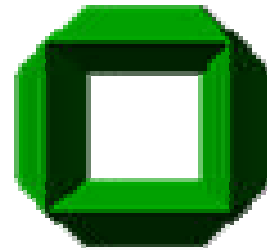


Creative Commons

- Copyright in an Open Access World -

Prof. Dr. Thomas Dreier, M.C.J.

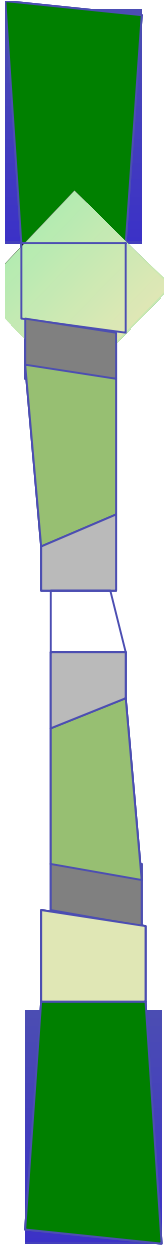
Institute for Information Law
University of Karlsruhe



What is „Creative Commons“ ?

1. <http://creativecommons.org>
2. Prof. Larry Lessig, <http://www.lessig.org>
3. The current situation: too broad rights and digital technology tend to lock digital content away
4. Aim: middle ground between „all rights reserved“ and anarchy (piracy)

Start in December 2002



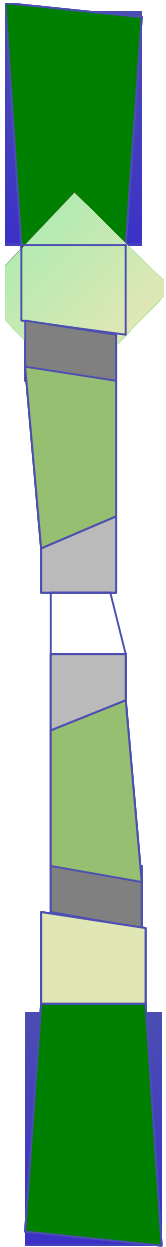
Idea of „Creative Commons“

1. increase source material online ... a commons of, and for, the creative
 2. use private rights to create public goods
 3. creative works set free for certain uses
 4. make access to creative material cheaper and easier
- „Creative Commons works to offer creators a best-of both-worlds way to protect their works while encouraging certain uses of them - to declare 'some rights reserved'.”

Characteristics of „Creative Commons“

1. simple license agreements (adapted to each country:
icommons
<http://creativecommons.org/projects/international/>)
2. standardisation of licensing terms
3. „freeing“ creative culture
4. easy to use
 - The ends of „Creative Commons“ are cooperative and community-minded, but the means are voluntary and libertarian

„Creative Commons“ as Communication Model



1. individual licensing: selection between standardised licensing terms
 2. avoid collective licensing and adhesion of standard terms to each individual contract
 3. rather: point to centrally stored licenses
 4. metadata to associate creative works with their public domain or license status
- It is hoped that „the ease of use fostered by machine-readable licenses will further reduce barriers to creativity“.
-

„Creative Commons“: Types of License

1. **Attribution:** copy, distribute, display, and perform the work - and derivative works based upon it - if name credit given
 2. **Noncommercial:** copy, distribute, display, and perform the work - and derivative works based upon it - for noncommercial purposes only
 3. **No Derivative Works:** copy, distribute, display, and perform only verbatim copies of the work, not derivative works based upon it
 4. **Share Alike:** distribute derivative works only under license identical to the one governing the work
-

„Creative Commons“: Types of License

1.  Attribution
 2.  Noncommercial
 3.  No Derivative Works
 4.  Share Alike
- +  „Founders Copyright“ (14 years)

„Creative Commons“ and Open Content

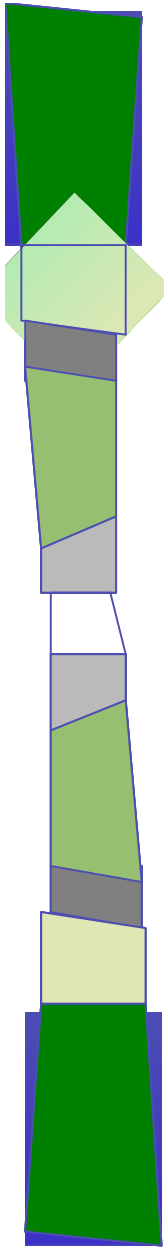
„open“ as ...

- GPL and derivative licenses
- easy access via net

Not, however, as ...

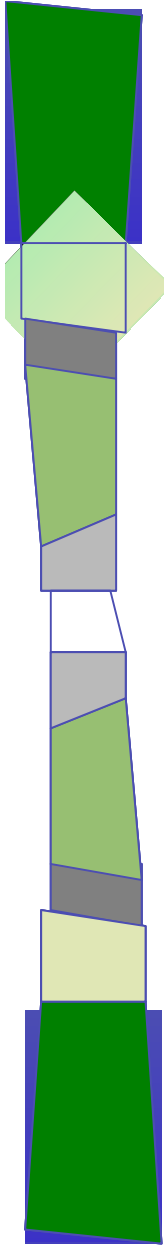
- open code
- open access

But comparable to pre-print server/archive



Proposal to Explore a Science Commons

1. <http://creativecommons.org/projects/science/proposal>
2. „encourage an enormously valuable thaw against the freeze-in of scientific data“
3. write specialised standard form, machine- and human-readable agreements
4. funders/grant recipients, universities/ researchers, government agencies/private commercial concerns
 - „In any or all of these areas, a Science Commons division of Creative Commons could play an important role.“

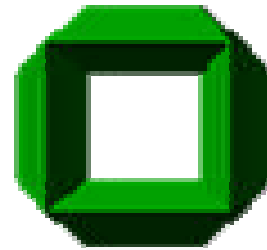


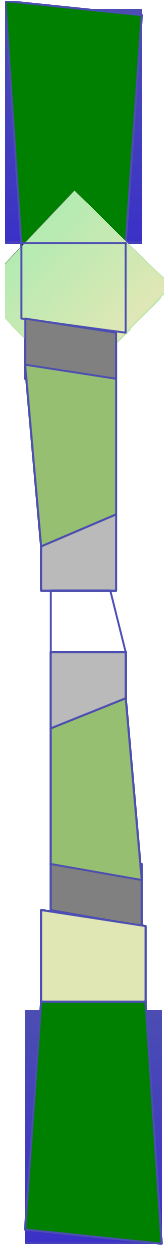
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