Creative Commons Licenses

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Learning objectives

- Understand the meaning and use of these open licenses
- Include them in your academic activities
What are the Creative Commons licenses?

- CC licenses allow authors to define what types of reuse are permitted for their works **without their formal permission**
- CC licenses can only be granted by copyright holders (authors or publishers)
- With CC licenses the author remains the copyright owner = must be **credited** and, depending on the license, give his permission for some reuse cases.

**Important**: Reusing is different from citing, which is a right for everyone.
What are they used for?

- Open Access publications
- Open Research Data
- Theses
- Self publishing (technical reports, preprints, etc.)
What are the Creative Commons licenses?

CC0 : Public Domain
CC BY : Attribution
CC BY SA : Share Alike
CC BY ND : No Derivative
CC BY NC : Non-Commercial
CC BY NC SA : Non-Commercial + Share Alike
CC BY NC ND : Non-Commercial + No Derivative
How to choose?

- "The best way to decide which is appropriate for you is to think about why you want to share your work, and how you hope others will use that work." (Creative Commons Foundation)

- https://chooser-beta.creativecommons.org/
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https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11262-020-01758-0
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- As authors:
  - give to your peers the opportunity to contribute to the advancement of knowledge reusing and adapting your material without barriers.
  - you can also be a future reuser of your own content, so do not block yourself.
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- For self publication of works and data (without publishers), refer to the license in the work itself (e.g. title page, legal section, readme.txt): the reference should contain at least the authors’ names, the publication date and the name and stable URL of the license + the license logo (optional). Example:

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- **Images**: specialized websites like "CC search" ; selecting the Google Images search option.

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Thank you!

Contact & credits

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