

An overview of joint royalty rates — Joint royalty rates of karaoke machines

February 2017







outline

- **▶** An overview of joint royalty rates
- √ Background
 - -Legislation
 - -Multiple CMOs
 - -Problems facing licensing market for karaoke machines
- ✓ Process of setting joint royalty rates
 - > Implementation of joint royalty rates
- > Impact of implementing joint royalty rates
- > Future challenges



Legislation

Article 30 of the Copyright Collective Management Organization Act (added in 2010):

The copyright specialized agency may designate relevant CMOs to adopt a joint royalty rate with respect to a specified type of exploitation.

The designated CMOs under the preceding paragraph shall engage in consultation in order to adopt the joint royalty rate and methods of distribution of royalties, to be collected from users by one of the CMOs.

- √ This addition was modeled on the copyright law of Switzerland
- ✓ Users find it difficult to negotiate royalties and make payments due to different payment standards of CMOs
- ✓ The copyright specialized agency may require setting joint royalty rates and designate one-stop shop for collecting rates where payments should be made to more than two CMOs for exploitation of huge amount of works



Multiple CMOs



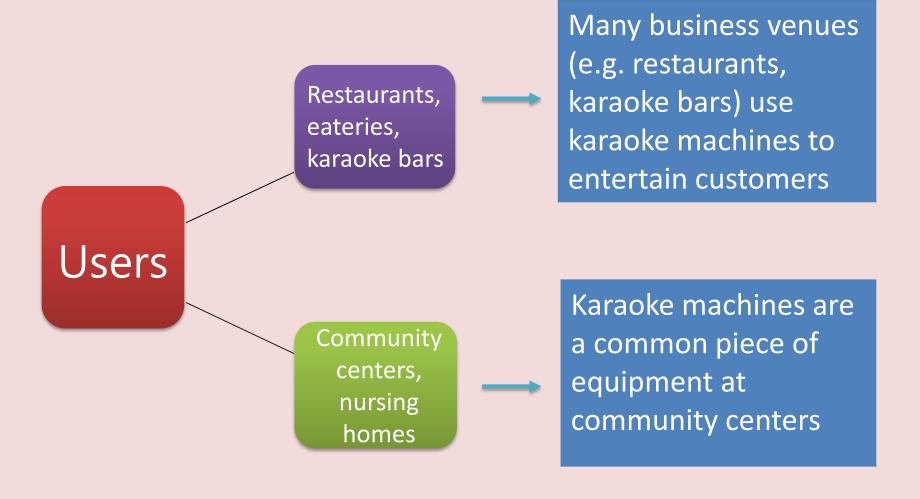




Musical works

Public broadcast
Public performance
Public transmission

Licensing market for karaoke machines





Problems facing licensing markets for karaoke machines

Users (restaurants, eateries, and community centers)

- ✓ Inconvenience in obtaining licenses
- ✓ Duplicate payments to multiple CMOs may occur

CMOs

- ✓ Karaoke machines are widespread and in large quantity
- ✓ It is not easy for CMOs to carry out licensing ,CMOs may illegally commission third parties to carry out licensing

TIPO

- ✓ Could trigger judicial controversies
- ✓ May intervene in controversies over licensing between parties



Process of setting joint royalty rates

Designated types of use

A joint royalty rate for karaoke machines is set by TIPO



Negotiation among three CMOs

One-stop-shop collection

joint royalty rate

methods of royalties distribution

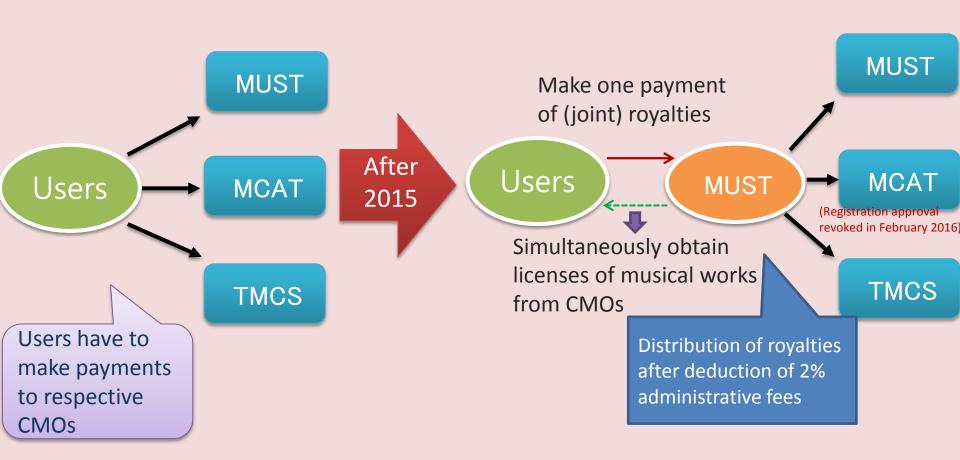


If agreement cannot be reached, MUST may request TIPO to make a determination ($\S 30 \square$)



Before implementation

After implementation





Implementation of joint royalty rates

		Before implementation (2014)	After implementation (2015)
For-profit business venues (restaurants, eateries)		NT\$10,000 (\$318.3)	NT\$9,000 (\$286.5)
Non-profit venues (community centers)	Cultural, educational, or other purposes of public interest	NT\$7,000 (\$222.9)	NT\$6,300 (\$200.5)
	For public- interest and non-profit purposes	NT\$3,500 (\$111.4)	NT\$3,150 (\$100.3)



Implementation of joint royalty rates

Joint royalty rates (exclusive of KTV parlor operators)

2015	2016	
➤ Annuity: NT\$9,000 (\$286.5) per karaoke machine for for-profit public	➤ Annuity: NT\$6,300 (\$200.5) per karaoke machine for for-profit public performances	
performances	➤ Public performance for public-interest	
➤ Public performance for public-interest	purposes	
purposes	(1)Annuity: NT\$4,410 (\$140.4) per karaoke	
(1)Annuity: NT\$6,300 (\$200.5) per	machine for public performances of	
karaoke machine for public	cultural, educational, or other public-	
performances of cultural, educational,	interest purposes	
or other public-interest purposes	(2)Annuity: NT\$2,205(\$70.2) per karaoke	
(2)Annuity: NT\$3,150 (\$100.3) per	machine for public-interest and non-	
karaoke machine for public-interest	profit purposes	
and non-profit purposes Revocation	n of MCAT's	

registration approval



Impact of implementing joint royalty rates

>A win-win-win situation

Users

- ✓ Business venuessimpler licensing procedures, preferential royalties
- ✓ Community centerslegal licensing, promoting use
- Success of the joint royalty rate system
- ✓ One-stop-shop rate collection
- ✓ Simple method for calculating royalties

CMOs

- ✓ Lowering licensing cost
- ✓ Increasing revenues
 (MUST's revenues grew
 150% in 2015)

Between 2015 and 2016, the numbers of publicinterest and for-profit karaoke machines stood respectively at 2,824 and 1,949

TIPO

Smooth licensing requires fewer costs of administrative mediation



Future challenges

- ➤ Can the system of joint royalty rate be applied to other types of royalties such as TV and public broadcast?
 - The types of exploitation (of copyrighted works) are different
 - CMOs adopt different royalty rate standards
 - These industries are more complicated in structure



Thank you

han00615@tipo.gov.tw

