

# Free licenses for other intellectual works

## Legal Aspects – Master on Free Software 2012-13

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# Free Licenses for other intellectual works

- FLOSS licenses have inspired licenses for other intellectual works: audio, video. . .
- Stallman distinguished between
  - **functional works** (documentation, encyclopedias, manuals, etc.),
  - **non-functional works** (literature, music, movies, etc.) to justify the use of restrictive clauses for works other than software.

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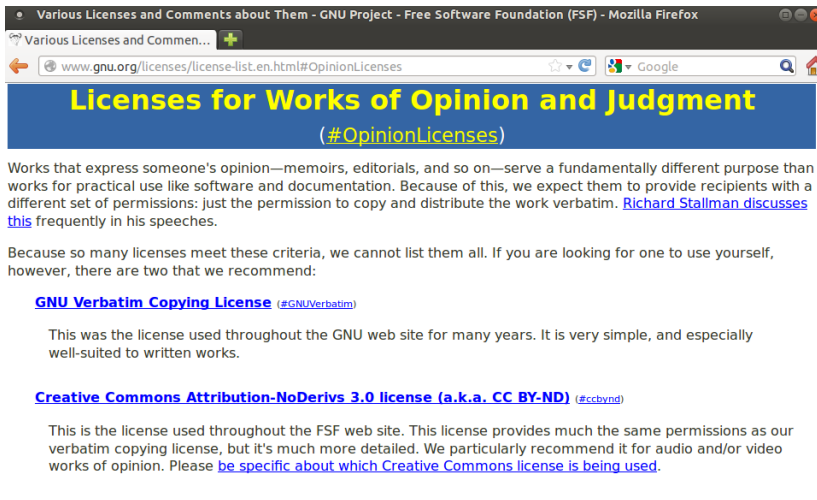
`http://biblioweb.sindominio.net/telematica/libre.html`

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- It recommends **verbatim** and **CC by-nd** (including FSF/GNU webpage)



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Various Licenses and Comments about Them - GNU Project - Free Software Foundation (FSF) - Mozilla Firefox

Various Licenses and Commen... +

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## Licenses for Works of Opinion and Judgment

(#OpinionLicenses)

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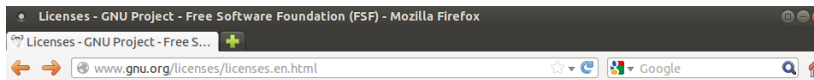
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# Debate: Functional Works vs. non-functional Works

- *Discussion:* Is it true that non-functional works require **less** freedoms?

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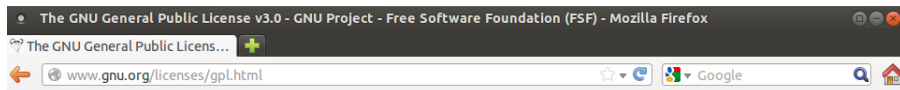
- *Discussion:* Is it true that non-functional works require **less** freedoms?
- Legitimation of non-commercial clauses? (and other restrictive clauses).

# GPL for documentation and non-software works?

## GNU General Public License ([#GPLOther](#))

The GNU GPL **can** be used for general data which is not software, as long as one can determine what the definition of “source code” refers to in the particular case. As it turns out, the DSL (see below) also requires that you determine what the “source code” is, using approximately the same definition that the GPL uses.

# GPL for documentation and non-software works?



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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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# What is a free culture? (1)



# What is a free culture? (1)

- “Free culture” as in “free speech”, “free markets”, “free trade”, “free enterprise”, “free will” and “free elections” (not related to free as gratis).
- A free culture supports and protects creators and innovators: it's the traditional way our culture is built.

# What is a free culture? (and 2)

- A free culture is NOT a culture without property, just as a free market is not a market in which everything is free (gratis).
- The opposite of a free culture is a “permission culture” –a culture in which creators get to create only with the permission of the holder, or of creators from the past (Lawrence Lessig’s view).

# Controversy about definition of free cultural works

- **Freedom Defined:** There isn't free culture without the right to make derivative works or commercial uses.
- **Lax use:** accepting limitations to modify works or to trade with them.

## “Freedom Defined”: free cultural works

- It's not a new license, but an initiative to provide a definition of free outside of the software world to end the ambiguity of the term in the Free Culture movement.
- CC fails to establish a “base level of freedom” (Mako Hill)
- A Debian developer proposal (Mako Hill): reached consensus over a draft with the community, the FSF and CC.
- It's an adaptation of the four essential freedoms of Free Software.
- Author's rights not in dispute: only getting knowledge of which licenses (and works) do or do not fit the definition of free.

# “Freedom Defined”: Definition of Freedom

By **freedom** we mean:

- the **freedom to use** the work and enjoy the benefits of using it
- the **freedom to study** the work and to apply knowledge acquired from it
- the **freedom to make and redistribute copies**, in whole or in part, of the information or expression
- the **freedom to make changes and improvements**, and to distribute derivative works

# Defining Free Cultural Works

These are the additional conditions in order for a work to be considered free:

- **Availability of source data** (score of a musical composition, the models used in a 3D scene, the data of a scientific publication, the source code of a computer application, or any other such information)
- **Use of a free format** (no patents)
- **No technical restrictions**
- **No other restrictions or limitations:** The work itself must not be covered by legal restrictions (patents, contracts, etc.) or limitations which would impede the 4 freedoms.

# Identifying Free Cultural Works

Whenever the user of a work cannot legally or practically exercise his basic freedoms, the work cannot be considered and should not be called “free”. So:

- **Non-commercial** restrictions are **non-free** licenses.
- **No derivative** restrictions are **non-free** licenses.
- **Non-Commercial Share-alike** Is Not Copyleft: Copyleft is a reversal of copyright. It restores and protects the rights that copyright removes. **The** rights, not *some* rights.
- “Open Content” and “Open Access” are **not** a clear definition of freedom.



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# The GNU FDL

- Distinction between “transparent” copies of the document (similar to “source”) and “opaque” copies (similar to “binary”).
- Some additional restrictions: acknowledgments, dedications, and the history of the document can be modified but only by adding new lines.
- The document could include “invariant” and “cover” sections, not modifiable. However, only “non-technical” texts can be considered invariant.
- **GFDL does not comply** with Debian guidelines (DRM clause, GPL incompatible and invariant parts), **unless** the invariant section clauses are not used.

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# Wikipedia Case

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- Wikipedia was relicensed to CC-by-sa 3.0, another copyleft license.
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  - GFDL compliance is almost impossible: to reproduce an excerpt from Wikipedia would need to attach (not binding) to complete the GFDL and contributions throughout history.
  - No-compatible with the CC-by-sa, copyleft license more widespread.

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If every author is holder of his/her edition, how could Wikipedia be relicensed?

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- A community referendum in April 2009.
- GFDL 1.2 “**or** any later version” clause
- At request of the Wikimedia Foundation, FSF released a new GFDL version (1.3), designed specifically to allow relicense Wikipedia content as CC by-sa.
- Conflict with art. 14.1 LPI? (“corresponden al autor los siguientes derechos irrenunciables e **inalienables**: 1. Decidir si su obra ha de ser divulgada y en qué forma”).

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- Very similar to the 2-clause BSD License.
- Avoids ambiguity with “source code” and “compile” in the context of documentation.

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Creative Commons, a non-profit organisation for...

- Creating a set of licenses, for any type of content.
- Indexing CC licensed works, so you can locate free contents fast...
- International adaptation of licenses (for example, there are Spanish official CC licenses)

`http://www.creativecommons.org`

# Creative Common Licenses objectives

With Creative Common licenses you can...

- Donate your work to the Public Domain or...
- Maintain some rights:
  - Attribution
  - Non-commercial
  - No derivative
  - Share Alike
- You can **combine** these rights (with some logical exceptions).  
So, you maintain

**some rights reserved.**

## Before licensing

- Make sure your work is copyrightable
- Make sure you have the rights
- Make sure you understand how Creative Commons licenses operate (non-revocable, etc.)
- Be specific about what you are licensing
- Are you a member of a collecting society?



# Creative Commons: Simplicity

Why CC is so popular:

- Simple web tool
- We only have to answer basic questions like: "Allow commercial uses? Allow modifications?"

# Copyright: All rights reserved

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# Types of Creative Commons licenses (1/2)

Mixing and matching these conditions produces six possible combinations:

## CC Licenses

- ① Attribution (by)
- ② Attribution + Non commercial (by-nc)
- ③ Attribution + No Derivate Works (by-nd)
- ④ Attribution + share alike (by-sa)
- ⑤ Attribution + Non commercial + No Derivate Works (by-nc-nd)
- ⑥ Attribution + Non commercial + share alike (by-nc-sa)

## Types of Creative Commons licenses (2/2)

"Special" CC licenses:

- Public Domain Dedication (and CC0)
- **Founder's Copyright**: the work is released into PD after 14 or 28 years.
- **Sampling Plus**: parts of the work can be copied and modified for any purpose. The entire work can be copied for non-commercial purposes.
- **Non-commercial Sampling Plus**: the whole work or parts of the work can be copied and modified for noncommercial purposes.

Retired licenses: Developing Nations, Sampling.

# Creative Commons and software licenses

- CC Licenses weren't designed for use with software: don't make mention of source or object code.
- CC recommends to use available licenses from the free/open source software world.
- CC has “wrapped” some free software/open source licenses (BSD, GPL and LGPL) with a human-readable “Commons Deed” and machine-readable metadata (“three-layer packaging”).
- It is important to note that CC has not altered these software licenses in any way.
- GPL and LGPL includes a Portuguese translation (job made for Brazilian government).

# Projects with Creative Commons licenses

- **Wikipedia** (cc-by-sa, since June 2009)
- **Wikia** (cc-by-sa, since June 2009). A free web hosting service for wikis
- **Citizendium** (cc-by-sa). Wiki-based Encyclopedia.
- **knol** (mostly, cc-by-sa or cc-by-nc-sa). A Google project that aims to include user-written articles on a range of topics
- **Arduino** (cc-by-sa). A single-board microcontroller and a software suite for programming it.
- **NINJAM** (cc-by-sa). A mechanism for exchanging audio data across the internet.



# Use of Creative Commons licenses

All CC licenses contain a **three-layer user interface** (for humans, lawyers and machines):

- **Commons Deed:** It is a summary, human-readable, of the license with the relevant icons.
- **Legal Code:** The complete legal code in which the chosen license is based.
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- Created in 2009.
- CC0 is the "no rights reserved" option (like a PD dedication).
- Anyone can then use the work in any way and for any purpose
- Public Domain legally robust way: universal applicability, intended for use world-wide by anyone.
- If the waiver isn't effective for any reason, then CC0 acts as a license from the affirmer granting the public an unconditional, irrevocable, non exclusive, royalty free license to use the work for any purpose.

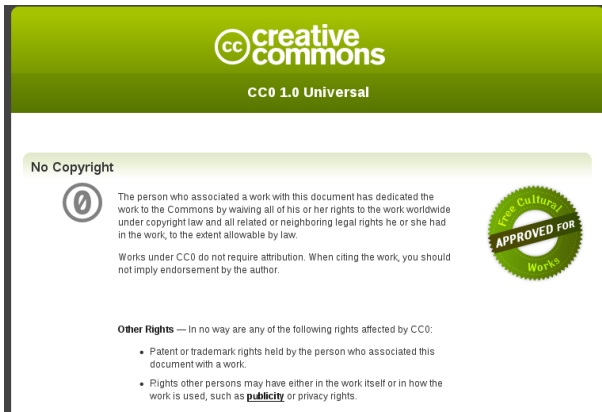
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Is it a free license?

# CC NonCommercial Share-alike (CC-nc-sa)

Is it a free license?

- CC-nc-sa is **NOT** a free license.

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Is it a free license?

- CC-nc-sa is **NOT** a free license.

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Is it a copyleft license?

- NonCommercial Share-alike is **NOT** a copyleft license: copyleft rebuilds and protects the rights that restrictive copyright removes.
- Rights, no *some* rights.

# What does it mean non-commercial?

## Non-commercial clause

You may not exercise any of the rights granted to You [...] in any manner that is primarily intended for or directed toward commercial advantage or private monetary compensation.

## Cláusula no comercial

Usted no puede ejercitar ninguno de los derechos concedidos [...] de manera que pretenda principalmente o su actuación se dirija a la obtención de un beneficio mercantil o una contraprestación monetaria.

# The “non-commercial” clause (1/3)

- It is frequently used, particularly in blogs and social sites, and it is now being adopted by some institutions.
- They are believed to protect the work against abusive use and opportunists (reselling or commercial exploitation by corporations, etc.).
- It is sometimes supported by alleging that protects investment (though some studies have challenged this view, since it restricts distribution).

## The “non-commercial” clause (2/3)

It raises evil side effects:

- This clause does not distinguish between indirect commercial uses, self-funded projects, etc.
- It brings uncertainty about what is a commercial activity: when in doubt you might decide not to use it to avoid demands or consulting lawyers...
- Incompatibility with libre projects (i.e. Wikipedia).
- Causing confusion about the “free” concept: it promotes another kind of opportunism, by using viral marketing to create the impression that a work is free but not truly releasing it as a libre product.

## The “non-commercial” clause (3/3)

- The author's right to decide the terms in which he shares his work is not at stake here.
- What it is rejected is the confusion and the subterfuge of presenting a work as a free product when it is not true.
- Use any license you like, but also use concepts with accuracy: do not label as *free/libre* or *copyleft* what it is not. Confusion damages free culture and benefit opportunists.



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## Debian-legal and CC

After the popularization of CC, Debian-legal warned of Attribution provisions. The causes were:

- A work under Attribution can be in fact, NoDerivs
- Downstream users remove an author's credit upon request from the author.
- Inaccurate or excessive authorship credits.
- Problems with Anti-DRM provisions (which could restrict private redistribution to some extent).
- Trademark restrictions.
- Attribution[-ShareAlike] 2.x is NOT compatible with DFSG.
- Efforts to fix these problems in the new version 3.0 licenses.

## CC Attribution Problems (II): Authorship credits

- Requirements for crediting Licensor for his/her work: it's ambiguous
- So, we need the most pessimistic interpretation:
  - Required attribution for the licensor everywhere that authorship credit is given.

Example 1: *If a work is a collection of essays by different authors, with authorship credit given in the chapter titles, the Licensor's name would have to be listed for each chapter title, even if they did not contribute to it.*

Example 2: *If Alice writes her autobiography, and includes lyrics from Bob's song in one chapter, she must give him credit for the entire work: "The Autobiography of Alice, by Alice and Bob", or even "The Autobiography of Alice and Bob."*

## CC Attribution Problems (III)

- Anti-DRM Clause: Distribution with measures to control access is not compatible with DFSG 1.

Example 1: Private distribution of work might be forbidden.

Example 2: Distribution in a server with control access (i.e. firewall) might be forbidden.

## CC NoDerivs clause problems

Obviously, NoDerivs licenses are not compatible with Four Freedoms (nor DFSG)

## CC NonCommercial clause problems

Obviously, NonCommercial licenses are not compatible with Four Freedoms (nor DFSG)

## In short: Debian recommendations to authors

- All software licensed under CC 2.x is NOT compatible with DFSG.
- CC 3.x has fixed several of these problems.
- Software licensed under NonCommercial/NoDerivs can't be named "Free Software".
- Authors who wish to use Attribution must use other licenses as BSD.
- Authors who wish to use Attribution-ShareAlike must use other licenses as GFDL.

# Free licenses for other intellectual works

## Legal Aspects – Master on Free Software 2012-13

Miguel Vidal

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