



What is copyright?



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About this Easy Read



This Easy Read is by:

- by Karen Workman from **Copyright Licensing New Zealand**
- made for Taha Hotu.



Let's do the right thing

Copyright Licensing New Zealand supports people to follow the rules about copyright.



Taha Hotu is:

- led by disabled people
- part of Arts Access Aotearoa.



When we say **we** in this Easy Read we mean Taha Hotu.



We work to support Deaf and disabled artists.



This Easy Read is an Easy Read translation of 1 of 4 documents about **copyright**.



Copyright is about who can use / sell things you create like:

- words you write
- pictures you paint
- photographs you take
- songs you write / compose.

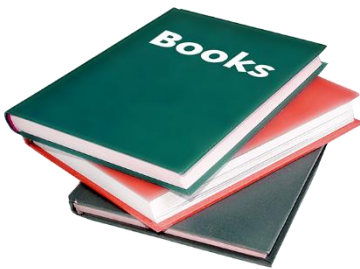
You can find the other Easy Reads about copyright on the Taha Hotu website at:

<https://tinyurl.com/allcr2>

What is copyright?

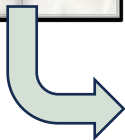


Copyright means you get to decide how your **work** is used.



Work here means something you create like a:

- story
- song
- painting
- film.



As a **creator** you get to decide if your work is:

- copied
- shared
- performed in public
- **adapted.**

A **creator** is someone who does creative work like:

- writing books
- painting art
- taking photographs.

Adapted means changed – for example a book could be adapted to make a film of the same story.

Aotearoa New Zealand is part of the **Berne Convention**.



The **Berne Convention** is an agreement about copyright between lots of countries.



This means your copyright is protected in other countries.



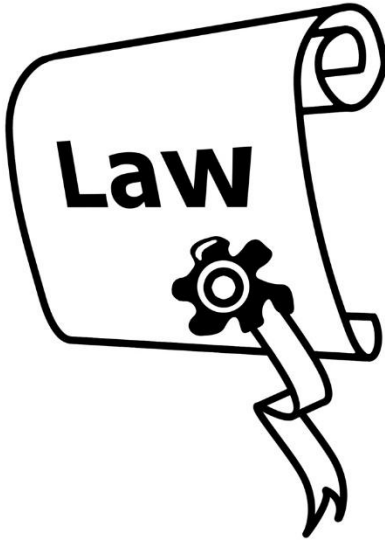
This means people have to follow the rules about your copyright.



You do not have to do anything to get copyright.



As soon as you make something it is protected by copyright.



The rules about copyright are in a law called the Copyright Act.

You can use a copyright symbol to show something is copyright.



The copyright symbol looks like a letter C in a circle like this:



Even if you do not show the copyright symbol your work still has copyright.



Copyright only protects the way you make things with your ideas.



Copyright does not protect the ideas.



For example 2 authors can write a story about a lost dog.



Each author writes different:

- people
- places
- things that happen to the dog
- endings to the story.



Each story is protected by copyright because each author uses different:

- words
- ways of writing the story.

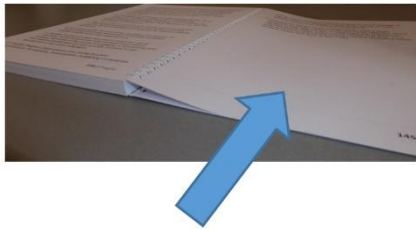


Your rights



There are 2 kinds of rights you get as a creator:

- moral rights
- economic rights.

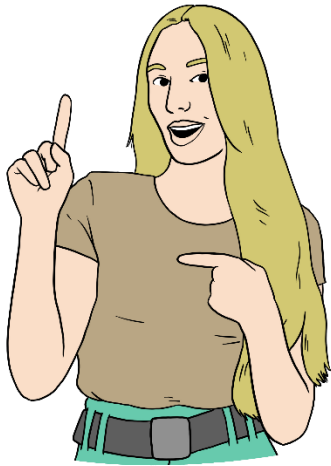


We will explain what these rights mean in the next few pages.



Moral rights

Moral rights are to do with who you are as a creator.



You have a right to:

- be known as the creator of a work
- not have any changes made that harm what people think of you as a creator.



For example think about if you write a book about a made up person who is:

- always grumpy
- has lots of complicated ideas.



Someone might make you seem like a different creator if they:

- take that made up person
- write them as someone who is just silly.



If they do this you have the right to stop them.



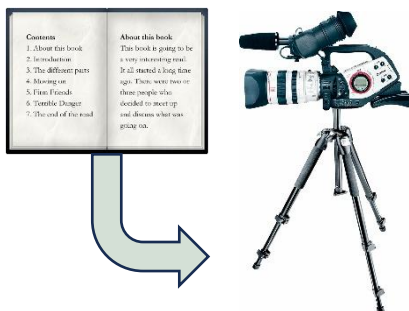
Economic rights

Economic rights are to do with how your work is used.



You have the right to:

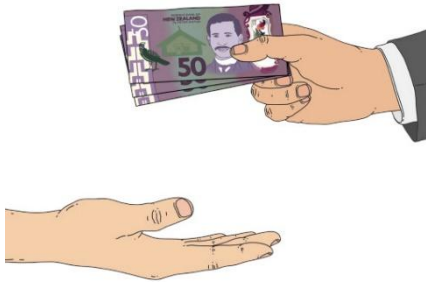
- show people your work like by playing a song you wrote
- change your work to make it different like making a film based on your book
- tell other people they are allowed do any of those things.



It is your choice to make.

The commissioning rule

The **commissioning** rule is about what happens if someone pays you to make a work.



Commissioning means paying someone to make something.



Usually the person who makes a work has the right to decide how their work will be used.



The Copyright Act says there are 2 kinds of situations where this does not happen:

1. If you make something as part of your job then the organisation you work for owns the copyright
2. If someone agrees to pay you to create a new work then that person or organisation owns the copyright.

This is an example of how things might work:



Mary paints pictures then sells them.

Mary owns the copyright to those paintings.



Mary also has a job working for a computer company.



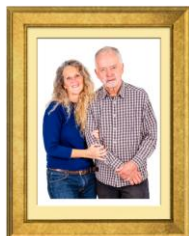
As part of her job she writes blog posts about the company.



Because it is her job the computer company has the copyright to those blog posts.



Mary decides to pay a photographer to take photos of her family.



Mary has the copyright to those photos because she paid the photographer to take them.



All these rights happen when a work is created.

You do not need to do anything to have these rights.



If the copyright belongs to you people must ask you first if they want to:

- use the work
- copy the work.

Copyright infringement



The Copyright Act says that in some cases you can use work without asking.

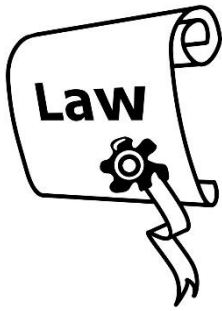


This is mostly about:

- education like in schools
- when you are learning something by yourself
- reporting in the news.



When someone breaks the rules about using your work it is called **copyright infringement**.

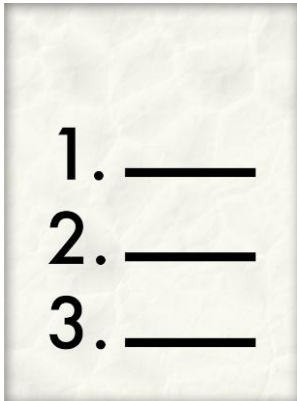


Copyright infringement is not allowed in the Copyright Act.



There are ways to fight back against copyright infringement like:

- making people stop using your work
- getting money for people using your work.



There are also ways to stop people using your work.

There is more information in an Easy Read document called:

What do about copyright infringement

You can find this Easy Read at:

<https://tahahotu.org.nz/resources>



More information



You can find more information on the Taha Hotu website at:

<https://tahahotu.org.nz>



You can also get in touch with us by:

- phone on:

04 802 4349

- email at:

tahahotu@artsaccess.org.nz



You can find more information about Copyright Licensing New Zealand at:

www.copyright.co.nz



Let's do the right thing



Let's do the right thing



This information has been written by:

- Taha Hotu
- Copyright Licensing New Zealand

It has been translated into Easy Read by the Make it Easy Kia Māmā Mai service of People First New Zealand Ngā Tāngata Tuatahi.

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