

# Global Open Innovation and the Role of CC Taiwan

## 全球開放創新與 CC Taiwan 的角色

v.20251116

Legal Adviser @ Herding Open Source Management Consultants Ltd. & Gemly Int'l IPR Office

群牧開源管理顧問有限公司 / 鈞理知識產權事務所 法制顧問

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SPE-International Organizations and Impacts-2025.11.27

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# 林誠夏 / Lucien C.H. Lin

## Current Positions:

1. Legal Advisor, **Herding** Open Source Management Consultants Ltd. / **Gemly** International Patent & Trademark Office
2. **Chapter Lead of Creative Commons Taiwan**; Co-founder, Open Source Legal Network Taiwan
3. Independent Director, GeoThings Inc.

## Previous and Current Roles:

1. Civilian **Representative Member of Government Open Data Advisory Committees** for the Executive Yuan, National Development Council, Ministry of Culture, National Palace Museum, Examination Yuan, and Ministry of Civil Service.
2. Municipal Advisor, Public Participation Section, Taipei City Government

<http://tw.linkedin.com/in/lucienchlin>

# Outline

- 1. What is Open Source?**
- 2. General Public License**
- 3. Creative Commons Licenses and CC TAIWAN**

Here is today's outline, with three main parts.

Part 1: What is Open Source?

Part 2: The key idea behind open source — the General Public License (GPL).

Part 3: Creative Commons Licenses and CC Taiwan, and how open innovation helps us build global public-interest projects.

# **1. What is Open Source?**

Part 1: What is Open Source?

To begin, let's watch a short Lego-style video that explains open source.



OPEN SOURCE?

Do you know what open source is?

# **The Core Spirit of Free and Open Source**

So, to summarize the video: The core spirit of Free and Open Source is simple

If a software project can be  
freely modified and shared, it's a  
**Free and Open Source** project.

— If you can freely modify a software project and share it with others, then it's basically Free and Open Source.

w Richard Stallman - × +

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard\_Stallman 133% 106 languages

# Richard Stallman

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"Stallman" redirects here. For the flutist, see [Robert Stallman](#). For the speculative fiction author, see [Robert Lester Stallman](#).

**Richard Matthew Stallman** (/rɪˈstɔːlmən/ *STAWL-mən*; born March 16, 1953), also known by his initials, **rms**,<sup>[1]</sup> is an American [free software movement](#) activist and [programmer](#). He campaigns for software to be distributed in such a manner that its users have the freedom to use, study, distribute, and modify that software. Software which ensures these freedoms is termed [free software](#). Stallman launched the [GNU Project](#), founded the [Free Software Foundation \(FSF\)](#) in October 1985,<sup>[2]</sup> developed the [GNU Compiler Collection](#) and [GNU Emacs](#), and wrote all versions of the [GNU General Public License](#).

Stallman launched the GNU Project in September 1983 to write a [Unix-like](#) computer [operating system](#) composed entirely of free software.<sup>[3]</sup> With that he also launched the free software movement. He has been the GNU project's lead architect and organizer, and developed a number of pieces of widely used GNU software including among

Richard Stallman



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard\\_Stallman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Stallman)

The video also mentioned Richard Stallman and the story of the Xerox laser printer.



FAIR USE @ <https://medium.com/curious-burrows/the-story-of-open-source-so-far-bfcb685d85a4>

In short: MIT's AI Lab had a Xerox laser printer that often messed up batch printing. Stallman and his colleagues had to sort pages manually after work — despite working in an AI Lab, they joked that they were doing “manual labor” everyday. So they asked Xerox for the source code in order to fix the problem by themselves. At the first time, Xerox agreed. But the next year MIT bought a new model, and the printing problem happened again. Stallman asked for the source code again, but this time Xerox refused — because software had become copyright-protected after the 1970s, and the legal department said no.



什麼是 GNU : <https://www.gnu.org.ua/graphics/whatsgnu.zh-tw.html>

This moment pushed Stallman to start the GNU Project

# **GNU Project / GNU Linux**

## **GNU is Not Unix**

Which later combined with the Linux kernel to form the Linux operating system we know today.“GNU” itself means GNU is Not Unix

# The right to use, modify, and distribute

— a playful idea about building a system where everyone has the freedom to use, modify, and share the code.

# Source Code

And the key to all of this is Source Code.

# **Source Code**

**Human-readable** programming language

that helps a subsequent party can  
understand or inspect the **Program logic** .

What is source code? It is the human-readable form of a program — the form that lets the next person understand the logic and make changes.

# **Source Code**

**Preferred form to make modifications**

Or simply put: The preferred form for making modifications.

# The real open source = Full transfer of control to downstream users

as fundamental infrastructure

The original spirit of open source is to return control to the next person — the modifier, the collaborator. And over 30 to 50 years of development, open source has become part of the global digital infrastructure, because it can be reused, improved, and independently developed.

# Here comes the **Open Steward**

After the 1990s, many organizations help coordinate open source collaboration.

Welcome to The Apache Software Foundation

apache.org

Introducing The ASF's New Logo [Read Now](#)

THE ASF

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SEARCH

The Apache® Software Foundation (ASF) provides software for the public good, guided by community over code. Like the enduring oak tree, our projects thrive through the contributions of thousands worldwide.

<https://www.apache.org/>

For example: The Apache Software Foundation — without its HTTP server, the internet could not have grown globally in the way it did.

<https://www.apache.org/>

For example: The Apache Software Foundation — without its HTTP server, the internet could not have grown globally in the way it did.

Open Source Training x +

training.linuxfoundation.org/#

THE LINUX FOUNDATION

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# How does your tech talent strategy stack up against the competition?

Get insights on cross skilling, upskilling, retention and more!

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2025 STATE OF TECH TALENT REPORT



67% of organizations report that AI is **reshaping their technical work**, requiring upskilling of the existing workforce.

Hi there! Which technology area are you looking for? 

https://training.linuxfoundation.org/

And the Linux Foundation — many cross-border industrial projects now run under this foundation's collaborative structure.

# HOW LINUX IS BUILT



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yVpbFMhOAwE>

Let's watch another video, "How Linux is Built", to see how open source becomes part of everyday life.

## **2. General Public License**

Part 2: General Public License. Why can open source succeed? Because we have a global, consistent licensing system that everyone can follow.

Licenses by Name | Open +  
opensource.org/licenses/alphabetical



# Open Source Initiative

Guaranteeing the 'our' in source...

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- [2-clause BSD License \(BSD-2-Clause\)](#)
- [3-clause BSD License \(BSD-3-Clause\)](#)
- [Academic Free License 3.0 \(AFL-3.0\)](#)
- [Adaptive Public License \(APL-1.0\)](#)
- [Apache Software License 1.1 \(Apache-1.1\) \(superseded\)](#)
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- [Artistic License 2.0 \(Artistic-2.0\)](#)



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Sign up with your email to receive OSI's newsletter — your resource for industry news,

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The Open Source Initiative (OSI) lists all licenses that meet the open source definition.

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OSI-approved Licenses sorted by name by the date **2021.10.18**: <https://opensource.org/licenses/alphabetical>

There are many of them,

# The Three Main Categories of Open Source Licenses

but we can group them into three types or categories

# Table of Common Free and Open Source Software Licenses

Categories	SPDX Identifier	Full name
BSD-like	<a href="#">Apache-1.1</a>	Apache Software License 1.1
	<a href="#">Apache-2.0</a>	Apache License 2.0
	<a href="#">BSD-3-Clause</a>	New BSD License
	<a href="#">MIT</a>	MIT License
	<a href="#">Zlib</a>	Zlib/libpng License
GPL-like	<a href="#">GPL-2.0/3.0</a>	GNU General Public License 2.0/3.0
	<a href="#">LGPL-2.1/3.0</a>	GNU Lesser General Public License 2.1/3.0
	<a href="#">AGPL-3.0</a>	GNU Affero Public License 3.0
Others	<a href="#">CPL/EPL-1.0</a>	Common Public License 1.0
	<a href="#">EPL-2.0</a>	Eclipse Public License 1.0/2.0
	<a href="#">MPL-1.1/2.0</a>	Mozilla Public License 1.1/2.0
	<a href="#"> CDDL-1.0</a>	Common Development and Distribution License 1.0
	<a href="#">Artistic-2.0</a>	Artistic License 2.0

Freedom must  
be preserved  
for everyone.

LGPL-2.1 / LGPL-2.0 /  
LGPL-3.0 | MPL-2.0 /  
CDDL-1.0 / CDDL-1.1

Freedom with almost  
no restrictions

SPL-like

Others

BSD-like

GPL-2.0 / GPL-3.0

AGPL-3.0 / OSL-3.0

EPL-2.0 Apache-2.0 / AFL-3.0

MIT / BSD-3-Clause /  
BSD-2-Clause

Partly GPL-like, partly BSD-  
like.

GPL-like (red) — “Freedom must be preserved for everyone.”  
BSD-like (green) — “Freedom with almost no restrictions.”  
Others (yellow) — somewhere in between.

# **GPL-like (Strictly Copyleft)**

- 1. If you modify a GPL-licensed program or create a derivative work based on it, the resulting derivative work must also be licensed under the GPL.**
- 2. When distributing the object code of a GPL-licensed program to others, you must provide the corresponding source code either at the same time or afterward.**
- 3. The scope of what constitutes a derivative work is determined by abstract interpretations under copyright law and guided by court decisions.**

GPL-like is Strict Copyleft. It is strict but simple:

First, If you modify a GPL program or create a derivative work, you must license it under the GPL.  
Second, If you distribute object code, you must also provide the source code.

# GPL-like(Strictly Copyleft)

## GPL

**GPL-2.0, GNU General Public License 2.0**

**GPL-3.0, GNU General Public License 3.0 DRM-free**

## LGPL

**LGPL-2.0, GNU Library General Public License 2.0**

**LGPL-2.1, GNU Lesser General Public License 2.1**

**LGPL-3.0, GNU Lesser General Public License 3.0 DRM-free**

## AGPL

**AGPL-3.0, GNU Affero General Public License 3.0 DRM-free**

GPL-like Variations include:

GPL v2 / v3 — the basic ones.

Lesser GPL — lesser means more flexible; programs connecting via APIs can use their own license.

Affero GPL — even stricter; if you modify it and offer it as a cloud service (SaaS), users can still request the source code.

# **BSD-like(Permissive License)**

- 1. Copyright Notice**
- 2. Disclaimer**
- 3. Permits “any further use” afterwards**
- 4. MIT and BSD are key examples**

BSD-like is Permissive Licenses. These licenses — like MIT, BSD, and Apache-2.0 — allow nearly any reuse if the user agrees to:  
Keeping the original copyright notice and Keeping the disclaimer.  
Then everything else is permitted.

# Apache-2.0(Enhanced Commercial Details)

1. Explicit notice: Trademark rights are not licensed.
2. Explicit notice: Warranty may be offered for a fee.
3. Software patent license provisions.
4. Software patent retaliation clause.
5. Compatible with GPL-3.0, but not compatible with GPL-2.0 (due to patent terms).

Apache-2.0 license is important because Google and many AI frameworks use it. But fundamentally it says just like MIT and BSD license. Just note in Apache-2.0: trademarks are clearly stated not licensed, and contributors must not start software-patent lawsuits within the supply chain.

# **Others** (Something-based **Copyleft**)

## **1. MPL, CDDL**

**File-based independence and copyleft**

## **2. EPL, CPL**

**Module-based independence and copyleft**

## **3. Originally open source parts must remain open source**

## **4. Those allowing file or module separation may adopt custom licenses that do not conflict with these requirements**

As for Others type, such as MPL by Mozilla Foundation, CDDL by Sun and Oracle, and CPL EPL made by IBM. These licenses say: If you change the original file, you must release the source code. But new independent modules can be used under any license you choose.

# The Six Key Points of FOSS Licensing:

Licenses that comply with the FSF's Free Software Definition or the OSI's Open Source Definition.

1. non-exclusive
2. irrevocable
3. royalty-free
4. no warranties
5. for any purpose, perpetual, worldwide
6. freedom to run, copy, modify, and redistribute

Common features of all Free and Open Source Software. No matter which the FOSS license is applied, FOSS always includes:

1. Non-exclusive — everyone can use it.
2. Irrevocable — the author cannot withdraw the permission if you follow the rules.
3. Royalty-free
4. No warranties
5. can be used worldwide
6. run, copy, modify, and redistribute.

TED Clay Shirky: Institució

ted.com/talks/clay\_shirky\_institutions\_vs\_collaboration

WATCH DISCOVER ATTEND PARTICIPATE ABOUT SIGN IN MEMBERSHIP



## Institutions vs. collaboration

1,462,965 plays | Clay Shirky | TEDGlobal 2005 • July 2005

### Watch next

[https://www.ted.com/talks/clay\\_shirky\\_institutions\\_vs\\_collaboration/](https://www.ted.com/talks/clay_shirky_institutions_vs_collaboration/)

As scholar Clay Shirky said in TED:

# Collaboration without

# Coordination

Open source can be “collaboration without coordination.”

People do not need to know each other, yet they can work together through general public licenses.

# **Open Source**

**An effective means for contemporary  
cross-industry competition**

Today, open source is a global cooperation tool used in many industries:

<https://o-ran-sc.org/>

International telecom companies collaborate on open-source 5G radio systems.

GitHub - NVIDIA/Isaac

github.com/NVIDIA/Isaac-GR00T

README Apache-2.0 license

[Website](#) | [Model](#) | [Dataset](#) | [Paper](#)

Main passing code style black imports isort stars 3.8k open issues 40

## NVIDIA Isaac GR00T N1



NVIDIA Isaac GR00T N1 is the world's first [open foundation model](#) for generalized humanoid robot reasoning and skills. This cross-embodiment model takes multimodal input, including language and images, to perform manipulation tasks in diverse environments.

GR00T N1 is trained on an expansive humanoid dataset, consisting of real captured data, synthetic data

<https://github.com/NVIDIA/Isaac-GR00T>

NVIDIA open-sourced its Isaac AI robot software to attract partners.

# Ecosystem

Building an **ecosystem** that integrates software and hardware through **Open Innovations**.

This is how ecosystems are built through open innovation.

PM Public Money, Public C publiccode.eu/en/

 PUBLIC MONEY PUBLIC CODE

ABOUT REASONS TAKE ACTION RESOURCES SPREAD THE WORD LANGUAGE

Already 38496 SIGNATURES – sign the open letter now!

A campaign by 



**PUBLIC MONEY**  
**PUBLIC CODE**

Why is software created using taxpayers' money not released as Free Software?

We want legislation requiring that publicly financed software developed for the public sector be made publicly available under a [Free and Open Source Software](#) licence. If it is public money, it should be public code as well.

Code paid by the people should be available to the people!



<https://publiccode.eu/en/>

Public policy also joins this trend. The Free Software Foundation Europe promotes Public Money, Public Code, encouraging governments to use open source or release their own systems as open source.

# **3. Creative Commons Licenses and CC TAIWAN**

Part 3: Creative Commons and CC Taiwan

Next, let's talk about Creative Commons (CC) and CC Taiwan in the context of open innovation.

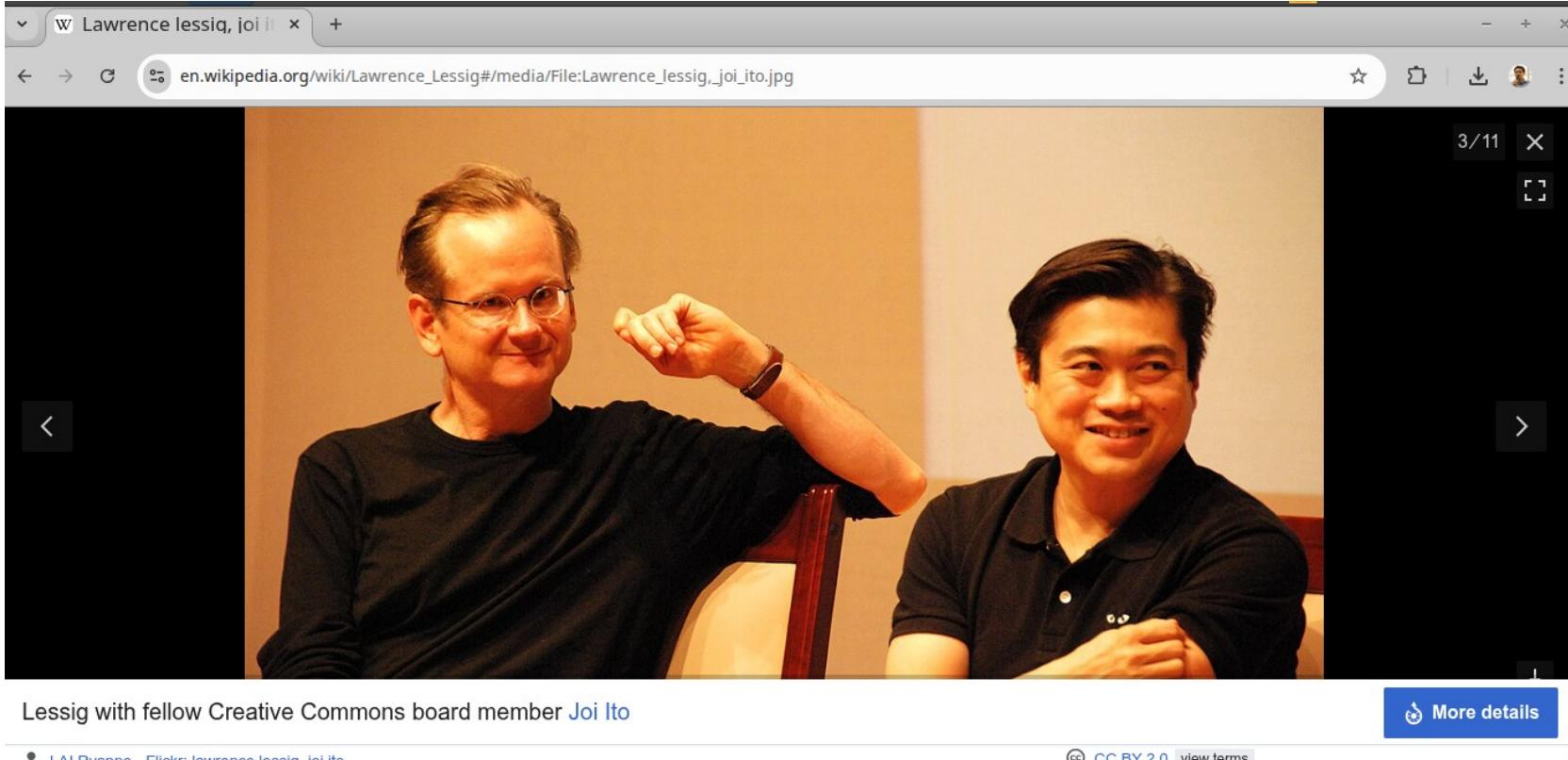
16 January 2001

## Creative Commons founded



<https://creativecommons.org/timeline/>

Creative Commons was founded in 2001, and Taiwan was one of the earliest participating jurisdictions.



Lessig with fellow Creative Commons board member [Joi Ito](#)

LAI Ryanne - Flickr: lawrence lessig, joi ito

[blogged](http://laihiu.nicesoda.com/2008/10/26/post836)

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File: Lawrence lessig, joi ito.jpg

Created: 25 October 2008

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[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lawrence\\_Lessig#/media/File:Lawrence\\_lessig,\\_joi\\_ito.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lawrence_Lessig#/media/File:Lawrence_lessig,_joi_ito.jpg)

On the slides, you see Lawrence Lessig and Joi Ito, both major contributors to CC.

# Creative Commons License / pre-stated rules of use

“You may copy and use my work, but only if you follow the rules I’ve set in advance.”

Open source licenses focus on software code, but copyright covers much more — literature, art, science, and data.

CC learned from open source and created a simple, pre-stated set of rules for creative works. In short: “You may use my work, but please follow the rules I state in advance.”

A screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar shows the URL "creativecommons.org/mayer-and-bettle/" with a red warning icon indicating it's not secure. The page content includes the Creative Commons logo, navigation links for "WHO WE ARE", "WHAT WE DO", "LICENSES AND TOOLS", "BLOG", and "SUPPORT US", and a large title "Mayer and Botttle".



WHO WE ARE   WHAT WE DO   LICENSES AND TOOLS   BLOG   SUPPORT US

# Mayer and Botttle

2006 – 5:48 mins

<https://creativecommons.org/mayer-and-bettle/>

Let's watch a short animation from CC Australia, "Mayer and Botttle," to introduce CC licenses.



**CC BY**

## **Attribution**

Provide the required attribution as specified by the original author, including all **necessary credit and source information**.

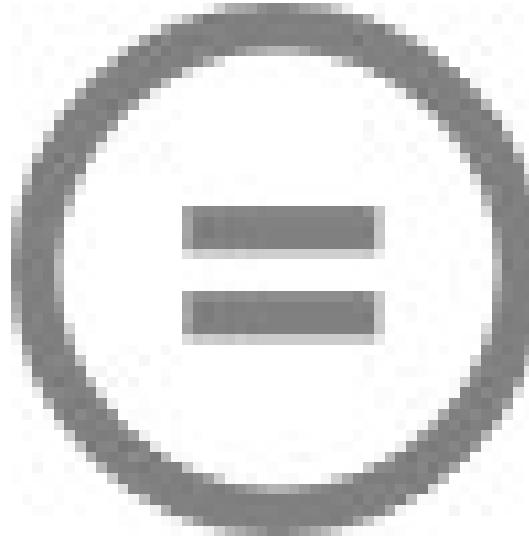
Now, back to the slides, let me briefly explain CC's four elements:



CC **NC**

**Non-commercial**

The material may not be used for **monetary compensation** or any other commercial advantage or gain.



**CC ND**

**No derivatives**

The work **may not be altered** in any way that changes its original content or meaning.

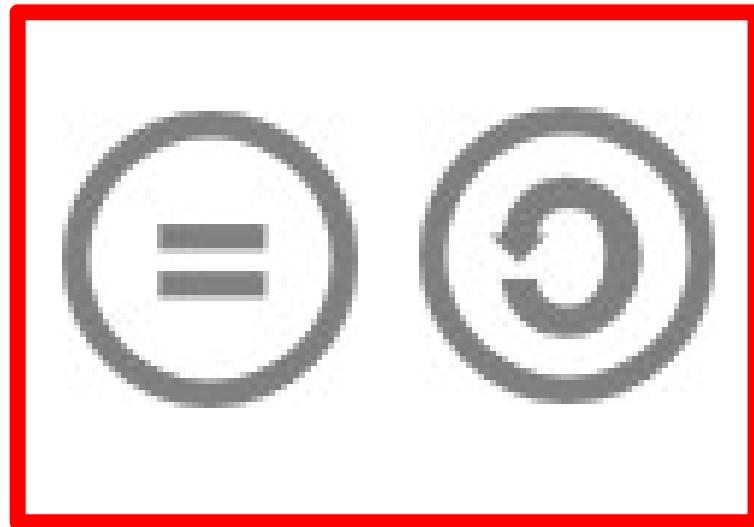
**CC SA**



**Share alike**

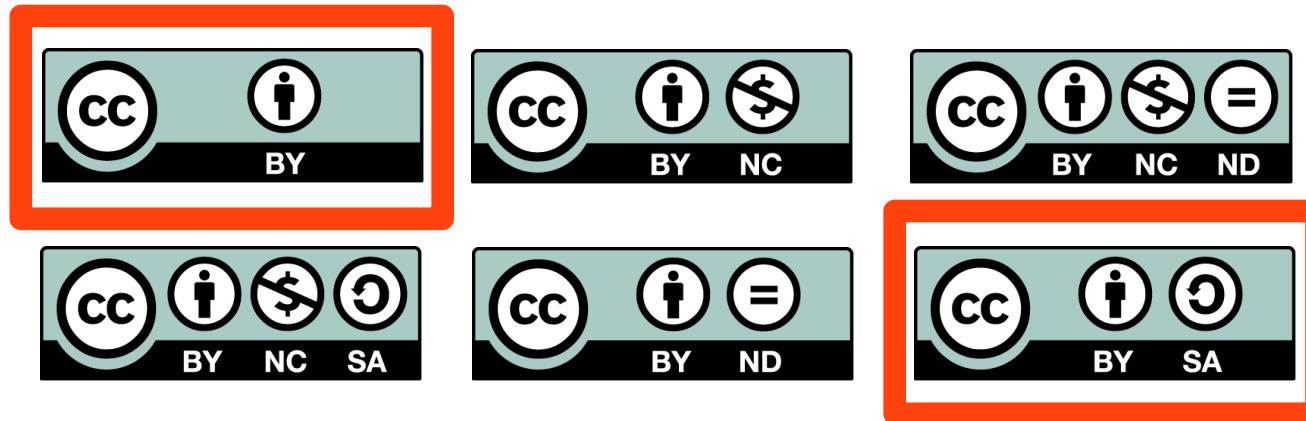
Whether or not the work is adapted, all derivative or subsequent works must **be shared under the same, identical license.**

# The Four CC Elements



CC-BY appears in all combinations, so it is in green. ND and SA cannot appear together — they are logically incompatible, so we mark it in red.

# CC license Suite



The four elements create six valid CC license combinations.

# **PDM , Public Domain Mark**

A simple, standardized label used to **mark works that are free from copyright restrictions**, making them easy to identify and available for reuse.

There are also two public-domain tools:  
PDM — a label for works already in the public domain.

## CC0 / CC Zero

The rights holder **waives all interests in the work** and **releases it into the public domain**, allowing others to use it freely for any purpose — including creation, enhancement, and reuse — without being restricted by copyright or database rights.

CC0 — the creator waives all rights and dedicates the work to the public domain.

The Creative Comm  +

unesco.org/en/open-access/creative-commons



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## The Creative Commons licences

Since the adoption of the OA Policy, UNESCO has released hundreds of its books with an open licence, which are already available in this portal. More will be added over the coming months, including new publications and re-editions of existing works.

<https://www.unesco.org/en/open-access/creative-commons>

Because CC materials spread easily across borders, UNESCO uses CC licenses for many of its publications and educational materials.

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creativecommons.org/2025/08/21/creative-commons-becomes-an-official-unesco-ngo-partner/

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# Creative Commons Becomes an Official UNESCO NGO Partner

by [Creative Commons](#)

<https://creativecommons.org/2025/08/21/creative-commons-becomes-an-official-unesco-ngo-partner/>

Since 2025, Creative Commons is officially an NGO partner of UNESCO.

w Wikipedia

wikipedia.org

# WIKIPEDIA

The Free Encyclopedia

中文 1,503,000+ 條目

日本語 1,475,000+ 記事

Deutsch 3.056.000+ Artikel

Español 2.065.000+ artículos

Polski 1 670 000+ haset

English 7,069,000+ articles

Русский 2 065 000+ статей

Français 2 712 000+ articles

Italiano 1.938.000+ voci

Português 1.156.000+ artigos



ZH ▾

文 A Read Wikipedia in your language ▾

<https://www.wikipedia.org/>

Wikipedia also uses CC-BY-SA to support global collaboration.

# **OPEN INNOVATION**

**“Slow is Smooth.**

**Smooth is Fast.”**

Open innovation, such as Open Source and CC, works like the saying: “Slow is smooth. Smooth is fast.” Early efforts take time, but once the system is ready, progress becomes stable and quick.

台灣創用CC計畫 | Cre +

web-archive-2025.creativecommons.tw/index.html

台灣創用CC計畫  
CREATIVE COMMONS TAIWAN

關於我們 創用CC授權 公眾領域 新知消息 特別企劃

## 再會了

感謝您對「台灣創用CC計畫」的支持與愛護，十多年來「台灣創用CC計畫」受中央研究院支持，並在資訊科學研究所以及資訊科技創新研究中心執行，現已完成階段性的任務。CC 授權條款在台灣的推廣使用，之後將由「開放文化基金會」協調組織的「CC台灣社群」進行。

本網站預計持續維運至 2021年底，網站內容基本上不會再更動。



創用CC是什麼？

創用CC係蝦米？可以吃麼？還是種遊戲？只有台灣能用麼？需要登記，還是要申請？我可以怎麼用？關於國際正夯的創用CC授權，你一定要知道！.....

更多

<https://web-archive-2025.creativecommons.tw/index.html>

Now let's talk about CC Taiwan. CC Taiwan began in 2002 at Academia Sinica under the support of Dr. Tyng-Ruey Chuang.

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tw.creativecommons.net

creative commons CC Taiwan

Forum  

cc 介紹 專文編年 新聞彙整 找資源 推廣演講 公眾領域 OpenGlam 過往協作專案 關於

NEWS

The Suite of CC Signals CC Signals (CC信號) 實作指南 2025-09-23 Article / News / Translation 原文由 Creative Commons 撰寫、譯文由 Lucien C.H. Lin 整理，併採 CC-BY-4.0 發布。深入了解我們目前的初步

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CCGN 跨域交流平台轉換通知 2025-09-19 News Image attribution: Tapestry lawn in autumn by Solstice2015. Reading University. Licensed CC-BY-SA 4.0.

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AI 與 Commons：一份閱讀書單 2025-09-18 Article / News / Translation 原文由 Jack Hardinges、Rebecca Ross、Sarah Hinchliff Pearson 撰寫、譯文由 Lucien C.H. Lin 整理，併採 CC-BY-

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可以使用 cc 授權的素材來訓練 AI 嗎？ 2025-07-07 Article / News 文：林誠夏（Lucien Cheng-hsia Lin），CC-BY-SA-3.0-TW+。「CC 圖示雕像（CC Icon Statue）」，由 Creative

Read more... 

代轉 Creative Commons Global 的社群 意見徵集調查！ 2025-05-16 News Creative Commons 致力於成為一個促進合作、讓知識自由流通，並賦能社群共同塑造共享未來的夥伴。目

Read more... 

CC於2024年AIPREF會議發表對AI訓練列入偏好信號輔助的推動態度 2025-04-18 News Creative Commons 強調在 AI 時代，應重新思考和建立新的工具與方法，以補充現有開放授權機制之不足，並推

Read more... 

<https://tw.creativecommons.net/>

After 2016, CC Taiwan adopted a multi-partner model: different organizations contribute to the mission in their own way. For example, the Open Culture Foundation collaborates with musicians on open music; I continue to work on open data and open access through Gemly Int'l IPR Office.

Advisory Group | Go +

data-gov-tw.translate.goog/consult\_team?\_x\_tr\_sl=en&\_x\_tr\_tl=zh-TW&\_x\_tr\_hl=en&\_x\_tr\_pto=wapp

Google Translate Chinese (Traditional) → English

Translation ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

政府資料開放平臺 DATA.GOV.TW Website Navigation X Facebook Language Little Helper Online customer service Member Login

Data Collection ▾ High Application Value Theme Zone Archives and Stories ▾ Interactive Zone ▾ News Section ▾ Advisory Group Authorization Terms About the platf

Home / Advisory Group

## Advisory Group

### Government Data Openness Advisory Group

- [Key Points for Establishing a Government Data Access Advisory Group](#)
- [List of members and meeting minutes of the Executive Yuan's Government Data Openness Advisory Group](#)
- [List of members and meeting minutes of the Central Second-Level Data Openness Advisory Group](#)

[https://data.gov.tw/consult\\_team](https://data.gov.tw/consult_team)

Because CC Taiwan started inside Academia Sinica, we are often invited to government expert meetings. I have served on many Open Government Data Advisory Committees.

The screenshot shows a web browser window for the "Government Data License" page at [data.gov.tw/license](https://data.gov.tw/license). The page is part of the "Government Data Open Platform" (政府資料開放平臺) at DATA.GOV.TW. The navigation bar includes links for "Website Guide" (網站導覽), "Language" (Language), "Help" (小幫手), "Customer Service" (線上客服), and "Member Login" (會員登入). Below the navigation bar is a secondary menu with links for "Data Sets" (資料集), "High Value Application Theme Area" (高應用價值主題專區), "Data Storytelling" (資料故事館), "Interactive Area" (互動專區), "Message Area" (消息專區), "Consultation Group" (諮詢小組), "License Terms" (授權條款, which is underlined), and "About the Platform" (關於平臺).

## 政府資料開放授權條款－第1版

中文 [English](#)

### Open Government Data License, version 1.0

The Open Government Data License (the License) is intended to facilitate government data sharing and application among the public in outreach and promotion method, and to advance government service efficacy and government data value and quality in collaboration with the creative private sector.

#### 1. Definition

- 1.1. “Data Providing Organization” refers to government agency, government-owned business, public school and administrative legal entity that has various types of electronic data released to the public under the License when it is obtained or made in the scope of performance for public duties.
- 1.2. “User” refers to individual, legal entity or group that receives and uses Open Data under the License, including individual, legal entity or group who is receiving and using Open Data as the recipient of the former Users under the sublicensing scenario.
- 1.3. “Open Data” means data that the Data Providing Organization owns its copyright in whole or has full authority to provide it to third parties in sublicensing way,

<https://data.gov.tw/license>

Through this work, I helped draft the Taiwan Open Government Data License v1, now used by most government agencies. It also allows materials involving international matters to switch to CC-BY-4.0 International, ensuring cross-border usability.

License approval req x +

discuss.okfn.org/t/license-approval-request-open-government-data-license-taiwan-1-0/4593

Open Knowledge Forums Sign Up Log In Search



## License approval request: “Open Government Data License Taiwan 1.0”

Open Definition



audreyt

Feb 2017

Feb 2017

1 / 32

Feb 2017

Hi! I'm Taiwan's Digital Minister and I'd like to ask if it's possible to add Taiwan's OGDL to  
[Conformant Licenses - Open Definition - Defining Open in Open Data, Open Content and Open Knowledge](#) 27 ?

### 1. Link to the full text of the license

政府資料開放平臺



政府資料開放授權條款－第1版 1

政府資料開放授權條款－第1版

Aug 2017

The official English translation is provided in the latter part of the webpage.

### 2. Rationale for the “Open Government Data License Taiwan”

The main purpose for finalizing the “Open Government Data License Taiwan” is to introduce a

<https://discuss.okfn.org/t/license-approval-request-open-government-data-license-taiwan-1-0/4593>

Later, Minister Audrey Tang submitted this license to the Open Definition Review Committee.

A screenshot of a web browser window showing the Open Definition homepage. The URL in the address bar is <https://opendefinition.org/licenses/>. The page features a large blue header with the Open Definition logo (a stylized 'D' icon) and the text "Open Definition" and "Defining Open in Open Data, Open Content and Open Knowledge". The main content area has a white background with a section titled "Conformant Licenses" and a list of bullet points.

## Conformant Licenses

If you would like to propose a license to add to this page please follow our [license approval process](#).

This section of the site lists licenses that are conformant with the principles laid out in the [Open Definition](#).

# Conformant Licenses

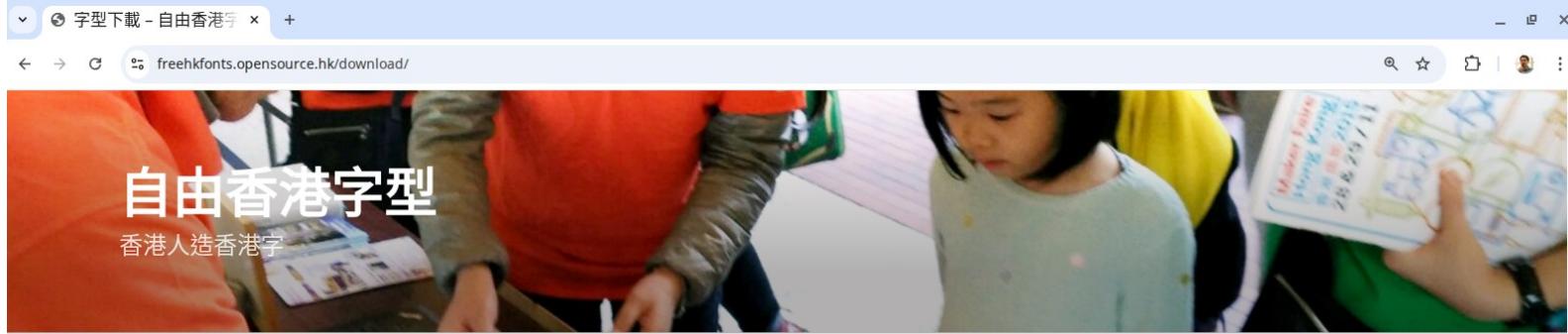
The following licenses are conformant with the principles set forth in the Open Definition.

- Domain = Domain of application, i.e. what type of material this license should/can be applied to. Note if you are looking for an open license for software, please see [Open Source Definition conformant licenses](#).
- BY = requires attribution

<https://opendefinition.org>

<https://opendefinition.org/licenses/>

And it was officially recognized as Open Definition-conformant.



首頁 關於我們 字型下載 字型相關發展 活動資訊 聯絡我們 相關連結 「自由香港字型」專頁



<https://freehkfonts.opensource.hk/download/>

Why does “local + international” licensing matter? One example: Free Hong Kong Fonts.

### 「自由香港楷書」4700字版 開放授權條款：

#### 字體標準來源：

1. 「自由香港楷書(Free HK Kai)」(下稱本字型)是根據香港特別行政區教育局課程發展處中國語文教育組於2012年所編制出版的《常用字字形表(2007年重排本)》為楷書字型基礎作出修改。
2. 本字型為「自由香港楷書」4700字版，根據《常用字字形表(2007年重排本)》共有4,762個小學生常用字。
3. 本字型修改來源於台灣全字庫正楷體(中華民國行政院國家發展委員會，CNS11643中文標準交換碼全字庫網站，<http://www.cns11643.gov.tw>)。

#### 授權詳情：

1. 本字型以 CC-BY 4.0 「共享創意署名4.0 國際授權條款」釋出。
2. 本字型修改來源於台灣全字庫正楷體。此字庫以多種條款授權(<http://www.cns11643.gov.tw/AIDB/copyright.do>、[http://www.cns11643.gov.tw/AIDB/news\\_view.do?sn=bv](http://www.cns11643.gov.tw/AIDB/news_view.do?sn=bv)、<http://data.gov.tw/principle>)。
3. 本字型以共享創意授權釋出，已符合全字庫授權要求。

#### 鳴謝：

「自由香港楷書」因承蒙各位有心的義工、團體及顧問團體的支持協助，才得以順利完成首四千小學生常

<https://freehkfonts.opensource.hk/download/>

After 1997, Hong Kong cultural groups wanted to promote Hong Kong-style traditional characters, but they lacked a suitable base font. They eventually relied on Taiwan's legally open datasets — traditional Chinese fonts released under CC licenses.

Direct Taiwan–Hong Kong cooperation may be politically sensitive, but open innovation allows cultural exchange to continue in a sustainable way.

# **OPEN INNOVATION**

“Open source and open innovation are **built on international General Public Licensing rules, yet rely deeply on local communities – the more local they are, the more global they become.**”

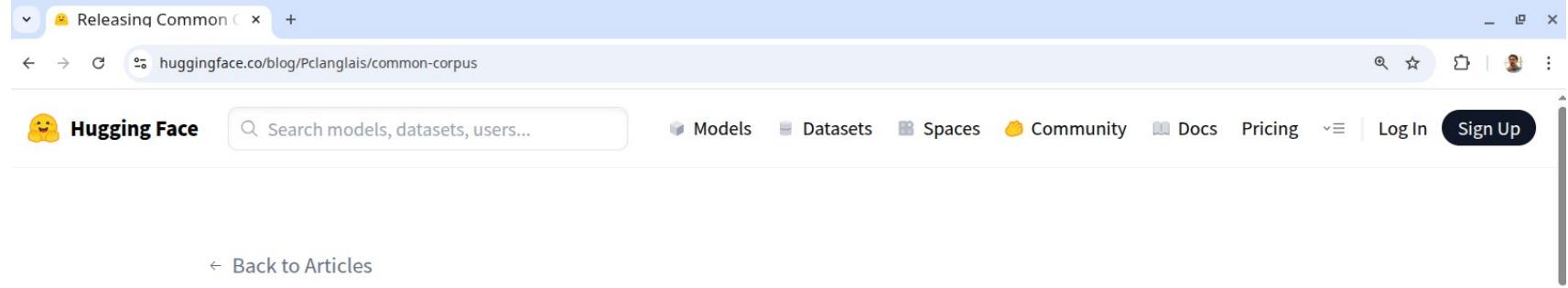
# Source Code → Open Source AI

## Preferred form to make modifications

- **Data Information:** OSI-approved terms
- **Code:** OSI-approved licenses
- **Parameters:** OSI-approved terms
- **AI model & AI weights included**

<https://opensource.org/ai/open-source-ai-definition>

Today, Open Innovation also enters the world of Generative AI.



← Back to Articles

# Releasing Common Corpus: the largest public domain dataset for training LLMs

▲ Upvote 29



+17

Community Article

Published March 20, 2024



Pierre-Carl Langlais  
[Pclanglais](#)

Follow

We announce today the release of [Common Corpus](#) on HuggingFace:

- Common Corpus is the largest public domain dataset released for training LLMs.

<https://huggingface.co/blog/Pclanglais/common-corpus>

France's Common Corpus uses a large amount of openly licensed materials.



## 🔗 German Commons - 154 Billion Tokens of Openly Licensed Text for German Language Models

A comprehensive collection of German-language text data under open licenses for training German language models.

- **Datasheet:** [DATASHEET.md](#).
- **Paper:** [arxiv.org/abs/2510.13996](https://arxiv.org/abs/2510.13996)
- **Code:** [github.com/coral-nlp/llmdata](https://github.com/coral-nlp/llmdata)
- **Bloom Filter (DOLMA-compatible):** [bloom\\_filter.bin](#)

<https://huggingface.co/datasets/coral-nlp/german-commons>

Germany's German Commons takes a similar approach.

# **Taiwan Sovereign AI Training Corpus License - Version 1**

## **(AIT-Lic-Taiwan-1.0)**

### **Preamble:**

**To promote human-centric artificial intelligence (AI) research and applications, advance the public interest, elevate local cultural values, and support the sustainable development of natural language corpora, the Taiwan Sovereign AI Training Corpus License is designed to accelerate and promote the circulation of relevant data.**

Taiwan is also moving in this direction. This year, I helped draft the Taiwan Sovereign AI Training Corpus License – Version 1 for our Ministry of Digital Affairs.

## II. License Grants

1. The Corpus Data provided by the Lessor under this License grants the Licensee the rights to reproduce, adapt, compile, and exercise other necessary rights under copyright and related rights, **enabling the lawful use of such data for AI training**. This license is non-transferable and non-sublicensable, and its validity period may be specified by the Lessor or its representative as a specific number of years or in perpetuity.
2. The outcomes resulting from training as described above, including but not limited to models, weights, generated code, documentation, or other forms of output produced through learning or training, shall belong to the Licensee or the model operator if the results meet the eligibility criteria for copyright protection. The copyright holder of such outcomes shall have the right to make full and lawful use of these results. Even if the original Corpus Data is no longer available for use due to the limitation of validity periods, **it will not affect the completed training results**, including, but not limited to, the produced models, weights, generated code, documentation, and outputs in other forms.

It will soon be released, enabling the public to use government-released corpora for AI training under clear open-license rules.

# **THANK YOU**

**Lucien Cheng-Hsia Lin 林誠夏**

**E-mail: [lucien.cc@gmail.com](mailto:lucien.cc@gmail.com), [contact@herdingfoss.com](mailto:contact@herdingfoss.com)**

**LinkedIn: <https://tw.linkedin.com/in/lucienchlin>**

Now we move into the Q&A session.

# CC Taiwan Licensing

## Discussion Forum

<https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/cctw-discussion>

And if you have questions afterward, you are welcome to visit the CC Taiwan Licensing Discussion Forum. Thank you!