	BY-NC-ND								
	BY-NC-SA								
	BY-ND								
	BY-SA								





Questions?

