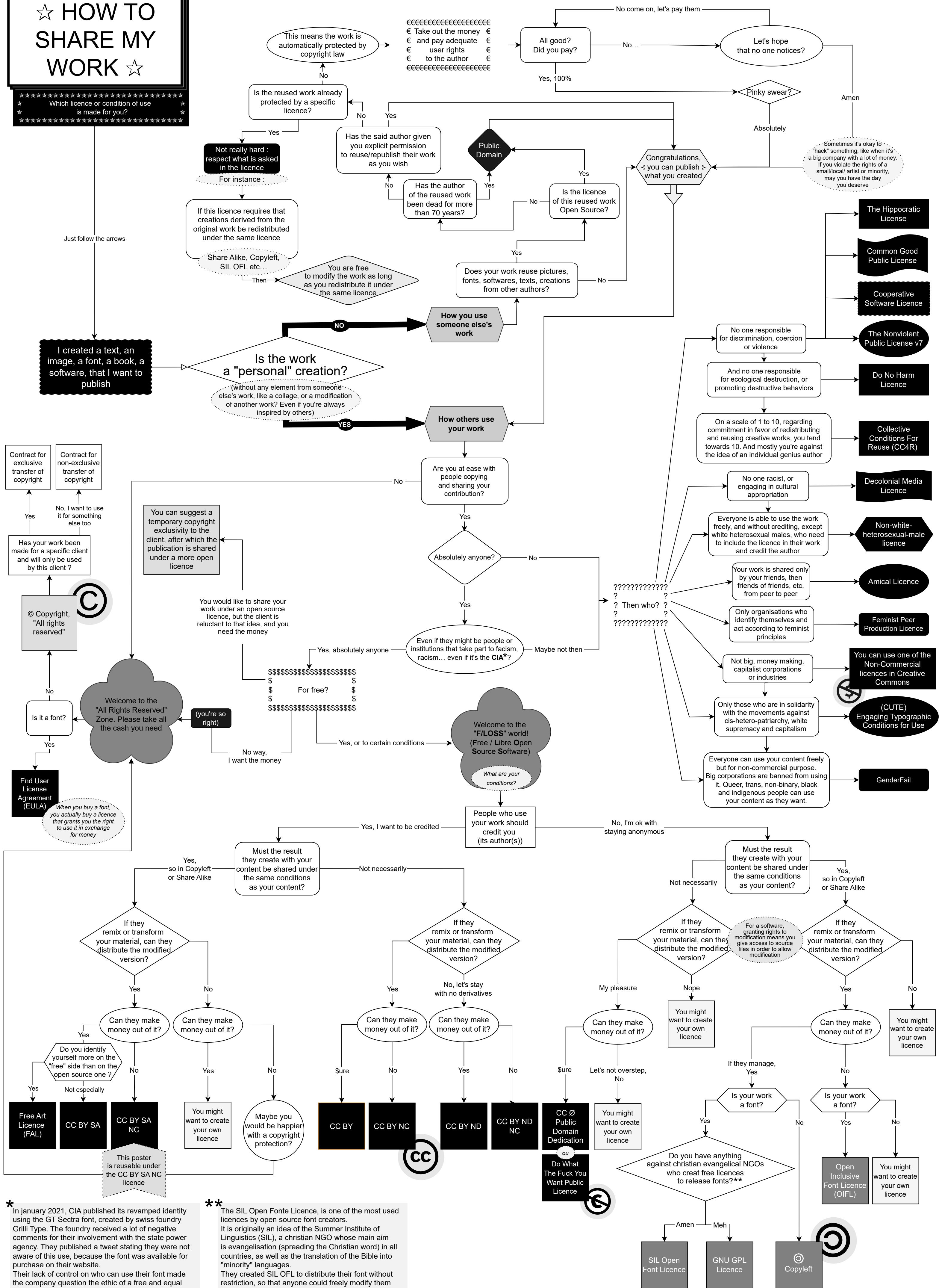


# ☆ HOW TO SHARE MY WORK ☆

Which licence or condition of use is made for you?



\* In January 2021, CIA published its revamped identity using the GT Sectra font, created by swiss foundry Grilli Type. The foundry received a lot of negative comments for their involvement with the state power agency. They published a tweet stating they were not aware of this use, because the font was available for purchase on their website. Their lack of control on who can use their font made the company question the ethic of a free and equal use for everyone.

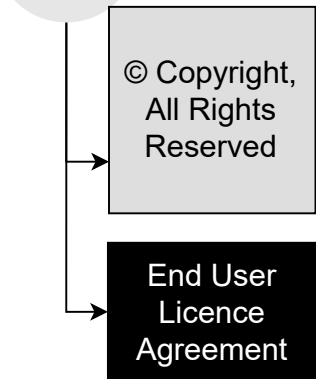
\*\* The SIL Open Font Licence, is one of the most used licences by open source font creators. It is originally an idea of the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL), a christian NGO whose main aim is evangelisation (spreading the Christian word) in all countries, as well as the translation of the Bible into "minority" languages. They created SIL OFL to distribute their font without restriction, so that anyone could freely modify them and add any set of glyphs needed.

# MAKING CHOICES

Choosing the way you can distribute and publish your creations can sometimes prove complex. Do you consent to your work being modified, used by others, any others, without your prior consent? Can you still earn money from this work if it is distributed as open source? Do you retain control over certain aspects? If you publish your content as open source, are you exposing yourself to the possibility that everyone will use your work, including people whose opinions you do not share, with the risk that your creations will be used to defend causes that you don't support? But what about you? What do you have the right to use? Free is all well and good, but sometimes you have to recognise the value of creators and support them by favouring a paid-for font. And damn, what the hell is open source? What's the difference with open access? Free? FLOSS? How can you choose between all of the possibilities for distributing your work?

Please note that all the summaries mentioned here are obviously incomplete and non-exhaustive, and in no way replace a full reading of the corresponding licence.

## © COPYRIGHT



Copyright protects literary, creative and artistic works. In France and Belgium, copyright applies by default, unless otherwise stated, as soon as a creation is original and has been "put into shape". Copyright includes economic and moral rights. Only economic rights can be transferred.

EULA is an end-user contract or licence for software (including fonts) that sets out all the conditions for using the software. The EULA is the equivalent of the general terms and conditions of sale.

## CONDITIONAL LICENCES

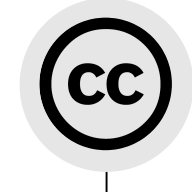
Those licences or conditions offer some alternatives to completely open licences, which everyone confuses with the term "free", and can use and misappropriate into commercial objects, which poses just as many problems as copyright. See also: the Peer Production Licence, the Anticapitalist Software Licence, etc...

- Common Good Public License**: Common Good public licence grants you the right to copy, modify and publish the work under the conditions that the modified versions are redistributed under the same licence, with the obligation to be responsible towards the environment, and to be in agreement with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- The Hippocratic License**: A licence that you can personalise, which specifies that the use and user of the work must be in line with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and a number of other specifications concerning ecological and social injustices.
- Cooperative Software Licence**: A work under Cooperative Software Licence grants you the right to distribute, copy, include the work in a "group" of works, if you are not a company with employees, if you are a cooperative / company owned by workers, or a company which distributes all its profits to its workers. This licence is **copyleft**.
- Non-white-heterosexual-male licence**: Anyone can use, copy and sell the content freely and without attribution, except for white heterosexual men, who can only use it if they include the licence explicitly in their content, and credit the original author.
- The Nonviolent Public License v7**: With the Nonviolent Public Licence, you can use, modify, copy, publish, publish the modified version as long as the following conditions are met: you have to redistribute the modified work under the same licence as the original and you can't use the work for purposes of violence, coercion, imprisonment of living beings, non-renewable energy enterprise, mass pollution, exploitation of children and other violent behaviour.
- Amical Licence**: The content may only be distributed from one person to another, usually from a friend/relative to another. The work may not be distributed on a website or on a platform accessible to the public. The person who received the content may in turn redistribute it under the same conditions.
- Do No Harm Licence**: Use is free and unrestricted, except by organisations, projects or products that promote or get income from human rights violations, environmental destruction, conflicts or wars, or selling/ promoting addictive and destructive products and services.
- Collective Conditions For Reuse (CC4R)**: CC4r are not a licence. They act as a "commitment" and defend the collective origin of any "work" (which they call practice). They allow the reusing, copying, distribution, performance and modification of the practice, even commercially, as long as you do not contribute to oppressive power arrangements, and that you make an effort to credit the collective origins of the work: sources, authors, modifications made, etc. You are also asked to share the work again by attaching the full licence, and if possible, to include a link to previous versions of the work you reused.
- Decolonial Media Licence**: The DML grants the right to use, study, adapt, share whole or a part (including a modified version) of the work, as long as the original author is credited and the modified work is redistributed under the same licence. This licence is **copyleft**.
- Conditions d'Utilisations Typographiques Engageantes (CUTE)**: CUTE (Engaging Typographic Conditions for Use) are conditions made for post-binary fonts. They grant the right to download, install and use the fonts in any text formatting software. They require the file to be redistributed in its entirety, and modified, given that all no inclusive glyph is removed, and under the same licence. (**copyleft**) The primary font designer must be credited. A donation is requested, from 0 to 1000€, assessed on the financial situation and nature of the user. Large corporations are invited to look elsewhere.
- Feminist Peer Production Licence**: This licence is reserved for organisations / individuals who organise themselves according to feminist principles and identify themselves as feminists. The licence allows copying, modification and is **copyleft**. People using content under this licence commit to re-use any profits received from the sale of the content to the movement against patriarchy and capitalism.
- Gender Fail**: Anyone can use the fonts published by GenderFail but for non-commercial use, except for large companies who are excluded and are strongly advised to "not fucking dare download those fonts". Queer, trans, non-binary, black and indigenous people can use the content as they want.

## PUBLIC DOMAIN



The public domain is not a licence. A creation "falls" into public domain when the author (if known) has been dead for more than 70 years. The CC Zero licence allows the author, while still alive, to waive their rights by placing a creation in the public domain.

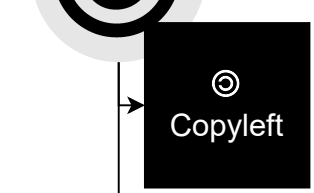


## CREATIVE COMMONS

Creative Commons is a set of modular licences that allow works to be shared freely as opposed to standard intellectual property rights, all while letting you keep a certain degree of protection.

- CC0 Public Domain Dedication**: The author renounces all economic rights to their work. They authorise the modification, publication, re-use and commercialisation of their work free of charge and without any need to credit them.
- CC BY**: The work may be republished, shared, copied and redistributed freely, including for commercial purposes, adapted and modified, as long as the author is credited.
- CC BY SA**: The work may be republished, shared, copied and redistributed freely, including for commercial purposes, adapted and modified, as long as the author is credited and the reused work is distributed under the same conditions, meaning with the same licence under which the original work was distributed (the licence cannot be more restrictive).
- CC BY NC**: The work may be republished, shared, copied and redistributed freely, adapted and modified, as long as the author is credited and is used for non-commercial purposes.
- CC BY SA NC**: The work may be republished, shared, copied and redistributed freely, adapted and modified, as long as the author is credited, that the resulting work is republished under the same conditions (the licence may not be more restrictive) and that it is used for non-commercial purposes.
- CC BY ND**: The work may be republished, shared, copied and redistributed freely, including for commercial purposes, as long as the author is credited and the use made of it shows the work unmodified and as a whole.
- CC BY ND NC**: The work may be republished, shared, copied and redistributed freely, as long as the author is credited and the use made of it shows the work unmodified and as a whole, and is used for non-commercial purposes.

## © COPYLEFT



Copyleft licences authorise free use, sharing and modification as long as the resulting version is shared under the same licence as the original version. Some licences or conditions also accept "compatible" licences, which must not affect the conditions of the original licence. Each licence specifies its "copyleft" conditions. Copyleft licences only apply to modified version of the source work. A work that uses an OFL-licensed font must not necessarily be Open Source, and may be completely subject to copyright. If it is the case, this is called "contamination". It is when an open source font is reused and modified to create a new font, that this new font must be distributed under the the OFL licence as well.

- General Public Licence GNU GPL**: This licence is intended for software. There are several General Public Licences with varying degrees of permission. The GNU GPL allows free and unrestricted use, study, redistribution of copies, modification and distribution of modified versions of the software, as long as these versions are returned to the community under the same licence.
- Free Art Licence**: The FLA grants the right to freely copy, distribute and transform creative works, as long as the original authors are credited, as well as where to find the original work and the modifications that have been made. The result must be distributed under the same or compatible licence. It is inspired by the GNU GPL and adapted to "creative" works.
- SIL Open Font Licence**: The SIL OLF is a licence for fonts. The font is free, it can be modified and reused freely as long as the result is re-shared under the same licence and the original author is not credited as the author of the new versions. You may be asked to publish the modified version under a name distinct from the original version.
- Open Inclusive Font Licence**: OILF is a version of OFL for post-binary fonts. The font is free, it can be modified and reused freely as long as the result is re-shared under the same licence and the original author is not credited as the author of the new versions.