

- STEP1** The copyright processing at the production stage was left to the policy of each university. (At Ehime University, staff members are handling copyright processing on behalf of course teachers.)
- STEP2** The copyright processing at the Usage and management stage was left to the policy of each university. (Ehime University transfers copyright from Course teacher to university.)
- STEP3** Our project stipulated mutual use in guidelines.

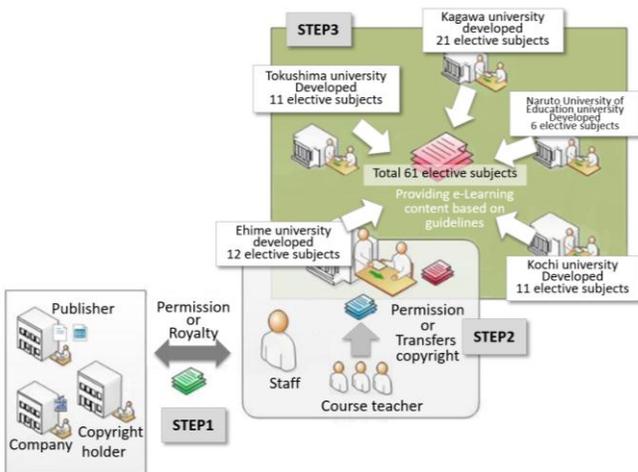


Fig. 4. Three stages in copyright processing.

Thus, the copyright processing at the production stage was left to the policy of each university.

III. COPYRIGHT HANDLING IN EHIME UNIVERSITY

As the number of e-learning students is very large, in order to prevent copyright infringement, it was decided by the Ehime University group to deal with copyright application for all materials of all third parties. Figure 5 shows the flow of final copyright processing at Ehime University.

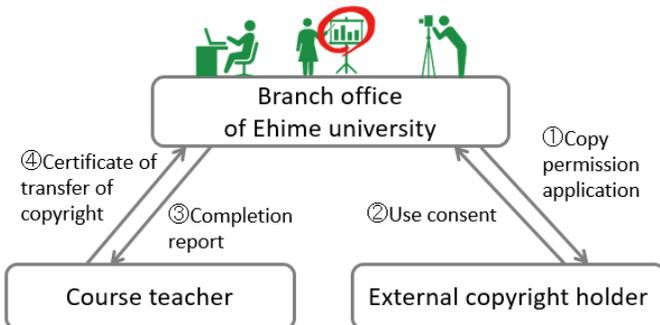


Fig. 5. Flow of copyright processing at Ehime University.

When Ehime University first began producing e-Learning content, the two officials in charge of production had neither knowledge of the copyright law nor experience of copyright processing. From the very beginning, improvement was made by trial-and-error.

In terms of e-contents used during classes at Japanese educational institutions, third-party works can be freely used under certain conditions as an exception to the copyright law. As a result, when re-using teaching materials (used in lessons with e-Learning contents), the source is unknown. The search for the copyright holder can be very problematic. Even in cases where copyright holders are found, as there is often no budget, copyright holders request for royalties resulted in the using of replacement materials and images. Fig. 6 shows that up until this point, we have applied for copyright permission to over 10 countries, and processed various copyrights.

Course name Country Region	Involvement of people and metal production in Eurasia	Insects and Environment	Types of copyright processing	The number
JP	27	183	Creative Commons License	82
GBR / USA	10	3	Lights link	1
ESP / FRA	2	—	Exceptions to copyright law	26
DEU	—	1	Public domain	50
JOR	1	—	Overseas acquisition permission	5
CHN / TWN	5	—	Domestic acquisition permission	183
KOR	15	—	Self-made	15
AUS	—	1	Teacher's own work	2
TOTAL	60	188	No permission	4
			TOTAL	368

Fig. 6. Number of permissions received from copyright holders.

It was also necessary to judge the need for unnecessary copying permission application, and at the beginning of the commencement, a professional consultant was needed. In the middle of the copyright processing work, a professor Murai, who was familiar with copyrighting (at Kagawa University), was found and gave consultation on SNS.

Through this experience so far, it has been assumed that sharing knowledge and experience would lead to more efficient copyright processing amongst our five universities Consortium for e-Learning, Shikoku Center.

IV. INFORMATION SHARING AMONG FIVE UNIVERSITIES

Fig. 7 shows that as it was assumed that the burden on the other four universities could be reduced, the 'know-how' and issues faced by Ehime University were shared with the 5 universities. (The other four universities are Kagawa University, Kochi University, Tokushima University, and Hokkaido University).

Fig. 7. Information-sharing sites concerning copyright.

For each question written on the SNS bulletin board, a primary answer was provided from practical experience and related information first, and then the professor of Kagawa University responded from a copyright law perspective.

V. INFORMATION SHARING AND THE FUTURE FOR COPYRIGHT LAW REVISION

With the revision of the copyright law from Jan 2019, a new compensation system will be introduced. Each educational organization will be able to freely use the copyrighted material at e-Learning by paying the compensation fee to the designated management organization. However, since the upper limit of the number of users is not clear, there is much ambiguity such as how to handle e-Learning opening in a large number of universities.

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Fig. 7. Information-sharing site among teachers

In order to share these unanswered questions and to consider solutions, the aim of this project is to create a place for sharing information among teachers on SNS, where teachers will be able to communicate with each other to tell how to use e-Learning materials under copyright law.

Currently, faculties interested in copyright processing from Hiroshima University, Yamaguchi University and Jichi Medical University's teacher have been registering on this SNS, and a place of information sharing will be being designed. Figure 8 is the SNS planned to operate as an information sharing site among teachers. The results of information sharing will be announced in the future.

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