

— ICER (Innovation Center for Educational Resource) FD —

※This course is supported by the Education Planning Committee, and is carried out by the ICER, it is a part of Faculty Development.

Digital Educational Material Copyright Seminar

including **“Compensation System for Public
Transmission for Educational Purposes”**

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This document's content

- ※ The contents are an abstract from Cybersecurity Foundations “Copyright” information course.
- ※ We referred to the Agency for Cultural Affairs Copyright document.
https://www.bunka.go.jp/seisaku/chosakuken/seidokaisetsu/pdf/r1392388_01.pdf
- ※ We quoted parts from Professor Motofumi Yoshida's “Digital Educational Material Copyright Seminar”. (Slides 25-28, 32, 42-46) http://www.icer.kyushu-u.ac.jp/sites/default/files/copyright_seminar_ppt_20150928_4.pdf

Digital Educational Material Copyright

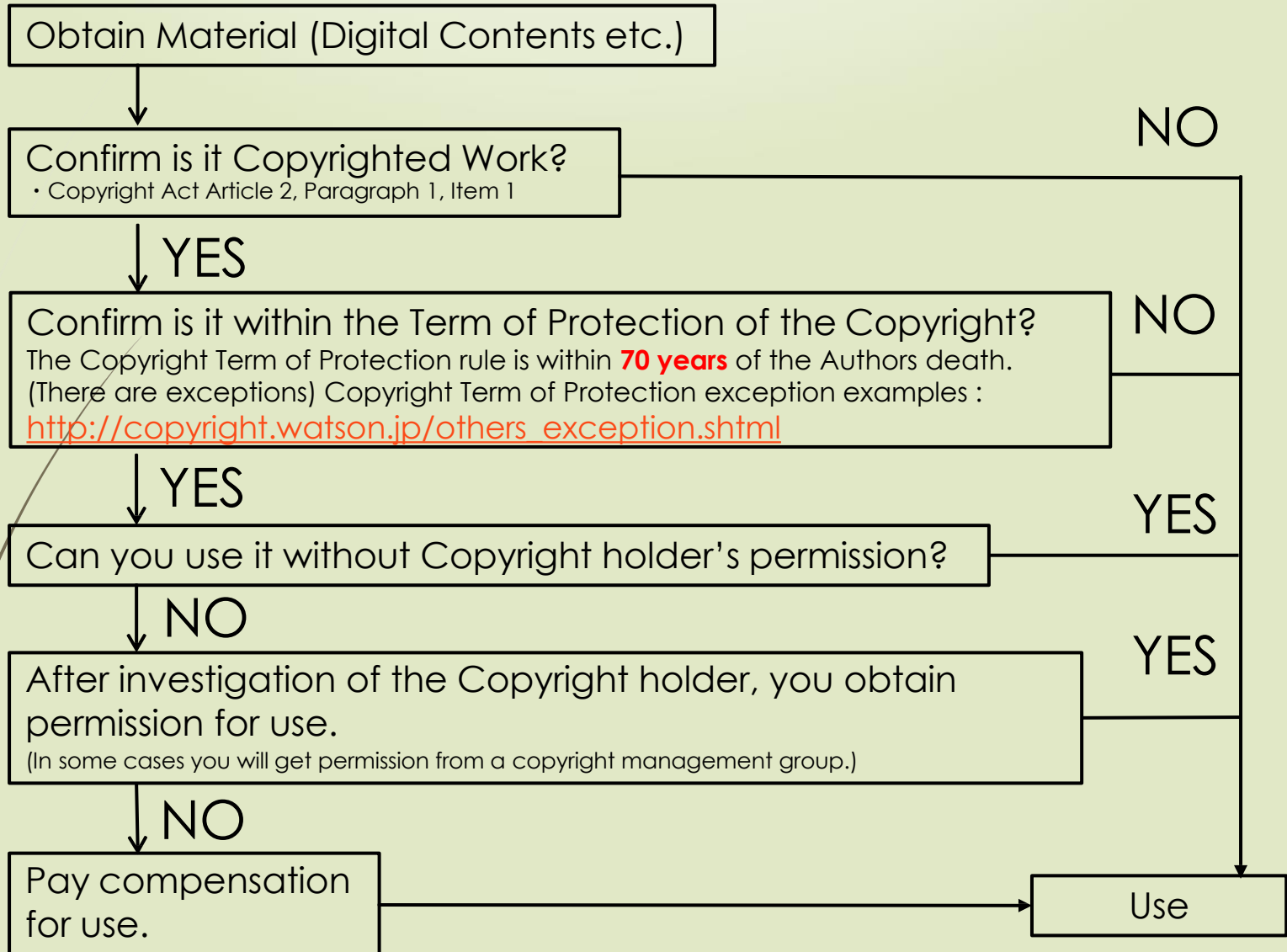
Points to be considered with regards reproducing or using Copyrighted works (online contents etc.)

- Background to the Digital Educational Material Copyright Seminar.
- Procedures for use of Copyrighted Works.
- Copyrighted works, Author, Copyright, Copyright holder.
- An example of using Copyrighted material without obtaining permission.
- (Copyright Act and related Copyright laws)

Background of Digital Educational Material Copyright Seminar

- > The requirement to list a reference when using existing copyrighted material in a report, paper or educational material.
 - => Conforming with the Copyright Act.
- > The expanding popularity of the World Wide Web and internet.
- > The existence of countless digital contents (digitalized documents) on the Internet (Cyberspace).
- > The ease of Digital Contents Reproduction.
- > The need to be careful when using, referencing, and releasing digital contents in Cyberspace.

Procedures for use of Copyrighted Works



Copyrighted Work, Author, Copyright, Copyright holder

> Copyrighted Work=defined as

“a production in which thoughts or sentiments are creatively expressed and which falls within the literary, academic, artistic or musical domain”

(Article 2 Paragraph 1 Part 1)



Things that are not Copyrighted work

- > By the **“thoughts or sentiments”** condition, **“just data”** is not included as Copyrighted work.
- > By the **“creative”** condition, another persons work that is a “copy” or if the contents are “unoriginal” is not included as Copyrighted work.
- > By the **“expressed”** condition, “ideas” are not included as Copyrighted work. However written work describing “ideas” is included as Copyrighted work.
- > By the **“falls within the literary, academic, artistic or musical domain”** condition, “manufactured products” are not included as Copyrighted work.

Reference Link

<http://chosakuken.bunka.go.jp/naruhodo/outline/4.1.html>

Things that are not Copyrighted work

- > By the **“thoughts or sentiments”** condition, **“just data”** is not included as Copyrighted work.
- > Examples
 - > Weather data
 - > Japan Meteorological Agency website Terms of Use
 - > <http://www.jma.go.jp/jma/kishou/info/coment.html>
 - > Geographical data
 - > Geospatial Information Authority of Japan contents Terms of Use
 - > <http://www.gsi.go.jp/kikakuchousei/kikakuchousei40182.html>
 - > Graduate student name list (publishing without permission is a violation of the Protection of Personal Information Act)

Things that are not Copyrighted work

- > By the “**creative**” condition, another persons work that is a “copy” or if the contents are “unoriginal” is not included as Copyrighted work.
- > If no matter who expresses a concept, generally it is expressed the same, this can be considered as not creative.
- > Example
 - > A copy of a TV animation or comic character
=> **an imitation**
 - > Photographing a picture from the front
=> **not creative**

(publishing a copy of the character or picture would infringe copyright)

Things that are not Copyrighted work

- > By the “**expressed**” condition, “ideas” are not included as Copyrighted work. However, written work describing “ideas” is included as Copyrighted work.
- > Even the same idea, if the method of expression has creativity, this is Copyrighted work.
- > Example
 - > A magic trick(idea) is used in a detective drama to commit a crime.
=> **The drama is Copyrighted work.**

Things that are not Copyrighted work

- > By the “**falls within the literary, academic, artistic or musical domain**” condition, “manufactured products” are not included as Copyrighted work.
- > A Manufactured products design(shape and color, mass-produced • moveable) is registered.
- > Example
 - > Scissors or ball-point pen's design => **Industrial Designs**

Copyrighted material, **Author, Copyright, Copyright holder.**

Author = The person who created the Copyrighted Work

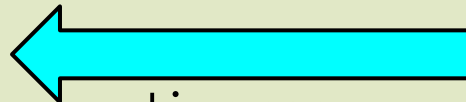


Copyright (the Moral Right of the Author, and Property Right) comes into existence at the same time the work is created.
[No method principle]

Transfer
of rights



Copyright (Property Right) can be transferred.



License
application



Publisher

Copyright holder = The person who has copyright.

Copyrighted material, Author, **Copyright**, Copyright holder.



Author

Moral Rights of Authors

- Right to make a work public
- Right of attribution
- Right to integrity



Copyright holder

Copyrights (Property Rights)

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| ■ Right of reproduction | ■ Right to transfer |
| ■ Stage and musical performance rights | ■ Right of rental |
| ■ Rights of on-screen presentation | ■ Right to distribute |
| ■ Right to communicate | ■ Right to translate/modify |
| ■ Right to recite | ■ Rights to use derivative works |
| ■ Right to exhibit | |

Difference between Moral Rights of Authors and Copyrights (Property rights)

Moral Rights of Authors

1) **The aim of this right**

The right to have the authors moral interests protected.

2) **Transfer of rights**

This is not transferable from the author. (exclusive to the author)

3) **Protection period**

If the author dies, this is nullified. (However, these have to be respected after death)

Copyrights (Property rights)

1) **The aim of this right**

The right to have the authors financial profit protected.

2) **Transfer of rights**

Like general property, these can be transferred to another party.

3) **Protection period**

Rules, after the authors death this copyright continues for **70 years**. (There are exceptions to this rule)

Content of Authors moral rights

■ Right to make a work public

The author has the right to decide “to publish or not to publish”.

■ Right of attribution

The author has the right to decide “to display the authors name or not to display”.

This includes the right to pick between using their real name or using a pseudonym (pen name).

■ Right to integrity

The right not to have your Copyrighted works altered against your will.

Content of Copyright (Property rights)

- ① The right to create Reproductions(Copies) .
- ② The right to distribute Reproductions (Copies).
- ③ The right to without using Reproductions(Copies) transmit your work.
- ④ The right to Modify (translate, re-arrange, modify, adapt).

Note)

The aim of the above listed right to ○○ : the person holding the rights, have

[The right not to allow ○○ to happen without their permission].

⇒ [The right to stop another person doing ○○ without permission].

Content of Copyright (Property rights)

① The right to create Reproductions(Copies).

- The right of reproduction (all Copyrighted Works)

Note)

“Reproduction” does not just mean “copy”, it incorporates all “audio/video recording”, “photographing”, “hand written copying”, “copying to a PC hard disk”, etc.

② The right to distribute Reproductions (Copies).

- Right to Transfer (excluding “Movie Copyrighted works”)
- Right of Rental (excluding “Movie Copyrighted works”)
- Distribution Right (only “Movie Copyrighted works”)

Note) [Distribution] = [Transfer] + [Rental]

Content of Copyright (Property rights)

③ The right to without using Reproductions(Copies) transmit your work.

> Stage performance right

("Language Copyrighted work" "Dance/Mime Copyrighted work")

> Musical performance right ("Music Copyrighted work")

> Rights of on-screen presentation (All Copyrighted work)

> Right to communicate to public (All Copyrighted work) Note) Right to communicate to public =>

"Broadcast", "Wired broadcast", "**Internet transmission**" and
"Responding to a request from the public to send via fax"etc.

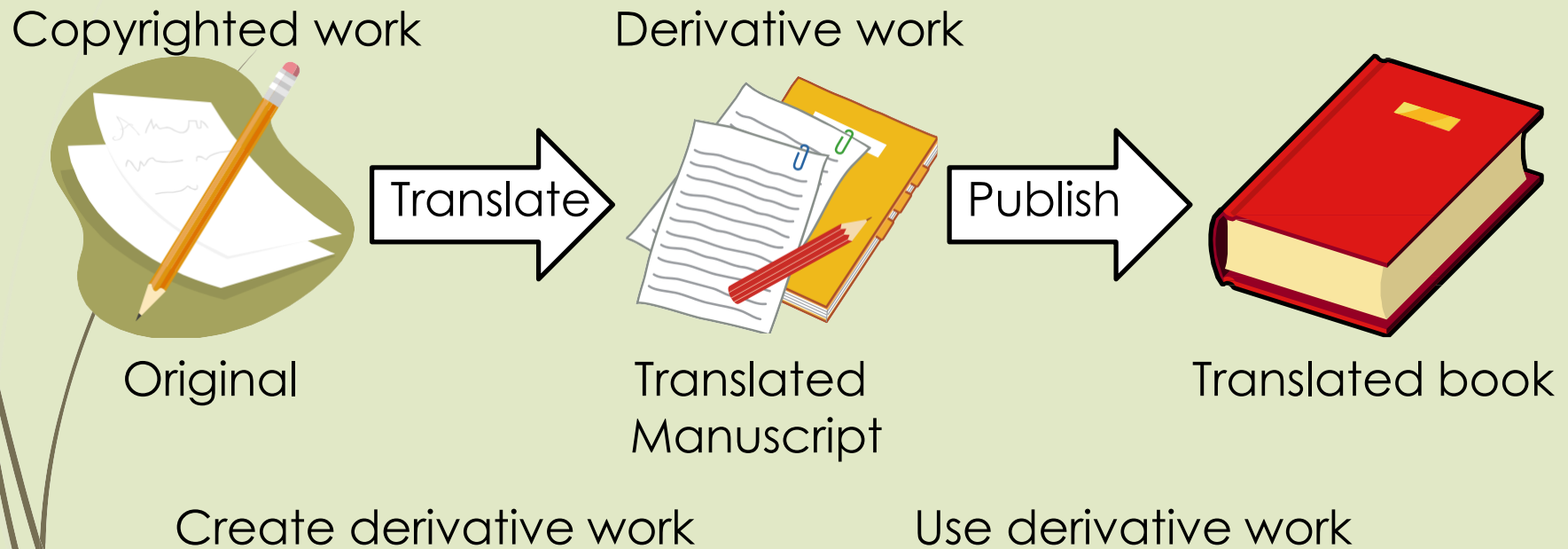
> Right to recite ("Language Copyrighted work")

> Right to exhibit ("Art Copyrighted work" and unpublished
"Photograph Copyrighted work" originals)

Content of Copyright (Property rights)

④ The right to **Modify** (translate, re-arrange, modify, adapt).

- > The right to create derivative work. (All Copyrighted work)
- > The right to use derivative work. (All Copyrighted work)



What is the Copyright Protection Period?

Intellectual Property Rights

- > Copyright (revised by TPP11)

- > Rights of the Author

- Protect Copyrighted work

- (From the creation of the work until **70 years** after the Authors death)

- > Neighboring Rights

- Protect Stage performance

- (**70 years** from the time of the stage performance)

- > Industrial Property Rights

- > Patent rights

- > Utility model rights

- > Etc.

- > Others.

When you can use Copyrighted work without getting the permission of Copyright holders

- > Copying for “**private use**” (Article 30)
- > Copying for “**Quotation**” (Article 32)
- > Copying in “**an Educational Institution**” (Article 35 Paragraph 1)
- > Sending in “**an Educational Institution**” (Article 35 Paragraph 2)
- > Copying or sending for use as “**Examination questions**” (Article 36)
- > For “**Non profit/Free**” presentation (Article 38 Paragraph 1)
- > When you know the Copyright holder allows “**unauthorized use**”

When you can use Copyrighted work without getting the permission of Copyright holders(1)

- > You can copy “**For private use**” (Article 30)
 - > When use is limited to individual or home use, and is being used for non-work purposes, the final user of the copyrighted work can reproduce it. (Exceptional Rule)
(There are also situations when the above exceptional rule allows reproduction for work use.)

[Concrete example]

- > Recording a broadcasted TV programme to watch **for your own enjoyment**.
- > Saving a diagram or a photo etc. to your computer **for your own enjoyment**.

When you can use Copyrighted work without getting the permission of Copyright holders(2)

- > Copying for “**Quotation**” (Article 32)
 - > In presentation materials or a report you can quote and use another persons work. (Exceptional Rule)

Concrete examples

- > When a school teacher, uses “quotation” to include **one part** of one of his students book reviews in a document to show class progress.
- > When to show what they have learnt about history, children create a report which includes using “quotation” **one part** of a history document they obtained from a museum homepage.
- > When Art club students in a presentation report about art, use “quotation” include **several** works of art.

Requirements for using 'Quotation' Summary

> Fair use of Quotation

There is a reasonable **major-minor relationship** between your Copyrighted works and the other persons Copyrighted works that you quote.

The quoted part is **clearly separated** from your work.

> You only quote as much as is legitimately needed for your purpose. (There is **a need to use** the quote.)

> The quote comes from a work already made public.

⌘ Even if satisfying the above conditions, it is a rule that you must **indicate the source**.

Problems with the exceptional rules in Article 32 (Quotation)

- > “If you satisfy the set conditions, you can quote work without obtaining permission”, however this “condition” is ambiguous.
- > Even if Publishing companies and Copyright holding organization’s own Copyright usage guidelines match the Copyright Act Article 32 rules, it’s not a perfect situation. (Explained later)
- > In some cases conditions of “Quotation” conflict with the idea of “comprehensibility, memorability”

Problems with Copyright guidelines set by Publishing companies and Copyright holding organizations

STM Permissions Guidelines

(Science, Technology, Medicine Publishers Organization)

~there is an understanding between Publishers etc. ...

It is possible to **use up to 3 figures**, from **one journal article**, or **one chapter** from a book, but **not more than 5 figures** from **one book or journal**.

Japan Medical Publishers Association

(About quotation and reprinting)

> How to specify the source

<in the case of an academic journal>

Author, Article Title, Journal title, Volume, Issue number, Page, Year of Issue.

> When material is quoted it must be the same as the original.

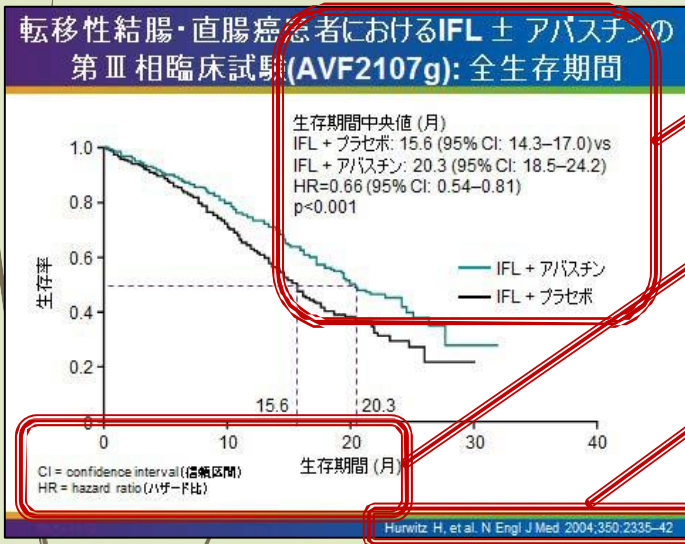
Translation, Modification(change)

- > “Translation” of the quoted part.
 - > This is allowed according to Copyright Act Article 43.

- > “Modification” of the quoted part.
 - > This is not allowed by Copyright Act Article 43.
 - > We must give consideration to the authors Right to integrity (Moral rights of authors). They have the right for their work not to be changed contrary to their intention.
 - > Isn't changing the work to make it **'comprehensible and memorable'** allowed?

An example of the Copyright process required to use of Educational material which includes another persons Copyrighted Works possible: License application and answer.

Before use

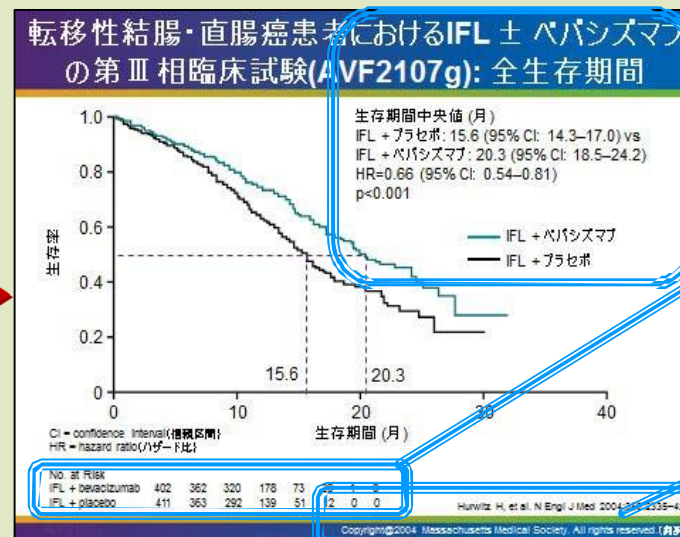


Replace the Brand name

Delete part of the graph data

The source information is insufficient

After amendments



Return to the generic name

Return to the original, add table information

Add a credit line + (translate)

As per Publishers instructions

When you can use work without getting the permission of Copyright holders(3)

- > Copying in an “Educational Institution” Article 35 Paragraph 1
 - > Exceptional rules apply to: teachers or children, copying and distributing another persons Copyrighted work for **use as educational material.**
- > (Example)
 - > When a **teacher** copies part of a picture book for use in a class and passes copies out to the students.
 - > When a **student**, copies a newspaper article for use in an “investigative learning” **lesson** and hands out the copies to other students.

When you can use work without getting the permission of Copyright holders(3)

- > **Copying in an “Educational Institution” Summary**
 - > Reproduction in a school or other educational institution
 - > Reproduction for use during the course of a class
 - > Reproduction by the teacher in charge of class or students taking the class
 - > Reproduction limited to as much as is strictly necessary
 - > Reproduction of (only) already ‘published’ Copyrighted works
 - > While satisfying the Copyright Act’s conditions, reproduction must not unfairly infringe on the Copyright holders profit

When you can use work without getting the permission of Copyright holders(4)

- > “Transmission in an Educational Institution” (Article 35 Paragraph 2)
 - > Exceptional rule applies to: a class being held at the “main venue” (where another persons work is being used as educational material), this class is being simultaneously broadcast to students at a remote location (“sub venue”).
- > (Example)
 - > When at a “**main venue**” a teacher shows educational material using a projector, the lesson (including the Copyrighted work "map", "chart" etc.) is being broadcast to another remote location (“**sub-venue**”).

Problems with the exceptional rule (Reproduction, etc. in schools and other educational institutions) of Article 35

- > For general eLearning, in other words on demand streaming of recorded lectures and making educational materials available to learners for download. Existing Article rules do not cover this type of situation.
- > In the current situation, it can be interpreted that the exceptional rules do not cover the case where online access to a online material is restricted to users who have an ID and password.

Hindering ICT-utilization Education

=> Act on Partial Revision of Copyright (Act No. 30 of 2018)

「Compensation System for Public Transmission for Educational Purposes」

When you can use work without getting the permission of Copyright holders(5)

- > Copying or transmission for “Examination Questions” (Article 36)
 - > Exceptional rules apply when copying and distributing examination questions for entrance examination papers or certificates **that include another persons Copyright work**, and also transmitting said examination questions over the internet.

Example

- > When setting an examination question that uses a book or editorial.
- > When transmitting over the internet an examination question that uses a book or an editorial.

When you can use work without getting the permission of Copyright holders(6)

- > **“Non-profit • Free” presenting etc. (Article 38 Paragraph 1)**
 - > Exceptional rules apply when presenting, performing, reciting(reading aloud) • screening another persons work at a School Art Festival, Culture Festival, School Club etc.

Examples

- > Playing a song during the School sports day group gymnastics.
- > Brass band club performance or drama club theatrical performance during School Culture festival.

When you can use work without getting the permission of Copyright holders(7)

- > When the Copyright holder displays “consent to use without permission”.

Example

- > User License

‘Creative Commons License

<http://creativecommons.jp/licenses/>

‘Free Use Mark

<http://www.bunka.go.jp/jiyuriyo>



Attribution, BY



Non-commercial



No Derivative Works



Share Alike



Promotion of ICT-utilization Education

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Act on Partial Revision of Copyright (Act No. 30 of 2018)

Compensation System for Public Transmission for Educational Purposes

Possible to use without permissions so far

Copied materials



Distribution



Face-to-face classes

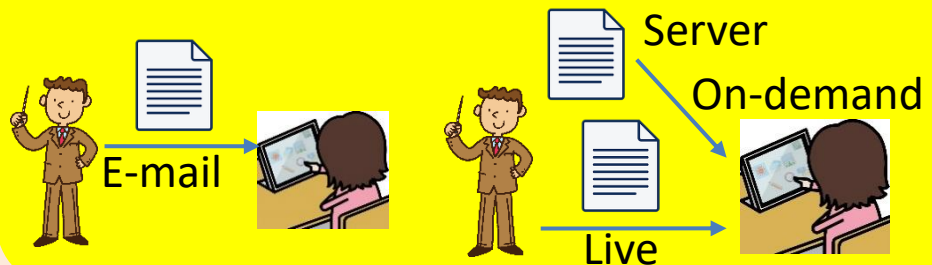
Possible to use without permissions so far



Face-to-face classes

Remote class

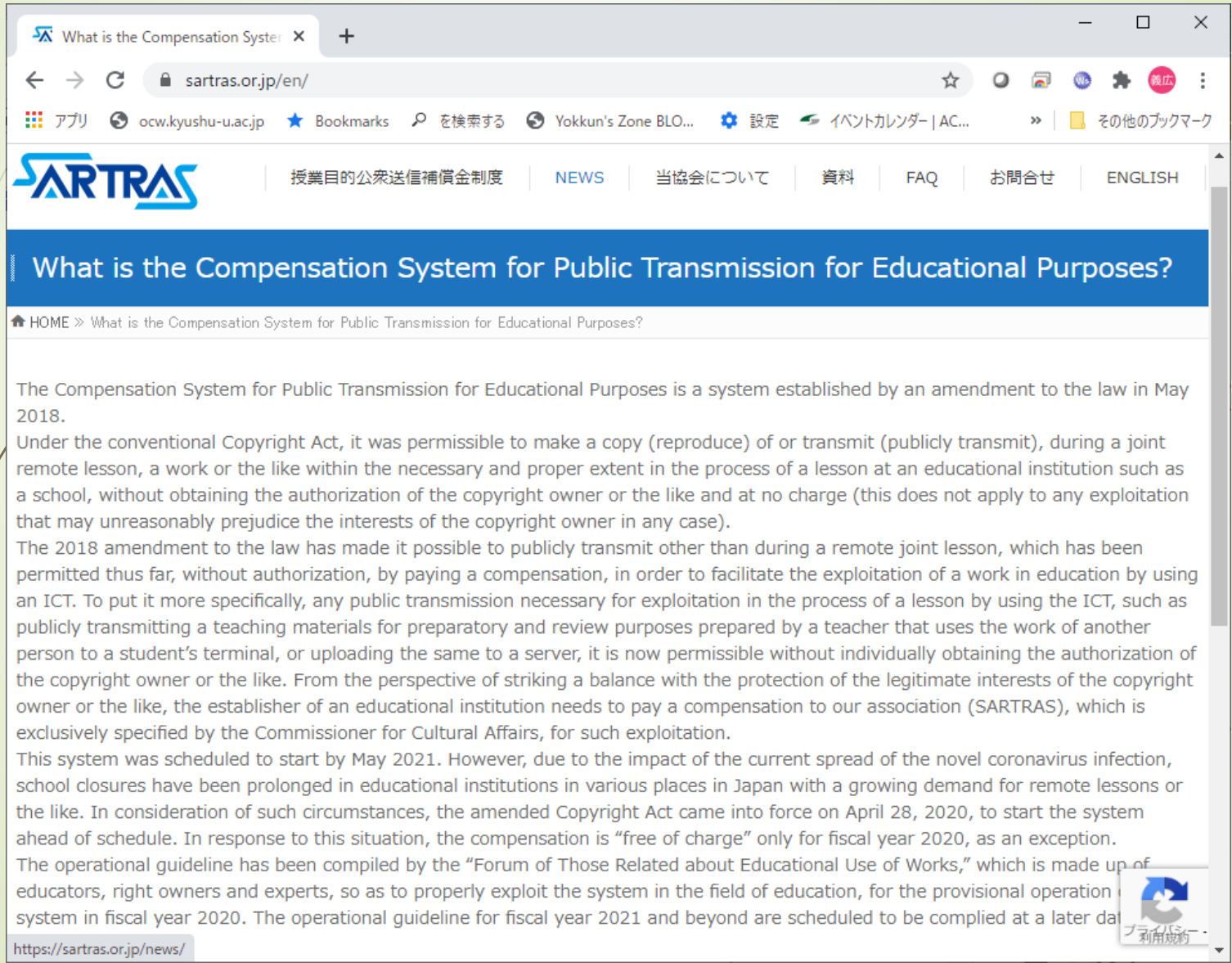
Other public transmission for educational purposes



These has become possible without permissions in the compensation system

However, this does not apply if the action would unreasonably prejudice the interests of the copyright owner.

Society for the Administration of Remuneration for Public Transmission for School Lessons



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL sartras.or.jp/en/. The page title is "What is the Compensation System for Public Transmission for Educational Purposes?". The SARTRAS logo is visible in the top left. The main content area contains the following text:

The Compensation System for Public Transmission for Educational Purposes is a system established by an amendment to the law in May 2018.

Under the conventional Copyright Act, it was permissible to make a copy (reproduce) of or transmit (publicly transmit), during a joint remote lesson, a work or the like within the necessary and proper extent in the process of a lesson at an educational institution such as a school, without obtaining the authorization of the copyright owner or the like and at no charge (this does not apply to any exploitation that may unreasonably prejudice the interests of the copyright owner in any case).

The 2018 amendment to the law has made it possible to publicly transmit other than during a remote joint lesson, which has been permitted thus far, without authorization, by paying a compensation, in order to facilitate the exploitation of a work in education by using an ICT. To put it more specifically, any public transmission necessary for exploitation in the process of a lesson by using the ICT, such as publicly transmitting a teaching materials for preparatory and review purposes prepared by a teacher that uses the work of another person to a student's terminal, or uploading the same to a server, it is now permissible without individually obtaining the authorization of the copyright owner or the like. From the perspective of striking a balance with the protection of the legitimate interests of the copyright owner or the like, the establisher of an educational institution needs to pay a compensation to our association (SARTRAS), which is exclusively specified by the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs, for such exploitation.

This system was scheduled to start by May 2021. However, due to the impact of the current spread of the novel coronavirus infection, school closures have been prolonged in educational institutions in various places in Japan with a growing demand for remote lessons or the like. In consideration of such circumstances, the amended Copyright Act came into force on April 28, 2020, to start the system ahead of schedule. In response to this situation, the compensation is "free of charge" only for fiscal year 2020, as an exception. The operational guideline has been compiled by the "Forum of Those Related about Educational Use of Works," which is made up of educators, right owners and experts, so as to properly exploit the system in the field of education, for the provisional operation of the system in fiscal year 2020. The operational guideline for fiscal year 2021 and beyond are scheduled to be compiled at a later date.

<https://sartras.or.jp/news/>

Compensation System for Public Transmission for Educational Purposes

- This is a system established by an amendment to the law in May 2018.
- This system was scheduled to start by May 2021. However, due to the impact of the coronavirus infection, the amended Copyright Act came into force on April 28, 2020 by “free of charge” only for fiscal year 2020.
- A new system that is based on payment of a compensation amount will start from April 2021.
- “Regulations on Compensation for Public Transmission for Educational Purposes” and “Operational Guideline for Article 35 of the Amended Copyright Act (Fiscal Year 2021 Edition)” for use of this system on and after April 1, 2021 are as follows:
 - Regulations on Compensation for Public Transmission for Educational Purposes (Approved on December 18, 2020)
 - Operational Guideline for Article 35 of the Amended Copyright Act (Fiscal Year 2021 Edition)

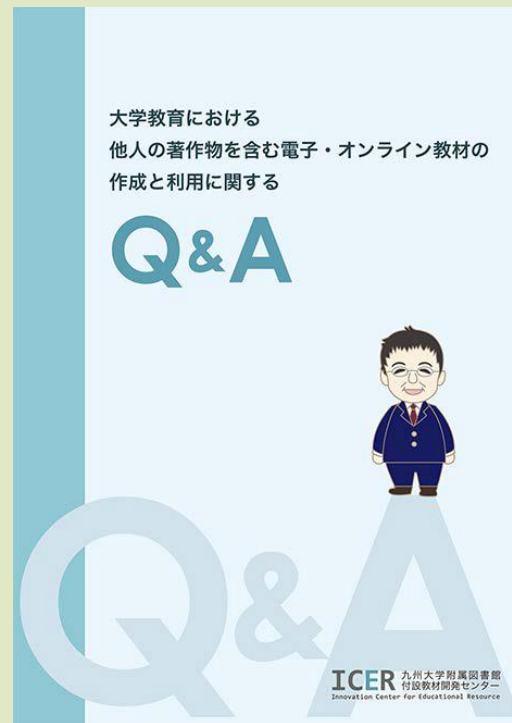
How to use another persons copyrighted work in online educational material (Summary)

- > Create slides which conform to the “Quotation” conditions
 - > Specify(cite) the source
 - ‘Consult the guidelines
 - > Translation
 - ‘If you fulfill the “Quotation” conditions, then translation is legal
 - > Modification(alteration)
 - ‘Do this while giving consideration to the authors right to integrity
- > When you don’t fulfill the “Quotation” requirements,
 - > You can apply “**Compensation System for Public Transmission for Educational Purposes**”
- > Otherwise, you must request permission to use
 - > There is a possibility that for translation, modification you will have to:

On top of having already obtained permission to reproduce the original, unchanged work, will need to get permission again to use the work once it has been modified.

“Q&A on the Creation and Use of Digital/Online Educational Materials containing Copyrighted Work in University Education”

<http://catalog.lib.kyushu-u.ac.jp/recordID/1440766>



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“Copyright and Digital Resources in University Education Q&A”

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1. Can I use works of others as educational materials without authorization?
2. What is “copyrighted work”?
3. What should I do when using foreign copyrighted works as educational materials in Japan or using Japanese copyrighted works as educational materials abroad?
4. Do I need to obtain prior authorization to use copyrighted works even in academic institutions such as universities?
5. Can I use a DVD I purchased or a video published on the web for classes?
6. What should I do to obtain authorization from copyright owners?
7. How can I obtain authorization when using charts etc. published in academic journals as educational materials?
8. How can I distribute educational materials including works of others on a website?
9. Can I modify and use the works of others(e.g. figures and tables)?
10. How can I indicate sources?
11. Can I translate and use copyrighted work if it's used as a quote?
12. What should I do with regards copyright processing to publish a recorded lecture?

Copyright Information Links

- > Copyright Research and Information Center CRIC
<http://www.cric.or.jp/qa/hajime/hajime1.html>
- > A web course about the Copyright
<http://copyright.watson.jp>
- > Copyright precedent database
<http://tyosaku.hanrei.jp/>
- > Medical Imaging Copyright
<http://www.esite-hc.com/cn04/copyright.html>
- > SARTRAS
<https://sartras.or.jp/>

In conclusion

- > Thank you for taking the time to view these slides.