

Creative Commons: What, Where, Why, & How?

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Dalhousie Libraries Scholarship Series
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Dalhousie Libraries



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Introduction



Roger Gillis

Copyright and Digital
Humanities Librarian
Dalhousie Libraries
Copyright Office

copyright.office@dal.ca

Photo by Sebaastian Ter Burg.
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<https://libraries.dal.ca/copyright>

Agenda

- Copyright and Creative Commons
- Copyright and user exceptions
- The Elements of Creative Commons
- Creative Commons Public Domain Tools
- How Creative Commons licenses work
- Finding Creative Commons licenses works
- Considerations for using CC licenses

What is Creative Commons?



“A bowl of fruit” [Photograph by Sebastiaan Ter Burg](#). Licensed CC-BY.





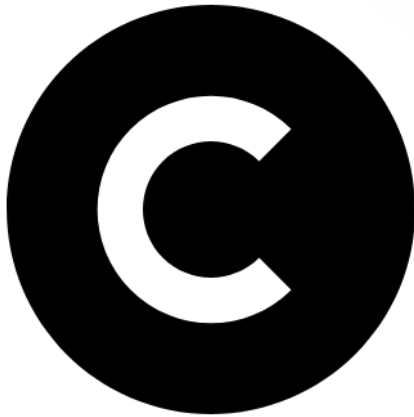
All rights reserved.





~~All~~ Some rights reserved.

Copyright exceptions/user rights



- There are a number of exceptions and limitations under Copyright Law that allow users to use copyright-protected works without payment or permission (e.g. fair dealing)
- Sometimes, these exceptions apply to any individual. In other situations these apply to individuals in certain institutional settings like research, education, journalism, and cultural heritage (e.g. Libraries, Archives, and Museums)

**Exceptions are great, but
wouldn't it be great if we just
had permission to use
copyright-protected works?**

With Creative Commons – you do.

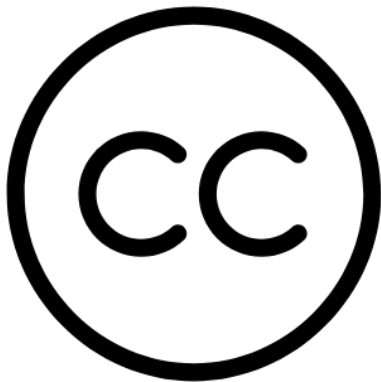
But subject to some conditions

Licenses



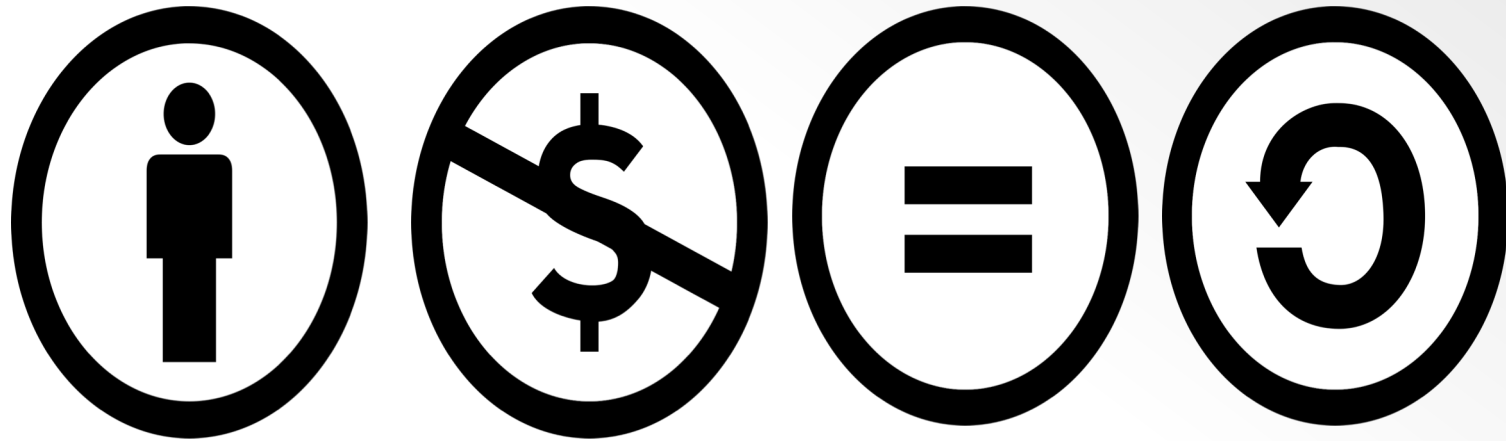
Licenses are essentially permissions to use copyright-protected work(s), subject to different conditions

Sometimes these take the form of are restrictive, complex, legal agreements such as Terms of Use or End User License Agreements (EULA).

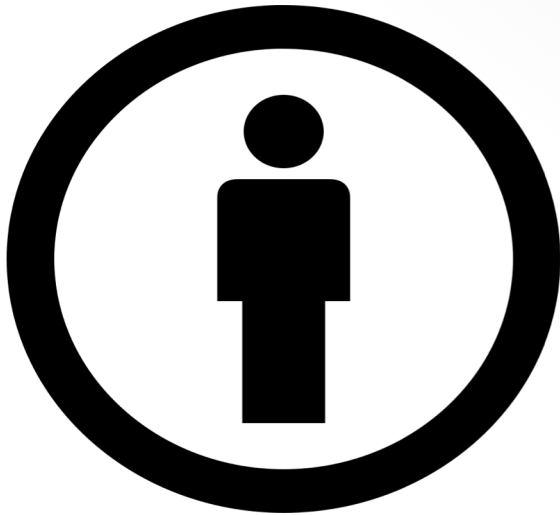


Other times, these are licenses that allow the free use of works, such as Creative Commons Licenses.

Elements of Creative Commons Licenses



CC-BY (Attribution)



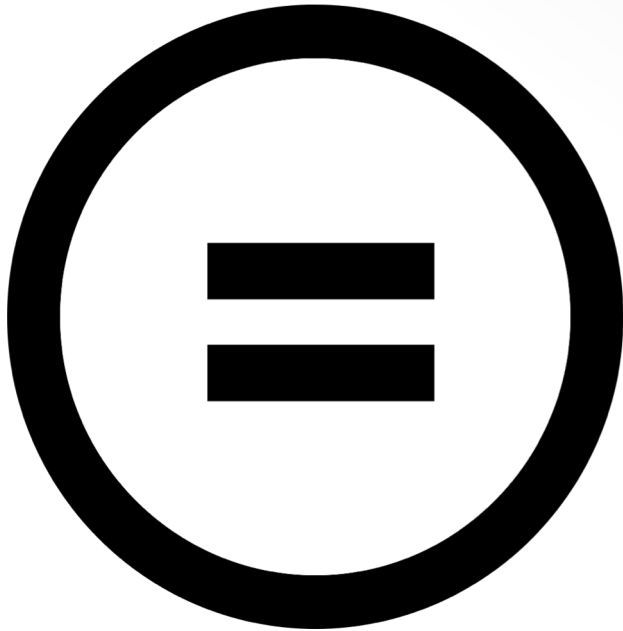
- Requires that you credit or attribute the original creator/copyright owner
- A part of all of the 6 Creative Commons licenses
- A way to show gratitude and give credit to the creator

Non-Commercial (NC)



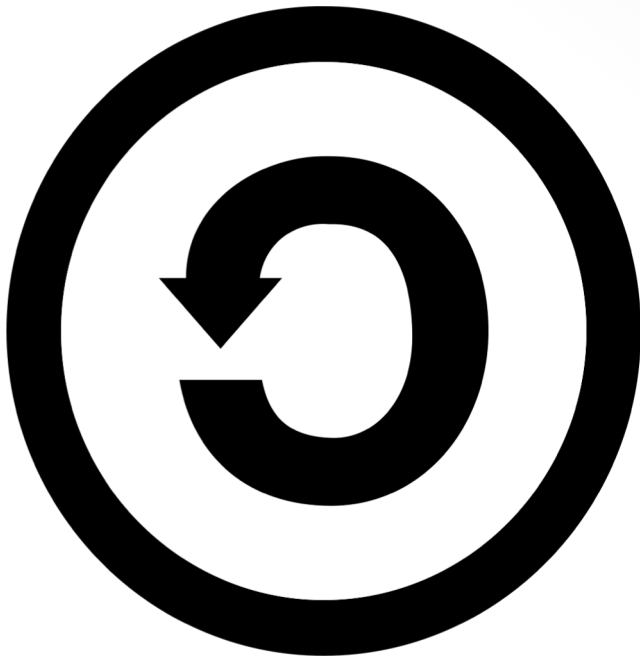
- Works can only be used for a non-commercial purpose
- Based on the use and not the user

No-Derivatives



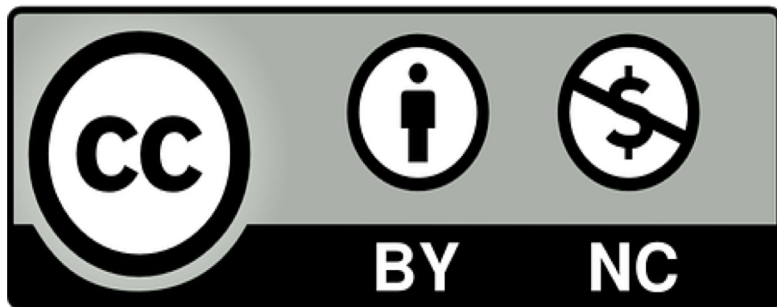
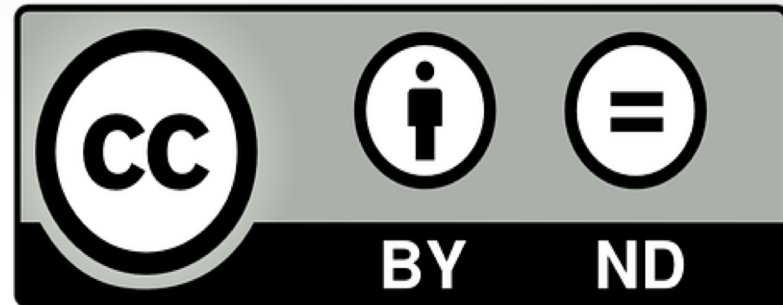
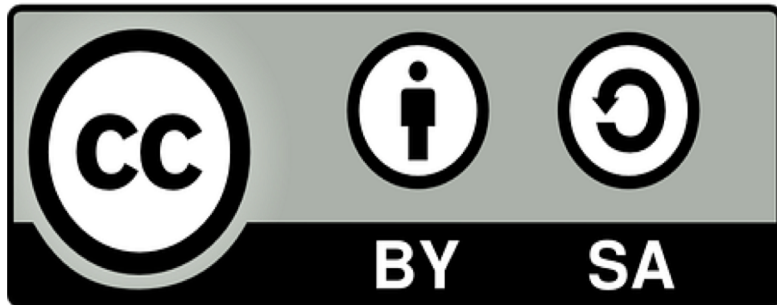
- Cannot create an adaptation or derivative work (without permission)
- Small changes (e.g. format shifting, or minor changes) – that do not alter the nature of the work, are acceptable.

Share-Alike



- Any derivative work or adaptation needs to be "Shared-alike"
- In the creation of a new work that incorporates a Share-Alike work, a similar license or more liberal license (e.g. CC-BY) needs to be used.

The Creative Commons Licenses

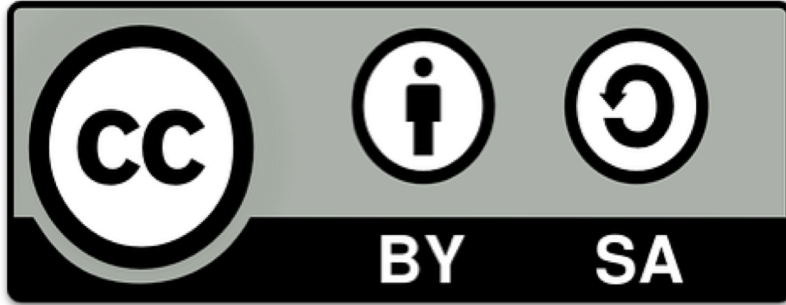


CC-BY License



Just one condition:
Attribution

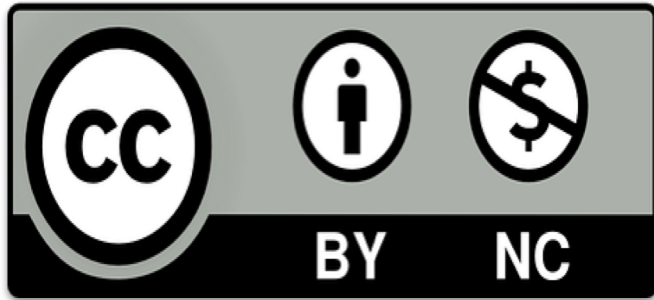
CC-BY Attribution ShareAlike License



Two conditions:

- Attribution
- Share-Alike

CC-BY Non-Commercial

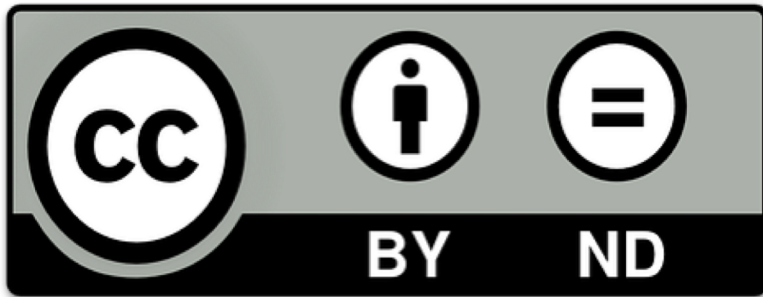


Two conditions:

Attribution

Non-commercial use

CC-BY-ND



2 conditions:

Attribution

No-Derivative works

Licenses with 3 conditions



CC-BY-NC-SA:

Attribution

Non-Commercial

Share-Alike



CC-BY-NC-SA:

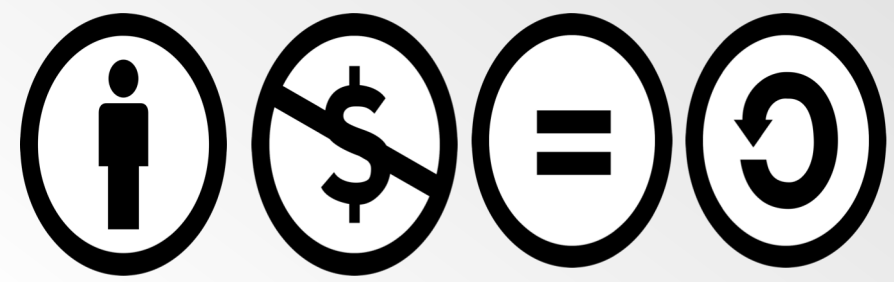
Attribution

Non-Commercial

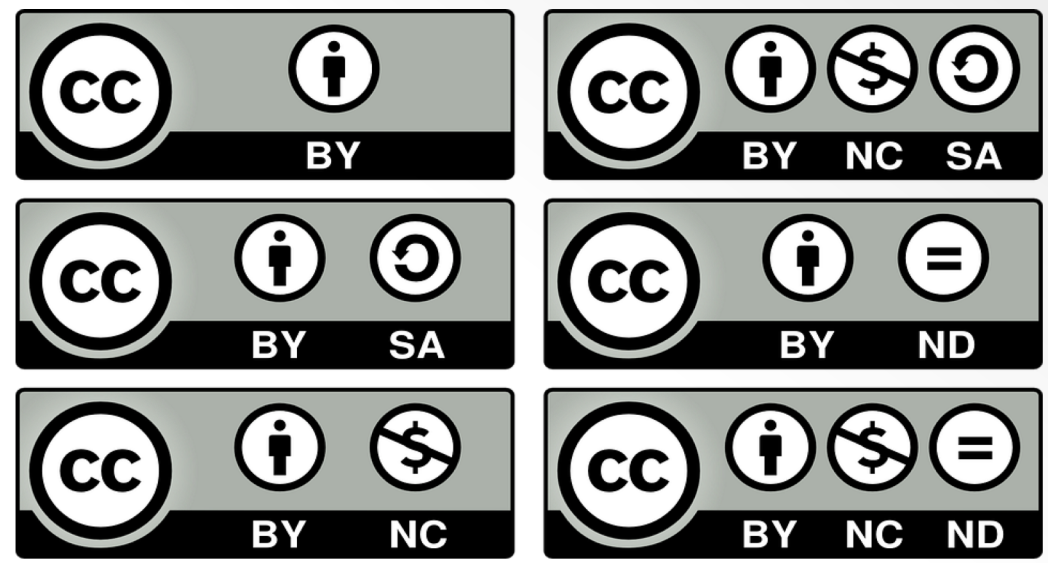
Share-Alike

Recap

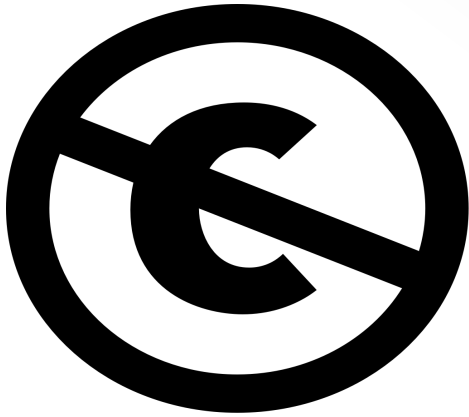
Four symbols (four possible conditions)



Six Creative Commons Licenses



The Public Domain



- CC licenses only apply to works that are in copyright
- Public domain = works that are out-of-copyright
 - Copyright is waived
 - Copyright has expired
- Determining Public Domain status can be tricky
 - Varies from country-to-country
 - Rule in Canada is author's life + 50 years
- [Canadian Public Domain Flowchart \(University of Alberta\)](#)

Public Domain Mark



Typically used for older works, believed to be in the Public Domain.

Mostly used by Cultural Heritage institutions (e.g. Archives, Museums, Libraries)

Not a license. An indicator that a work is believed to be in the Public Domain.

[Public domain mark FAQ](#)

CC Zero



Used to indicate when a work is deliberately dedicated to the Public Domain

Creators using CC0 waive any rights under copyright

Unlike CC licenses users are not required to adhere to any conditions or provide attribution (although it is considered good practice to do so)

[CC0 FAQ](#)

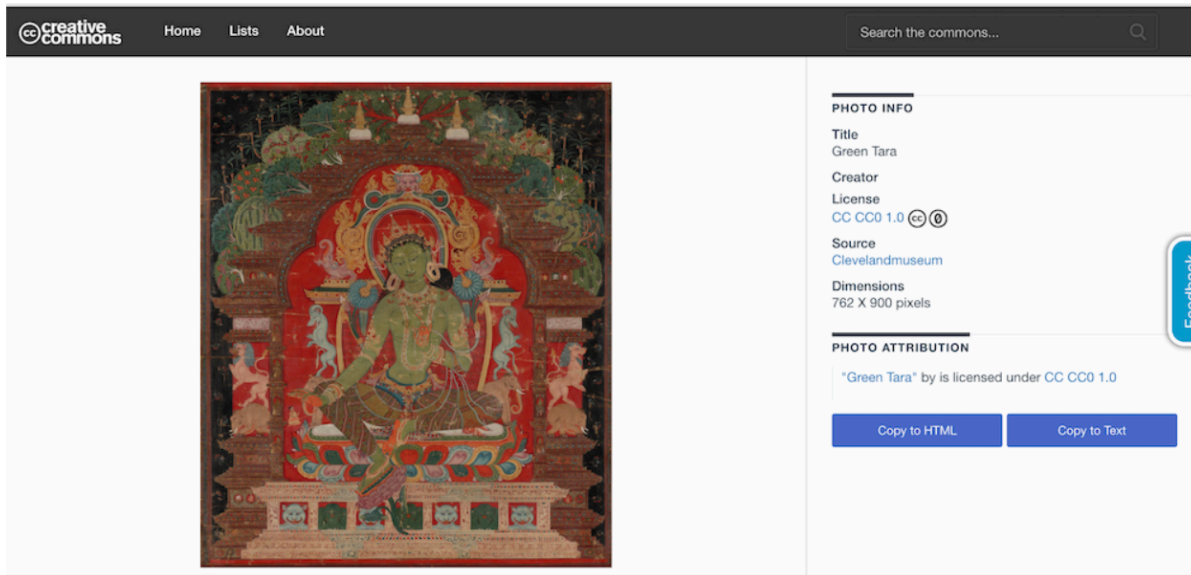
Cleveland Museum of Art: CC0 waiver

CC0 at the Cleveland Museum of Art: 30,000 high quality digital images now available

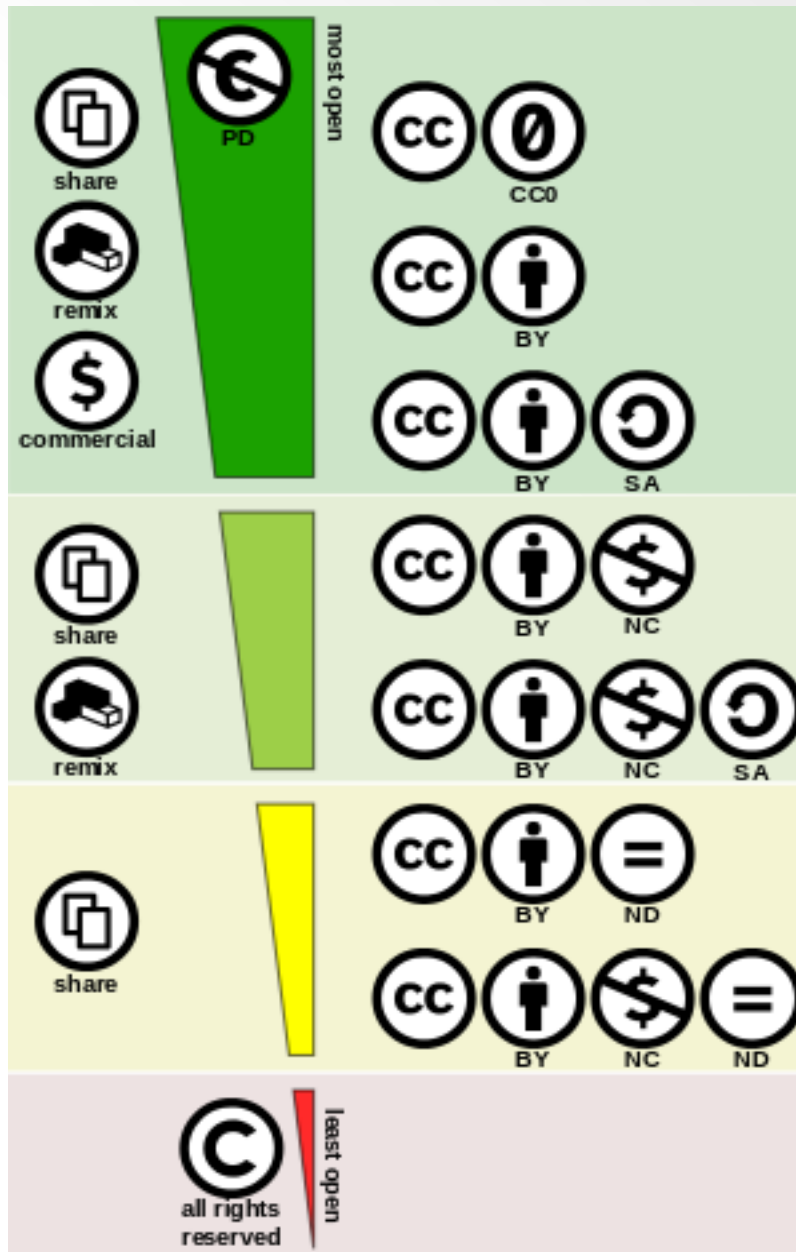


Jennie Rose Halperin

January 23, 2019



Source: Screenshot of <https://creativecommons.org/2019/01/23/cleveland-museum/.CC-BY>



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Layers of Creative Commons



Human-readable (Commons Deed)



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Legal deed

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Section 1 – Definitions.

- a. **Adapted Material** means material subject to Copyright and Similar Rights that is derived from or based upon the Licensed Material and in which the Licensed Material is translated, altered, arranged, transformed, or otherwise modified in a manner requiring permission under the Copyright and Similar Rights held by the Licensor. For purposes of this Public License, where the Licensed Material is a musical work, performance, or sound recording, Adapted Material is always produced where the Licensed Material is synched in timed relation with a moving image.
- b. **Adapter's License** means the license You apply to Your Copyright and Similar Rights in Your contributions to Adapted Material in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Public License.

[Source: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/legalcode](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/legalcode)

Machine-Readable

```
<span xmlns:cc="http://creativecommons.org/ns#" xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/terms/">
<span rel="dc:type" href="http://purl.org/dc/dcmitype/Text" property="dc:title">My Book</span> by
<a rel="cc:attributionURL" property="cc:attributionName" href="http://rejon.org/my_book">Jon Phillips</a>
is licensed under a
<a rel="license" href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/">Creative Commons
Attribution Non-Commercial 3.0 License</a>.
<span rel="dc:source" href="http://deerfang.org/her_book"/>
Permissions beyond the scope of this license may be available at
<a rel="cc:morePermissions"
href="http://somecompany.com/revenue_sharing_agreement">somecompany.com</a>.
</span>
```

Screenshot: Creative Commons Rights Expression Language. Source: https://wiki.creativecommons.org/wiki/CC_REL

Demo: Google Images

Gmail Images

The Google logo is centered on the page, featuring its characteristic multi-colored letters: 'G' in blue, 'o' in red, 'o' in yellow, 'g' in blue, 'l' in green, and 'e' in red.A white search bar with rounded ends, containing a magnifying glass icon on the left and a microphone icon on the right.

Google Search

I'm Feeling Lucky

Vacation planning is now easier with Google. [Get started](#)

Google offered in: [Français](#)

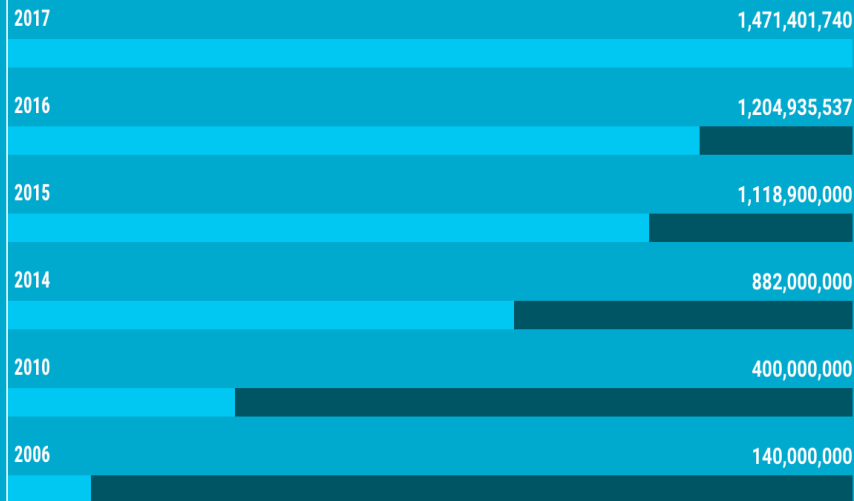
Why Creative Commons ?

- Enables sharing - others can build and share your work with clear terms and conditions for doing so
- Gives clear and easy-to-understand standard licenses
- Can help with discoverability / dissemination of your work
- [Wanna work together? \(Creative Commons\)](#)

Creative Commons Licensed works

1.4
BILLION

CREATIVE COMMONS LICENSED WORKS



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What types of work are CC-licensed?

- Open Educational Resources
- Journal article and other scholarly material
- Cultural Heritage material
- Multimedia: Images, sound, and video
- Government information
- [List of CC-licensed works](#)

ccsearch.creativecommons.org

 Search

About

Browse by Collection

Feedback

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Search for images...



I want something I can

Use for commercial purposes Modify or adapt

Search for free content in the public domain and under Creative Commons licenses.

Learn more about CC licenses [here](#).

Attributing CC-licensed work

Title

Author (or
Creator)

Source

License

[Creative Commons: How to give attribution](#)

Example



"Beady Eyes" by Adam Awad is licensed under CC BY-NC 2.0

Things to consider when licensing

- You have to own the copyright to your work in order to apply CC license (e.g. faculty, students)
- Works created by employees in course of employment – employer usually owns copyright
- Creative Commons licenses are irrevocable (“no takesies backsies”)
- Specify what content your licensing (e.g. “except where otherwise indicated, this presentation is licensed under CC-BY”)
- Do not restrict others from re-using the works (file formats, digital locks)

[Considerations for licensing](#)

Choosing a CC license for your work



Photo by [Jon Tyson](#) on [Unsplash](#)

<https://creativecommons.org/choose>

Where to from here?



- Find and Use Creative Commons-licensed work
- Contribute to the Commons!: Apply Creative Commons licenses to your work (if you are able to)
- Learn more about Creative Commons (<https://creativecommons.org>)

Photo by [Daniel Gonzalez](#) on [Unsplash](#)

Questions?

Additional Credits and Attribution

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