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# How Do I Reuse Creative Commons Works?

## Remixes, Derivatives And Collections For Open Culture

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# How Do I Reuse Creative Commons Works?

## Remixes, Derivatives And Collections For Open Culture

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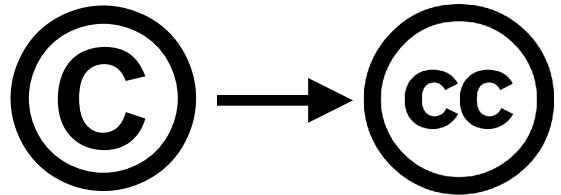
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# Recap: Applying a Creative Commons License

## Creating Sustainable Open Culture



Before applying a license to your own work or considering reusing someone else's work under a CC license, you should decide which license elements are most appropriate or important to you. The selected license indicates in what ways a work may be reused and which exclusive rights the copyright holder retains. Therefore, think about whether you want to offer the option of adaptation and which types of reuse you allow.

**CC Licenses and the Public Domain Dedication (CC0) are irrevocable = assurance towards potential users**

- ⇒ CC provides low-threshold, accessible terms of use = support mission by making licensing info easy to find
  - follow at least the **TASL** (Title | Author | Source | License) Attribution system when giving credit
- ⇒ Always pay attention to all the potential elements of CC licenses and the public domain dedication:



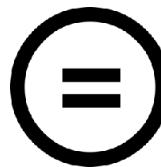
Attribution



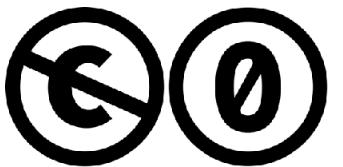
Non-Commercial Use Only



Share Alike



No Derivatives Permitted

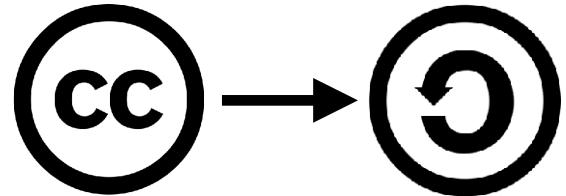


Public Dedication



# Let's Remix This Business

## From Originals to Adapted Works and Derivatives

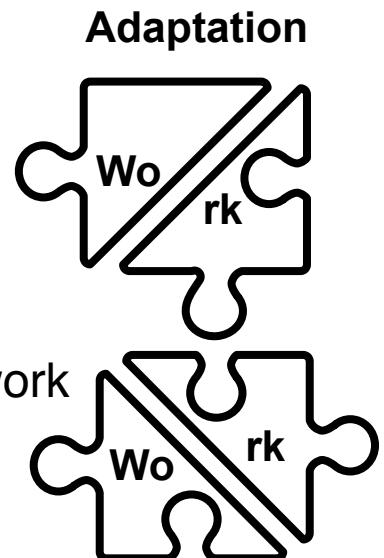


Adaptations (also «derivative works» or «remixes») are created when an original work is changed to such a degree as to warrant its own copyright protection. What this entails is by no means internationally standardized – not all kinds of changes are considered a full-fledged derivative. Regardless, the original work and the license under which it is offered play a central role in how a derivative may be licensed or shared.

- **NoDerivatives** = all CC licenses permit the *creation* of adaptations, but ND forbids *sharing* said adaptations  
→ unedited copies of an ND-licensed work may be distributed, since nothing has been adapted
- **ShareAlike** = this license element applies to the adaptation of an original work as well
- **NonCommercial** = if present in the original, it must also be followed by the remixed work

If combining multiple works, select the **most restrictive of the given licenses** for your own  
→ always keep «downstream» users in mind, to make sure they have an easier time

- ⇒ Original work(s) must be attributed = facilitate understanding **who created which parts** of work  
⇒ Exceptions & limitations (e.g., fair use, fair dealing) override obligations towards CC license



# Creating a Sample CC Remix

## Ancient Heritage Objects Up Close

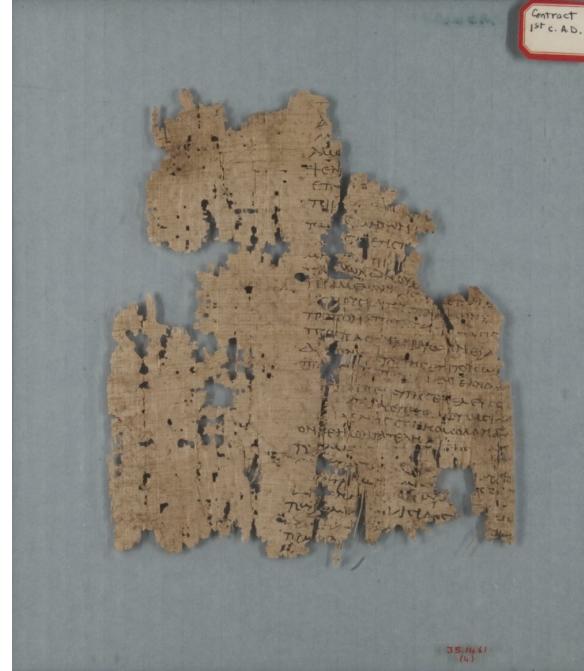
This is a derivative



While minor corrections do not constitute a derivative work, changes as simple as the following two are remixes:



cropping  
→  
image



Remix 1:  
Papyrus Fragment Inscripted in Greek (cropped)

inverting  
→  
colors



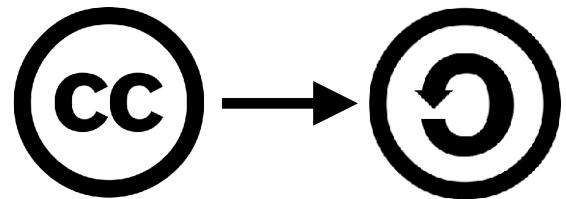
Remix 2:  
Papyrus Fragment Inscripted in Greek (inverted)

Original:  
Papyrus Fragment Inscripted in Greek. [CC-BY 3.0](#).

These works are derivatives of "[Papyrus Fragment Inscripted in Greek](#)" by Brooklyn Museum, licensed under [CC-BY 3.0](#).  
These derivatives © 2024 by Victoria G. D. Landau are licensed under [CC BY-NC-SA 4.0](#).

# Let's Remix This Business

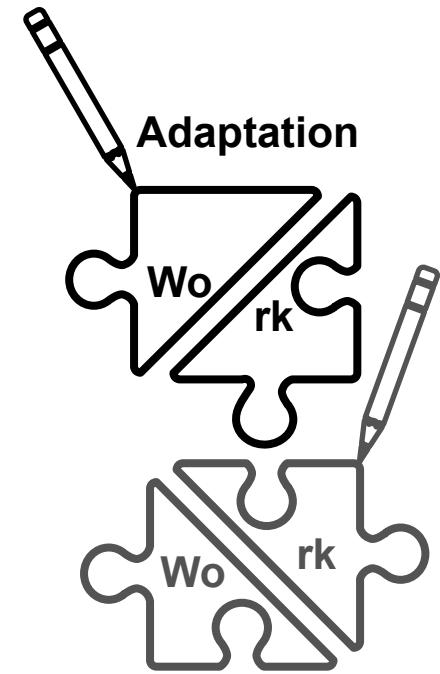
## Avoiding the Pitfalls of Incompatible Licenses



When working with multiple CC licensed works, the compatibility of the licenses becomes the most pressing matter. Commercial licenses are at odds with non-commercial ones, ShareAlike requires a specific set of licenses be used for any derivative works, and remixes of NoDerivatives works cannot be shared. As a rule, one must use **at least the same license elements** for the remix as the license applied to the original works.

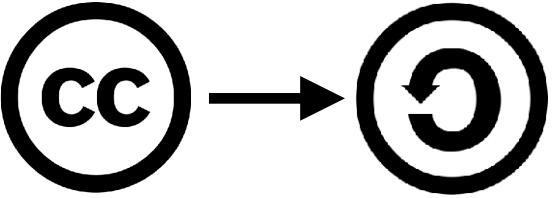
This chart explains which licenses you are able to apply to your derivative work based on the original work:

Adapter's license chart		Adapter's license						
		BY	BY-NC	BY-NC-ND	BY-NC-SA	BY-ND	BY-SA	PD
Status of original work	PD	dark green	dark green	dark green	dark green	dark green	dark green	dark green
	BY	dark green	dark green	dark green	dark green	dark green	yellow	
	BY-NC	yellow	dark green	dark green	dark green	yellow	yellow	
	BY-NC-ND	grey	grey	grey	grey	grey	grey	
	BY-NC-SA	grey	grey	grey	dark green	grey	grey	
	BY-ND	grey	grey	grey	grey	grey	dark green	grey
	BY-SA	grey	grey	grey	grey	grey	dark green	grey



# Let's Remix This Business

## Avoiding the Pitfalls of Incompatible Licenses

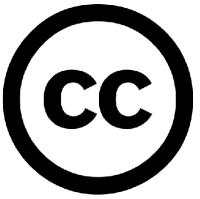


- ✓ can be remixed together
- ✗ cannot be remixed together

	© PUBLIC DOMAIN	Ø PUBLIC DOMAIN	CC BY	CC BY SA	CC BY NC	CC BY ND	CC BY NC SA	CC BY NC ND
© PUBLIC DOMAIN	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Ø PUBLIC DOMAIN	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
CC BY	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
CC BY SA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
CC BY NC	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
CC BY ND	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
CC BY NC SA	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
CC BY NC ND	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

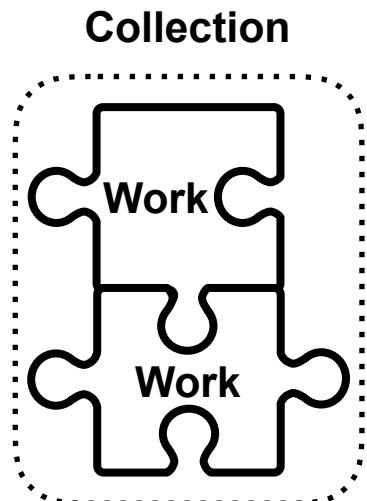
# Enriching the Commons with Collections

## Bringing Works Together Correctly



When you compile multiple works, sometimes even from different sources, **unchanged** into a connected whole (e.g., compilation of poems, photo gallery, playlist of songs), you can copyright this new arrangement you have created (the exact selection and order) as a «**collection**». The works you have used for this purpose remain distinct, and you must respect each copyright owners' rights (such as attribution).

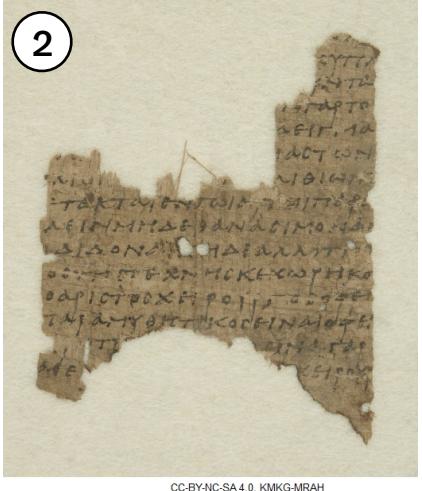
- **NoDerivatives** = collections are **not derivatives**, so you can include works under CC BY-ND & CC BY-NC-ND
  - **ShareAlike** = even if a collection contains works under SA, the collection itself is not required to be
  - **NonCommercial** = the most central license element to consider for a collection
    - Cannot incorporate original works under NC in a commercial collection (!)
    - As long as NC element is upheld, collection can combine CC works with other works
- ⇒ As with derivatives, original works in collections must be clearly indicated and attributed
- ⇒ Whichever license you choose for the collection has no bearing on the original works



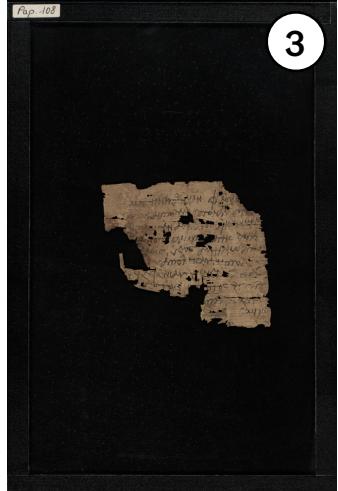
# Creating a Sample CC Collection

## Ancient Heritage Objects Around The World

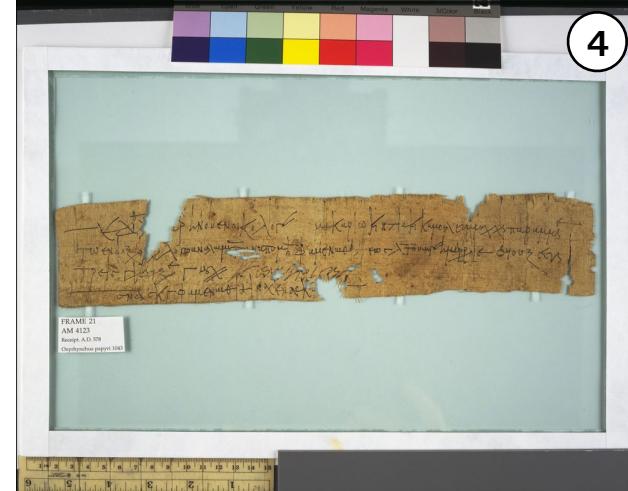
This is not a derivative



Brussels, Belgium — CC BY-NC-SA 4.0



Ghent, Belgium — CC0 1.0 Universal



Princeton NJ, USA — NKC 1.0



Manchester, UK — CC BY-NC-SA 4.0 & CC BY-NC 4.0



London, UK — CC BY-NC-SA 4.0



Allentown PA, USA — CC0 1.0 Universal



New York, USA — CC0 1.0 Universal

## Documents from Ancient Oxyrhynchus (Al-Bahnasā, Egypt)

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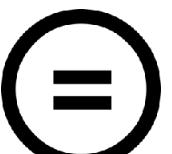
# So You Have Applied A CC License

## What Now?



Now that your work is under a CC license, some of your exclusive rights as a copyright holder have been waived. If you are reusing original works under a CC license, this may be a requirement — in any case, you have contributed to the large pool of CC-licensed works available to a wide audience. What does that mean?

- CC Licenses are irrevocable **but** copyright holders can newly offer the same material under a different license  
→ users are nevertheless legally permitted to use the work under whichever terms they found it with
  - Licensors **cannot control use** even if they disagree with it = as long as terms of license are upheld  
→ CC mechanisms include a «no endorsement» clause, waiving attribution and indicating changes
  - Copyright holders are always **permitted to sell** their work (e.g., charging for a physical version)  
→ even under an NC license, users are likewise able to make printed copies of an original work
- ⇒ CC licenses give users permission to reuse and adapt work = determines if and how remix possible
- ⇒ Remixes and collections can increase the visibility of CC licensed works, enriching the community



# Works Featured

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Copyright Logo: [Copyright](#) is ineligible for copyright and therefore in the public domain.

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Slide 5: [Papyrus Fragment Inscribed in Greek](#) by Brooklyn Museum is licensed under [CC-BY 3.0](#).

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Slide 7: [CC Adapter's Licence Chart](#) by [Creative Commons](#) is licensed under [CC BY 4.0](#).

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3) [Pachtcontract tussen twee Egyptische priesters uit Oxyrhynchus](#) by Universiteitsbibliotheek Gent is marked with [CC0 1.0 Universal](#).

4) [Receipt for three sextarii of oil](#) by Papyri Collections, Princeton University Library is marked with [NKC 1.0](#).

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7) [Fragment of a mummy label](#) by Metropolitan Museum of Art is marked with [CC0 1.0 Universal](#).

# References

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Slide 3: “[4.3 Finding and Reusing CC-Licensed Work](#)” by [Creative Commons. CC BY 4.0](#).

Slide 4–9: “[4.4 Remixing CC-Licensed Work](#)” by [Creative Commons. CC BY 4.0](#).

Slide 9: “[FAQ: Can I reuse an excerpt of a larger work that is licensed with the NoDerivs restriction?](#)” by [Creative Commons. CC BY 4.0](#).

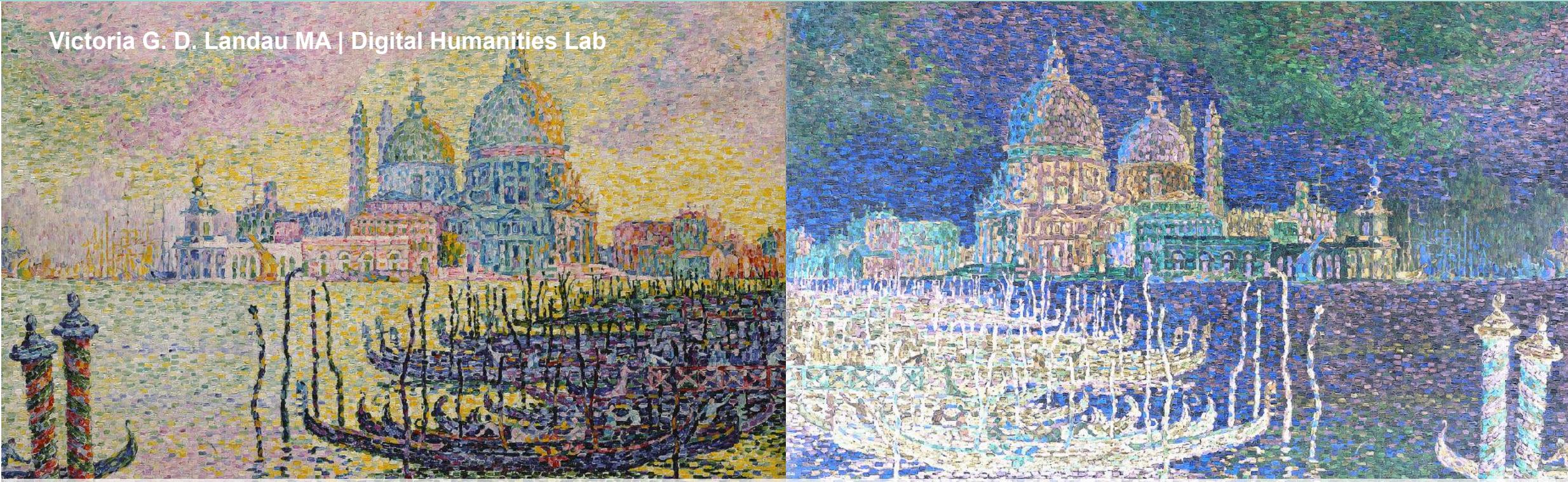


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# Thank you for your attention.

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