



# Creative Commons



WHAT ARE THE LICENSES &  
HOW DO THEY WORK



LIBRARY  
UNIVERSITY OF PIRAEUS

# Copyright

**Copyright** and its respective **protection laws** are not appropriate for works produced by the **academic/research community** as these works are the result of "**the wider intention of social benefit and therefore belong to all**".

**Academic/research content** made available through Open Access does not conflict with the traditional legal framework of copyright because it **requires and relies on:**

- either in the license granted by the creator (copyright holder)
- or in the use of a work **after the period of time** protected by patents or exclusive rights has expired.

Common **licenses to protect and use** Open Access content:

- The licenses **Creative Commons**
- **Open Content Licenses**. For example the General Public License (GUN) for the production and distribution of free software

(Open Access for all [openaccess.gr](http://openaccess.gr))



# Create new citation forms

Why?



Modern digital technologies and the development of the Internet (the speed dissemination/copying of the information and the anonymity of the creators) led to the creation and development of new forms of licenses for circulation/use/citation of sources of intellectual works





# **Creative Commons** Organization

**Creative Commons was founded in 2001 as an international, non-profit organization specializing in technology legal issues, IT, communications, Internet and more intellectual property issues**



# Creative Commons Mode

CC Licenses operate on the legal term:

«Some rights reserved»

**Instead of:**

«All rights reserved»





## Permission planning and logic

Each license **helps a creator** (called a licensor) to **allow** others to **copy, distribute**, and make various uses of his work, at least for non-commercial purposes, while still **maintaining copyright (copyright)**.

"Every **Creative Commons license provider/licensor** answers a few simple questions about the path to choosing a license — **first**, do I want to allow commercial use or not, and then, **second**, do I want to allow derivative works or not? If a licensor decides to license derivative works, it may also choose to require anyone using the work — to call itself a licensee — and make the new work available under the same license term. We call this idea **"ShareAlike"** and it is one of the mechanisms that (if you choose it) helps the digital Commons grow over time. The ShareAlike license is inspired by the GNU General Public License, which is used by many free and open source software projects"

(Creative commons – Greek licensing)



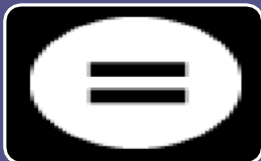
# The 4 data details



**Report to the original creator  
(Attribution)**



**Prohibition of commercial use of  
the project (Non-commercial)**



**No Derivatives  
Projects (No derivatives)**



**Distribute the derivative work under the  
terms of the original license (Share  
alike)**



# Types of licenses Creative Commons

	<b>Attribution 4.0</b> Allows to redistribute/adapt/modify/create derivative works of others, even for commercial use, provided the author is credited of the prototype (BY)
	<b>Attribution - Share Alike.</b> It allows someone to redistribute/adapt/modify/create the works of others provided they credit the original creator and make their new creations available under the exact same terms even for commercial use (BY-SA)
	<b>Attribution - No Derivatives 4.0</b> It allows one to redistribute projects others for commercial and non-commercial use provided they credit the original creator and the work remains unchanged in its entirety (BY-ND)
	<b>Attribution - Non Commercial 4.0.</b> It allows someone to redistribute/adapt/modify/create derivative works of others provided they credit the original creator but not make commercial use (BY-NC)
	<b>Attribution - Non Commercial - Share Alike 4.0</b> Allows to someone to adapt/modify/create derivative works of others without commercial use with the condition that they credit the original creator and make their new creations available on exactly the same terms (BY-NC-SA)
	<b>Attribution - Non Commercial - No Derivatives) 4.0</b> Allows others to access a creator's work and share it with others if they do credit to the original creator, however they may not alter it in any way or use it for commercial use. The license is the most restrictive of the 6 main licenses (BY-NC-ND)
	This is the most liberal license used by creators who want to opt out completely free of all rights and dispose of their work without any restrictions as the common property of humanity





## More information

The licensing information comes from the official Creative Commons website.

For more information visit the websites:

- ❑ Greek version of the licenses, <http://www.creativecommons.gr>
- ❑ Official English version of the licenses, <http://creativecommons.org/>
- ❑ Open Access for all, <http://openaccess.gr/>
- ❑ General Public License (GNU) for free/open source software, <http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/gpl.html>

