

Open Definition v2.1

The **Open Definition** makes precise the meaning of “open” with respect to knowledge, promoting a robust commons in which anyone may participate, and interoperability is maximized.

Summary: Knowledge is open if anyone is free to access, use, modify, and share it — subject, at most, to measures that preserve provenance and openness.

This essential meaning matches that of “open” with respect to software as in the Open Source Definition and is synonymous with “free” or “libre” as in the Free Software Definition and Definition of Free Cultural Works.

The term **work** will be used to denote the item or piece of knowledge being transferred.

The term **License** refers to the legal conditions under which the work is provided.

The term **Public Domain** denotes the absence of copyright and similar restrictions, whether by default or waiver of all such conditions.

The key words “must”, “must not”, “should”, and “may” in this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC2119.

1. Open Works

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An open work must satisfy the following requirements in its distribution: [Open Knowledge Foundation - Open Definition](#)

1.1 Open License or Status

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The work must be in the public domain or provided under an open license (as defined in Section 2). Any additional terms accompanying the work (such as a terms of use, or patents held by the licensor) must not contradict the work’s public domain status or terms of the license. [Open Knowledge Foundation - Open Definition](#)

1.2 Access

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The work must be provided as a whole and at no more than a reasonable one-time reproduction cost, and should be downloadable via the Internet without charge. Any additional information necessary for license compliance (such as names of contributors required for compliance with attribution requirements) must also accompany the work. [Open Knowledge Foundation - Open Definition](#)

1.3 Machine Readability

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The work must be provided in a form readily processable by a computer and where the individual elements of the work can be easily accessed and modified. [Open Knowledge Foundation - Open Definition](#)

1.4 Open Format

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The work must be provided in an open format. An open format is one which places no restrictions, monetary or otherwise, upon its use and can be fully processed with at least one free/libre/open-source software tool. [Open Knowledge Foundation - Open Definition](#)

2. Open Licenses

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A license should be compatible with other open licenses.

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2.1.7 Propagation

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2.1.8 Application to Any Purpose

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2.1.9 No Charge

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The license must not limit, make uncertain, or otherwise diminish the permissions required in Section 2.1 except by the following allowable conditions: [Open Knowledge Foundation - Open Definition](#)

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The license may require retention of copyright notices and identification of the license. [Open Knowledge Foundation - Open Definition](#)

2.2.5 Source

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2.2.7 Non-aggression

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History

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The Open Definition was initially derived from the Open Source Definition, which in turn was derived from the original Debian Free Software Guidelines, and the Debian Social Contract of which they are a part, which were created by Bruce Perens and the Debian Developers. Bruce later used the same text in creating the Open Source Definition. This definition is substantially derivative of those documents and retains their essential principles. Richard Stallman was the first to push the ideals of software freedom which we continue. [Open Knowledge Foundation - Open Definition](#)

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