Creative Commons Licenses

The length of time copyright is in effect differs from one country to the next. It varies from 50 to 70 years after the last creator's death. After which, the work becomes public domain, a virtual world where works no longer subject to copyright law go to live.













Creative Commons (CC) licenses allow creators, also called licensors, to voluntarily relinquish parts of their copyright. In tune with the reality of the Web where copying rhymes with sharing, CC licenses allow works to be shared. Some licenses also allow other creators to reuse works to create new ones (remixes), without risking copyright violation. This license encourages circulation of culture in harmony with the digital world. Lastly, some CC licenses allow the author to retain exclusive commercial use of his or her work.

To learn more, read this article:

https://quillaumedeziel.com/complements/creative-commons-101-fr/creative-commons-101/

Awarding grants according to the license

To encourage creators and producers to adopt CC licenses, it is possible to award creative development grants and production funding in accordance with the chosen provision license.

This way, a more permissive license would deserve more financial aid, since the author would contribute more to culture vitality and the public domain's wellbeing.

A restrictive license (or better yet © "All Rights Reserved") would deserve a lesser amount in grants, as the creator prefers to voluntarily limit the circulation of his or her work in order to control its monetization. We can therefore expect different levels of funding according to different types of licenses. Here is a fictitious example of the application of such a process.

Bourses selon la licence

Majoration sur les pourcentages actuels assumés par l'État :

© creative commons	©	partage (non remixable)	partage remix	partage remix exploitation	respect de la licence choisie sur les œuvres dérivées	permet le sampling exploitable	exploitation exclusive en 7 ans
2015	-0%	+5%	+7,5%	+15%	Bonus +1,5%	Bonus +2,5%	Bonus +5%
2016	-10%	+4%	+6,5%	+12%	Bonus +1%	Bonus +2%	Bonus +5%
2017	-20%	+3%	+5,5%	+9%	Bonus +1%	Bonus +1,5%	Bonus +5%
2018	-25%	+2%	+4,5%	+6%	Bonus +1%	Bonus +1,5%	Bonus +5%

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Instead of an **#InternetTax**?...

A "social contract" between the public, ISPs and the creators

To be "in tune" with the basic nature of the internet, an ecosystem where sharing constitutes the very essence of its structure, all *Creative Commons* licenses allow the **sharing** of works governed by such licenses. Such sharing represents an advantage for the community which benefits from a direct access to culture. This implicitly constitutes an advantage for internet service providers (ISPs) who make their living by "transporting" culture from point A to point B among the community.

Yet, the (full or partial) copyright provision allows the community easy access to culture, long before works become a part of the public domain. Such an advantage for the community also represents an advantage for ISPs who monetize cultural consumption.

As such, taxpayer contributions used to finance creative culture (grants and funding) should entail certain demands: ensuring the community a better access to culture; more flexibility; and the possibility of sharing this culture without the risk of copyright infringement.

Such monetization of our culture's **non-commercial use** could be encouraged by the ISPs and the technology companies (such as streaming platforms), allowing internet users to make a "voluntary" payment to creators of Canadian content. In turn, ISPs could commit to improving this voluntary contribution by contributing to a fund similar to the Canada Media Fund. For example, "If the consumer chooses to contribute \$1 a month on his or her internet invoice to regenerate his or her culture, the ISP would also contribute \$1". This new source of revenue would be distributed among the government bodies who award cultural grants (CCA, CALQ, Musicaction, SODEC, etc.) and the beneficiaries of non-commercial use, through their respective collective management societies (SOCAN, SODRAC, CMRRA, ARTISTI, SOPROQ, etc.).



Creative Commons Licenses

The possible combinations

\\ Choose your own license here: creativecommons.org/choose

CC License	Button	Explanations	Sharing allowed ?	\$ Exploitation allowed ?	Remix allowed ?
Attribution	© <u>0</u>	You must give CREDIT to the original work's creator. Commercial usage of the work is allowed. You can remix the work. Sharing is (always) allowed for commercial and non-commercial purpose.			
Share Alike	© 0 0 BY SA	You must give CREDIT to the original work's creator. Commercial usage of the work is allowed. You can remix the work. If you remix this work, you're forced to use exactly the same license for your derivative version of this work. Sharing is (always) allowed for commercial and non-commercial purpose.			
No Derivative	© O O	You must give CREDIT to the original work's creator. Commercial usage of the work is allowed. You CANNOT remix the work. Sharing is (always) allowed for commercial and non-commercial purpose.			
Non-Commercial	© 0 S	You must give CREDIT to the original work's creator. Commercial usage of the work is NOT allowed. You can remix the work. If you remix this work, you're forced to use exactly the same license for your derivative version of this work. Sharing is allowed for non-commercial purpose only.			•••
Non-Commercial + Share Alike	© 0 80 BY NG SA	You must give CREDIT to the original work's creator. Commercial usage of the work is NOT allowed. You can remix the work. If you remix this work, you're forced to use exactly the same license for your derivative version of this work. Sharing is allowed for non-commercial purpose only.			·
Non-Commercial + No Derivative	© OS =	You must give CREDIT to the original work's creator. Commercial usage of the work is NOT allowed. You CANNOT remix the work. Sharing is allowed for non-commercial purpose only.			

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