

April 2023

Copyright & Creative Commons Licenses

Dr. Lothar Nunnenmacher, Lib4RI



Unless otherwise noted, this work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which means that it can be freely copied, redistributed and adapted as long as appropriate attribution is given.




Copyright

Swiss Federal Act on Copyright and Related Rights

<https://fedlex.data.admin.ch/eli/cc/1993/1798> 1798 1798

The Federal Council
Federal law
FAQ
Contact
DE FR IT RM EN


Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Fedlex
The publication platform for federal law

Search in all collections

Home
Classified Compilation
Treaties

Home > Classified Compilation > 2 Private law - Administration of civil justice - Enforcement > 23 Intellectual property and data protection > 231.1 Federal Act of 9 October 1992 on Copyright and Related Rights (Copyright Act, CopA)

Additional information

This text is in force

DecisionOctober 9, 1992

In forceJuly 1, 1993

SourceAS 1993 1798

Publication languageDE FR IT RM EN

Tools

Language comparison

All versions of this law

01.01.2022HTML XML PDF DOC

01.04.2020HTML PDF DOC

01.01.2017PDF

01.01.2011PDF

01.07.2008

01.01.2007

01.04.2004

231.1

Expand all | Article overview | Collapse all

English is not an official language of the Swiss Confederation. This translation is provided for information purposes only and has no legal force.

Federal Act on Copyright and Related Rights
(Copyright Act, CopA)
of 9 October 1992 (Status as of 1 January 2022)
The Federal Assembly of the Swiss Confederation,
on the basis of Articles 95 and 122 of the Federal Constitution^{1,2} and having considered the Dispatch of the Federal Council dated 19 June 1989³,
decrees:
¹ SR 101
² Amended by Annex No 3 of the FA of 21 June 2013, in force since 1 Jan. 2017 (AS 2015 3631; BBl 2009 8533).
³ BBl 1989 III 477

Title 1 Subject-Matter

Art. 1

¹ This Act regulates:

a. the protection of authors of literary and artistic works;
b. the protection of performers, producers of phonograms and audio-visual fixations and broadcasting organisations;
c. the federal supervision of the collective rights management organisations

The Berne Convention, an international agreement governing copyright, was signed in 1886

- o slow uptake
- o several revisions
- o now: 180+ contractors

Media
Meetings
Contact Us
IP Portal


WIPO
WORLD
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION

IP Services
Policy
Cooperation
Resources
About IP
About WIPO

Search WIPO

Home > Resources > WIPO-Administered Treaties

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works

The Berne Convention, adopted in 1886, deals with the protection of works and the rights of their authors. It provides creators such as authors, musicians, poets, painters etc. with the means to

Members

Contracting parties PDF

Members of the Berne Union:

Swiss Federal Act on Copyright and Related Rights

Chapter 1: Works

Art. 2 Definition of works

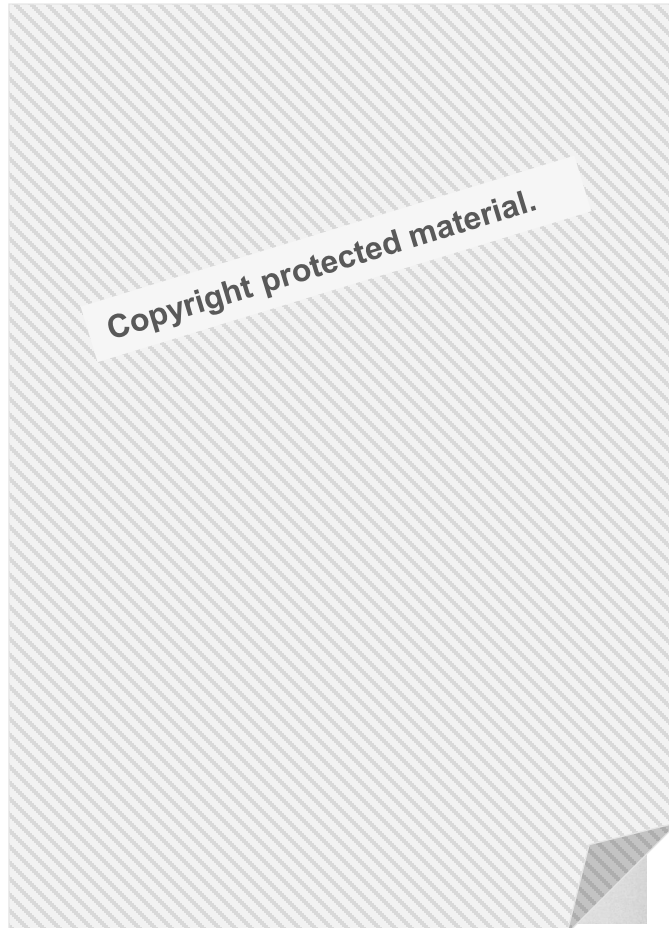
- ¹ Works are literary and artistic **intellectual creations with an individual character**, irrespective of their value or purpose.
- ² They include, in particular:
 - a. literary, **scientific** and other linguistic works;
 - b. musical works and other acoustic works;
 - c. works of art, in particular paintings, sculptures and graphic works;
 - d. works with scientific or technical content such as **drawings, plans, maps** or three-dimensional representations;
 - e. works of architecture;
 - f. works of applied art;
 - g. photographic, cinematographic and other visual or audiovisual works;
 - h. choreographic works and works of mime.
- ³ **Computer programs** are also works.
- ⁴ **Drafts, titles and parts of works**, insofar as they are intellectual creations with an individual character, are also protected.

<=> Patents

↪ A patent gives its owner the right to exclude others from making, using, selling, and importing an invention for a limited period of time, usually twenty years.

(Wikipedia)

What do you think: Which of the following photographs is protected by Swiss copyright law?



Christoph Meili
Photograph: Gisela Blau



Bob Marley
Photograph: Max Messerli



London, Towerbridge
Photograph: Lothar Nunnenmacher

Hug G, 2005: Bob Marley vs Christoph Meili: ein Schnappschuss. Sic-online 9(1): 078, https://www.sic-online.ch/fileadmin/user_upload/Sic-Online/2005/documents/057.pdf.

Since 1. April 2020: Photographic depictions and depictions of three-dimensional objects produced by a process similar to that of photography are considered works, even if they do not have individual character.

Swiss Federal Act on Copyright and Related Rights

Chapter 2: Author

Art. 6 Definition

The author is **the natural person who has created the work.**

Art. 7 Joint authorship

- ¹ Where **two or more persons** have contributed as authors to the creation of a work, copyright belongs to all such persons jointly. (...)

US Copyright Law

(Exceptions)

105. Subject matter of copyright: United States Government works

Copyright protection under this title is **not available for any work of the United States Government, (...)**

201. Ownership of copyright

(b) **In the case of a work made for hire, the employer** or other person for whom the work was prepared is considered the author for purposes of this title, and, unless the parties have expressly agreed otherwise in a written instrument signed by them, **owns all of the rights comprised in the copyright.**

Swiss Federal Act on Copyright and Related Rights

Chapter 3: Scope of Copyright

Art. 9 Recognition of authorship

- ¹ **The author has the exclusive right to his own work** and the right to recognition of his authorship.
- ² The author has the exclusive right to decide whether, when, how and under what author's designation his own work is **published** for the first time. (...)

Art. 10 Use of the work

- ¹ The author has the exclusive right to decide whether, when and how his work is **used**. (...)

Art. 11 Integrity of the work

- ¹ The author has the exclusive right to decide:
 - a. whether, when and how the work may be **altered**;
 - b. whether, when and how the work may be used to create a **derivative work** or may be included in a collected work.
- ² **Even where a third party is authorised by contract or law** to alter the work or to use it to create a derivative work, **the author may oppose any distortion** of the work that is a violation of his personal rights.
- ³ It is permissible to use existing works for the creation of parodies or other comparable variations on the work.

What do you think: How long is a work protected by Swiss copyright law?

- 2 years
- 20 years
- 70 years
- 70 years after the death of the creator
- for unlimited time

Swiss Federal Act on Copyright and Related Rights

Chapter 6: Term of Protection

Art. 29 In general

- ¹ A work is protected by copyright as soon as it is created, irrespective of whether it has been fixed on a physical medium.
- ² Protection expires:
 - a. in the case of computer programs, 50 years after the death of the author;
 - b. in the case of all other works, **70 years after the death of the author**.
- ³ Where it is has to be assumed that the author has been dead for more than 50 or 70 years respectively, protection no longer applies.

Afterwards



If unclear



Orphan works



Exceptions to Copyright

Swiss Federal Act on Copyright and Related Rights

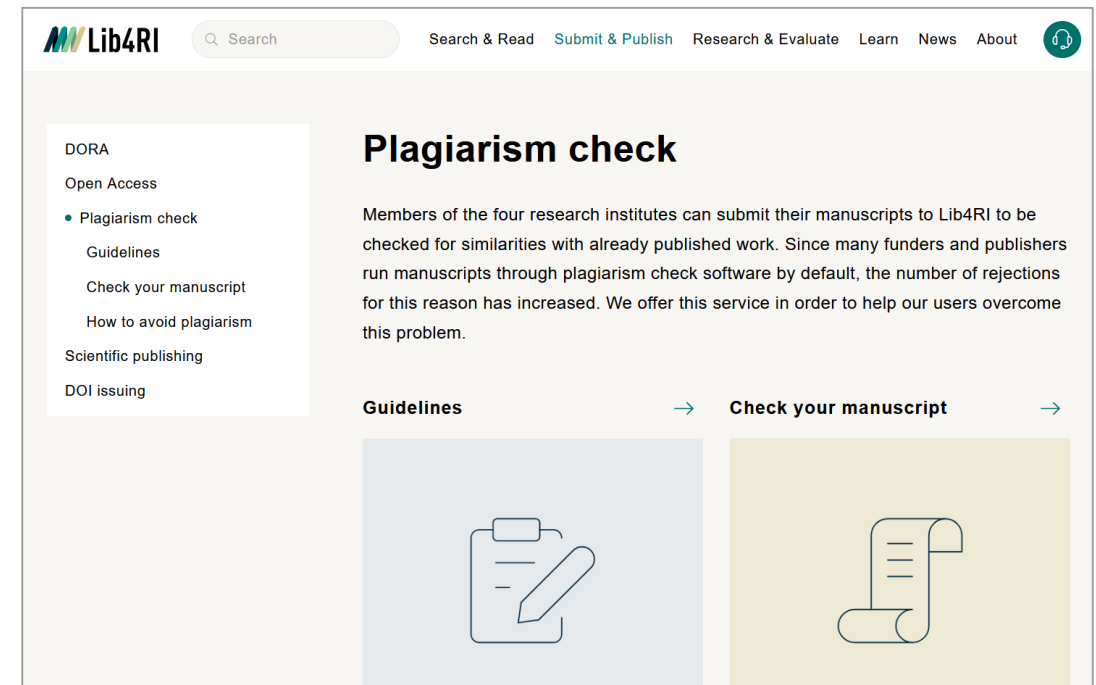
Chapter 5: Exceptions to Copyright

Art. 25 Quotations

- ¹ Published works **may be quoted** if the quotation serves as an explanation, a reference or an illustration, and the extent of the quotation is justified for such purpose.
- ² The quotation **must be designated as such and the source given**. Where the source indicates the name of the author, the name must also be cited.

Hot Topic: ChatGPT

We will try to host a presentation in the next weeks.



The screenshot shows the Lib4RI website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Lib4RI logo, a search bar, and links for Search & Read, Submit & Publish, Research & Evaluate, Learn, News, and About. A sidebar on the left contains a menu with items: DORA, Open Access, Plagiarism check (highlighted with a blue dot), Guidelines, Check your manuscript, How to avoid plagiarism, Scientific publishing, and DOI issuing. The main content area is titled "Plagiarism check" and contains a paragraph explaining the service: "Members of the four research institutes can submit their manuscripts to Lib4RI to be checked for similarities with already published work. Since many funders and publishers run manuscripts through plagiarism check software by default, the number of rejections for this reason has increased. We offer this service in order to help our users overcome this problem." Below this text are two buttons: "Guidelines" and "Check your manuscript", both with right-pointing arrows. At the bottom, there are two large colored boxes: a light blue box on the left with a clipboard icon and a light yellow box on the right with a document icon.

Swiss Federal Act on Copyright and Related Rights

Chapter 2: Author

Art. 19 Private use

- ¹ **Published works may be used for private use.** Private use means:
 - a. any personal use of a work or use **within a circle of persons closely connected to each other**, such as relatives or friends;
 - b. any use of a work by a teacher and his class **for educational purposes**;
 - c. the copying of a work in enterprises, public administrations, **institutions**, commissions and similar bodies **for internal information** or documentation.
- ² Persons entitled to make **copies of a work for private use may also have them made by third parties** subject to paragraph 3; libraries, other public institutions (...)
- ³ The following are **not permitted** outside the private sphere defined in paragraph 1 letter a
 - a. **the complete or substantial copying of a work** obtainable commercially; (...)

US Copyright Law

Chapter 1: Subject Matter and Scope of Copyright

107. Limitations on exclusive rights: Fair use

(...) the fair use of a copyrighted work, (...) for purposes such as **criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching** (including multiple copies for classroom use), **scholarship, or research**, is not an infringement of copyright.

In determining whether the use made of a work in any particular case is a fair use the **factors** to be considered shall include

- (1) the **purpose and character of the use**, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes;
- (2) the **nature of the copyrighted work**;
- (3) the amount and substantiality of **the portion used** in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and
- (4) the **effect** of the use **upon the potential market** for or value of the copyrighted work.

According to Swiss copyright law, which of the following «works» are you allowed to share with a colleague?

- ☐ a journal article, authored by yourself
- ☐ any journal article
- ☐ a book chapter
- ☐ a complete book, commercially available
- ☐ none of them

Swiss Federal Act on Copyright and Related Rights

Chapter 5: Exceptions to Copyright

Art. 20 Remuneration for private use

- ² (...) Any person who reproduces works in any manner for private use under Article 19 paragraph 1 letter b or letter c, (...) **owes remuneration to the author.**
- ⁴ Claims for remuneration may only be asserted by the authorised **collective rights management organisations.**

Copyright collecting societies in Switzerland

- ✎ SUISA - music
- ✎ Suissimage - audio-visual works
- ✎ SSA (Société Suisse des Auteurs) - dramatic works and audio-visual works
- ✎ **ProLitteris - literature, photographs and arts**
- ✎ SWISSPERFORM - related rights



The screenshot shows the ProLitteris website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the ProLitteris logo on the left and links for 'Dokumente', 'FAQ', 'Suche' (with a magnifying glass icon), and 'Sprache' (with a globe icon). Below the navigation bar, the main content area is titled 'Urheber, Verlage' (Authors, Publishers). On the left side of this section, there are three sub-headers: 'Registrierung bei ProLitteris', 'Verteilung der Vergütungen', and 'Generalversammlung'. The right side of the section contains a paragraph of text: 'Publizieren Sie Texte oder Bilder, als Journalistin, Fotograf, Wissenschaftlerin, Schriftsteller, Künstlerin, Illustrator? Vertreten Sie einen Verlag?'. At the bottom of the page, there is a paragraph: 'ProLitteris ist in der Schweiz und in Liechtenstein für die Verwertung bestimmter Rechte zuständig (Texte und Bilder)'.



Copyright Transfer Agreements

Journal Publishing Agreement – Elsevier

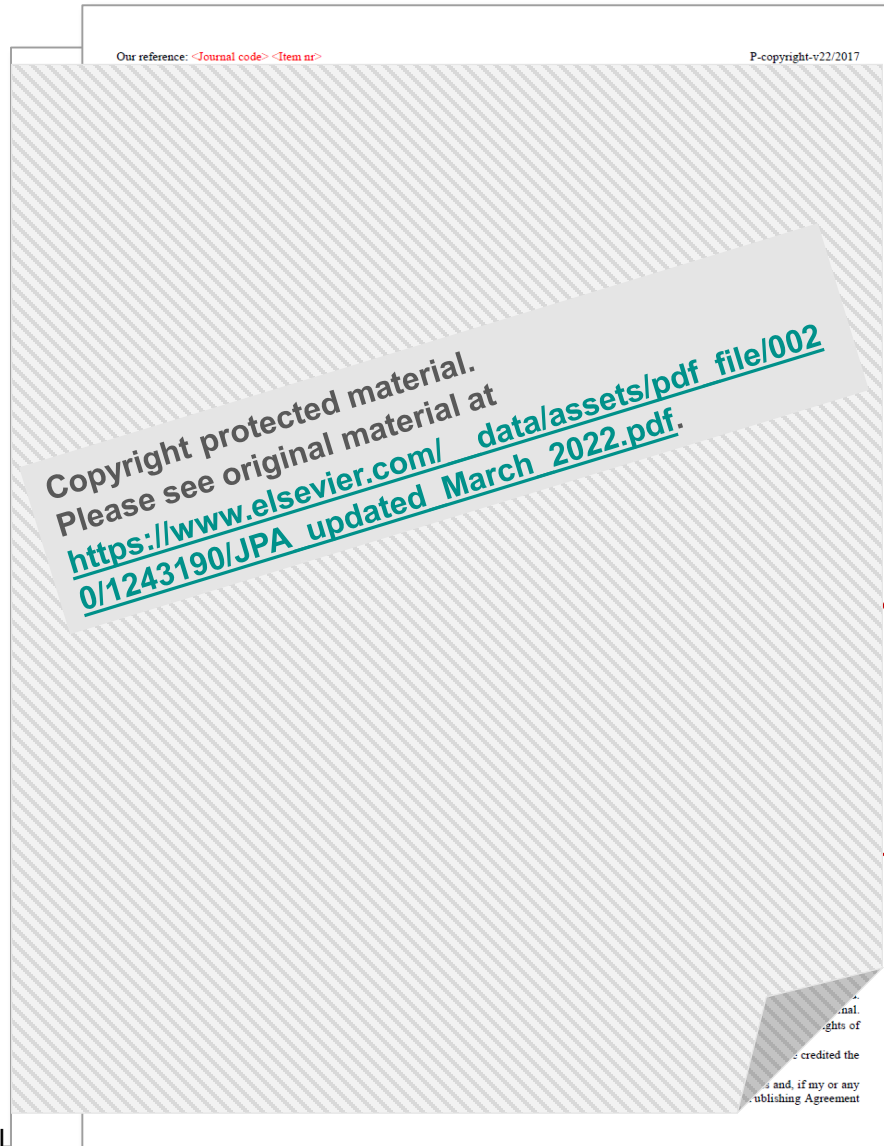


available at <https://www.elsevier.com/about/policies/copyright>

Assignment of copyright

I hereby assign to the Copyright Owner [i.e. the publisher!] the copyright in the manuscript identified above (...). This assignment of rights means that I have **granted to the Copyright Owner the exclusive right to** publish and reproduce the Article, or any part of the Article, in print, electronic and all other media (whether now known or later developed), in any form, in all languages, throughout the world, for the full term of copyright, and the right to license others to do the same, effective when the Article is accepted for publication.

Journal Publishing Agreement - Elsevier



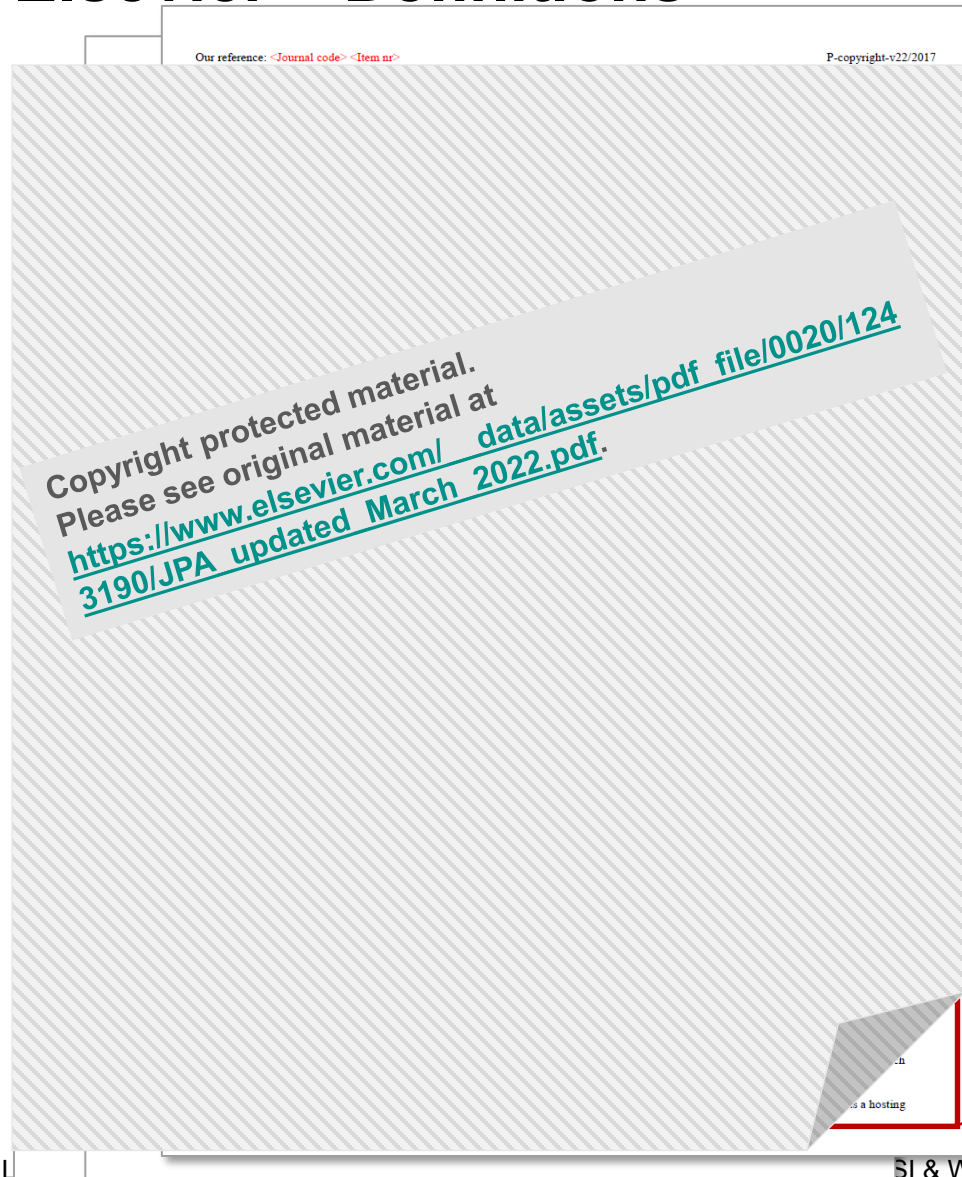
Author Rights for Scholarly Purposes (see 'Definitions' clause below)

(...) include the right to use these different versions of the Article for Scholarly Sharing purposes, which include sharing:

- **the Preprint on any website or repository at any time;**
- **the Accepted Manuscript on certain websites and usually after an embargo period;**
- **the Published Journal Article only privately on certain websites,** unless otherwise agreed by the Copyright Owner.

In the case of the Accepted Manuscript and the Published Journal Article the Author Rights exclude Commercial Use (...), other than **use by the author in a subsequent compilation** of the author's works or **to extend the Article to book length form** or **re-use by the author of portions or excerpts in other works** (...).

Elsevier – Definitions



Accepted Manuscript

(...) should bear a **Creative Commons CC BY-NC-ND** license.

[see <https://www.lib4ri.ch/research-funders-oa-policies#Remove-the-embargo-for-Elsevier-accepted-manuscripts-in-DORA>]

Accepted Manuscript:

(i) immediately on acceptance: (...):

- **via the author's non-commercial personal homepage** or blog (...)

(ii) **after the embargo period**: an author may share the Accepted Manuscript **via non-commercial hosting platforms (such as the author's institutional repository)** and via commercial sites with which the publisher has a hosting agreement.

To check the embargo period for the journal, go to <http://www.elsevier.com/embargoperiodlist>

The publisher has agreements with certain funding agencies (...)

Elsevier

Our reference: <Journal code> <Item nr>

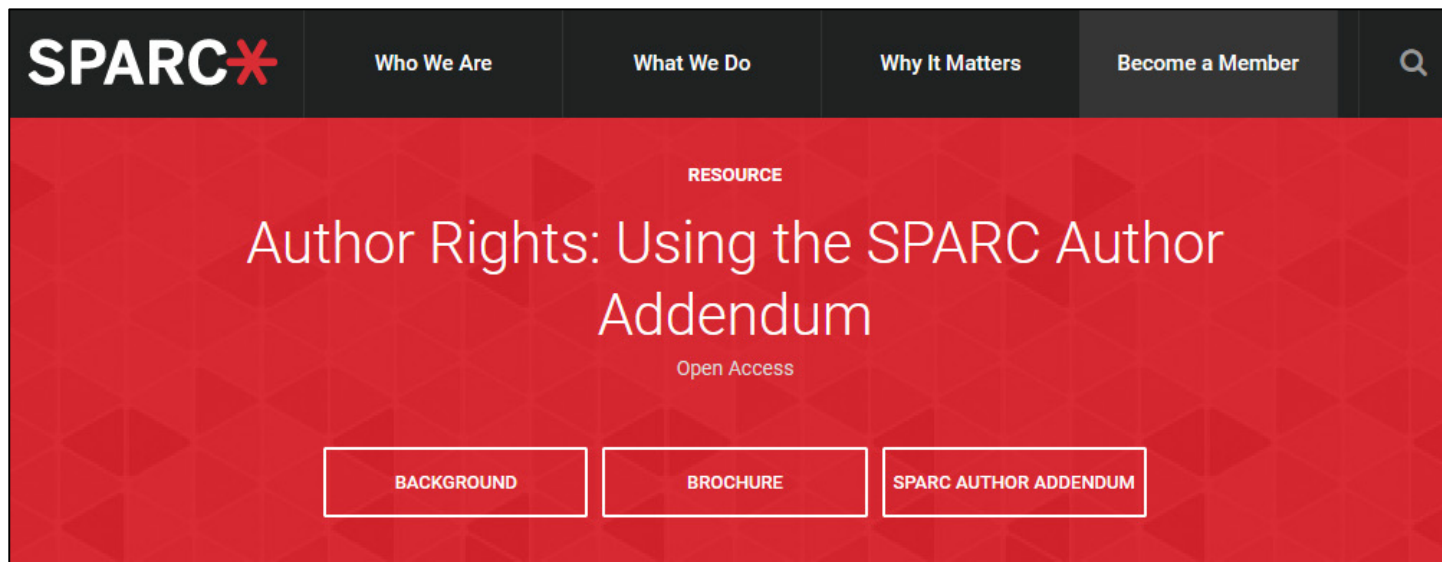
P-copyright-v22/2017

Copyright protected material.
Please see original material at
https://www.elsevier.com/data/assets/pdf_file/0020/1243190/JPA_updated_March_2022.pdf.

Published Journal Article: the author **may share a link** to the formal publication through the relevant DOI or **may share the Published Journal Article privately with students or colleagues for their personal use**, or privately as part of an invitation-only work group on commercial sites with which the publisher has a hosting agreement. Additionally **theses and dissertations which contain embedded Published Journal Articles** as part of the formal submission **may be hosted publicly by the awarding institution** with a link to the formal publication through the relevant DOI. Any other sharing of Published Journal Articles is by agreement with the publisher only.

Read it, **change it** and then sign it

- Modify critical topics in the copyright transfer agreement such as „exclusive" transfer of "all" rights. It doesn't have to be all or nothing.
- Alternatively, add an addendum that retains these rights
 - SPARC: <https://sparcopen.org/our-work/author-rights/>
 - Copyright Addendum Engine: <https://labs.creativecommons.org/scholars/>
 - EC: <https://www.openaire.eu/h2020-oa-guide-model-for-publishing>
 - EPFL: https://www.epfl.ch/about/overview/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Instructions_Author_Amendment_EN.pdf





Re-use in a Scientific Context

How to reuse a copyright protected work?



Figure 1

[Open in figure viewer](#) | [PowerPoint](#)

Adult Chinese mantid (*Tenodera sinensis*) gutting a final-instar monarch (*Danaus plexippus*) caterpillar. For scale, mantid forelegs are ~3 cm in length. Photo credit: Alex Allaux.

Wiley Online Library
Access by Access provided by Lib4RI
Enter Y

Advertisement

Publish Open Access with the RE
More Info


Ecological Entomology

Full Access

Chinese mantids gut toxic monarch caterpillars: avoidance of prey defence?

JAMIE L. RAFTER, ANURAG A. AGRAWAL, EVAN L. PREISSER

First published: 22 January 2013 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2311.2012.01408.x> | Cited by: 14

Lib4RI Services

SECTIONS
PDF
TOOLS
SHARE

Request permission
Export citation
Add to favorites
Track citation

Abstract

1. Monarch caterpillars, *Danaus plexippus* (Linnaeus) feed on a wide range of plants in the genus *Asclepias* and sequester cardenolides as a defence against predators. However, some predators are able to consume this otherwise unpalatable caterpillar.

2. Chinese mantids, *Tenodera sinensis* (Saussure) are generalist predators that consume monarch caterpillars by 'gutting' them (i.e. removing the gut and associated organs). They then feed on the body of this herbivore without any apparent ill effects.

3. How adult *T. sinensis* handle and consume toxic (*D. plexippus*) and non-toxic [*Ostrinia nubilalis* (Hübner) and *Galleria mellonella* (Linnaeus)] caterpillars was explored. The

You have to ask for permission

[Home](#)
[Help](#)
[Live Chat](#)
[Sign in](#)
[Create Account](#)

Chinese mantids gut toxic monarch caterpillars: avoidance of prey defence?
 Author: EVAN L. PREISSER, ANURAG A. AGRAWAL, JAMIE L. RAFTER
 Publication: Ecological Entomology
 Publisher: John Wiley and Sons
 Date: Jan 22, 2013
 © 2013 The Royal Entomological Society

Quick Price Estimate

Content Delivery:
 A copy of this content may be purchased following completion of your permissions order.
 High Res Image files - please contact Wiley

Please review the credit line for the requested figure/table.
 If the figure/table you wish to reproduce is credited to a source other than the author of the publication (i.e third party material) you will need to obtain permission from that copyright holder, book or journal before making any use of the material. For the avoidance of doubt – any and all third party content is expressly excluded from this permission.
 Otherwise please proceed with your order.

I would like to... reuse in a book/textbook

Requestor Type Public research institute

Is the reuse sponsored by or associated with a pharmaceutical or medical products company? No

Format Print and electronic

Portion Figure/table

Number of figures/tables 1

Will you be translating? No

Circulation 5000 - 9999

Select your currency USD - \$

Quick Price 345.00 USD

[QUICK PRICE](#)
[CONTINUE](#)

[Information regarding permissions for developing countries.](#)

WSL



Chinese mantids gut toxic monarch caterpillars: avoidance of prey defence?

Author: EVAN L. PREISSER, ANURAG A. AGRAWAL, JAMIE L. RAFTER

Publication: Ecological Entomology

Publisher: John Wiley and Sons

Date: Jan 22, 2013

© 2013 The Royal Entomological Society

Quick Price Estimate

Content Delivery:

A copy of this content may be purchased following completion of your permissions order.
 High Res Image files - please contact Wiley

Please review the credit line for the requested figure/table.
 If the figure/table you wish to reproduce is credited to a source other than the author of the publication (i.e third party material) you will need to obtain permission from that copyright holder, book or journal before making any use of the material. For the avoidance of doubt – any and all third party content is expressly excluded from this permission.
 Otherwise please proceed with your order.

John Wiley and Sons grants a license for all orders, including \$0 orders. Please select the Continue button and place an order for this reuse.

I would like to... reuse in a dissertation/thesis

Requestor Type University/Academic

Format Print and electronic

Portion Figure/table

Number of figures/tables 1

Will you be translating? No

Select your currency USD - \$

Quick Price 0.00 USD

[QUICK PRICE](#)
[CONTINUE](#)

[Information regarding permissions for developing countries.](#)

Permissions Guidelines

Download the 2020 version of the Permission Guidelines (2020 version)

If in order to participate and become a signatory to the Guidelines, the publisher must be a member of STM. Please visit the Members section for information on how to join the Association.

If you are interested in participating in the permissions guidelines, you will need to contact info@stm-assoc.org to request an additional form for completion. Please note that participation of the guidelines is based on a principle of reciprocity and you must be a publisher of primary research. Members are also encouraged to familiarise themselves with the guidelines prior to application. All signatories are encouraged to participate in the quarterly STM Permissions guidelines roundtable.

Authors and researchers wishing to obtain permissions are referred to their respective publishers.

Signatories to STM Permissions Guidelines as of 28 April 2021

Name of Publisher - STM Member	Notification not required	Notification required	Permissions contact (or general web site)/ Other comments for specific journals or other concerns
--------------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------	---

3. Quantity limit for gratis permission

Subject to formal approval by the individual publisher when required (please refer to the specific requirements of each publisher under the list of Signatories to the STM Permissions Guidelines), gratis permission is granted to use the following quantities of Licensed Content in a journal article or book being prepared for publication by another Signatory:

- Use a maximum of 3 (three) figures/tables/images from an individual journal article or book chapter, subject to the following limits:
 - A maximum total of 5 (five) figures/tables/images from a single book or journal issue/edition.
 - A maximum total of 6 (six) figures/tables/images from an annual journal volume.
 - A maximum total of 3 (three) figures/tables/images from works published by a single Signatory for use in any given journal article or book chapter.
 - A maximum total of 30 (thirty) figures/tables/images from a single Signatory

<https://www.stm-assoc.org/intellectual-property/permissions/permissions-guidelines/>



Chinese mantids gut toxic monarch caterpillars: avoidance of prey defence?

Author: EVAN L. PREISSER, ANURAG A. AGRAWAL, JAMIE L. RAFTER

Publication: Ecological Entomology

Publisher: John Wiley and Sons

Date: Jan 22, 2013

© 2013 The Royal Entomological Society

Quick Price Estimate

Content Delivery:

A copy of this content may be purchased following completion of your permissions order.
High Res Image files - please contact Wiley

Please review the credit line for the requested figure/table.

If the figure/table you wish to reproduce is credited to a source other than the author of the publication (i.e third party material) you will need to obtain permission from that copyright holder, book or journal before making any use of the material. For the avoidance of doubt – any and all third party content is expressly excluded from this permission.
Otherwise please proceed with your order.

John Wiley and Sons is a signatory to the STM Permissions Guidelines, which enable fellow signatory publishers to reuse up to 3 figures/tables free of charge. If you require a grant of license please complete your order. You will not be charged for this permission.

Please use "Publisher (STM Signatory)" if you are an employee of an STM Signatory Publisher and/or an author publishing with an STM Signatory Publisher.

I would like to...

reuse in a book/textbook

Number of figures/tables

1

Requestor Type

Publisher (STM Signatory)

Will you be translating?

No

STM publisher name

Elsevier

Circulation

5000 - 9999

Is the reuse sponsored by or associated with a pharmaceutical or medical products company?

No

Select your currency

USD - \$

Quick Price

0.00 USD

Format

Print and electronic

Portion

Figure/table

QUICK PRICE

CONTINUE

Winter cascading of cold water in Lake Geneva

Ilker Fer¹ and Ulrich Lemmin

Laboratoire de Recherches Hydrauliques, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland

S. A. Thorne

Copyright protected material.
Please see original material at
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1029/2001JC000828>.

...ofilings con-
December 1998,
during experiment I and (b) 1200 and 1500 LT, 20 January
2000, during experiment II. The contours are in degrees
Celsius. The profiling stations are indicated by arrows.
Open circles in Figure 2a show the temperature miniloggers
laid at the bottom, as well as the one 2 m off the bottom at 4



Annual Review of Fluid Mechanics

Convection in Lakes

Damien Bouffard¹ and Alfred Wüest^{1,2}

Copyright protected material.
Please see original material at
<https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-fluid-010518-040506>.

- Download figures
- Navigate cited references
- Keyword search
- Explore related articles
- Share via email or social media

...downward cross-shore transport of 11 times that of the main tributary (Rhône River) during winter. Figure
...adapted with permission from Fer et al. (2002).

Additionally, the peculiar properties of the density function at low salinities/
temperatures leave distinctive traces. In this review, we present these various
processes and connect observations with theories and model results.



Creative Commons Licenses

You can allow the usage of your works



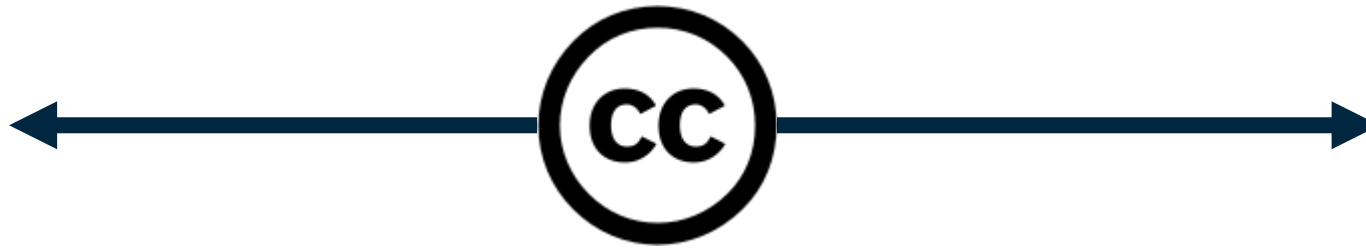
Wanna Work Together? by Creative Commons, <https://creativecommons.org/about/videos/wanna-work-together/>, CC BY.

Spectrum of rights



Copyright

- o All Rights Reserved
- o Re-use requires the permission of the copyright holder



Creative Commons licenses

- o Some Rights Reserved
- o Re-use is permitted without permission under the specifications shared in the license



Public Domain

- o No Rights Reserved
- o May be used without permission

Copyright restrictions can be **OPENED** with an overlaying Creative Commons License



- nonprofit organization
- standardized way to give the permission to share and use copyrighted works
- free and easy to use

As the creator





- you choose and indicate the conditions

As the user

- the intended use is clear – no need to get permission, just provide the attribution

Modular design of CC licenses

4 main elements of the Creative Commons licenses:

	BY	Attribution	give attribution to the author and link to license	mandatory
	SA	ShareAlike	derivative works need to be made available under same license	optional
	NC	NonCommercial	re-use is only permitted for non-commercial purposes	optional
	ND	NoDerivatives	the work must not be modified	optional

The 6 licenses

Most Open



Least Open



Attribution
CC BY



Attribution-ShareAlike
CC BY-SA



Attribution-NoDerivatives
CC BY-ND



Attribution-NonCommercial
CC BY-NC



Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike
CC BY-NC-SA



Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives
CC BY-NC-ND

For scientific publications,
prefer CC BY or CC BY-SA

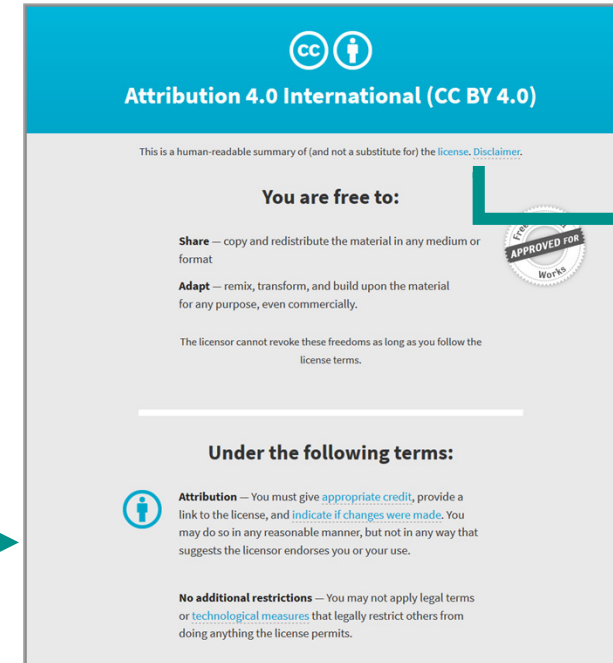
The 3 Layers of a Creative Commons License



Example:



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).



The screenshot shows the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License page. It features the CC BY logo at the top. Below the logo, it states: "This is a human-readable summary of (and not a substitute for) the license, Disclaimer." The page is divided into two main sections: "You are free to:" and "Under the following terms:". Under "You are free to:", it lists "Share" (copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format) and "Adapt" (remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially). It also states: "The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms." Under "Under the following terms:", it lists "Attribution" (You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use.) and "No additional restrictions" (You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits.).

```
<a rel="license" href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/"></a><br />This work is licensed under a <a rel="license" href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/">Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License</a>.
```



How to work with CC Licenses


How to get a license?

It is easy:

creativecommons.org

- Share your work
- Choose a License




[Share your work](#)
[Use & remix](#)
[What We do](#)
[Blog](#)

[Help us build a vibrant, collaborative global commons](#)
[Donate Now](#)

Creative Commons has updated its [Master Terms of Service](#) and [Master Privacy Policy](#), effective November 7, 2017. *Before continuing on our website, please review.*

We are currently testing a new version of the [Creative Commons Chooser](#). Please consider using the [Chooser beta](#), and leave us feedback on how we can improve.

New to Creative Commons? [Considerations before licensing](#) [the licenses work]
[Explore the Creative Commons licenses](#) [Want public domain instead?]
[Looking for earlier license versions, including ports?](#)

License Features

Your choices on this panel will update the other panels on this page.

Allow adaptations of your work to be shared?



☒ Yes
 ☐ No
 ☐ Yes, as long as others share alike

Allow commercial uses of your work?


☒ Yes
 ☐ No

Selected License

Attribution 4.0 International

This is a Free Culture License!



Help others attribute you!

This part is optional, but filling it out will add machine-readable metadata to the suggested HTML!

Have a web page?

This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#).

Copy this code to let your visitors know!

```
<a rel="license"
href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/"><img alt="Creative Commons License"
style="border-width:0"/>
```


[About](#)
[FAQ](#)
[Developers](#)

[wiki navigation](#)
[Main Page](#)
[Community portal](#)
[Recent changes](#)
[Random page](#)
[Help](#)

[Tools](#)
[What links here](#)
[Related changes](#)
[Special pages](#)
[Printable version](#)
[Permanent link](#)
[Page information](#)

Page [Discussion](#) [Read](#) [View source](#) [View history](#)

Considerations for licensors and licensees

(Redirected from [Before Licensing](#))

The following list sets out some basic things that you should think about before you apply a Creative Commons license to your material, or use Creative Commons-licensed material. It is not an exhaustive list. If you have additional questions or concerns, feel free to post to one of our [email discussion lists](#), send us an email at info@creativecommons.org, send an email to one of our country [project leads](#) or obtain your own [legal advice](#).

Considerations for Licensors - If you are licensing your own work
Considerations for Licensees - If you are using someone else's work

Contents [\[hide\]](#)

- Considerations for licensors
 - Irrevocability
 - Remember the license may not be revoked.
 - Type of material
 - Make sure the material is appropriate for CC licensing.
 - Specify precisely what it is you are licensing.
 - Nature and adequacy of rights
 - Make sure the material is subject to copyright or similar rights.
 - Clear rights needed to use the material.
 - Indicate rights not covered by the license.
 - Type of license
 - Think about how you want the material to be used.

How to license and mark your content

- Copy and paste icon and phrase e.g. to a cover page or a footer:



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

- Other icons: <https://creativecommons.org/about/downloads/>
- Further information:
https://wiki.creativecommons.org/images/6/61/Creativecommons-licensing-and-marking-your-content_eng.pdf

Share your work on a Creative Commons platform

We work with platforms like Wikipedia, Flickr, and Vimeo to provide their users with the option of licensing works with CC licenses. Through these platforms, over 1.4 billion works have been shared and counting!

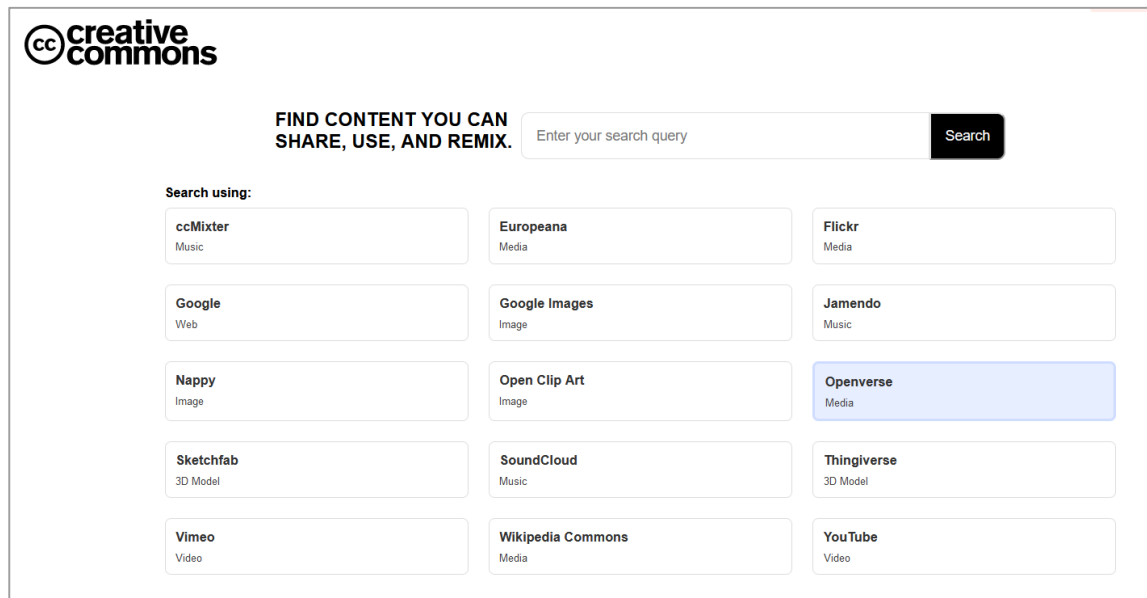


- **Publish Open Access**

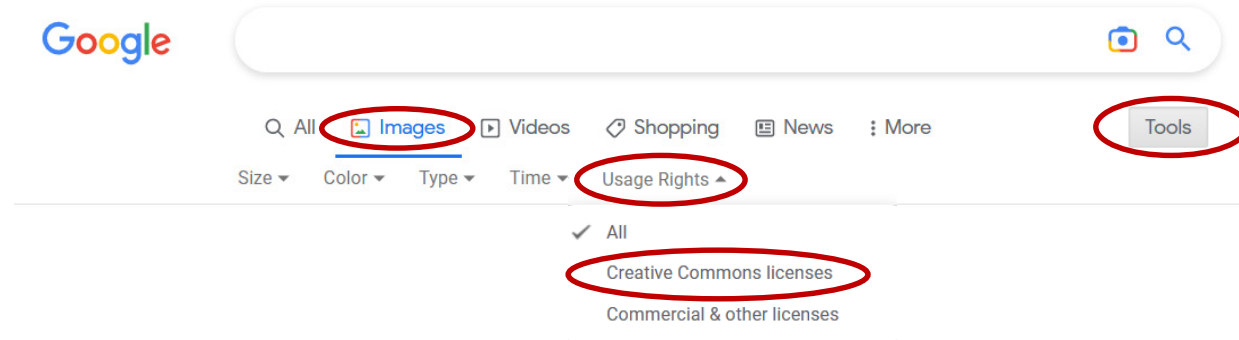
Where to find CC-licensed images?

Creative Commons Search

<https://search.creativecommons.org/>



Google Image Search

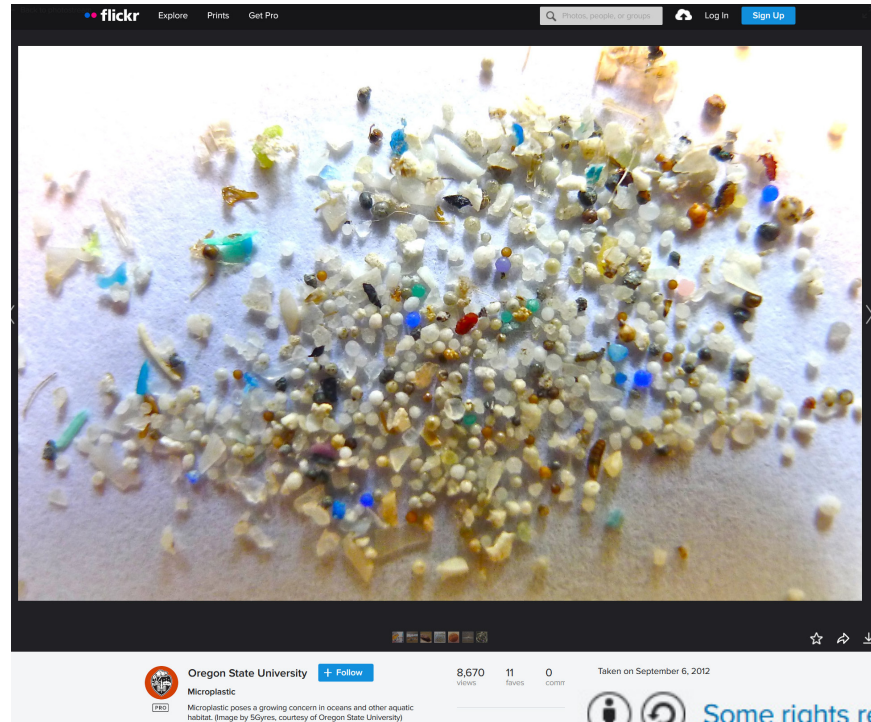


Exercise

Assume, you are creating a presentation with the topic «**Microplastics in the Ocean**». The presentation slides will be on the web.

1. Can you find a photograph on the web, that you can use for this presentation?
2. What exactly is the license for the photograph, you have chosen.
3. How would you cite this photograph in your presentation?

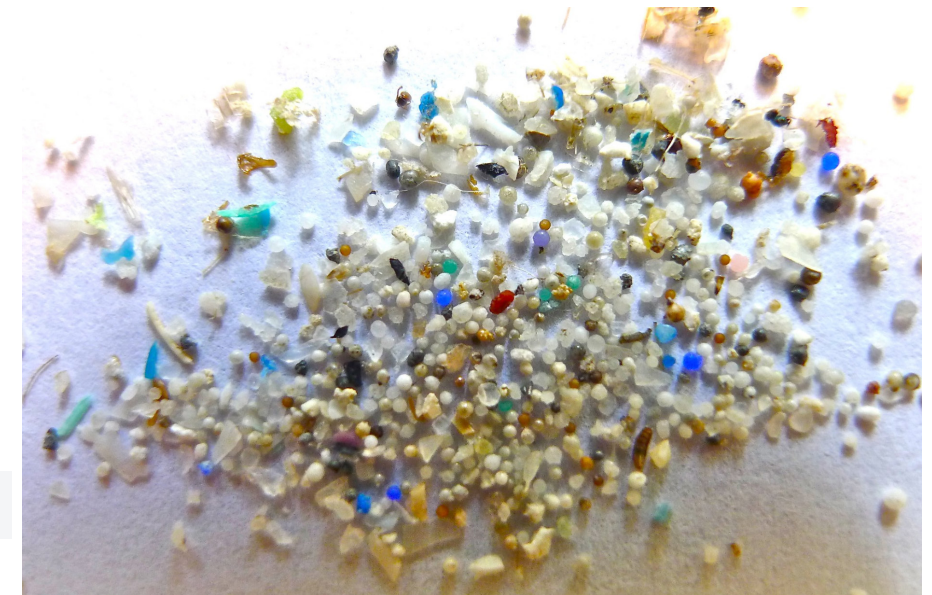
How to reuse CC-licensed works? – An Example



Just give attribution:

- Creator
- (Title)
- Link to the source
- License (with link!)

Further information: [Best practices for attribution](#)



Oregon State University: «Microplastics»
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/33247428@N08/21282786668>,
 CC BY-SA 2.0

Green-Light-Activated Photoreaction via Genetic Hybridization of Far-Red Fluorescent Protein and Silk

Jung Woo Leem, Jongwoo Park, Seong-Wan Kim, Seong-Ryul Kim, Seung Ho Choi, Kwang-Ho Choi,* and Young L. Kim*

Fluorescent proteins often result in phototoxicity and cytotoxicity, in particular because some red fluorescent proteins produce and release reactive oxygen species (ROS) under green light activation.

Visible light-driven plasmonic photocatalysis, which relies on the generation of semiconductor photocatalysts with

ADVANCED
SCIENCE NEWS
www.advancedsciencenews.com

ADVANCED
SCIENCE
www.advancedscience.com

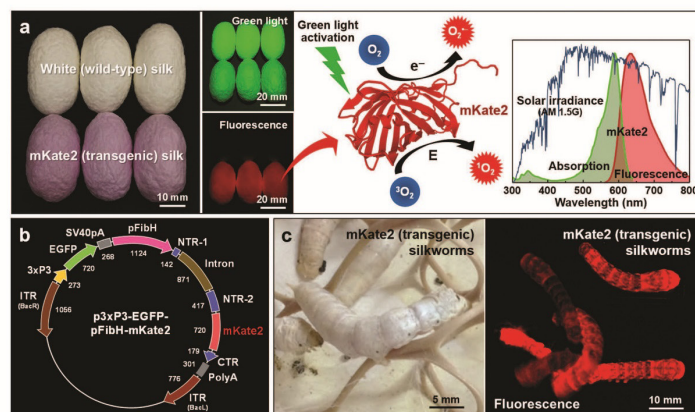


Figure 1. Genetically encoded hybridization of far-red fluorescent protein (mKate2 and PDB ID: 3BXB) and silk for plasmonic photocatalysis-like photosensitization. a) Schematic illustration of reactive oxygen species (ROS)-generating mKate2 (transgenic) silk under green light activation. Superoxide ($O_2^{\cdot-}$) and singlet oxygen (1O_2) are generated by mechanisms of electron (e^-) transfer and energy (E) transfer, respectively. Photographs of white (wild-type) and mKate2 (transgenic) silk cocoons and fluorescent image of mKate2 silk cocoons. Green light belongs to the peak wavelength range of the solar spectrum. b) Construction of transfer vector p3xP3-EGFP-pFibH-mKate2 for mKate2 silkworm transgenesis. c) Photograph and fluorescent image of mKate2 (transgenic) silkworms.

Dr. J. W. Leem, Weldon School of Biomedical Engineering, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907, USA; E-mail: youngl.kim@purdue.edu
Dr. J. Park, Department of Chemical Engineering, National Institute of Rural Development and Food Research, Wanju, Jeollabuk-do, 550-700, Korea; E-mail: ckho@nifd.go.kr
Prof. Y. L. Kim, Regenstein Center for Biomaterials, West Lafayette, IN 47907, USA; E-mail: ylkim@purdue.edu

The ORCID identification number(s) for the author(s) of this article can be found under <https://doi.org/10.1002/adv.201700863>.

© 2018 The Authors. Published by WILEY-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA, Weinheim. This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

DOI: 10.1002/adv.201700863

Adv. Sci. 2018, 5, 1700863

1700863 (1 of 8)

© 2018 The Authors. Published by WILEY-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA, Weinheim

ANNUAL
REVIEWS

Annual Review of Biomedical Engineering Transgenic and Diet-Enhanced

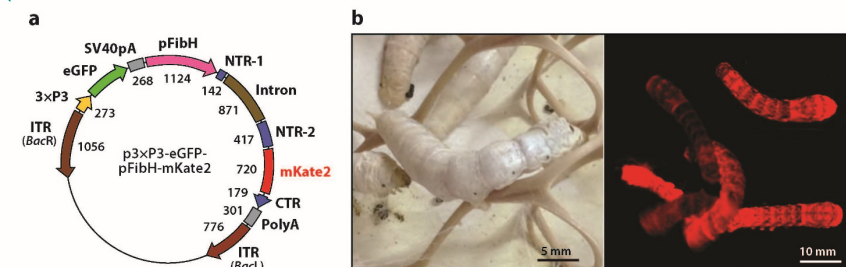


Figure 1. Representative genetic fusion of fluorescent proteins (e.g., mKate2) and silk (161). (a) Construction of transfer vector p3xP3-EGFP-pFibH-mKate2 for mKate2 silkworm transgenesis using a gene-splicing *piggyBac* transposase method. For hybridization of mKate2 and silk, the mKate2 gene is fused with N-terminal and C-terminal domains of pFibH. The nucleotide sequences of the pFibH NTR and CTR are derived from GenBank accession number AF226688. (b) (left) Photograph and (right) fluorescent image of mKate2 (transgenic) silkworms. Abbreviations: CTR, C-terminal region (179 bp); eGFP, enhanced green fluorescent protein; intron, first intron (871 bp); ITR, inverted repeat sequences of *piggyBac* arms; mKate2, monomeric far-red fluorescent protein (720 bp) derived from *Entacmaea quadricolor*; NTR-1, N-terminal region 1 (142 bp); NTR-2, N-terminal region 2 (417 bp); pFibH, fibroin heavy-chain promoter domain (1,124 bp); PolyA, poly(A) signal region (301 bp); 3xP3, 3xP3 promoter (273 bp); SV40, SV40 polyadenylation signal sequence (268 bp). Figure adapted from Reference 161 under a Creative Commons license (CC-BY-4.0).

Annu. Rev.
First published
March 11, 2018
The Annual
Review of Biomedical Engineering
online at
<https://doi.org/10.1002/adv.201700863>

Copyright © 2020 by Annual Reviews.
All rights reserved.

ANNUAL
REVIEWS
CONNECT

- Download figures
- Navigate cited references
- Keyword search
- Explore related articles
- Share via email or social media

physical and biological properties that typical synthetic materials do not exhibit. These attributes have prompted a wide variety of silk research, including genetic engineering, biotechnological synthesis, and bioinspired fiber spinning, to produce silk proteins on a large scale and to further enhance their properties. In this review, we describe the basic properties of spider silk and silkworm silk and the important production methods for silk proteins. We discuss recent advances in reinforced silk using silkworm transgenesis and functional additive diets with a focus on biomedical applications. We also explain that reinforced silk has an analogy with metamaterials such that user-designed atypical responses can be engineered beyond what naturally occurring materials offer. These insights into reinforced silk can guide better engineering of superior synthetic biomaterials and lead to discoveries of unexplored biological and medical applications of silk.

Reusability

Scientific Information: Exponential Increase

Copyright protected material.
Please see original material at
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A:1010520913124>.

(From: Mabe M & Amin M, 2001: Growth dynamics of scholarly and scientific journals. *Scientometrics* 51, 147–162, DOI: [10.1023/A:1010520913124](https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1010520913124)).

(From: Larsen PO & M Ins, 2010: The rate of growth in scientific publication and the decline in coverage provided by Science Citation Index. *Scientometrics* 84, 575–603, DOI: [10.1007/s11192-010-0202-z](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-010-0202-z) CC-BY-NC).

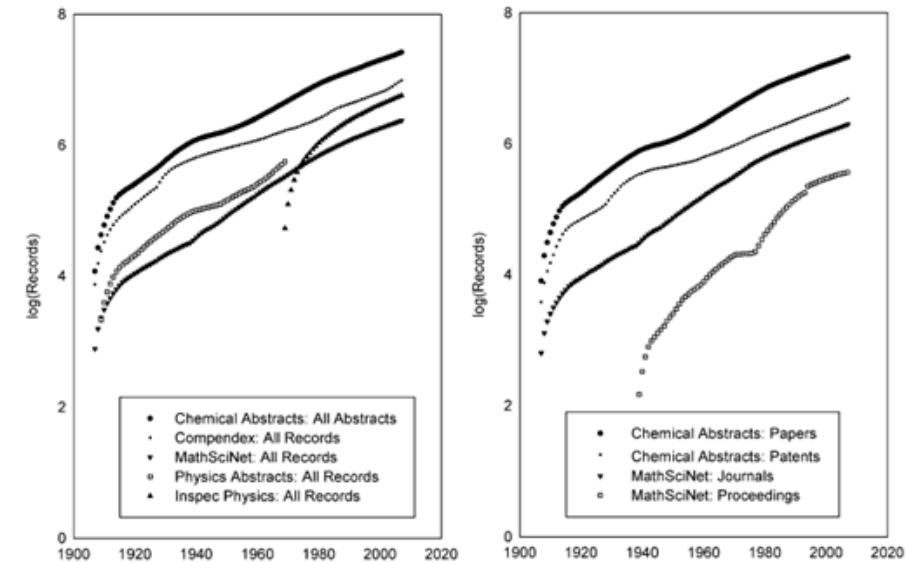


Fig. 2 Cumulative number of records for nine databases 1907–2007 (semi logarithmic scale)



Let's sum up

Let's sum up

	CC-License	Copyright
Purpose	propagation	control
Advantage	reusability, visibility, impact	monetisation of the publication
How to license it?	just mark it via uploading to a system / Open Access publishing	you have it (unless you give your rights away, e.g. via "Copyright Transfer Agreements",...)
Mark it?	with CC button	with © (although not necessary)
How to use material?	just give attribution	ask copyright holder for permission

Thank you for your attention!

Feedback!

Questions? – Contact!

publicationservices@lib4ri.ch = openaccess@lib4ri.ch

o Jochen Bihn
+41 58 765 5228



o Laura Konstantaki
+41 58 765 5590



o Lothar Nunnenmacher
+41 58 765 5221



Sources and further reading

Copyright

- CCdigitallaw: Basics of Copyright.
<https://www.ccdigitallaw.ch/introduction/>.
- UNESCO, 2015: Intellectual Property Rights.
<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000232208>
- WIPO, 2016: Understanding Copyright and Related Rights. Geneva: WIPO.
<http://www.wipo.int/publications/en/details.jsp?id=4081>
- Switzerland: The Federal Council: Federal Act on Copyright and Related Rights
https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/1993/1798_1798_1798/en
- Copyright Law of the United States
<https://www.copyright.gov/title17/>

Author rights

- Association of Research Libraries: Author Rights.
<http://www.arl.org/focus-areas/copyright-ip/author-rights>
- Bailey Jr, CW, 2008: *Author's Rights, Tout de Suite*. Digital Scholarship.
<http://digital-scholarship.org/ts/authorrightrights.pdf>
- Science Commons: Scholar's Copyright Addendum Engine
<http://scholars.sciencecommons.org/>
- SPARK, 2006: Author Rights & the SPARC Author Addendum.
<https://sparcopen.org/our-work/author-rights/>

Creative Commons

- Creative Commons,
<https://creativecommons.org/>
- Licensing & Marking Your Content with Creative Commons
https://wiki.creativecommons.org/images/6/61/Creativecommons-licensing-and-marking-your-content_eng.pdf

Lib4RI – Excellent Services for Excellent Research.

www.lib4ri.ch
info@lib4ri.ch
T: + 41 58 765 57 00