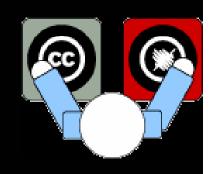


Creative Commons

Legal Metadata for Semantic Web Applications:

Case Creative Commons

Who and what



- Herkko Hietanen , Melanie Dulong de Rosnay
- Lawyers, PhD students

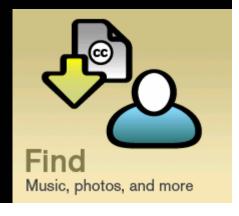
Idea: Lower transaction costs

- Simple way to create open content licenses
- Three layer approach
- Tools for search, remix and publishing
- International system



Goal: Lower transaction costs

- Easy to choose and attach the licenses
- Easy to <u>find</u> content
- Easy to understand the licenses
- Easy to negotiate "permission is already granted"
- Easy to globally enforce the licenses

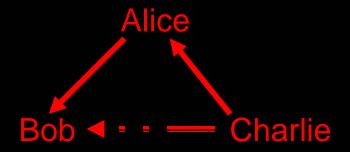


Challenges

- Easy to license -> easy to give up rig
- Three layers -> none of them is perfect
- Tools -> What about MS, Nokia and Adobe?
- International system -> hundreds of licenses...
- Easy to search -> uninteresting content

Challenges

- Exclusive collecting societies
- Liability issues

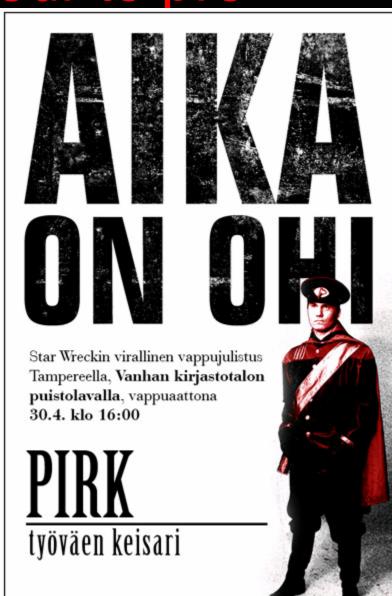




Limited services → no editors

Path from amateur to pro

- Star Wreck
- CC-mixter
- Flickr

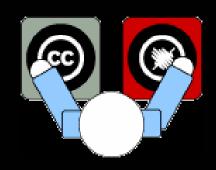


Not perfect, so what?

- Over 60 million works
- Government like it
- Archives like it
- Academia likes it
- Users like it
- Artists like it
- Other entities have to deal with it



The Quest for Trusted Metadata



- Copyright liability challenges
 - the whole distribution chain is liable for infringements that happen when the work is first released.
 - Internet intermediaries and limited liability
- Metadata can be:
 - Added by the wrong person (not able to license)
 - Not updated, tampered with
 - Fuzzy and submitted to legal interpretation

Public Registries

- Public trusted third party
 - reduce license parties' liability / revoke licenses
 - verify the metadata accuracy
 - the need for standardization
- Decentralized and voluntary registries
 - the problem of orphan works
 - legal metadata dictionaries



權利不變・創意無限



http://creativecommons.org.tw/

