

**ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2  
PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS  
FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646<sup>1</sup>.**

**Please fill all the sections A, B and C below.**

Please read Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) from <http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/principles.html> for guidelines and details before filling this form.

Please ensure you are using the latest Form from <http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html>.

See also <http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html> for latest Roadmaps.

**A. Administrative**

1. Title: ***A proposal to encode Creative Commons license and public domain icons in UCS***

2. Requester's name: *Creative Commons Corporation*

3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution): \_\_\_\_\_

4. Submission date: *2016-10-14*

5. Requester's reference (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_

6. Choose one of the following:

This is a complete proposal:

(or) More information will be provided later:

**B. Technical – General**

1. Choose one of the following:

a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters): \_\_\_\_\_

Proposed name of script: \_\_\_\_\_

b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block:

Name of the existing block: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Number of characters in proposal: *9*

3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):

A-Contemporary  B.1-Specialized (small collection)  B.2-Specialized (large collection)

C-Major extinct  D-Attested extinct  E-Minor extinct

F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic  G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols

4. Is a repertoire including character names provided? *Yes*

a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines" in Annex L of P&P document? \_\_\_\_\_

b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review? *Yes*

5. Fonts related:

a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard? \_\_\_\_\_

*Creative Commons Corporation*

b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.): *Creative Commons Corporation, PO Box 1866, Mountain View, CA 94042, USA, info@creativecommons.org*

6. References:

a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided? *Yes*

b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached? *Yes*

7. Special encoding issues:

Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such as input, presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)? *Yes*

*See text*

**8. Additional Information:**

Submitters are invited to provide any additional information about Properties of the proposed Character(s) or Script that will assist in correct understanding of and correct linguistic processing of the proposed character(s) or script. Examples of such properties are: Casing information, Numeric information, Currency information, Display behaviour information such as line breaks, widths etc., Combining behaviour, Spacing behaviour, Directional behaviour, Default Collation behaviour, relevance in Mark Up contexts, Compatibility equivalence and other Unicode normalization related information. See the Unicode standard at <http://www.unicode.org> for such information on other scripts. Also see Unicode Character Database ( <http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr44/> ) and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

<sup>1</sup> Form number: N4502-F (Original 1994-10-14; Revised 1995-01, 1995-04, 1996-04, 1996-08, 1999-03, 2001-05, 2001-09, 2003-11, 2005-01, 2005-09, 2005-10, 2007-03, 2008-05, 2009-11, 2011-03, 2012-01)

**C. Technical - Justification**

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? If YES explain	<i>No</i>
2. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)? If YES, with whom? If YES, available relevant documents:	<i>No</i>
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included? Reference:	<i>Yes</i> <i>See text</i>
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare) Reference:	<i>Common</i> <i>See text</i>
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? If YES, where? Reference:	<i>Yes</i> <i>See text</i>
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP? If YES, is a rationale provided? If YES, reference:	<i>Yes</i> <i>Yes</i> <i>See text</i>
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?	<i>Yes</i>
8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference:	<i>No</i>
9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference:	<i>No</i>
10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to, or could be confused with, an existing character? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference:	<i>No</i>
11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences? If YES, is a rationale for such use provided? If YES, reference: Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided? If YES, reference:	<i>No</i>
12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics? If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)	<i>No</i>
13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility characters? If YES, are the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic characters identified? If YES, reference:	<i>No</i>

# A proposal to encode Creative Commons license and public domain icons in UCS

## About Creative Commons

Creative Commons is a nonprofit organization providing open content copyright licenses, public domain tools, and resources on copyright and information literacy in the digital age. Our free, easy-to-use copyright licenses provide a simple, standardized way for all creators, authors, and producers of knowledge assets and cultural works to give the public permission to share and use their works on conditions of their choice. Today, there are over 1.1 billion Creative Commons licensed works, shared by millions of people around the world across more than 9 million websites.

## Introduction

Since their development in 2002 and 2005, the Creative Commons logo, license and public domain icons have reached ubiquitous use across web platforms, creation tools, and search engines to signal both the intent to share as part of a permissive copyright culture and more specifically, the conditions around sharing and reuse for each of the CC licenses.

The use of these symbols spans culture, language, and jurisdiction-specific and international copyright laws to universally indicate how and when a creative work may be used. The logo and icons are used in over 85 countries,<sup>2</sup> and more than 1.1 billion works exist across more than 9 million websites under CC licenses and public domain tools.<sup>3</sup> Notwithstanding that the logo and icons are protected by trademark, they serve useful functions and their encoding as part of the Unicode standard is not antagonistic to its goals whatsoever, as explained further below. As such, they should be encoded in the Unicode standard to easily enable creators to indicate their intent to share, and to express the license on their works via creation and publication tools with text-based editors.

For example, Google Docs enables users to search for and add images; this image search defaults to CC-licensed or public domain images, but there is no easy way to indicate the license on the images once inserted into a document. Encoding the CC license icons into unicode would allow the user to simply activate the unicode text to indicate the license, such as a user would do with the “©” symbol to indicate copyright. Similarly, the user could activate the unicode text to indicate the license in other word processors and text editors such as Microsoft Word. Users would also be able to activate the unicode text in all computer applications with a text editor built in, such as photo editing or slide creation software.

Examples of use of the CC logo, license, and public domain icons are presented below, with additional examples in appendices, to demonstrate the Creative Commons symbols' widespread use across a variety of platforms, media, and their communities.

### *CC's Trademark policy*

The CC logo and icons as a matter of trademark law are governed by CC's trademark policy,<sup>4</sup> which specifies conditions of their use “in a manner reasonable to the medium and context.” According to Unicode criteria for encoding symbols,<sup>5</sup> a trademark weakens, but does not disqualify, the case for encoding. As such, we would like to address this point directly, in addition to emphasizing the criteria that strengthens the case for encoding. So as to be sure there exists no misunderstanding, CC is seeking

<sup>2</sup> <https://creativecommons.org/about/global-affiliate-network/>

<sup>3</sup> <https://stateof.creativecommons.org/2015/>

<sup>4</sup> <https://creativecommons.org/policies/#trademark>

<sup>5</sup> <http://unicode.org/pending/symbol-guidelines.html>

inclusion of the CC logo and icons in the Unicode standard notwithstanding that CC asserts trademark rights in its logo and icons. The aims of Unicode and the CC trademark policy are not antagonistic to one another. It is perfectly consonant with the purposes for Unicode to allow trademarked logos and icons into its standard without jeopardizing trademark rights of the requesting organization. Especially where, as here, there is a clear and public trademark policy by the submitting organization in place that clarifies when and how the logo and icons may be used, and such marks are ubiquitous.

Though the CC logo and icons are trademarked, they are a widely-used functional marking tool that indicates permissive use as an alternative to the well-known © symbol, followed by the icons that represent those terms. As such, they were accepted and celebrated by MoMA into its permanent collection,<sup>6</sup> alongside universal icons such as the @ symbol and the International Symbol for Recycling—both of which are encoded in the Unicode standard. Encoding the CC logo and icons in UCS would more easily enable creators to mark their works as consistent with CC's trademark reasonable to the medium and context, in this case within text-based editors.

Additionally, the above introduction and following examples and appendices demonstrate the criteria that strengthens the case for encoding as listed at <http://unicode.org/pending/symbol-guidelines.html>. The CC logo and icons:

- are typically used as part of computer applications (e.g. CAD symbols)
- have well defined user communities / usage
- usually, if not always, occur together with text or numbers (unit, currency, estimated)
- must be searchable or indexable
- have well-defined semantics
- are letterlike (i.e. should vary with the surrounding font style)

We are happy to provide additional examples to support the above criteria as requested, and invite questions for further discussion.

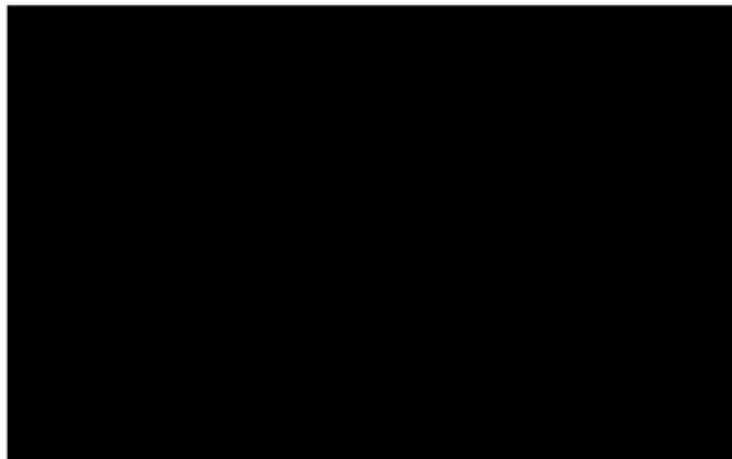
### **Example 1: CC in a circle used to indicate the “some rights reserved” aspect of the licenses**

CC in a circle is Creative Commons' signature symbol to indicate the alternative set of flexible copyright licenses to “all rights reserved” copyright. While © is the universal symbol for copyright, (cc) is the symbol prefacing each license to indicate “some rights reserved” copyright.

In this screenshot, (cc) is used to indicate and filter a search for Creative Commons videos on YouTube that a user may reuse and remix within YouTube's video editor.

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<sup>6</sup> See Appendix A



Search Creative Commons videos

Remix Creative Commons videos

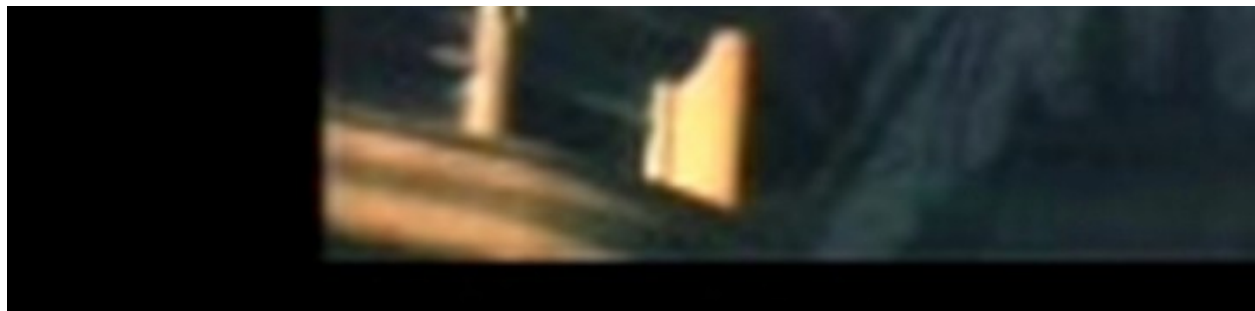
Search for Creative Commons licensed videos above or c



<https://www.youtube.com/editor>

**Example 2: CC in a circle used to indicate the license is a Creative Commons license, followed by a viable combination of the four license icons**

In this screenshot, (cc) is used in tandem with the license icons to indicate the specific CC BY-NC-SA license on the Internet Archive platform.



Creative Commons Brasil

by Creative Commons

Usage Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike (cc) (i) (NC) (ND)

Topics creativecommons, brazil, licenses, gilberto gil

<https://archive.org/details/CreativeCommonsCreativeCommonsBrasil>

**Example 3: Four CC license icons used in all viable combinations to represent the six specific CC licenses (prefaced by CC in a circle to indicate the license is a Creative Commons license)**

*The four conditions represented by the icons are: Attribution, ShareAlike, Noncommercial, NoDerivatives.*

In this screenshot, (cc) is used in tandem with the license icons to indicate the six CC licenses on the Vimeo platform.

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*Non-Commercial:* You let others copy, distribute, display, and perform your work—and derivative works based upon it—but for non-commercial purposes only. ⓘ

*No Derivative Works:* You let others copy, distribute, display, and perform only verbatim copies of your work, not derivative works based upon it. ⓘ

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6

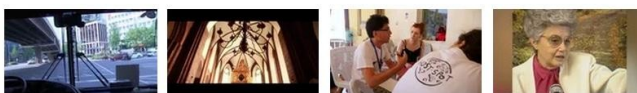


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<https://vimeo.com/creativecommons>

### Example 4: CC0 icon used to indicate the waiver of copyright on a work

The following two screenshots display the CC0 icon to indicate the waiver of copyright using the CC0 tool.

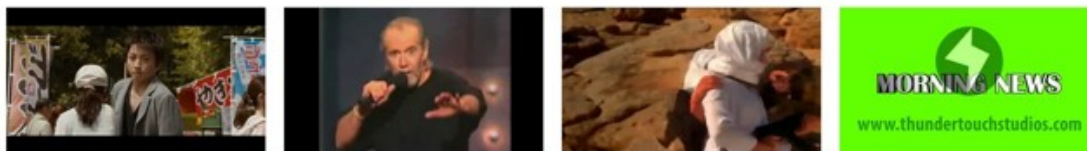
On the Vimeo video-sharing platform:

## Public Domain Dedication

The person who associated a work with this deed has dedicated the work to the public domain by waiving all of his or her rights to the work worldwide under copyright law, including all related and neighboring rights, to the extent allowed by law. You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, all without asking permission.



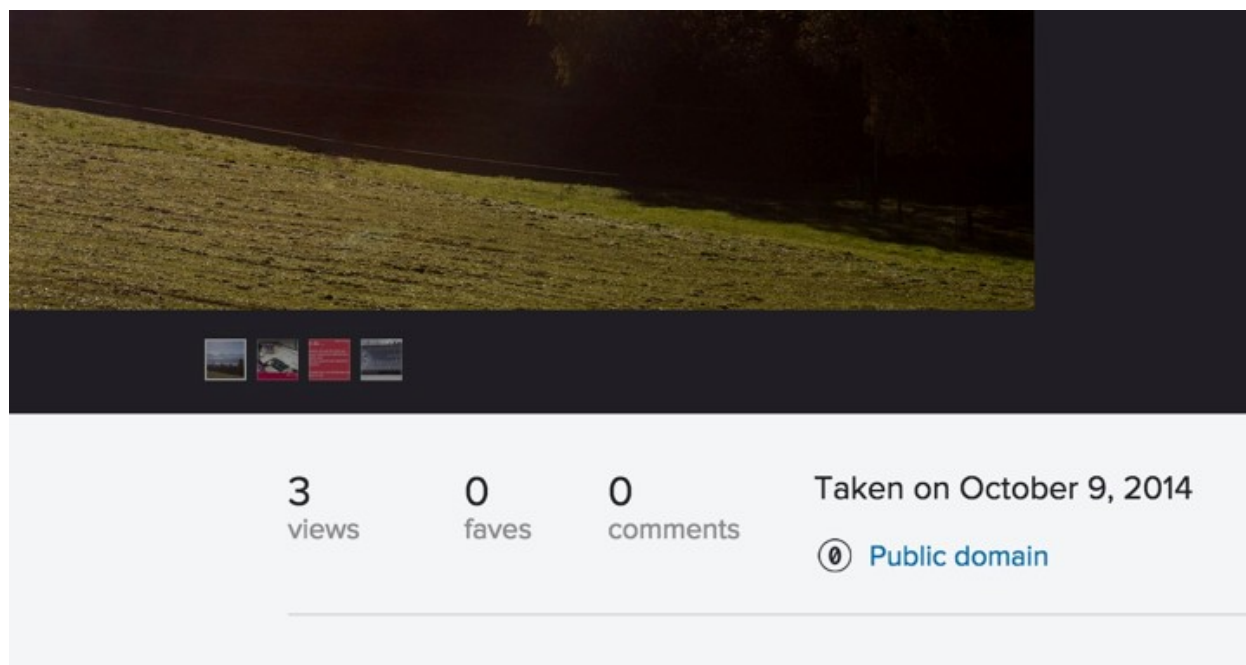
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<https://vimeo.com/creativecommons>

On the Flickr photo-sharing platform:



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/suedostbahn/29477399773/>

#### Example 5: Public Domain Mark icon used to indicate the public domain status of a work

The following two screenshots display the Public Domain Mark icon (slash through the copyright symbol) to indicate the public domain status of the work.

On the Internet Archive:



#### 1950 Commercial for Camel cigarettes (Ad 2)

Published 1950

Usage [Public Domain Mark 1.0](#)  

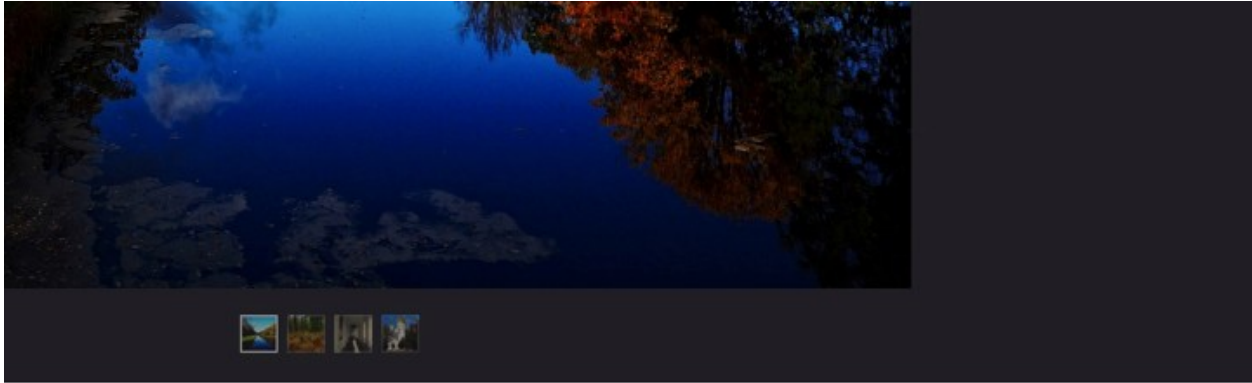
Topics [Classic TV Commercial](#), [1950s](#), [50s](#), [Fifties](#), [Advertising](#), [Advertisement](#), [1950](#),

Another 1950 commercial for Camel cigarettes. This one features a jingle. It just amazes me that we can watch a commercial from over 60 years ago.

<https://archive.org/details/1950CommercialForCamelCigarettesad2>

On the Flickr photo-sharing platform:





2  
views

1  
fave

0  
comments

Taken on October 1, 2016

 Public domain




<https://www.flickr.com/photos/skochkar/29477541033/>

# Complete Outline of Creative Commons License and Public Domain Icons

Note: All CC logos and icons are made available for download at:

<https://creativecommons.org/about/downloads/>. Variations on size and color are available at:





<https://licensebuttons.net/i/>.

Name	Character(s)	Annex L Name	Additional explanation
"Some rights reserved" / Creative Commons		CREATIVE COMMONS MARK  or  SOME RIGHTS RESERVED MARK	In contrast to "all rights reserved" ©, double C in a circle indicates "some rights reserved." This character also indicates that the license is a Creative Commons license, the global standard for open licensing on the web.  (Acquired as part of MoMA's permanent collection. <sup>7</sup> )
Attribution		ATTRIBUTION SYMBOL	This icon specifies the attribution condition of all six CC licenses, in addition to representing the specific CC Attribution (CC BY) license. This icon is also used to more broadly represent the concept of giving attribution, or credit, to the original author.  (Acquired as part of MoMA's permanent collection. <sup>8</sup> )
ShareAlike		SHARE - ALIKE SYMBOL	This icon specifies the ShareAlike condition of two CC licenses, in addition to representing the specific CC Attribution-ShareAlike (CC BY-SA) and CC Attribution-Noncommercial-ShareAlike (CC BY-NC-SA) licenses when used in tandem with those icons. This icon is also used to more broadly represent the concept of ShareAlike in the open source community, which requires that any derivative work based on an openly licensed work be shared under the same terms.  (Acquired as part of MoMA's permanent collection. <sup>9</sup> )

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.moma.org/collection/works/188564?locale=en>








<sup>8</sup> <http://www.moma.org/collection/works/188565?locale=en>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.moma.org/collection/works/188567?locale=en>

NoDerivatives		NO - DERIVATIVES SYMBOL	This icon specifies the NoDerivatives condition of two CC licenses, in addition to representing the specific CC Attribution-NoDerivatives (CC BY-ND) and CC Attribution-Noncommercial-NoDerivatives (CC BY-NC-ND) licenses when used in tandem with those icons. This icon is also used to more broadly represent the concept of No Derivative works, or redistribution verbatim.  (Acquired as part of MoMA's permanent collection. <sup>10</sup> )
Noncommercial		NON - COMMERCIAL SYMBOL	This icon specifies the Noncommercial condition of three CC licenses, in addition to representing the specific CC Attribution-Noncommercial (CC BY-NC), CC Attribution-Noncommercial-ShareAlike (CC BY-NC-SA), and CC Attribution-Noncommercial-NoDerivatives (CC BY-NC-ND) licenses when used in tandem with those icons. This icon is also used to more broadly represent the concept of Noncommercial use, or commercial rights reserved.  (Acquired as part of MoMA's permanent collection. <sup>11</sup> )
Noncommercial (Euro)		NON - COMMERCIAL (EURO) SYMBOL	This icon specifies the Noncommercial condition of three CC licenses in Euro, in addition to representing the specific CC Attribution-Noncommercial (CC BY-NC), CC Attribution-Noncommercial-ShareAlike (CC BY-NC-SA), and CC Attribution-Noncommercial-NoDerivatives (CC BY-NC-ND) licenses when used in tandem with those icons. This icon is also used to more broadly represent the concept of Noncommercial use, or commercial rights reserved.
Noncommercial (Yen)		NON - COMMERCIAL (YEN) SYMBOL	This icon specifies the Noncommercial condition of three CC licenses in Yen, in addition to representing the

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.moma.org/collection/works/188566?locale=en>

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.moma.org/collection/works/188568?locale=en>

			specific CC Attribution-Noncommercial (CC BY-NC), CC Attribution-Noncommercial-ShareAlike (CC BY-NC-SA), and CC Attribution-Noncommercial-NoDerivatives (CC BY-NC-ND) licenses when used in tandem with those icons. This icon is also used to more broadly represent the concept of Noncommercial use, or commercial rights reserved.
CC0 (read “zero”)		CC0 MARK	This icon specifies the CC0 public domain waiver, or “no rights reserved,” which asserts that the user has waived applicable copyrights and related rights to her work.
Public Domain Mark		PUBLIC DOMAIN MARK	This icon specifies the Public Domain Mark, which is used to indicate the public domain status of a work worldwide. This icon is also used to more broadly represent the absence of copyright on a work.
Icon order for viable license combinations			
CC Attribution			This icon corresponds to the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license: <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/">https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/</a> .
CC Attribution-ShareAlike			This set of icons corresponds to the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike (CC BY-SA) license: <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/">https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/</a> .
CC Attribution-NoDerivatives			This set of icons corresponds to the Creative Commons Attribution-NoDerivatives license: <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/4.0/">https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/4.0/</a> .
CC Attribution-Noncommercial			This set of icons corresponds to the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial license: <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/">https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/</a> .
CC Attribution-Noncommercial (Euro)			This set of icons corresponds to the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial license (Euro):

			<a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/">https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/</a> .
CC Attribution-Noncommercial (Yen)			This set of icons corresponds to the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial license (Yen): <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/">https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/</a> .
CC Attribution-Noncommercial ShareAlike			This set of icons corresponds to the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-ShareAlike license: <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/">https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/</a> .
CC Attribution-Noncommercial ShareAlike (Euro)			This set of icons corresponds to the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-ShareAlike license (Euro): <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/">https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/</a> .
CC Attribution-Noncommercial ShareAlike (Yen)			This set of icons corresponds to the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-ShareAlike license (Yen): <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/">https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/</a> .
CC Attribution-Noncommercial-NoDerivatives			This set of icons corresponds to the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-NoDerivatives license: <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/">https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/</a> .
CC Attribution-Noncommercial-NoDerivatives (Euro)			This set of icons corresponds to the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-NoDerivatives license (Euro): <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/">https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/</a> .
CC Attribution-Noncommercial-NoDerivatives (Yen)			This set of icons corresponds to the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-NoDerivatives license (Yen): <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/">https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/</a> .



# Appendix A: MoMA's acquisition of the CC logo and license icons into its permanent collection

In March 2015, the Modern Museum of Art (MoMA) in New York acquired<sup>12</sup> the Creative Commons logo and license icons into its permanent collection, and debuted the acquisition in an exhibit entitled, "This Is for Everyone: Design Experiments for the Common Good." The logo and icons were featured alongside universal icons such as the @ symbol and the International Symbol for Recycling.

MoMA cited Tim Berners-Lee for the title and intent behind the exhibit:

"The exhibition takes its title from British computer scientist Tim Berners-Lee, inventor of the World Wide Web, who lit up the stadium at the 2012 London Summer Olympics opening ceremony with a simple tweet: "This Is for Everyone." His buoyant message highlighted how the Internet—perhaps the most radical social design experiment of the last quarter century—has created seemingly limitless possibilities for discovering, sharing, and expanding knowledge and information."

In addition to recognizing the universality and utility of the CC icons, the MoMA acquisition further recognized the icons' role in representing the sharing culture of the Internet, and the potential of that culture that is yet to come.

Relevant articles announcing and referencing the acquisition:

- Creative Commons announcement of MoMA's acquisition of the CC logo and license icons: <https://creativecommons.org/2015/03/04/creative-commons-logo-acquired-by-moma-and-featured-in-new-exhibit/>
- MoMA's announcement of its acquisition of the CC logo and license icons: [http://www.moma.org/explore/inside\\_out/2015/03/04/is-this-for-everyone-new-design-acquisitions-at-moma](http://www.moma.org/explore/inside_out/2015/03/04/is-this-for-everyone-new-design-acquisitions-at-moma)
- MoMA's exhibit featuring acquired CC logo and icons: <http://www.moma.org/calendar/exhibitions/1501?locale=en>
- WIRED's coverage of the MoMA acquisition: <https://www.wired.com/2015/02/inspiring-objects-designed-everyone-arduino-soy-sauce-bottle/>
- Article on the history and rise in ubiquity of the CC logo and license icons: <https://medium.com/@creativecommons/a-masterwork-in-simplicity-the-story-of-the-cc-logo-7e2e231a26e7#.k6ym4wndk>

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<sup>12</sup> [http://www.moma.org/explore/inside\\_out/2010/03/24/in-context-criteria-for-an-acquisition](http://www.moma.org/explore/inside_out/2010/03/24/in-context-criteria-for-an-acquisition)

# Appendix B: Offline typography employing CC icons

Here we present examples of offline typography that employ the CC license icons to indicate the CC license.

In *Creative Commons: A User Guide*,<sup>13</sup> the icons are used to illustrate the four different conditions that make up the CC licenses.

The screenshot shows a Google Books search result for the book "Creative Commons: A User Guide" by Simone Aliprandi. The page displays the book cover, a "BUY EBOOK - \$0.00" button, and a search bar containing "creative commons". The main content area shows the search results for "creative commons", listing four license conditions with their corresponding icons:

- Attribution** - «You must attribute the work in the manner specified by the author or licensor (but not in any way that suggests that they endorse you or your use of the work).»
- Non Commercial** - «You may not use this work for commercial purposes.»
- No Derivatives** - «You may not alter, transform, or build upon this work.»
- Share Alike** - «If you alter, transform, or build upon this work, you may distribute the resulting work only under the same or similar license to this one.»

In *Shah Mat: A Creative Commons Play*,<sup>14</sup> the icons are used to demonstrate the CC BY-SA license terms of the work.



<sup>13</sup> <https://books.google.com/books?id=e6ilLh5QkzcC&printsec=frontcover&dq=creative+commons&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwil3ou08dDPAhUBWmMKHXx2AZ8Q6AEIJjAB#v=onepage&q=creative%20commons&f=false>

<sup>14</sup> <https://books.google.com/books?id=X7dnL8l7gggC&printsec=frontcover&dq=creative+commons&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi6kbjN8tDPAhVR6WMKHdXAjwQ6AEIMDAD#v=onepage&q=creative%20commons&f=false>

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# creative commons

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To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/us/>

In this Big Buck Bunny poster,<sup>15</sup> the CC logo in conjunction with license text is used to indicate that the movie is distributed under a Creative Commons license.

<sup>15</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Big\\_Buck\\_Bunny#/media/File:Big\\_buck\\_bunny\\_poster\\_big.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Big_Buck_Bunny#/media/File:Big_buck_bunny_poster_big.jpg)

THE PEACH OPEN MOVIE PROJECT PRESENTS



# Big Buck BUNNY

WRITTEN AND DIRECTED BY SACHA GOEDEGEBURE – ART DIRECTOR: ANDREAS GORALCZYK – LEAD ARTIST: ENRICO VALENZA  
ANIMATORS: NATHAN VEGDAHL, WILLIAM REYNISH – TECHNICAL DIRECTORS: CAMPBELL BARTON, BRECHT VAN LOMMEL  
MUSIC BY JAN MORGENSTERN – PRODUCED BY TON ROOSENDAAL, BLENDER FOUNDATION

CC LICENSED AS CREATIVE COMMONS 3.0 ATTRIBUTION

[WWW.BIGBUCKBUNNY.ORG](http://WWW.BIGBUCKBUNNY.ORG)

SPONSORS:



02/06/11 02:01



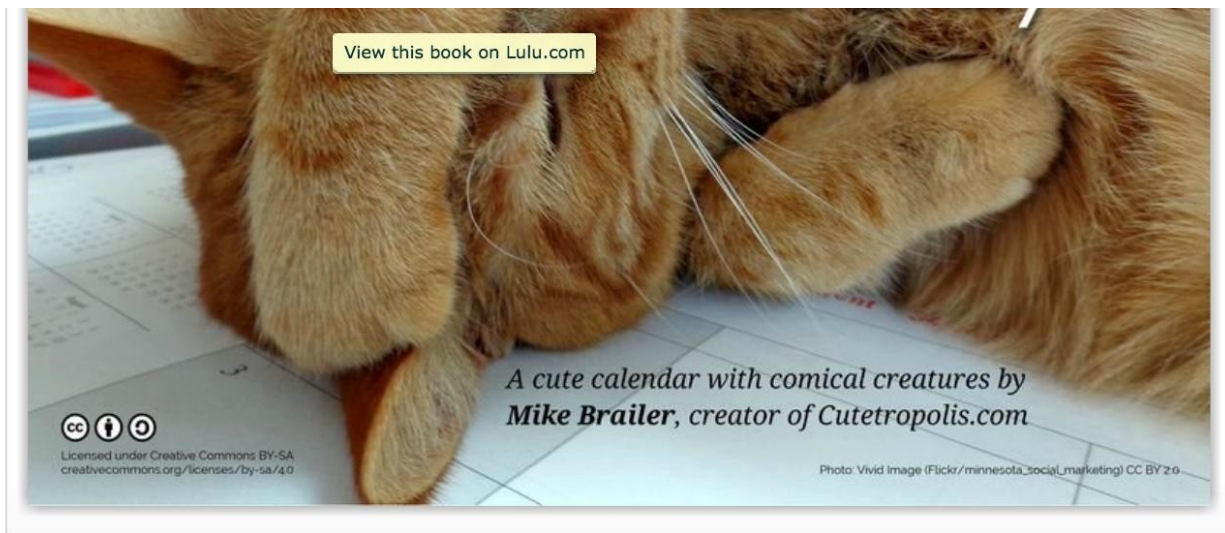
In *Sets, Logic, Computation*,<sup>16</sup> the CC logo and the Attribution icon are used to indicate the CC BY license terms of the book.



<sup>16</sup> <http://openlogicproject.org/files/2016/08/phil379-screen.pdf>



In this 2017 calendar,<sup>17</sup> the CC logo and license icons are used to indicate the CC BY-SA license that governs the work.

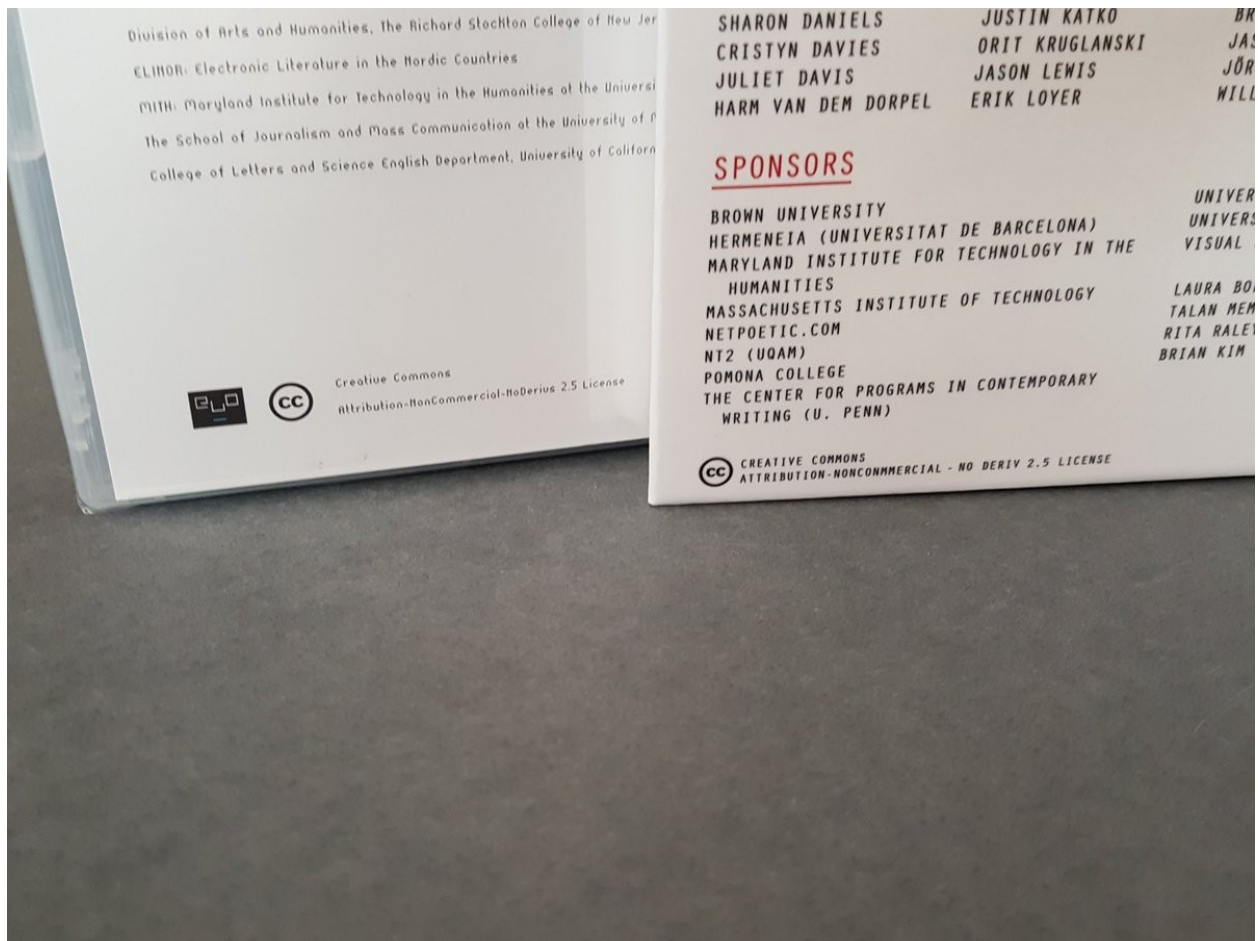


Both CD covers of Volumes 1<sup>18</sup> and 2<sup>19</sup> of the Electronic Literature Collection use the CC logo to indicate that the CC BY-NC-ND license governing the works are Creative Commons licenses.

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.lulu.com/shop/mike-brailer/cutetropolis-2017-calendar/calendar/product-22888032.html>

<sup>18</sup> <http://collection.eliterature.org/1/>

<sup>19</sup> <http://collection.eliterature.org/2/extra/about.html>



The comic book, *Tales from the Public Domain: Bound by Law?*,<sup>20</sup> also employs a combination of the CC logo and license icons to indicate that the work is governed by a CC BY-NC-SA license. (Note that the Attribution icon is different in this publication because it was published prior to the redesign of the icon into the current-day Attribution man in a circle.)

<sup>20</sup> <https://web.law.duke.edu/cspd/comics/>

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1. Fair use (Copyright)—United States—Caricatures and cartoons. 2. Public domain (Copyright law)—United States—Caricatures and cartoons. 3. Copyright—United States—Caricatures and cartoons. I. Boyle, James, 1959-. II. Jenkins, Jennifer.

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This CD distributed by WIRED<sup>21</sup> in 2004 uses the CC logo to indicate that the various tracks within the compilation are licensed under Creative Commons licenses and therefore may be freely distributed.

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.discogs.com/Various-Wired-Rip-Sample-Mash-Share/release/341839>



Self-published zines also employ the CC license logo and icons as indicated by several of Milo Miller's zines<sup>22</sup> here where the logo plus icons are used to specify the CC BY-NC-ND license.

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<sup>22</sup> <http://milo.qzap.org/>





Many more examples of CC icon use in offline typography exist, which we are happy to provide.



## Appendix C: Fonts incorporating CC logo and icons

Here we present examples of user-developed fonts that incorporate the CC logo and icons for use within various communities.

This font developed by user Ricardo Barros provides scalable vector for CC icons that can be customized for size and color via CSS: <http://cc-icons.github.io/>. The project itself is licensed under a CC BY license with source code licensed under the MIT license.

This font package by user Michael Ummels provides the means to typeset CC icons within the standard academic typesetting system: <https://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/fonts/ccicons>. It is a good demonstration of the use and application of CC icons within that community.

The CC logo has also been incorporated into Font Awesome, a project that provides useful icons for use in websites: <http://fontawesome.io/icon/creative-commons/>. This project demonstrates wider demand for the use and application of CC icons around the web. The Font Awesome project itself is openly licensed, with documentation under the CC BY license.

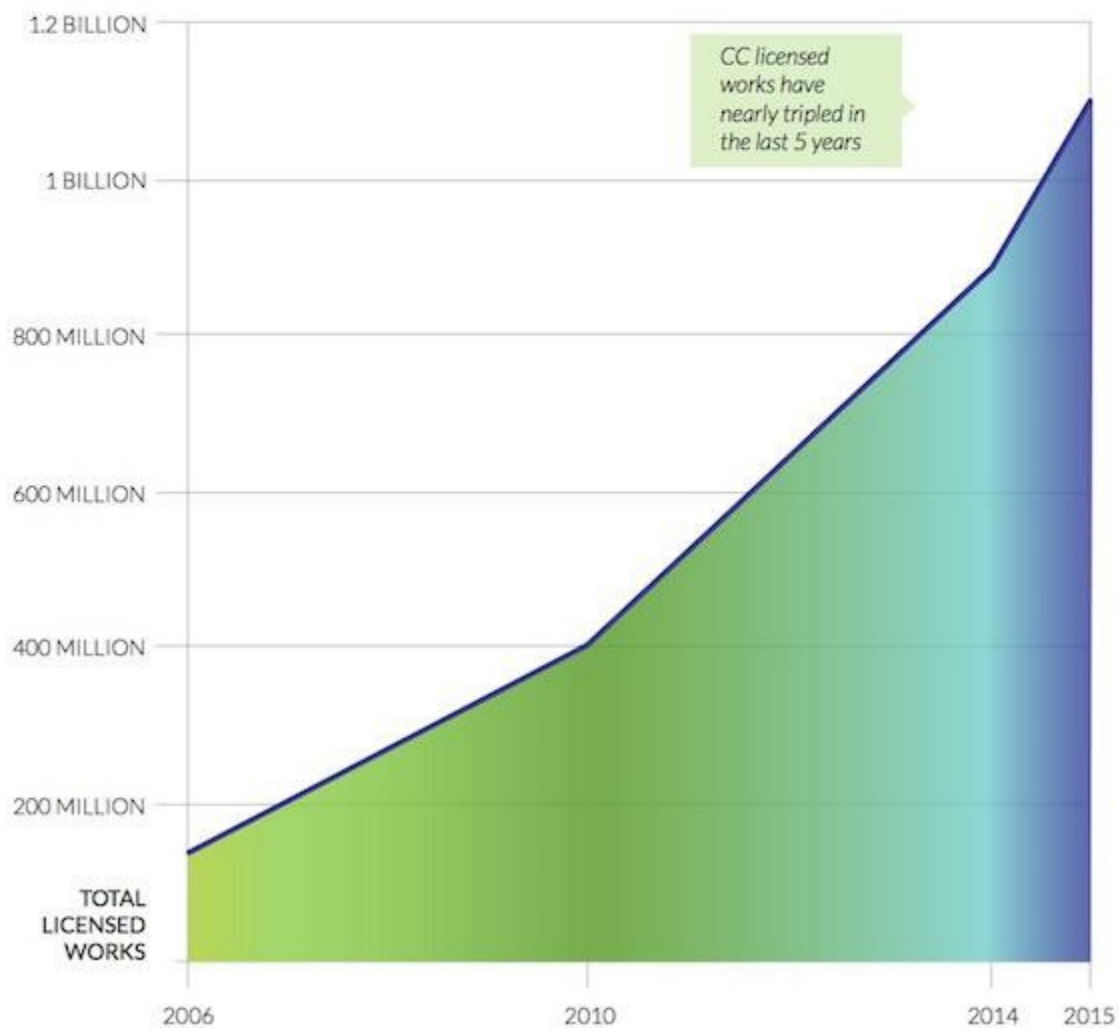
In addition, the Creative Commons organization developed an icons font for use by its community which is available at <http://mirrors.creativecommons.org/presskit/cc-icons.ttf>.

## Appendix D: 2015 State of the Commons report

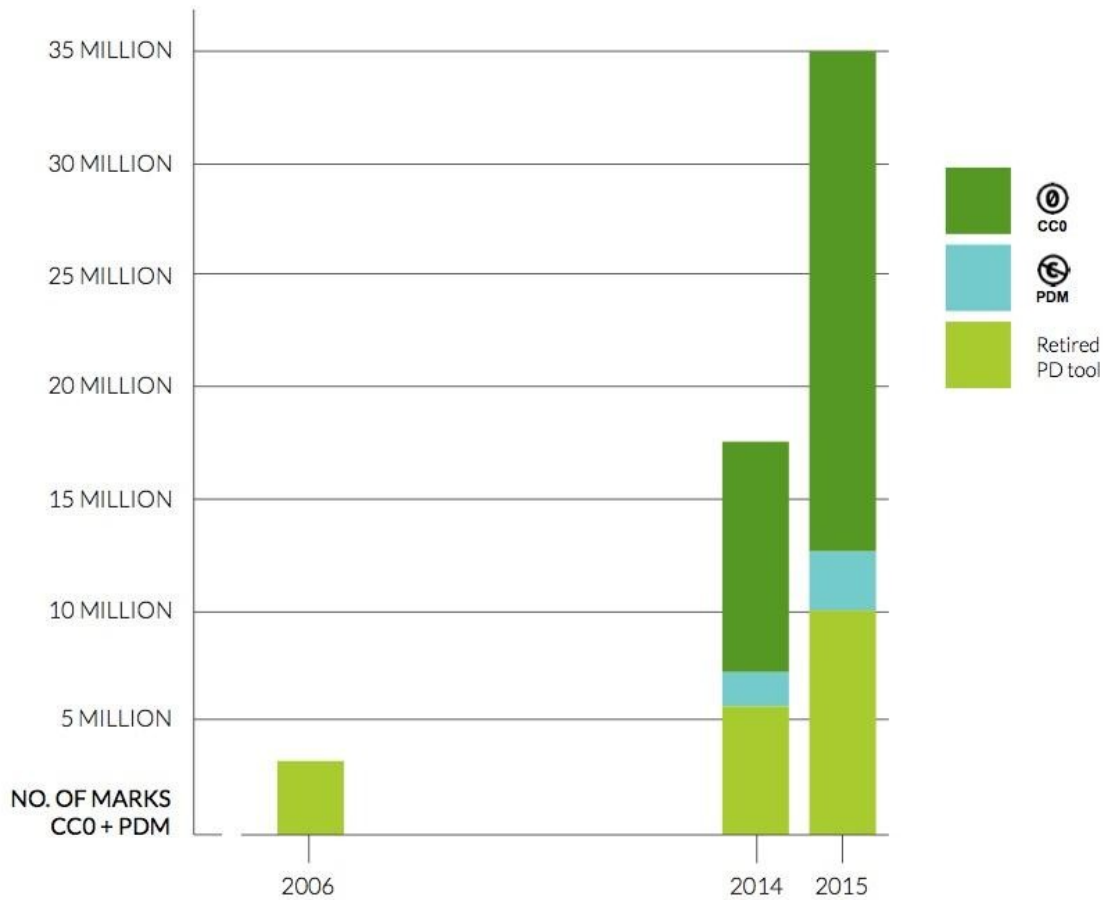
We present a couple sections of the 2015 State of the Commons report that demonstrates the growing commons of CC-licensed and public domain marked works on the web, which demonstrates the need to correctly mark this corpus of works appropriately with universally recognizable icons.

The full report is available at <https://stateof.creativecommons.org/2015/>.

Wow! Over 1 billion CC licensed works in the Commons in 2015



The CC marked public domain has nearly doubled in size over the last 12 months



## Appendix E: Scholarship and Critique of Creative Commons

Creative Commons legal tools and their application have been studied in different jurisdictions, with a plethora of scholarship being published over the years around the world in different languages. This page demonstrates CC's growth, ubiquity, and application in diverse contexts:

[https://wiki.creativecommons.org/wiki/Scholarship\\_and\\_critique\\_regarding\\_Creative\\_Commons](https://wiki.creativecommons.org/wiki/Scholarship_and_critique_regarding_Creative_Commons). The list of scholarship is by no means exhaustive, but it gives the reader a starting point for understanding the widespread reach of Creative Commons since its inception, and its current universality.