

#26

COMPLETE

Collector:

Web Link 1 (Web Link)

Page 2: A bit about you and your submission

Q1 Your name

Te Runanga o Whaingaroa (Beneficiary) Hinemoa Pourewa

Q2 Your email address

Q3 Please briefly tell us why copyright law interests you

My interest in the review is the affects the review and changes will have on the protection of Maori interest.

Q4 For the purpose of MBIE publishing the information you provide in this submission, do you wish to remain anonymous? **No**

Q5 Do you object to your submission being published (anonymously if you have requested that) in whole or in part by MBIE on its website?Note: if you answer Yes to this question, when you reach the end of this survey, you will be asked to specify which parts of your submission (or all of it) you do not wish MBIE to publish and help us understand your concerns so that we can consider them in the event of a request under the Official Information Act. **No**

Page 3: Question navigation

Q6 Which of the following subjects in the Issues Paper do you wish to answer questions on?

Part 8 (Other issues) Section 1 - relationship between copyright and registered design protection

Part 8, (Other issues) Section 2 - copyright and the Wai 262 inquiry

Page 4: Objectives

Q7 Q1 Are the above objectives the right ones for New Zealand's copyright regime? How well do you think the copyright system is achieving these objectives? Respondent skipped this question

Q8 Q2 Are there other objectives that we should be aiming to achieve? For example, do you think adaptability or resilience to future technological change should be included as an objective and, if so, do you think that would be achievable without reducing certainty and clarity? Respondent skipped this question

Q9 Q3 Should sub-objectives or different objectives for any parts of the Act be considered (eg for moral rights or performers' rights)? Please be specific in your answer. Respondent skipped this question

Q10 Q4 What weighting (if any) should be given to each objective? Respondent skipped this question

Page 5: Rights: What does copyright protect and who gets the rights?

Q11 Q5 What are the problems (or advantages) with the way the Copyright Act categorises works? Respondent skipped this question

Q12 Q6 Is it clear what 'skill, judgement and labour' means as a test as to whether a work is protected by copyright? Does this test make copyright protection apply too widely? If it does, what are the implications, and what changes should be considered? Respondent skipped this question

Q13 Q7 Are there any problems with (or benefits arising from) the treatment of data and compilations in the Copyright Act? What changes (if any) should be considered? Respondent skipped this question

Q14 Q8 What are the problems (or benefits) with the way the default rules for copyright ownership work? What changes (if any) should we consider? Respondent skipped this question

Q15 Q9 What problems (or benefits) are there with the current rules related to computer-generated works, particularly in light of the development and application of new technologies like artificial intelligence to general works? What changes, if any, should be considered? Respondent skipped this question

Q16 Q10What are the problems (or benefits) with the rights the Copyright Act gives visual artists (including painting, drawings, prints, sculptures etc.)? What changes (if any) should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q17 Q11What are the problems creators and authors, who have previously transferred their copyright in a work to another person, experience in seeking to have the copyright in that work reassigned back to them? What changes (if any) should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q18 Q12What are the problems (or benefits) with how Crown copyright operates? What alternatives (if any) do you think should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q19 Q13Are there any problems (or benefits) in providing a copyright term for communication works that is longer than the minimum required by New Zealand's international obligations?

Respondent skipped this question

Q20 Q14Are there any problems (or benefits) in providing an indefinite copyright term for the type of works referred to in section 117?

Respondent skipped this question

Q21 Any other comments on Rights: what does copyright protect and who gets the rights?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 6: Rights: What actions does copyright reserve for copyright owners?

Q22 Q15Do you think there are any problems with (or benefits arising from) the exclusive rights or how they are expressed? What changes (if any) should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q23 Q16Are there any problems (or benefits) with the secondary liability provisions? What changes (if any) should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q24 Q17What are the problems (or advantages) with the way authorisation liability currently operates? What changes (if any) do you think should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q25 Any other comments on Rights: what actions does copyright reserve for copyright owners?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 7: Rights: Specific issues with the current rights

Q26 Q18 What are the problems (or advantages) with the way the right of communication to the public operates? What changes, if any, might be needed? **Respondent skipped this question**

Q27 Q19 What problems (or benefits) are there with communication works as a category of copyright work? What alternatives (if any) should be considered? **Respondent skipped this question**

Q28 Q20 What are the problems (or benefits) with using 'object' in the Copyright Act? What changes (if any) should be considered? **Respondent skipped this question**

Q29 Q21 Do you have any concerns about the implications of the Supreme Court's decision in Dixon v R? Please explain. **Respondent skipped this question**

Q30 Q22 What are the problems (or benefits) with how the Copyright Act applies to user-generated content? What changes (if any) should be considered? **Respondent skipped this question**

Q31 Q23 What are the advantages and disadvantages of not being able to renounce copyright? What changes (if any) should be considered? **Respondent skipped this question**

Q32 Q24 Do you have any other concerns with the scope of the exclusive rights and how they can be infringed? Please describe. **Respondent skipped this question**

Q33 Any other comments on Rights: specific issues with the current rights **Respondent skipped this question**

Page 8: Rights: Moral rights, performers' rights and technological protection measures

Q34 Q25 What are the problems (or benefits) with the way the moral rights are formulated under the Copyright Act? What changes to the rights (if any) should be considered? **Respondent skipped this question**

Q35 Q26 What are the problems (or benefits) with providing performers with greater rights over the sound aspects of their performances than the visual aspects? **Respondent skipped this question**

Q36 Q27 Will there be other problems (or benefits) with the performers' rights regime once the CPTPP changes come into effect? What changes to the performers' rights regime (if any) should be considered after those changes come into effect?

Respondent skipped this question

Q37 Q28 What are the problems (or benefits) with the TPMs protections? What changes (if any) should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q38 Q29 Is it clear what the TPMs regime allows and what it does not allow? Why/why not?

Respondent skipped this question

Q39 Any other comments on Rights: moral rights, performers' rights and technological protection measures

Respondent skipped this question

Page 9: Exceptions and Limitations: Exceptions that facilitate particular desirable uses

Q40 Q30 Do you have examples of activities or uses that have been impeded by the current framing and interpretation of the exceptions for criticism, review, news reporting and research or study? Is it because of a lack of certainty? How do you assess any risk relating to the use? Have you ever been threatened with, or involved in, legal action? Are there any other barriers?

Respondent skipped this question

Q41 Q31 What are the problems (or benefits) with how any of the criticism, review, news reporting and research or study exceptions operate in practice? Under what circumstances, if any, should someone be able to use these exceptions for a commercial outcome? What changes (if any) should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q42 Q32 What are the problems (or benefits) with photographs being excluded from the exception for news reporting? What changes (if any) should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q43 Q33 What other problems (or benefits), if any, have you experienced with the exception for reporting current events? What changes (if any) should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q44 Q34 What are the problems (or benefits) with the exception for incidental copying of copyright works? What changes (if any) should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q45 Q35 What are the problems (or benefits) with the exception transient reproduction of works? What changes (if any) should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q46 Q36 What are the problems (or benefits) with the way the copyright exceptions apply to cloud computing? What changes (if any) should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q47 Q37 Are there any other current or emerging technological processes we should be considering for the purposes of the review?

Respondent skipped this question

Q48 Q38 What problems (or benefits) are there with copying of works for non-expressive uses like data-mining. What changes, if any, should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q49 Q39 What do problems (or benefits) arising from the Copyright Act not having an express exception for parody and satire? What about the absence of an exception for caricature and pastiche?

Respondent skipped this question

Q50 Q40 What problems (or benefit) are there with the use of quotations or extracts taken from copyright works? What changes, if any, should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q51 Any other comments on Exceptions and Limitations: exceptions that facilitate particular desirable uses

Respondent skipped this question

Page 10: Exceptions and limitations: Exceptions for libraries and archives

Q52 Q41 Do you have any specific examples of where the uncertainty about the exceptions for libraries and archives has resulted in undesirable outcomes? Please be specific about the situation, why this caused a problem and who it caused a problem for.

Respondent skipped this question

Q53 Q42 Does the Copyright Act provide enough flexibility for libraries and archives to copy, archive and make available to the public digital content published over the internet? What are the problems with (or benefits arising from) this flexibility or lack of flexibility? What changes (if any) should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q54 Q43 Does the Copyright Act provide enough flexibility for libraries and archives to facilitate mass digitisation projects and make copies of physical works in digital format more widely available to the public? What are the problems with (or benefits arising from) this flexibility or lack of flexibility? What changes (if any) should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q55 Q44 Does the Copyright Act provide enough flexibility for libraries and archives to make copies of copyright works within their collections for collection management and administration without the copyright holder's permission? What are the problems with (or benefits arising from) this flexibility or lack of flexibility? What changes (if any) should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q56 Q45 What are the problems with (or benefits arising from) the flexibility given to libraries and archives to copy and make available content published online? What changes (if any) should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q57 Q46 What are the problems with (or benefits arising from) excluding museums and galleries from the libraries and archives exceptions? What changes (if any) should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q58 Any other comments on Exceptions and Limitations: exceptions for libraries and archives

Respondent skipped this question

Page 11: Exceptions and limitations: Exceptions for education

Q59 Q47 Does the Copyright Act provide enough flexibility to enable teachers, pupils and educational institutions to benefit from new technologies? What are the problems with (or benefits arising from) this flexibility or lack of flexibility? What changes (if any) should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q60 Q48 Are the education exceptions too wide? What are the problems with (or benefits arising from) this? What changes (if any) should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q61 Q49 Are the education exceptions too narrow? What are the problems with (or benefits arising from) this? What changes (if any) should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q62 Q50Is copyright well understood in the education sector? What problems does this create (if any)? Respondent skipped this question

Q63 Any other comments on Exceptions and Limitations: exceptions for education Respondent skipped this question

Page 12: Exceptions and limitations: Exceptions relating to the use of particular categories of works

Q64 Q51What are the problems (or advantages) with the free public playing exceptions in sections 81, 87 and 87 A of the Copyright Act? What changes (if any) should be considered? Respondent skipped this question

Q65 Q52What are the problems (or advantages) with the way the format shifting exception currently operates? What changes (if any) should be considered? Respondent skipped this question

Q66 Q53What are the problems (or advantages) with the way the time shifting exception operates? What changes (if any) should be considered? Respondent skipped this question

Q67 Q54What are the problems (or advantages) with the reception and retransmission exception? What alternatives (if any) should be considered? Respondent skipped this question

Q68 Q55What are the problems (or advantages) with the other exceptions that relate to communication works? What changes (if any) should be considered? Respondent skipped this question

Q69 Q56Are the exceptions relating to computer programmes working effectively in practice? Are any other specific exceptions required to facilitate desirable uses of computer programs? Respondent skipped this question

Q70 Q57Do you think that section 73 should be amended to make it clear that the exception applies to the works underlying the works specified in section 73(1)? And should the exception be limited to copies made for personal and private use, with copies made for commercial gain being excluded? Why? Respondent skipped this question

Q71 Any other comments on Exceptions and limitations: exceptions relating to the use of particular categories of works Respondent skipped this question

Page 13: Exceptions and limitations: Contracting out of the exceptions

Q72 Q58 What problems (or benefits) are there in allowing copyright owners to limit or modify a person's ability to use the existing exceptions through contract? What changes (if any) should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 14: Exceptions and limitations: Internet service provider liability

Q73 Q59 What are problems (or benefits) with the ISP definition? What changes, if any should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q74 Q60 Are there any problems (or benefit) with the absence of an explicit exception for linking to copyright material and not having a safe harbour for providers of search tools (eg search engines)? What changes (if any) should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q75 Q61 Do the safe harbour provisions in the Copyright Act affect the commercial relationship between online platforms and copyright owners? Please be specific about who is, and how they are, affected.

Respondent skipped this question

Q76 Q62 What other problems (or benefits) are there with the safe harbour regime for internet service providers? What changes, if any, should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 15: Transactions

Q77 Q63 Is there a sufficient number and variety of CMOs in New Zealand? If not, which type copyright works do you think would benefit from the formation of CMOs in New Zealand?

Respondent skipped this question

Q78 Q64 If you are a member of a CMO, have you experienced problems with the way they operate in New Zealand? Please give examples of any problems experienced.

Respondent skipped this question

Q79 Q65 If you are a user of copyright works, have you experienced problems trying to obtain a licence from a CMO? Please give examples of any problems experienced.

Respondent skipped this question

Q80 Q66 What are the problems (or advantages) with the way the Copyright Tribunal operates? Why do you think so few applications are being made to the Copyright Tribunal? What changes (if any) to the way the Copyright Tribunal regime should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q81 Q67 Which CMOs offer an alternative dispute resolution service? How frequently are they used? What are the benefits (or disadvantages) with these services when compared to the Copyright Tribunal?

Respondent skipped this question

Q82 Q68 Has a social media platform or other communication tool that you have used to upload, modify or create content undermined your ability to monetise that content? Please provide details.

Respondent skipped this question

Q83 Q69 What are the advantages of social media platforms or other communication tools to disseminate and monetise their works? What are the disadvantages? What changes to the Copyright Act (if any) should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q84 Q70 Do the transactions provisions of the Copyright Act support the development of new technologies like blockchain technology and other technologies that could provide new ways to disseminate and monetise copyright works? If not, in what way do the provisions hinder the development and use of new technologies?

Respondent skipped this question

Q85 Q71 Have you ever been impeded using, preserving or making available copies of old works because you could not identify or contact the copyright? Please provide as much detail as you can about what the problem was and its impact.

Respondent skipped this question

Q86 Q72 How do you or your organisation deal with orphan works (general approaches, specific policies etc.)? And can you describe the time and resources you routinely spend on identifying and contacting the copyright owners of orphan works?

Respondent skipped this question

Q87 Q73 Has a copyright owner of an orphan work ever come forward to claim copyright after it had been used without authorisation? If so, what was the outcome?

Respondent skipped this question

Q88 Q74 What were the problems or benefits of the system of using an overseas regime for orphan works?

Respondent skipped this question

Q89 Q75 What problems do you or your organisation face when using open data released under an attribution only Creative Commons Licences? What changes to the Copyright Act should be considered? Respondent skipped this question

Q90 Any other comments on Transactions Respondent skipped this question

Page 16: Enforcement of Copyright

Q91 Q76 How difficult is it for copyright owners to establish before the courts that copyright exists in a work and they are the copyright owners? What changes (if any) should be considered to help copyright owners take legal action to enforce their copyright? Respondent skipped this question

Q92 Q77 What are the problems (or advantages) with reserving legal action to copyright owners and their exclusive licensees? What changes (if any) should be considered? Respondent skipped this question

Q93 Q78 Should CMOs be able to take legal action to enforce copyright? If so, under what circumstances? Respondent skipped this question

Q94 Q79 Does the cost of enforcement have an impact on copyright owners' enforcement decisions? Please be specific about how decisions are affected and the impact of those decisions. What changes (if any) should be considered? Respondent skipped this question

Q95 Q80 Are groundless threats of legal action for infringing copyright being made in New Zealand by copyright owners? If so, how wide spread do you think the practice is and what impact is the practice having on recipients of such threats? Respondent skipped this question

Q96 Q81 Is the requirement to pay the \$5,000 bond to Customs deterring right holders from using the border protection measures to prevent the importation of infringing works? Are there any issues with the border protection measures that should be addressed? Please describe these issues and their impact. Respondent skipped this question

Q97 Q82 Are peer-to-peer filing sharing technologies being used to infringe copyright? What is the scale, breadth and impact of this infringement? Respondent skipped this question

Q98 Q83 Why do you think the infringing filing sharing regime is not being used to address copyright infringements that occur over peer-to-peer file sharing technologies?

Respondent skipped this question

Q99 Q84 What are the problems (or advantages) with the infringing file sharing regime? What changes or alternatives to the infringing filing share regime (if any) should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q100 Q85 What are the problems (or advantages) with the existing measures copyright owners have to address online infringements? What changes (if any) should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q101 Q86 Should ISPs be required to assist copyright owners enforce their rights? Why / why not?

Respondent skipped this question

Q102 Q87 Who should be required to pay ISPs' costs if they assist copyright owners to take action to prevent online infringements?

Respondent skipped this question

Q103 Q88 Are there any problems with the types of criminal offences or the size of the penalties available under the Copyright Act? What changes (if any) should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q104 Any other comments on Enforcement of copyright

Respondent skipped this question

Page 17: Other Issues: Relationship between copyright and registered design protection

Q105 Q89 Do you think there are any problems with (or benefits from) having an overlap between copyright and industrial design protection? What changes (if any) should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q106 Q90 Have you experienced any problems when seeking protection for an industrial design, especially overseas?

Respondent skipped this question

Q107 Q91 We are interested in further information on the use of digital 3-D printer files to distribute industrial designs. For those that produce such files, how do you protect your designs? Have you faced any issues with the current provisions of the Copyright Act?

Respondent skipped this question

Q108 Q92 Do you think there are any problems with (or benefits from) New Zealand not being a member of the Hague Agreement?

Respondent skipped this question

Q109 Any other comments on Other Issues: Relationship between copyright and registered design protection

Respondent skipped this question

Page 18: Other issues: Copyright and the Wai 262 inquiry

Q110 Q93 Have we accurately characterised the Waitangi Tribunal's analysis of the problems with the current protections provided for taonga works and mātauranga Māori? If not, please explain the inaccuracies.

The Copyright Act Review issues paper (from page 115) stated:

The Waitangi Tribunal did not recommend that any changes be made to the Copyright Act (or any of the relevant IP regimes) to deal with taonga works and mātauranga Māori. The Waitangi Tribunal's view was that the claimants' concerns should be addressed through a new legal regime for taonga works and mātauranga Māori.

The new regime would:

Provide two new objection mechanisms:

- a general objection mechanism to prohibit the derogatory or offensive use of taonga works, taonga-derived works and mātauranga Māori
- a mechanism by which kaitiaki could prevent any commercial exploitation of taonga works or mātauranga Māori unless there has been consultation with the relevant kaitiaki and, if found appropriate, kaitiaki consent
- establish an expert commission on taonga works, taonga-derived works and mātauranga Māori to:
 - o administer these new objection processes
 - o maintain a register of kaitiaki and their mātauranga Māori or taonga works
 - o publish best-practice guidelines for the use, care, protection, and custody of mātauranga Māori, taonga works and taonga-derived works

Facilitate the development of principles on which to base decisions about the nature of kaitiaki involvement in the commercial use of taonga works

I suggest reading: Waitangi Tribunal Ko Aotearoa Tēnei: A Report into Claims Concerning New Zealand Law and Policy Affecting Māori Culture and Identity: Te Taumata Tuarua (Wai 262, 2011) vol 1 at 65 and at

The standalone regime recommended by the Waitangi Tribunal would be separate from, and independent of, the current intellectual property laws. However, the Waitangi Tribunal also acknowledged that such a regime would need to interface with the current intellectual property system. It could affect, for example, how copyright arises, and whether trade marks or registered designs can be granted and enforced.

•

This is an accurate characterisation of the Waitangi Tribunal's analysis of issues relating to the Copyright Act.

Q111 Q94 Do you agree with the Waitangi Tribunal's use of the concepts 'taonga works' and 'taonga-derived works'? If not, why not?

Maori concepts are derived through the use of Tikanga, and Mātauranga, enabling an objective to be achieved. The Waitangi Tribunal's use of the concepts "Taonga works" and "Taonga-derived works" i agree with these concepts, but would like to remind the Ministry that Mātauranga Maori and its uses can be interpreted in many ways but only be clearly understood by those who use Mātauranga Maori..

Q112 Q95 The Waitangi Tribunal did not recommend any changes to the copyright regime, and instead recommended a new legal regime for taonga works and mātauranga Māori. Are there ways in which the copyright regime might conflict with any new protection of taonga works and mātauranga Māori?

- Exhibition text - co-curation approach - with every iwi partner
 - Whale agreements / taonga management agreements
 - Journey rather than the outcome
 - Keeping yourself honest

 - Commercial tensions / respect
-

Q113 Q96 Do you agree with our proposed process to launch a new work stream on taonga works alongside the Copyright Act review? Are there any other Treaty of Waitangi considerations we should be aware of in the Copyright Act review?

As the Waitangi Tribunal noted in its report, the introduction of a legal framework to protect kaitiaki interests in taonga works and mātauranga Māori is important: It would create, for the first time in New Zealand's history, a legal environment conducive to the long-term survival of mātauranga Māori and the kaitiaki relationship.

Consideration of the Waitangi Tribunal's findings in Chapter 1 of the Wai 262 report deserves a dedicated work stream. The crown has proposed a process for progressing this work is to initiate a separate work stream at the options stage of the Copyright Act review. In this work stream, we would seek the views of the Crown's Treaty partners and the public on the Waitangi Tribunal's findings and recommendations with a view to developing specific proposals for legislative change to protect the kaitiaki interest in taonga works and mātauranga Māori.

- It is essential that any new regime to protect the kaitiaki interest in taonga works and mātauranga Māori is compatible with the IP system – the copyright regime in particular, but also the trade marks, designs and geographical indications regimes. As the Waitangi Tribunal recognised, any new regime must effectively interface with the intellectual property system so that no irresolvable conflict arises between them. It is also important that we are cognisant of whether there are other Treaty of Waitangi considerations that require specific attention in the copyright regime itself. For this reason, we propose that the Copyright Act review and the new work stream on taonga works take place in parallel, at the same time.

As a Whangaroa claimant i support any actions by the Ministry looking to advance the Crown response to the WAI262 report. However i will urge the Ministry not to consider the outlined work stream to replace the need for a formal Crown response to the Waitangi Tribunal report.

It should be noted that this work stream has not had the networking and conscious raising benefit that the copyright worksteam has received to date with the lengthy run up to the Copyright Act review. The late addition of this parallel review predisposes this new work stream to issues including possible limited community engagement with the review due to lack of communication with the community and lack of time for those kaitiaki to consider and respond to the Issues paper. This lack of time and engagement with the communities may impact on the success in developing specific proposals for legislative change to protect the kaitiaki interest in taonga works and mātauranga Māori. If this process is to be run alongside the Copyright Act Review – the Ministry should consider the likely higher resourcing required to ensure that engagement with kaitiaki is effective and responses encouraged.

Q114 Q97 How should MBIE engage with Treaty partners and the broader community on the proposed work stream on taonga works?

There has been years of investment in communication and engagement with the copyright communities running up the review of the Copyright Act including but not limited to: workshops, one-on-one discussions, attendance to conferences, presentations to community groups.

Conferences and seminars have been held by bodies representing those commercially benefiting from copyright. Similar levels of engagement should be considered and enacted, despite the compressed timeframe imposed upon this work stream.

The Crown should bear a greater part of the burden for engaging with and hearing from Treaty partner groups. This would include but not be limited establishing a rolling programme of visits and presentations to kaitiaki groups such as Iwi Trust Boards, Marae working groups, and organising and running numerous hui at times convenient to the groups the Ministry wish to consult with.

This programme could also be an opportunity to provide upskilling and further educate to the public on the differences and limits of the Copyright Act and the proposed new regime. A high level of engagement between MBIE and Te Puni Kōkiri via the Te Puni Kōkiri Policy to Pā, Pā to Policy programme of work may be required to run this programme effectively.

Te Arawhiti - Maori Crown relations.

Marrakesh Treaty

Define reasonable access

Define purpose of act

UK CDPA S 63. Advertisement of sale of artistic work

<https://www.parliament.nz/resource/mi->

[NZ/49SCGA_EVI_00DBHOH_BILL8522_1_A28066/1bd1da82eecd150aa32d9ba6bbe99811e99d31f9](https://www.parliament.nz/resource/mi-NZ/49SCGA_EVI_00DBHOH_BILL8522_1_A28066/1bd1da82eecd150aa32d9ba6bbe99811e99d31f9)

Q115 Any other comments on Other Issues: copyright and the Wai 262 inquiry

Acknowledgement and an Understanding of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and the Agreement of Partnership

In the area of taonga works and mātauranga Māori, there are two categories of non-Treaty interest which should be taken into account in the balancing exercise we advocate.

The first comprises the property rights bestowed by the IP law system ;
the second comprises the interests of the wider community in free access to knowledge and information and in encouraging creativity.

In respect of the first category, right holders include, for instance, authors and publishers who hold copyright in books containing taonga works or mātauranga Māori, photographers who capture images of taonga works, businesses that incorporate taonga works into their registered trade marks, film-makers whose work contains taonga works or mātauranga Māori, and so forth.

They have legally enforceable rights in the things they have created. There is also the question of whether such people should be able to incorporate taonga works or mātauranga Māori into their works in the future. In New Zealand, property rights will always be seen as important, and they are usually given priority over other interests. Nonetheless, most forms of property are subject to the overriding interests of the wider community. Private land can be taken for public works, and

Page 20: Information you've provided that should not be publicly available

Q116 Please specify (by question number) which of your answers you object to being published by MBIE **Respondent skipped this question**

Q117 Please specify (by question number) which of your answers contain information that MBIE should consider withholding if requested under the Official Information Act. For each question number, please tell us which information in your answer you believe would need to be withheld and why (preferably by referring to the relevant ground in the Official Information Act). **Respondent skipped this question**
