

The Token-Bound NFT License

The Institute for Cryptocurrencies and Contracts (IC3)

The Coalition of Automated Legal Applications (COALA)

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1 Introduction

The Token-Bound NFT License is a copyright license specifically designed for use with NFTs. It links a creative work to an NFT so that when the NFT is transferred, so is the license. It is intended to be compatible with the NFT licensing standard defined in EIP-5218.

The Token-Bound NFT License has four optional features that a licensor can use or not when choosing a license:

- The license can be **Commercial** (C) or **Non-Commercial** (NC). A **Commercial** license allows the user to make money from merchandise and other uses of the work; a **Non-Commercial** license does not.
- The license can be **Derivatives** (D), **Derivatives-NFT** (DT), **Derivatives-NFT-Share-Alike** (DTSA), or **No-Derivatives** (ND). A **Derivatives** license allows the user to make derivative works and adaptations (like remixes and videos) without restriction. A **Derivatives-NFT** license allows derivative works but requires them to be registered and tracked as NFTs themselves. A **Derivatives-NFT-Share-Alike** license is like **Derivatives-NFT** but also requires that the derivative works be relicensed under the same license. And a **No-Derivatives** license prohibits derivative works entirely. (These options are ordered from least restrictive to most restrictive.)
- The license can be **Public-License** (PL) or **No-Public-License** (NPL). A **Public-License** license, in addition to the specific rights granted to the user, grants to the public a broad copyright license to reproduce the work (but not to make derivative works). A **No-Public-License** license grants only the specific rights to the user.
- The license can be **Ledger-Authoritative** (Ledger) or **Legal-Authoritative** (Legal). A **Ledger-Authoritative** license means that the current state of the blockchain ledger is always authoritative for who owns the NFT and has rights under the license, even if the NFT is stolen or transferred by mistake. A **Legal-Authoritative** license gives the courts flexibility to correct ownership of the license in clear cases of theft and fraud.

All four options are independent, so that they can be set for a choice of thirty-two total licenses, e.g. NC-D-NPL-Ledger means the license version that allows only Non-Commercial uses, allows Derivative works, includes No Public License, and makes the Ledger authoritative for the state of the license. Once an Token-Bound NFT License has been used on an NFT, that license stays with it. The licensor should not expect to be able to choose a different license after the initial release.

The simplest combination of license options is C-D-NPL-Ledger, which provides a straightforward license that gives the current owner of the NFT (as defined by the blockchain) full rights over the associated work. This is the default Token-Bound NFT License; the other license options can be thought of as variations on it.

The rest of this document describes the design choices of the Token-Bound NFT License. Appendix A provides a short human-readable summary of the license terms. Appendix B contains the actual text of the license family.

2 Design Goals

The Token-Bound NFT License has been specifically designed to work with blockchain-based NFTs, e.g. with smart contracts that implement the standard defined in EIP-721.

But it is not restricted to blockchain-based NFTs. The license uses the technology-neutral term “Ledger” to refer to the system that records information about NFTs and their owners. This could be a present-day blockchain, or another chain or system that could be created in the future. The license can be used with any underlying technology as long as it:

1. Supports NFTs based on persistent unique identifiers,
2. Associates those NFTs with specific owners,
3. Allows the owner of an NFT to control it with a cryptographic key, and
4. Allows an NFT to be linked to a creative work.

This system can be widely distributed (like a public blockchain), moderately distributed (like a private blockchain), or fully centralized (like a database with a single administrator). Use of the Token-Bound NFT License for other kinds of licensing is strongly discouraged.

The Token-Bound NFT License has also been specifically designed to work with NFTs that implement the interface defined in EIP-5218. This is a general smart-contract interface that provides modular support for common features in copyright licensing, including transfer, sublicensing, and revocation. The Token-Bound NFT License can also be used with NFTs that implement the generic NFT interface defined in EIP-721, or with other NFTs, but the EIP-5218 interface is recommended to reduce ambiguity about when there has been a transfer, sublicense, or revocation.

3 Taking Effect

The Token-Bound NFT License is structured as a license, rather than a contract. The licensor unilaterally grants a copyright license to the current owner of the NFT. The owner does not need to do anything to accept the license; they receive it automatically. If the owner transfers the NFT to someone else, the license transfers with it. The old owner is no longer licensed; the new owner receives a license on exactly the same terms. This too is automatic, the new owner does not need to do anything to accept the license.

Standard techniques used by lawyers to create binding terms of use for websites do not work for NFTs on blockchains. Consider the clickthrough agreements used by websites: when you create an account, you must check a box indicating that you agree to the website’s terms of use. This works because you have taken an action (checking the box) that is clearly and specifically linked to the legal terms and nothing else. There is no question about whether you meant to agree when you checked the box, because there is no other reason to check the box.

But a blockchain does not have a checkbox or even a website. Someone who receives an EIP-721 NFT need not have done anything at all. They may never have visited the NFT sponsor’s website, or even know that there is a website. An NFT could migrate from one resale platform to another; someone who has agreed to one platform’s terms might not have agreed to the other’s. This means that any promises

by the *licensee* in an NFT license contract are illusory. The licensor has no guarantee that a downstream NFT owner has actually agreed to the license terms. Thus, the Token-Bound NFT License does not give the licensee any duties, so there is no need for them to agree to anything.

On the other hand, the Token-Bound NFT License does attempt to ensure that the *licensor* has clearly indicated their intent to be bound by the license terms. It does so by saying that the license becomes effective when the licensor “Invokes” it through a “Licensing Process,” i.e., uses a technical process to connect an NFT with the Token-Bound NFT License. This definition includes (but is not limited to) the EIP-5218 interface.

The essential idea of EIP-5218 is to make it explicit when a licensor intends to create a copyright license. This signal is clearest when the licensor takes an act that (a) says that it creates a license, and (b) does not do anything else. Signing a licensing contract on paper meets this test, because the paper says that it creates a license and the only reason to sign it is to create the license. EIP-5218 is intended to be a smart-contract version of that piece of paper.

The Token-Bound NFT License can be used with any smart contract or other technical process that meets the definition of a Licensing Process. It is not intended to be used on a website or in other off-chain settings where on-chain transactions do not link out to the license. It is not recommended to use the Token-Bound NFT License as part of a larger multi-step architecture unless there is some individual step in the system that meets the definition of a Licensing Process in which the licensor clearly indicates their intent to create a license.

4 License Terms

We have tried in Token-Bound NFT License to capture the most common and important use cases in light of the NFT community’s responses to previous licenses. But our goal has been simplicity rather than perfection. We hope and expect that over time, others will build on and remix the ideas in the license to terms for more advanced use cases.

The Token-Bound NFT License applies to “Licensed Material” that is “Linked” to an NFT. The definition of Licensed Material is deliberately broad: it can include highly creative works like images or videos, but it also includes “other material” to include datasets, software, or other works that are not primarily artistic. The definition of Linked is also broad: it can be by hyperlink, by description, by IPFS CID, by hash value, by an on-chain reference, etc. What is important is that the NFT must be connected to specific licensed material in a way that cannot change over time. We do not attempt to solve the (very difficult) problems of creating a technical standard or a license for an NFT whose contents can change over time.

The core license grant in the Token-Bound NFT License is that the NFT owner can “Use” the licensed material, i.e. exercise all of the usual rights under copyright to make copies of the work and share them with the public. This is an unlimited grant: it covers all media, digital and analog, on-chain and off-chain.

The license grant is non-exclusive. It is not currently possible to guarantee that

only one NFT has been made of a work, or that there are no other off-chain uses of the work.

Drawing on the success of the Creative Commons license suite, the Token-Bound NFT License can be customized in four ways:

1. To be either **Commercial** or **Non-Commercial**.
2. To allow **Derivatives** works, to allow them but require that they be **Derivatives-NFT** on chain, to allow them but require that they be relicensed under **Derivatives-NFT-Share-Alike** terms, or to specify that **No-Derivatives** works are allowed at all.
3. To grant a **Public-License** to members of the public besides the NFT owner, or to grant **No-Public-License**.
4. To track ownership of the NFT entirely on-chain (**Ledger-Authoritative**) or to follow the legal system's rules on ownership (**Legal-Authoritative**). (This option is discussed in section 5.)

These four options can be set independently, for a total of 32 theoertically possible license variations. However, it does not generally make sense to use both **No-Derivatives** and **Public-License** options, because then the NFT owner doesn't receive any useful rights beyond what everyone receives under the public license grant.

Regardless of which license options are used, all versions of the Token-Bound NFT License include two specific uses that are always allowed. First, the material can be used to sell the NFT, e.g. on an online NFT marketplace listing. This is an essential part of truth in advertising; someone considering buying the NFT typically needs to be able to see what creative work they will actually be getting. A similar clause is present in many other NFT licenses, although we have attempted to generalize it so that it is less tied to the specifics of how any particular NFT marketplace works. Second, the Token-Bound NFT License generally allows free use of the material to identify the NFT owner publicly, e.g. in a social-media profile. This too is widespread in the NFT community and widely allowed by other NFT licenses.

4.1 Commercial Uses

If the license is **Non-Commercial**, it excludes any uses directed to "commercial advantage or monetary compensation," which includes any cases in which people are required to pay to get a copy of the work. The definition of the **Non-Commercial** license option specifically *allows* the sale of the NFT itself. The resale of NFTs, like the resale of unique works of fine art, is a recognized and important use case. What the **Non-Commercial** license option prohibits is the commercialization of the work by making and selling *other* copies of the work, such as selling posters of an image attached to an NFT, or creating a video series based on a character depicted in a work associated with an NFT.

Whether the license is **Commercial** or **Non-Commercial**, no royalties are required. Under the **Commercial** license option, the NFT owner is allowed to keep all of their revenues from commercializing the work. Under the **Non-Commercial**

license option, such commercialization is not allowed at all, and constitutes a breach of the license allowing the licensor to sue for infringement. Royalties pose complicated computation and drafting problems, which we have not attempted to solve. If a platform charges a fee for an NFT listing or sale, this is neither required nor prohibited by the Token-Bound NFT License; it is an issue between the NFT owner and the platform, not between the NFT owner and the licensor.

Similarly, if the NFT owner sells the NFT, this is not an event that entitles the NFT owner to any royalties under this license. This does not prevent the Token-Bound NFT License from being used with a smart contract that requires royalty payments. We merely have not attempted to make payment of royalties part of the copyright license. For example, a smart contract could tie invocation of NFT transfer functions to payment of required royalties. (But see EIP-2981 (NFT Royalty Standard) for discussion of the reasons why such requirements may not be effective in practice.)

4.2 Derivative Works

If the licensor chooses to allow derivative works with **Derivatives**, **Derivatives-NFT**, or **Derivatives-NFT-Share-Alike**, the license grant also allows the NFT owner to use “Adapted Material,” which uses language from the Creative Commons license suite to define what counts as a derivative work. To reflect the customs of the NFT community, we added language to make clear that simply reproducing the work in a different medium – e.g., printing T-shirts of a JPEG – doesn’t count as making a derivative work. Only new projects – such as modifying artwork, remixing a song, or making a TV series based on a character – are derivative works.

The options to enable derivative works are cumulative: **Derivatives** enables the creation of derivative works in all circumstances, **Derivatives-NFT** includes the derivative conditions, and introduces additional requirements concerning the technical properties of the NFT associated with the derivative work; and **Derivatives-NFT-Share-Alike** includes all of the above conditions, and introduces an additional requirement concerning the legal licensing terms of the derivative work.

When the license requires **Derivatives-NFT**, the grant of permission to make derivative works is conditional on creating an NFT for the derivative work that (1) subsists on the same ledger as the original NFT; (2) has materially the same properties and functionality as the original NFT; (3) causes the derivative NFT to reference the original NFT in such a way as to ensure that for each NFT, it is technically straightforward to identify all of its derivative NFTs. This option implements a *technical* compatibility condition, one that aims to keep derivative works on the *same technical standard* and on the *same ledger* as the original NFT.

When the license requires Share-Alike, the requirement of using the same technical mechanism (as prescribed by **Derivatives-NFT**) is supplemented with the further requirement that the derivative work be licensed using the same licensing terms. This is a *legal compatibility* condition; it closely corresponds to the Share-Alike license option in the Creative Commons license suite. Note that **Derivatives-NFT-Share-Alike** implies **Derivatives-NFT** because in the context of NFTs, the point of a Share-Alike license could be defeated by tying the license to a derivative-work NFT whose technical implementation departed too significantly from the implementation of the

underlying NFT. This means that not only must the NFT associated with the derivative work implement the same technical standards, but it must also adopt the same properties and parameters as the original-work NFT in order to comply with the terms of the legal license.

4.3 Public Licenses

One common use case for NFTs is to reserve a few privileges for the NFT owner while giving the public a license to use the creative work associated with the NFT. This could be accomplished through dual licensing, in which the creator explicitly uses one license for the NFT owner and another for the public. But this approach is unsatisfactory; dual licensing gives up some of the convenience and clarity of having all of the relevant license terms clearly located in one place. Nor is it appropriate to include a public license in every version of the NFT license. The public-license model for NFTs is not universal; many NFTs give rights in the creative work only to the NFT owner.

Thus, the Token-Bound NFT License includes a public license as a license option. When **Public-License** is selected, the license grants described above, which give specific broad rights to the NFT owner, are accompanied by a public license grant (specifically, a Creative Commons Attribution-NoDerivatives license) that gives the public the right to use the work, but not to make derivative works.

5 Transfer

The Token-Bound NFT License tries to deal sensibly with the many complications that can arise due to the unrestricted transferability of NFTs. Most existing NFT licenses have not taken this possibility seriously, even though it is arguably the defining characteristic of NFTs and the one that makes them most appealing to users.

The first major issue is that NFTs can be, and frequently are, stolen. A hacker or phisher gains access to an NFT owner's private key and uses it to transfer the NFT to themselves, frequently turning around and immediately reselling it. Under these circumstances, should the *copyright* license go to the new NFT owner or stay with the previous NFT owner?

- Many blockchain technologists believe that the first answer is obviously correct. The license follows whoever is the owner of the NFT according to the blockchain. The previous NFT owner's license terminates, and the new NFT owner receives a license. This approach makes the blockchain reliable, but it also makes it difficult for NFT owners to commercialize derivative works of their NFTs unless they take extreme security measures.
- Many lawyers believe that the second answer is obviously correct. The license stays with the true owner of the NFT according to property law. The previous NFT owner retains their copyright license, and the thief takes nothing. This approach protects NFT owners against theft, fraud, and duress, and makes the NFT copyright licensing more consistent with the rest of the legal system, but

it makes the blockchain non-authoritative and can require additional investigation on the part of buyers and licensees.

This is an irreconcilable difference of views about how ledgers ought to operate, and a copyright license cannot resolve this deeper split of opinion within the NFT community. Instead, the Token-Bound NFT License provides both options, and the licensor can choose which one to use by choosing an appropriate variant of the license. The first option is called **Ledger-Authoritative** because it makes the ledger authoritative as to ownership. The second option is called **Legal-Authoritative** because it makes the legal system authoritative as to ownership.

To keep the distinction clear, the license uses the term “Controller” for the person who has control of an NFT via a private key, and “Owner” for the person who is legally entitled to the license. The **Ledger-Authoritative** option is implemented by defining the Owner to be the Controller (so the two concepts are the same), and the **Legal-Authoritative** option by defining the Owner to be the “person or entity who is legally entitled to be its Controller.” (In theory, it would be possible for a license to fine-tune the circumstances under which it does and does not transfer by stating its own rules, but at the cost of decreased compatibility with both the blockchain and with the legal system. The Token-Bound NFT License does not attempt this task.)

The licensor may optionally provide a “Grace Period” as part of the smart contract for the NFT. If present, it allows a NFT owner to continue using the work (but not to create new derivatives of it) for a period of time following the transfer of the NFT. The Grace Period is defined in terms of a “Grace Period Process,” e.g. a smart-contract method that indicates whether the grace period has expired or not. In our view, this is the most general solution to the question of how long a grace period should be, if any. The licensor is not locked in to any particular choice, and putting this function in the smart-contract logic avoids any difficulties translating human-readable terms like “two days” into computation-friendly form.

6 Revocation

The Token-Bound NFT License can be revoked, but it does not define the conditions of revocation. This may seem paradoxical, but it reflects the design goal of making the license itself simple and modular. Instead, the license *defers* to the smart contract that invoked it in the first place. If that contract says that the license has been revoked, it has been.

The reasoning for this design choice can be illustrated by considering the EIP-5218 interface, which defines a generic `revokeLicense()` method that can be called by a `_revoker` address designated by the creator of the license. Thus, the following are all possible:

- The `_revoker` is the licensor. The license can only be revoked with the consent of the licensor.
- The `_revoker` is the licensee. The license can only be revoked with the consent of the licensee.

- The `_revoker` is the zero address. The license is irrevocable.
- The `_revoker` is a smart contract which can be invoked by anyone to call the EIP-5218 `revokeLicense()` method after the passage of 30 days from the time the license is issued. The license is for a limited time.
- The `_revoker` is a smart contract which can be invoked to call the EIP-5218 `revokeLicense()` method upon the payment of a specified amount to the licensee. The licensor has an option to buy out the licensee.

In other words, the EIP-5218 is completely generic in supporting arbitrary licensing logic, and because the Token-Bound NFT License defers to the Licensing Process (e.g., smart contract), it is also completely generic. Once again, the license is designed to work with the EIP-5218 interface, but it is drafted so that any technical process serving the same function can be used instead.

7 Sublicensing

The Token-Bound NFT License takes a similarly broad and deferential attitude toward sublicensing. In practice, sublicensing is likely to be particularly useful in two scenarios. First, the owner may wish to contract with others to produce goods embodying the work, like T-shirts or song downloads. Here, a sublicense is practically necessary in a world where people don't personally print T-shirts and host downloads, but instead hire professionals to do it for them. Second, sublicensing is necessary for many derivative works: producing an animated video series, for example, will require a sublicense to a production company. Thus, the license generally allows for the free sublicensing of any of the rights held by the NFT owner.

The Token-Bound NFT License does not attempt to enforce the requirement that a sublicense be compatible with the license it is issued under. The sublicense need not be the Token-Bound NFT License; indeed, it usually will not be. It is up to the sublicensor to choose license terms that are appropriate and are within the scope of their own license. What the EIP-5218 standard can do is ensure that a party checking the licensing status of an NFT can see all of the licenses and sublicenses in force. But in general, the sublicenses may be arbitrary human-readable documents, rather than standardized machine-readable ones; it is up to the human reading them to understand their terms. (Future licenses and technical standards may fill in more sublicensing options and provide technical mechanisms to describe them; we have not attempted to solve these problems here and now.)

As with revocation, the Token-Bound NFT License allows for a sublicense to be recorded on the blockchain, and as with revocation, these sublicenses are specifically supported by the EIP-5218 interface. Again, the support is generic; the sublicense must include a link to its terms, and the EIP-5218 interface does not attempt to verify that the sublicense's terms are compatible with the license's terms. Indeed, the license does not require that all sublicenses be explicitly recorded in the smart contract; for a T-shirt vendor or a web host, this is overkill.

Instead, the advantage of recording a sublicense on the blockchain is that it makes the sublicense transfer with the NFT. The Token-Bound NFT License provides that all sublicenses that have been recorded this way carry over and remain as sublicenses from the new owner of the NFT. Someone who wants to make a substantial investment in an NFT – e.g., a filmmaker creating a movie based on an NFT-licensed work – can record this license using an EIP-5218 smart contract. This puts everyone in the world (including potential buyers of the NFT) on notice of their sublicense and that it will carry over. (This is similar to how recording systems for copyrights and real property work, and the EIP-5218 interface has been designed to make this notice straightforward.) Sublicenses do not themselves need to be NFTs and typically will not be, although it is possible to tokenize one if desired.

8 Boilerplate

The Token-Bound NFT License includes a section advising courts on how to interpret it in the event of a dispute. Although the license itself does not always force the copyright license to keep in sync with ownership on the blockchain, it advises courts that maintaining the reliability of blockchain records is an important goal, encouraging them to pick interpretations that make the blockchain a useful and authoritative source for understanding the status of a copyright license. In addition, the interpretation clause encourages courts to promote other common legal policies, such as fairness, uniformity, and predictability.

The severability clause and the disclaimer of warranties and limitation of liability are based on the text of the Creative Commons license suite. These licenses are also intended to create licenses in members of the public (including people who may be unknown to the licensor), so their use cases are broadly similar. Several other clauses and definitions, including the disclaimer at the start of the license text, are also adapted from language used in the Creative Commons licenses.

A Human-Readable Summary

This is a human-readable summary of the Token-Bound NFT [**Commercial – Non-Commercial**] [**Derivatives – Derivatives-NFT – Derivatives-NFT-Share-Alike – No-Derivatives**] [**Public-License – No-Public-License**] [**Ledger-Authoritative – Legal-Authoritative**] License. It is not a substitute for the license, and you should carefully review the license to understand its terms and how they may apply to you.

This license gives you the following rights to use a creative work associated with an NFT on a ledger (such as a blockchain):

- **Use and Share:** You can make copies of the work, use them personally, and share them with others [**If Non-Commercial:** , but not for commercial purposes].
- [**Unless No-Derivatives:** **Derivatives:** you can make new works that include and build on the work, use them, and share them with others [**If Non-Commercial:**

, but not for commercial purposes] [If **Derivatives-NFT**: , provided that you also release them as NFTs on the same technical standard and on the same ledger traceable by looking at the original NFT [If **Derivatives-NFT-Share-Alike**: under the same license]].]

- **Ownership**: You can use the work to show that you own the NFT.
- **Sale**: If you sell the NFT, you can use the work to show people what the NFT is.

You have these rights as long as you own the NFT, but when you sell or transfer the NFT, your rights will end and the new owner will have these rights instead. [If **Ledger-Authoritative**: For purposes of this license, the owner of the NFT is whoever the ledger says owns it. This means that if the NFT is stolen, your rights under this license will pass to the new owner.] [If **Legal-Authoritative**: For purposes of this license, the owner of the NFT is whoever the legal system says owns it. This means that if the NFT is stolen, you will retain your rights under this license.]

Your rights to the work are not guaranteed to be exclusive. The copyright owner who made an NFT of the work may have the right to allow others to use the work, as well.

[If **Public-License**: In addition, the copyright owner has given everyone the right to use and share the work, regardless of whether they own the NFT.]

This license terminates if the technical process that created it says that it has been terminated. You should check that process to see whether the license is still in effect and how it can be terminated. If this license does terminate, your rights under it will end, and you must stop using the work.

B License Text

The Initiative for Cryptocurrencies and Contracts (IC3) and Coalition of Automated Legal Applications (COALA) are not law firms and do not provide legal services or legal advice. Publication of the text of the Token-Bound NFT License does not create a lawyer-client or other relationship. IC3 and COALA make this text and related information available on an “as-is” basis. IC3 and COALA give no warranties regarding this license, any material licensed under its terms and conditions, or any related information. IC3 and COALA disclaim all liability for damages resulting from their use to the fullest extent possible.

The Token-Bound NFT License (the “License”) grants you certain intellectual property rights with respect to Licensed Material associated with an NFT. When you acquire the NFT, you own the personal property rights to the token underlying the NFT (e.g., the right to freely sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of that NFT), but you do not own the associated Licensed Material. Instead, the Licensor grants you a specified limited license to use the Licensed Material, as set forth below:

Definitions

Ledgers and NFTs

- A “Unique Identifier” is information that is sufficient to distinguish one digital record from other digital records.
- A “Ledger” is a blockchain, database, or other digital system that records information about Unique Identifiers.
- An “NFT” is a Unique Identifier recorded in a Ledger.
- A “Private Key” is a cryptographic key, the use of which is necessary to modify the information about a Unique Identifier recorded in a Ledger.
- An NFT is “Associated” with a person or entity when that person or entity has substantially exclusive control over the Private Key necessary to modify the information about that Unique Identifier in that Ledger.
- The “Controller” of an NFT is the person or entity with whom the NFT is Associated.

Licensing

- “Copyright and Similar Rights” means copyright and/or similar rights closely related to copyright including, without limitation, performance, broadcast, sound recording, and sui generis database rights, without regard to how the rights are labeled or categorized.
- “License” means the intellectual property license granted under the terms of this document.
- “Licensed Rights” means the rights granted to You subject to the terms and conditions of this License, which are limited to all Copyright and Similar Rights that apply to Your use of the Licensed Material and that the Licensor has authority to license.
- A “Licensing Process” is a technical process (including a smart contract that implements EIP-5218 or any update, revision, new version, or successor thereof) designed to allow authorized parties to specify the current status of intellectual property license terms associated with an NFT and any related material, including the text of a license. A Licensing Process can (but need not) specify whether the license has been sublicensed, transferred, and/or revoked.
- An NFT “Invokes” this License when the NFT refers to the verbatim text of this License by means of a Licensing Process.
- The “Licensor” means the individual or entity that causes an NFT to Invoke this License.

- The “License NFT” is the NFT that Invokes this License. If more than one NFT Invokes this License, each such NFT is a separate License NFT resulting in a separate and distinct license grant with respect to the Licensed Material respectively associated with each such NFT.

Licensed and Adapted Material

- An NFT is “Linked” to material when the NFT contains a description of or hyperlink to that material, and that description or hyperlink is substantially immutable in the ordinary course of operation of the Ledger,
- “Licensed Material” means the creative work or other material to which the License NFT is Linked.
- “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 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. For purposes of this License, the exact reproduction of the Licensed Material in a different medium in a manner not requiring original creative effort (such as printing a photographic or pictorial work on paper) does not produce Adapted Material.
- “Commercial” means primarily intended for or directed towards commercial advantage or monetary compensation. For purposes of this License, activity is Commercial if direct or indirect payment is required as a condition of access to the Licensed Material or Adapted Material. For purposes of this License, the sale and advertising for sale of the License NFT (including the accompanying rights granted under this License) is not Commercial.
- “Non-Commercial” means not Commercial.
- To “Use” material is to copy, display, distribute, make available to the public, or perform it.

Ownership and Transfers

- The “Owner” of an NFT is [If **Legal-Authoritative**: the person or entity who is legally entitled to be its Controller] [If **Ledger-Authoritative**: its Controller].
- “You” and “Your” refer to the person receiving rights under this License as the Owner of the License NFT.

- An NFT “Revokes” this License when the NFT indicates that it has been revoked by means of a Licensing Process.
- An NFT is “Sublicensed” when the NFT indicates that it has been sublicensed by means of a Licensing Process.
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