

What is Creative Commons (CC)?

Creative Commons (CC) is a nonprofit organization that was founded in 2001 with the aim of providing creators with an in-between between copyright (all rights reserved) and “no rights reserved”. To that end, they created a set of licenses that allow creators to retain “some rights” while allowing for other types of uses of their works. These licenses can be matched according to creator’s intentions.

Based on copyright law, CC licenses apply to all works that are protected by copyright law, for e.g. books, websites, photographs, films, videos, songs, audio/visual recordings etc.

For more information on CC <http://creativecommons.org/>

These licenses are recognized in Singapore. For more information on CC specific to the Singapore context, check out the CC Singapore blog <http://creativecommonsin singapore.wordpress.com/>

License Conditions Available



Attribution: Others can copy, distribute, show, and perform your copyrighted work and all other derivatives, but only if they credit you in the form requested.



Share Alike: Others can distribute derivative works but only if under similar license to your work.



Noncommercial: Others can copy, distribute, show, and perform your copyrighted work and all other derivatives, but only for noncommercial purposes.



No Derivative Works: Others can copy, distribute, show and perform your copyrighted work. Derivatives are not allowed.

The Licenses



Attribution: Others can distribute, show, and perform your copyrighted work for commercial value (if desired) but they must credit you for the original creation.



Attribution Share Alike: Others can create derivatives of your work (remix/tweak/build upon) for commercial purposes (if desired), but they must credit you and license their works similarly.



Attribution No Derivatives: Others can redistribute your works in its entirety, but must credit you.



Attribution Non-Commercial: Others can create derivatives of your work (remix/tweak/build upon) but it must acknowledge you, and be for non-commercial purposes only. They do not have to license their derivative work under the same terms.



Attribution Non-Commercial Share Alike: Others can create derivatives of your work for non-commercial purposes. They must also acknowledge you, and have to distribute their own work under similar license.



Attribution Non-Commercial No Derivatives: Others can download and share your works, but they cannot modify them and they must acknowledge you.

More websites to browse:

- CC License Generator <http://creativecommons.org/choose/>
- OER Commons (Open Education Resources Commons) <http://www.oercommons.org/>

Online Articles to Read

Bairstow, J. (2009). [Great ideas and digital barbarism](#). *Laser Focus World*, 45(6), 96. Retrieved from <http://www.ebscohost.com>

Looking at CC from the publisher's point of view.

Baumann, M. (2009). [An insider's guide to Creative Commons](#). *Information Today*, 26(9), 15. Retrieved from <http://www.ebscohost.com>

More information on the four different license conditions available.

Coley, G. (2009). [Take advantage of open-source hardware](#). *EDN*, 54(16), 20-23. Retrieved from <http://www.ebscohost.com>

In-depth look at the open source hardware available on the market.

Doctorow, C. (2009). [With a little help](#). *Publishers Weekly*, 256(42), 28-31. Retrieved from <http://www.ebscohost.com>

A personal account of an author's book publishing experiments with a CC license.

Edyburn, D. (2008). [A new paradigm for instructional materials](#). *Journal of Special Education Technology*, 23(4), 62-65. Retrieved from <http://www.ebscohost.com>

Discusses the use of open source social networking tools to develop instructional materials for disabled students.

Evans, W. (2009). [Commons and creativity](#). *Searcher*, 17(9), 32-36. Retrieved from <http://www.ebscohost.com>

Looks at the impact of copyright laws and intellectual property on the information commons.

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Feehan, J., & Chertkow, R. (2009). [Q&A: Eric Steuer](#). *Electronic Musician*, 25(11), 40-42. Retrieved from <http://www.ebscohost.com>

An interview with Eric Steuer, the creative director of CC.

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Gordon-Murnane, L. (2010). [Creative Commons: Copyright tools for the 21st century](#). *Online*, 34(1), 18-21. Retrieved from <http://www.ebscohost.com>

Looks at the part CC has to play in copyright protection the 21st century; concentrating on copyright laws in the US.

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Howell, N. (2009). [Freeing creativity](#). *New Media Age*, 18-19. Retrieved from <http://www.ebscohost.com>

Looking at some of the reasons why businesses are not singing the praises of CC.

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Johnson, D. (2009). [Creative Commons and why it should be more commonly understood](#). *Library Media Connection*, 27(6), 56-57. Retrieved from <http://www.ebscohost.com>

More information on the CC organization in the US for authors, scientists, artists and educators.

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[What is yours, ours, and mine: Authorial ownership and the Creative Commons](#). (2008). *October*, (126), 91-114. Retrieved from <http://www.ebscohost.com>

Discusses the rights of the author within the CC; including plagiarism, intellectual property, fair use and more.