

**Abstract**

**Revised Korea-Japan Copyright Acts on ‘Limitations on  
Copyright for Educational Purpose’**

- Comparative review of copyright law between Korea and Japan -

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Considering the importance of education, the use of works in school education has been tried to improve education quality by limiting them to copyrights. Changes in the media environment have affected the scope of use of works in school education. Moreover, scope of copyright restrictions has also been expanded as remote education is available. Japan and Korea were revised to expand online education in 2018 and 2020 respectively and the revised Acts are implemented in 2020. Thus this article reviewed similarities and differences comparatively on the provisions for limitations on the use of works for the purpose of education in the two national legal systems.

As a result, notable differences between two national laws were the scope of collection of compensation for the use of works in the course of classes and the method of distribution of compensation. In relation to the payment of compensation for the use of works for educational purposes, Korea Copyright Law allows the collecting society to collect and distribute the compensation for both textbook and the use of works in the course of teaching. Meanwhile, Japanese copyright law allows users to pay the royalties of textbooks to copyright holders but, it allows a collecting society to collect the compensation from users.

The compensation system in Korea uses undistributed compensation for public interest purposes, meanwhile, under Japanese copyright law, a common purpose fund is mandatorily allocated in advance in order to use for those who are not able to receive the compensation, and the rest of the compensation

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should be distributed to right holders.

As such, the two countries' systems look similar on the surface, but there is also a real difference. Hence, this article will help two countries to operate their legal system regarding the provisions for the limitations on the copyrights for the educational purpose by referring to each other's legal system.

### **Keywords**

Remote Education, Digital Textbooks, Textbooks, Remuneration for Class Purposes, Remuneration for Public Transmission for Class Purposes, Technological Protection Measures, Designated Management Association, KORRA SARTRAS