



# ANATOMY OF A CC LICENSE

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Creative Commons licenses are legal tools that help people understand how they can reuse the creative works of others under clearly defined conditions.

These legal tools provide solutions to complicated copyright laws in a simple but standardized way which makes their use and application as easy as possible for non-lawyers.

These legal tools are based on copyright laws – they apply where copyright law applies.

# The 3 Layers of a CC license



machine-readable

human-readable

lawyer-readable

**Machine-readable:** Website and web services need to find the CC license information so the machine-readable version of the CC license makes it easy for software which plays a critical role in the creation, copying, discovering and distribution of works to be able to understand

**Human-readable:** The deeds are the well-known layer of the licenses. They simplify the legal codes for humans to understand - 'human-readable' terms. They are not legally enforceable.

**Lawyer-readable:** The base layer contains 'legal codes' - terms and conditions that are legally enforceable in court. This is lawyer-readable

# Elements of a CC License

There are four (4) elements of Creative Commons License:



**Attribution or BY** – Indicates that the user must credit the creator when reusing their creative works. This is part of all CC licenses



**NonCommercial or NC** – Indicates that the user cannot use the content for commercial purposes



**NoDerivatives or ND** – Indicates that the user cannot share adaptations or derivatives of the content



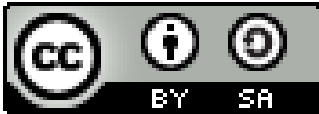
**ShareAlike or SA** – Indicates that adaptations or derivatives of the work must be shared under the same CC license

# The 6 Creative Commons Licenses

(The 4 Elements combined to create 6 licenses)



**Attribution License, CC BY** – Use and adapt for any purpose as long as the original creator is credited



**Attribution - ShareAlike License, CC BY-SA** – Use and adapt (even commercially) as long as the creator is credited and the adaptation is shared under the same license



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**Attribution - NoDerivatives License, CC BY-ND** – Use content for any purpose (even commercially) as long as the content remains unadapted and the creator is credited.



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**CC0 or CC Zero** – This indicates that the creator has dedicated the content to the public domain. Some jurisdictions do not allow creators to dedicate their works to the public domain so CC includes a “fallback” to help deal with this kind of situation when it occurs by allowing users to reuse works unconditionally worldwide. This differs from a CC license because CC licenses are recognized around the world.



**Public Domain Mark** – This indicates that the content is in the public domain and free of any copyright restrictions. Remember that this symbol has no legal effect (unlike a CC license) when applied to a work. Anyone can apply a Public Domain Mark to a work that is in the public domain



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# Difference between CC licenses and Public Domain Tools



CC licenses do not place restrictions on works that would otherwise be unrestricted

CC licenses do not apply to works in the public domain and should not be applied to works in the worldwide public domain.

Works in the public domain cannot be removed by the application of CC licenses to them.

CC has a legally robust public domain dedication and that you can use if you want to dedicate your work to the public domain



A work already in the worldwide public domain should be marked with CC's Public Domain Mark.



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# THANK YOU

**Q & A**