

Free images and free licenses

Marco Chemello - Wikimedia Italia



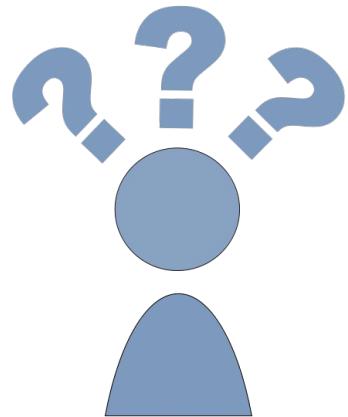
Image: photo by Alessandro Grassani for Museuscienza. CC BY-SA 4.0, through Wikimedia Commons
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Galleria_Leonardo_da_Vinci_-_Museo_scienza_e_tecnologia_Milano.jpg

Which images can I use freely?

1. All those which are not copyrighted, that is, which are in the **public domain**, or
2. Which the author granted with a **free license**.

An image found on the Internet is not for this free and it's not "of public domain"!

*Infringement of copyright is a flagrant offence
and can be prosecuted in civil and criminal matters.*



Contents in the public domain

Public domain = no reserved rights = free use (without conditions)

When did you do that?



1. By law (e.g. texts of the laws and norms of the Italian State)
2. The rights have expired (e.g. aAuthor who has been dead for more than 70 years)
3. The author waives the rights (e.g. by means of CC0 declaration)

Video to learn more about the project. Simone Aliprandi: <https://www.facebook.com/simone.aliprandi.page/videos/277774992451034>

Contents in the public domain

Besides...

4. not all works **are original enough** to be protected by copyright:

There is a threshold of originality



by Jar.ciurus, CC BY-SA 3.0 PL
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/pl/deed.en>,
attraverso Wikimedia Commons

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Isidor_Kaufmann_-_The_Kabbalist_\(c._1910-20\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Isidor_Kaufmann_-_The_Kabbalist_(c._1910-20).jpg)

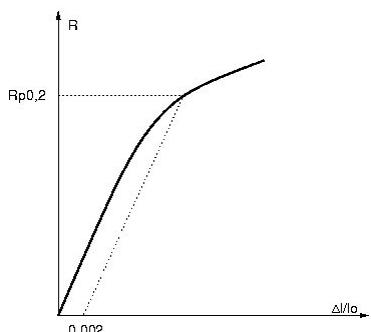


Above the threshold
(copyright) (copyright)



Below the threshold (public domain)

Nirvind



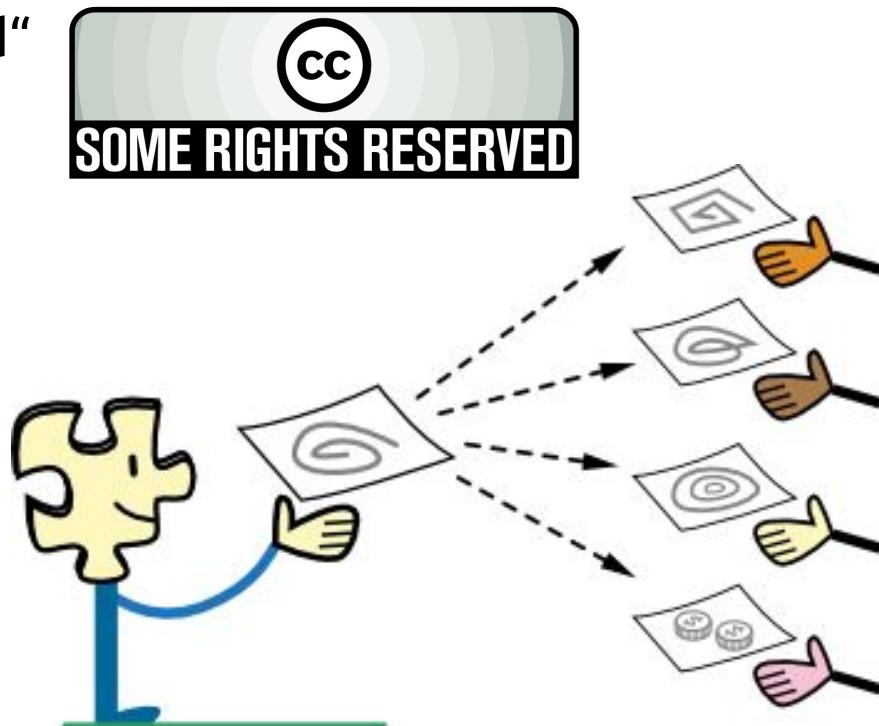
Commons:Threshold of originality



The free licences

that's to say "some rights reserved"

- The 3 freedoms:
- to **distribute** to the public
- to mix / **modify** / transform
- to use for **commercial** purposes



Detail from Licensing tutorial for Wikimedia Commons by Wikimedia Foundation [CC BY-SA 3.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0>)], via Wikimedia Commons http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/file:licensing_tutorial_en.svg

Free licenses are a fundamental element of all open content projects such as Wikimedia and OpenStreetMap



Creative Commons free licenses



1. Creative Commons (CC) licenses are the most widely used in the world. But only some of them are compatible with Wikipedia. They are the 'free' licenses:
2. Creative Commons attribute share alike (CC BY-SA)
3. Creative Commons attribution (CC BY)
4. Creative Commons CC0 (=public domain)

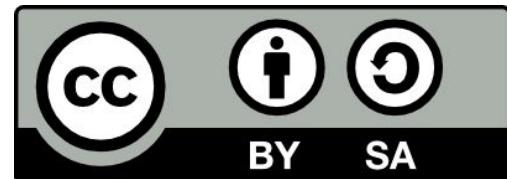
CC license attribution-share alike

Allows commercial and non-commercial use of documentation (text, audio, video, images) under two conditions:

Attribution = by - the source must be cited

Share alike = SA (share like) - those who use the material covered by this type of license will in turn adopt the same license.

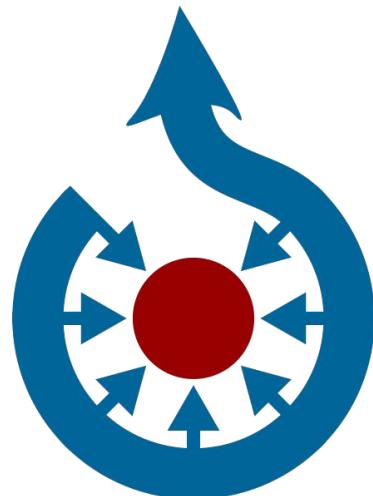
This means that content with a CC-BY-SA license can be republished, used and modified by others, but always citing the source (BY) and requiring those who use the content to do the same (SA).



Wikimedia Commons

An archive of freely usable multimedia files to which anyone can contribute

commons.wikimedia.it



Duration of copyright

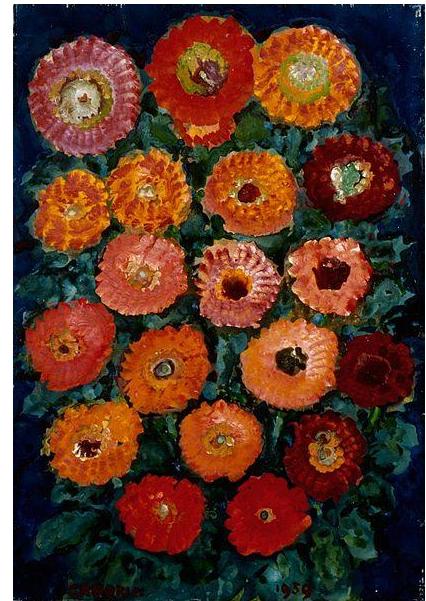
General rule for freelance creative works
(recognized in Italy and in most countries of the world):

More than **70 years** after the death of the author

In Italy copyright is ruled by:

Civil Code, Book five, Title IX, Chapter I, Articles 2575-2583

Law no. 633 of 22 April 1941, G.U. n. 166 of 16 July 1941) and subsequent amendments.



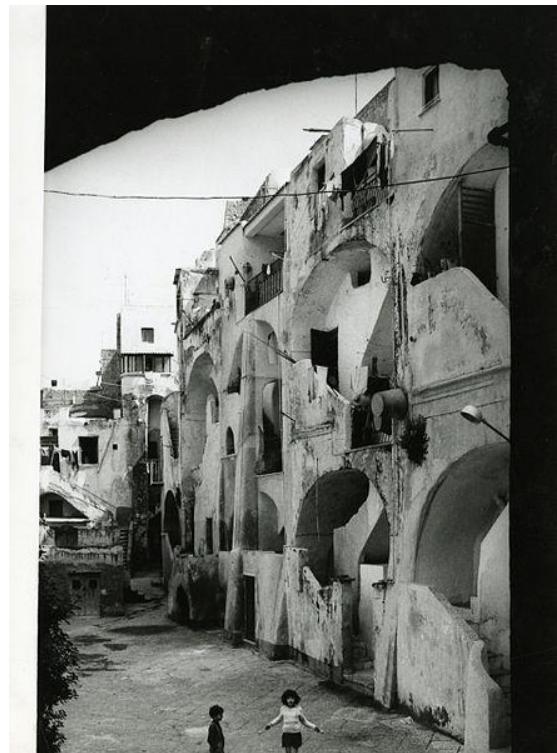
Guido Cadorin, Zinie, oil on canvas, 1959. Cariplo Foundation, CC BY-SA 3.0, through Wikimedia Commons
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Artgate_Fondazione_Cariplo_-_Cadorin_Guido_-_Zinie.jpg

Duration of copyright in Italy

1. Photographic works: **70 years after the death of the author**

Like other works of creative ingenuity, the photographic work is protected according to moral and commercial rights of the photographer in the first instance.

For anonymous or pseudonymous photos: 70 years after publication.



Paolo Monti, Photographic Service (Procida, 1972).
Paolo Monti Fund, BEC Foundation, CC BY-SA 4.0. [Https:// // commons.wikimedia.org / wiki / file : Paolo _ Monti _ - Photographic _ Service _ \(Procida, _ 1972\) _ - BEIC _ 6362020.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/file:Paolo_Monti_-_Photographic_Service_(Procida,_1972)_.BEIC_6362020.jpg)

Duration of copyright in Italy

Shorter duration in specific cases:

2. Simple photos: **20 years from the creation** in Italy

simple photographs = pictures of people or of aspects, elements or facts of natural and social life, obtained by photographic process or by similar process, including reproductions of works of figurative art and frames of cinematographic films [13] (art. 87):

1. Images of people
2. Images of aspects, elements or facts of natural life
3. Images of aspects, elements or facts of social life
4. Reproductions of works of art (provided that the work of art itself is not covered by rights)
5. Frames of cinematographic films

https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diritto_della_fotografia

A beautiful photo is often a simple photo, it is not necessarily a creative photographic work.



Construction of Viaduct Polcevera, Genoa, 1966.
Http: // commons.wikimedia.org / wiki / file:
construction _ Viaduct _ Polcevera _ 1966.jpg

Copyright in Italy

Other specific cases:

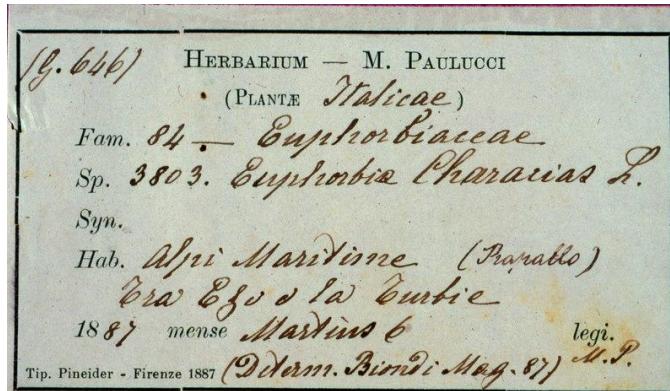
3. documentation photos: not copyright-protected

(art. 1, 3, 4). 87.2) the protection under Italian law excludes photographs of:

- writings
- Documents
- business papers
- Material objects of the
- Technical drawings and technical drawings
- Similar products

Therefore, these images - as long as they do not portray creative works - fall within the public domain.

Please note: it only applies to **photos taken in Italy!**



Autograph by Marianna Paulucci.

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Autografo_marianna_paulucci_1887.tif

Dissemination of images on the web

1. The author is granted the exclusive right to authorize or prohibit any communication to the public (it is therefore necessary to obtain authorization also for publication on a website other than the original one or on a social network)
2. Even when it is authorized by the author, the sharing of any image on social networks and in general on the web is lawful only when it allows to trace the author, the date and any title or name of the work.

Further readings

on free licenses

<http://www.creativecommons.it/>

on public domain

Pubblico Dominio. Istruzioni per l'uso (AIB)

<https://www.aib.it/attivita/2020/78571-pubblico-dominio-istruzioni-per-luso-frequently-asked-questions/>

Lo Statuto per il dominio pubblico di Europeana

https://pro.europeana.eu/files/Europeana_Professional/Publications/Public_Domain_Charter/Public%20Domain%20Charter%20-%20IT.pdf

books

Simone Aliprandi, *Creative Commons: manuale operativo*, 2013 <http://www.aliprandi.org/manuale-cc/>

articles

Effie Kapsalis, *The Impact of Open Access on Galleries, Libraries, Museums, & Archives*, 2016

<http://s.si.edu/openSI>

Thank you for your attention!

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