

***Online Learning During the COVID-19 Pandemic
Frequently Asked Copyright Questions
Revised as of June 2020***

Copyright and Online Learning During the COVID-19 Pandemic
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Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC)*

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Available at <http://www.fairdealingdecisiontool.ca/Resources/covid19/>

*The CMEC Copyright Consortium, composed of the Ministers of Education of the provinces and territories, except Quebec, is responsible for copyright matters for CMEC.

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Important note: There is a difference between U.S. and Canadian copyright laws.

American and Canadian copyright laws are not the same. Ideas found on U.S. websites may not apply in Canada.

Question 1 – Do copyright laws and the Fair Dealing Guidelines apply to online teaching and face-to-face learning during a pandemic?

Yes. See below for the link to the Fair Dealing Guidelines. Note that Guideline 5, prohibiting cumulative copying, applies. Teachers cannot copy different short excerpts, each less than 10%, from the same copyright-protected work because that would amount to copying more than 10% of the work in total. Guideline 5 states: 'Copying or communicating multiple short excerpts from the same copyright-protected work, with the intention of copying or communicating substantially the entire work, is prohibited.' There are no provisions in the *Copyright Act* and no judicial decisions altering the law on fair dealing in Canada in the circumstances of a pandemic.

The Fair Dealing Guidelines are reproduced below:

<http://www.fairdealingdecisiontool.ca/fdg/default.aspx>

A link to the Fair Dealing Guidelines in PDF format:

https://cmec.ca/docs/copyright/CMEC_POSTER_FDG_EN.pdf

Question 2 – Are there initiatives from publishers during school closures caused by the pandemic?

Yes. The following links lead to publisher authorized online learning activities for students during the time when schools are closed because of the pandemic:

- <http://www.scholastic.ca/readaloud/>
- <https://publishingperspectives.com/2020/03/coronavirus-canadian-publishers-and-access-copyright-open-read-aloud-exception-covid19/>

It is important to make sure that online teaching initiatives apply in the Canadian context and not only to the U.S., such as this one:

<https://www.slj.com/?detailStory=publishers-adapt-policies-to-help-educators-coronavirus-covid19>

Question 3 – What does Access Copyright's 'Read Aloud Canadian Books Program' permit without copyright permission?

The website describing Access Copyright's *Read Aloud Canadian Books Program* can be found at <https://www.accesscopyright.ca/read-aloud/>

Many Canadian publishers have received requests from educators and librarians seeking permission to read part or all of a book for students who are at home while schools are closed because of the pandemic. Educators would share a video recording of the reading for 'online story-time'.

In response, the Association of Canadian Publishers has formed the *Read Aloud Canadian Books Program* with Access Copyright. The program permits, on a temporary basis, a waiver of licence fees related to making a video recording of a reading of all or part of a book for students who are at home. The books that are available for use in this program must be select in-print books from the participating publishers and authors listed on the website. The video recording can be posted through a school's password-protected platform, within a closed group, or via another password-protected platform. If this is not possible, uploading to YouTube is permitted if videos are marked 'Unlisted'.

The video recording must be deleted or access-disabled by no later than June 30, 2020. The need to extend the program will be reassessed on that date.

A complete description of Access Copyright's usage guidelines are posted here: <https://www.accesscopyright.ca/media/1438/read-aloud-canadian-books-program-guidelines-of-use.pdf>

Question 4 – Can a teacher read a story to students in the evening on FaceBook Live or a similar online platform to promote literacy?

No. There is no provision in the *Copyright Act* that would allow for this activity without permission from the copyright owner. The users' right in section 29.5 of the *Copyright Act* is not available in this situation because three of the five conditions for this users' right to apply are likely not met. The five conditions in section 29.5 are set out below.

1. The performance must take place on the premises of an educational institution. (In this context the reading in an online classroom is arguably not taking place on the premises of an educational institution because it takes place outside of school hours and because it is for the purpose of promoting literacy rather than classroom instruction.)
2. It must be for educational or training purposes. (Although it can be argued that literacy is a core element of education, in this question the stated purpose is to promote literacy rather than education specifically.)
3. It must not be for profit. (This condition is most likely met in the circumstances of this question.)

4. It must take place before an audience consisting primarily of students of the educational institution, persons acting under its authority, or any person who is directly responsible for setting a curriculum for the educational institution. (In this question, the reading may not be limited to the students in the teacher's class. If the reading could be set up so that only the students in the teacher's class could view the reading, then this condition might be met.)
5. It must not involve a 'motive of gain'. Any fee charged for the performance must recover no more than the costs, including overhead costs, associated with the performance. (This condition is most likely met in the circumstances of this question.)

There may be a viable alternative. If a teacher does not have copyright permission for the reading, it may be worth searching on YouTube for audio or video recordings of a book. Many children's books (particularly for younger children) are freely available on YouTube channels that appear to be legitimate and seem to have appropriate permission. Teachers can link to these videos, or embed them in a password-protected learning management system post limited to the students in the teacher's class.

Below is a link to an example of a YouTube channel hosting online stories read aloud that appears to be legitimate: <https://www.youtube.com/user/StorylineOnline/videos>

Teachers will have to use their best judgement in determining whether a work is posted on the Internet with the permission of the copyright owner. Some factors to consider are the name of the account posting the material, the size and popularity of the channel, the commercial market for the work, the YouTube 'verified channel' checkmark, and whether the uploader has given appropriate credit to the author(s) and publisher.

Question 5 – Can a live book reading by a teacher be communicated online?

Yes. Teachers can read books aloud to students in the educational context of a class. Section 29.5(a) of the *Copyright Act* permits the live, public performance of a copyright-protected work. Five conditions must be met for section 29.5 to apply:

1. The performance must take place on the premises of an educational institution. (A reading in an online classroom for the purpose of classroom instruction arguably takes place on the premises of an educational institution.)
2. It must be for educational or training purposes. (This condition is most likely met in the circumstances of this question.)
3. It must not be for profit. (This condition is most likely met in the circumstances of this question.)
4. It must take place before an audience consisting primarily of students of the educational institution, persons acting under its authority, or any person who is directly responsible for setting a curriculum for the educational institution. ('Primarily' does not mean 'exclusively'. A liberal interpretation of section 29.5 would likely include performances by teachers for their students. The Supreme Court of Canada directed that users' rights, including this one, be given a liberal interpretation.)

5. It must not involve a 'motive of gain'. Any fee charged for the performance must recover no more than the costs, including overhead costs, associated with the performance. (This condition is most likely met in the circumstances of this question.)

Question 6 – Can teachers record themselves reading books aloud to their students?

No. Recording a book reading requires permission from the copyright owner. Copyright owners have the exclusive right to reproduce their copyright-protected literary works. Recording a book reading is a reproduction of the book. There is no users' right in the *Copyright Act* authorizing this educational use.

Question 7 – Can teachers transmit a recording of the book reading to their students via a password-protected website?

Only if the recording of the book reading was authorized by the copyright owner. Section 30.01 of the *Copyright Act* permits the communication of a lesson to students, but only if the contents of the lesson are non-infringing. In this question, making the recording would be an infringing act and the recording would be an infringing copy because permission has not been obtained. Because the lesson contains infringing content (the unauthorized recording of the book reading), the users' right in section 30.01 does not apply. A recording of a book reading made without the permission of the copyright owner cannot be transmitted to students under the users' right in section 30.01 of the *Copyright Act*.

A Suggestion

If permission cannot be obtained from a publisher, it may be worth searching on YouTube for audio or video recordings of a book. Many children's books (particularly for younger children) are freely available on YouTube channels that appear to be legitimate and seem to have appropriate permission. Teachers can link to these videos, or embed them in a learning management system post.

Below is a link to an example of a YouTube channel hosting online stories read aloud that appears to be legitimate: <https://www.youtube.com/user/StorylineOnline/videos>

Teachers will have to use their best judgement in determining whether a work is posted on the Internet with the permission of the copyright owner. Some factors to consider are the name of the account posting the material, the size and popularity of the channel, the commercial market for the work, the YouTube 'verified channel' checkmark, and whether the uploader has given appropriate credit to the author(s) and publisher.

Question 8 – Can teachers record themselves reading a portion of a book and share the video on a password-protected platform such as Google Classroom or Moodle?

Yes, provided the Fair Dealing Guidelines are followed. The following three Guidelines should be particularly noted.

1. The portion of the book being read and recorded for communication to students must be within the copying limits set out in section 3 of the Fair Dealing Guidelines.
2. In accordance with section 3(b) of the Fair Dealing Guidelines, the recording must be communicated on a password-protected website or a learning or course management system that is password-protected or restricted to students of the school.
3. The teacher must not read and record multiple portions from the same book, which is prohibited by section 5 of the Fair Dealing Guidelines.

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<http://www.fairdealingdecisiontool.ca/fdg/default.aspx>

Below is a link to the Fair Dealing Guidelines in PDF format:

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Question 9 – Can teachers include modern-day music in a video that teachers are preparing for their students?

Yes. Everyone – instructors and students included – has a right under the *Copyright Act* to use and copy a copyright-protected work, or multiple works, in the creation of a new work. This right allows, for example, the use of copyright-protected music to accompany an original video. It also allows anyone to compile multiple videos in a creative fashion to create a new video. This right further allows a person to disseminate the work. Dissemination is a broad term and would include, for example, posting the user-generated content on the Internet. This right is sometimes called the ‘mash-up’ provision or ‘YouTube’ right. These terms are derived from the source of the content and how the content is used under this users' right. A popular source of content is YouTube. Many popular television shows, movies, and music are posted on YouTube with copyright permission. A popular use of this content is mashing it up to create a new television show, video or song. This right allows YouTube users to make videos containing clips from television shows, movies, and popular music found legally on YouTube. The scope of the right, however, is not limited to content found on YouTube.

The following four conditions apply to this right:

1. The new work must be made for non-commercial purposes only. (This condition is most likely met in the circumstances of this question.)
2. The source of any copyright-protected work(s) used must be cited where reasonable, and, if available, the name of the author or performer.
3. Any copyright-protected work used in the creation of a new work must not be from an infringing source, or the user must have no reason to believe it is from an infringing source. (Teachers will have to use their best judgement in determining whether a work is

posted on the Internet with the permission of the copyright owner. Some factors to consider are the name of the account posting the material, the size and popularity of the channel, the commercial market for the work, the YouTube 'verified channel' checkmark, and whether the uploader has given appropriate credit to the author(s) and publisher.)

4. The new work must not have a 'substantial adverse effect' on the market for the copyright-protected work(s) used. The new work should not be useful as a substitute for someone who might otherwise have purchased the copyright-protected work(s) used. (This condition is most likely met in the circumstances of this question.)

Question 10 – Can a group of students (class or choir) meet online (via Google Meet) to practise and perform a published piece using a screen recording?

No. There are no users' rights in the *Copyright Act* that permit educators or students to make recordings of copyright-protected works (including musical works) or to communicate those recordings for public viewing online. Permission of the copyright owner is required to make a recording of a copyright-protected work.

Question 11 – Can a school create a 'Virtual Choir' of a published work that has been purchased (the appropriate number of copies - one per person) by the school, and post it online for public viewing?

No. There are no users' rights in the *Copyright Act* that permit educators or students to make recordings of copyright-protected works (including musical works) or to communicate those recordings for public viewing online. Permission of the copyright owner is required to make a recording of a copyright-protected work. Since a musical work is a copyright-protected work, recording it requires permission from the copyright owner.

Question 12 – Can teachers post online chapters of textbooks that have been purchased for all the students but which may not be accessible to them because the books are in a closed school?

A teacher can post one chapter under the Fair Dealing Guidelines (but note, as a reminder, that a teacher cannot post a new chapter every week). A single copy of the chapter may be provided or communicated to each student enrolled in a class or course by posting the chapter to a learning or course management system that is password-protected or otherwise restricted to the students in the class. Owning a physical copy of a book does not give the owner the right to make a copy of any more of the book than is permitted under fair dealing.

Question 13 – Can materials on websites such as photographs, activities, and images be copied and pasted to create activities for students? An example is building an activity library.

Educators have the right to copy, communicate, and perform material that is available to the general public on the Internet for their students. This users' right in section 30.04 of the *Copyright Act* would allow an educator, for instance, to build an activity library for students using pictures, diagrams, photographs, text and other materials from a website that that is publicly available.

There are **five conditions** to meet in order to rely on this educational users' right:

1. The use must be for educational purposes.
2. Any content used must not be protected by a password, paywall, or any technological measures that restrict access to the work or the Internet site. (Having to register to use a website is not a technological measure that restricts access to the work.)
3. There must not be a clearly visible notice specifically prohibiting educational use. (A general statement such as 'all rights reserved' or a copyright symbol does not by itself prohibit educational use under this right.)
4. The material being used should either be posted legally, or the educator should have no reason to believe the material was posted illegally. A copy is posted illegally if it is posted without the copyright owner's permission. (It can sometimes be difficult to tell whether Internet material on a website has been posted illegally. Educators will have to use their best judgement in determining whether a work is posted on the Internet with the permission of the copyright owner. Some factors to consider are the name of the account posting the material; the size and popularity of the channel; the commercial market for the work; in the case of YouTube, whether there is a 'verified channel' checkmark; and whether the uploader has given appropriate credit to the author(s) and publisher.)
5. The source, and the name of the author, performer, maker or broadcaster (if given in the source) must be cited.