

# BROADCAST

## Key concepts

The following concepts help ensure the way we distribute revenue to members is equitable.

- Commercial licensee blanket revenues that cover more than one radio or TV station are divided between the stations using a two-step process:
  1. Each station is allocated a fixed minimum amount per station. In some cases this minimum sum is specified in the licence. Where it is not, the General Entertainment Television (GETV) matrix is used. This matrix is updated every year. View the matrix here: <https://www.prsformusic.com/licences/broadcasting-music-on-tv/general-entertainment-tv-licence---non-barb-rated-tv-channels>
  2. Any remaining money is divided between the stations in proportion to their relative music consumption.

Please note that the process for the BBC is slightly different and is explained below under the heading 'The BBC blanket – revenue split between platforms'

- Works performed on broadcast sections are paid based on their total duration on that service multiplied by the calculated FPV for that service for that period.
- No value distinctions are made between music used in programmes, commercials, station/channel idents, jingles or trailers.
- All distributable audiovisual broadcasts are subject to time of day weightings and feature in separate distribution sections.
- MCPS blanket licences do not cover all uses of music by a broadcaster. For example, the MCPS broadcast blanket licences do not generally cover:
  - Commissioned music (except in the case of ITV)
  - Music used in adverts
  - Acquired programming (except for the broadcast of the sound recording of production music)<sup>1</sup>.

## Broadcast sampling

We will use census reporting where available. However, for some lower revenue channels, the broadcaster does not provide census reporting. In these situations we process all the data we are able to acquire, adopting the sampling methodology.

## Unmatchables and carry forwards

### Unmatchable usage

The term 'unmatchable usage' is used to indicate where a licensee has reported music use but PRS or MCPS has been unable to match it to a work, whether registered or unregistered, or to identify the interested parties as members of a collecting society.

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<sup>1</sup> It should be noted that although MCPS controls this particular right in acquired programming it does not currently distribute royalties in respect of it. This is because our systems do not currently process data on acquired programming.

Works unregistered at the time of distribution cease to be eligible for distribution for that particular usage, which is never paid.

No money is reserved for any unmatchable usages. Any subsequent claims for unmatched usages are funded from the next year's revenue for the same revenue pool. Payment is at the £ per minute rate attributable at the rate in effect at the time the payment is made not at rate of the original performance period. No interest accrues or is paid to the interested parties in respect of such payments

In all cases we reserve the right to calculate a revised £ per minute rate for previously missed performances especially where revenue for a particular source has been or will be exhausted. On those rare occasions when this is done it will usually be done by recalculating the rate as if the missed performances had been included in the original rate calculation.

### **Audiovisual and General Entertainment Online (GEOL) carry forwards**

Some usages are carried forward to be processed in a subsequent distribution. This will usually happen so that complete distributions are not delayed or for the following reasons:

- **More research time is needed**  
When research to confirm the correct match could not be finished in time for the distribution deadline, usages will be carried forward to the next available distribution marked with a new target distribution (TDD).
- **Work is subject to an incomplete share picture**  
A usage can be carried forward after being successfully matched to a work if that work has an incomplete share picture. To make this payment, the work must have shares equal to 100%. Action is therefore required to update the work.
- **Usage data received too late to process**  
Usages can also be carried forward because they were received and loaded too late for processing.

### **Limits to usages carried forward**

Usages will continue to be carried forward until they are matched. In theory, they can be carried forward for three years from the initial target distribution, after which they will be removed from the system.

## **Time of day weighting**

Following a PRS and MCPS Board decision in 2006, all TV broadcast performances from 2007 onwards have been subject to time of day weightings to reflect the likely size of the audience for each usage. At the time, these weightings dictated that one minute of music broadcast during primetime hours is worth twice as much as one minute broadcast outside primetime. Since 2008, primetime hours have been 6pm to 11pm.

These weightings were reviewed at the Distribution Committee in November 2017 and from the October 2018 distribution we will be phasing in a new set of weightings, starting with the BBC as October is the start of the BBC licence year.

The changes were phased in for BSkyB from the December 2018 distribution onwards, and for all other commercial stations from July 2019.

The changes introduces a third weighting, 'Low Peak', for music played between 4pm and 6pm and 11pm and Midnight. One minute of music is worth twice as much as one

minute of music broadcast during 'Non Peak' hours. The previous 'Peak' hours of 6pm to 11pm remain the same, but is now called 'High Peak' and is worth three times as much as one minute broadcast of music broadcast during 'Non Peak' hours.

Current bands	New bands
<b>Non-Peak: All times apart from 18:00 to 22:59</b> 1x weighting on per minute rate	<b>Non-Peak: midnight to 15:59</b> 1x weighting on per minute rate
	<b>Low Peak: 16:00 to 17:59, and 23:00 to 23:59</b> 2x weighting on per minute rate
<b>Peak: 18:00 to 22:59</b> 2x weighting on per minute rate	<b>High Peak: 18:00 to 22:59</b> 3x weighting on per minute rate

Productions which straddle the border between primetime and non-primetime are classified on the basis of the time slot into which their mid-point falls.

For example, all music used in a one hour long production whose broadcast commenced at 5.45pm would be paid at the High Peak rate as the production's mid-point, 6.15pm, falls within the defined High Peak slot.

### **'Off Air' Performances**

As the result of a Distribution Committee decision in February 2018, TV broadcast performances during 'Off Air' time periods on a channel will be subject to a specific weighting that reflects the low audience levels for the particular type of content made available at those hours. The definition of 'Off Air' is:

"Music broadcast while the channel displays a continuous holding screen"

The weighting for 'Off Air' music minutes is 4% of the associated channel's lowest rate for time of day weightings.

### **The BBC blanket – revenue split between platforms**

The BBC is the UK's only significant publicly-funded public service broadcaster.

It is also the only major UK broadcaster licensed for a single fee that covers music used on a number of national, local and regional radio and TV stations.

The current BBC licence agreement provides a single annual fee covering all music used in its public service output from April 2011 onwards, for both PRS and MCPS. This revenue is split between audiovisual and audio only (mainly radio) output.

The method by which individual channels or stations are delivered has no impact on how MCPS distributes royalties for them. For example, BBC2 is considered the same channel whether it is received on terrestrial TV, satellite TV or online.

### **Calculating the splits**

Firstly, 50% of the overall blanket licence fee is split between audiovisual and audio only based on the amount of music each platform uses, regardless of audience. The remaining 50% is apportioned in relation to each platform's music consumption. This assesses both audience share and music use.

The BBC's audiovisual channels have significantly more audience hours than its audio only stations. However, its audio only services use significantly more music than its audiovisual channels. The combination of these factors means that the final split between audiovisual and audio only is not exactly 50/50. The actual split varies year on year as audiences and music use fluctuate.

Having split the single fee between audiovisual and radio, the allocation for each has to be sub-divided between PRS and MCPS. Details of these splits are given later in this document under headings BBC radio and BBC TV.

# BBC radio

## Introduction

Established by a Royal Charter, the BBC is a public service broadcaster funded by the licence fee paid by UK households. Income from the licence fee enables the BBC to broadcast 10 national radio stations offering music and speech programming, national radio services for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, and more than 40 local radio stations for England. BBC Radio stations are available via analogue and digital radio, digital television, and online via BBC Sounds, where programmes broadcast on the 10 national stations are also available on-demand for 30 days after broadcast.

## Royalty source

We license the use of PRS member, MCPS member and affiliated society repertoire on the BBC's non-commercial television, radio and online services under the terms of a joint blanket licence.

Every year the BBC blanket licence fee split between audiovisual and radio is recalculated.

The BBC radio revenue is split 96.4% to PRS and 3.6% to MCPS.

## Distribution policy

### Revenue apportionment/performance value calculation

1/3 of the total gross annual MCPS BBC radio revenue amount is apportioned to individual BBC radio stations purely on the basis of the amount of music they use. The remainder is apportioned on the basis of each station's individual music consumption.

The total distributable annual revenue per station is divided by the forecast total annual music minutes for the station to arrive at an FPV for each station.

### Distribution basis

Effectively we only licence the 'first dubbing' on each station, so only items marked as such by the broadcaster are eligible for distribution. Eligible items on all BBC radio stations are paid on a line by line basis and each station's usage is identified separately on members' statements.

### Distribution cycle

Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period. This distribution cycle is detailed in the 'Standard distribution cycles and frequency' section earlier in this document.

## Processing policy

### Data provider and format

Data is provided by the licensee in electronic format. For some services, reporting is also collected by Soundmouse using digital identification methods.

## **Processing thresholds and rules**

All radio usage is subjected to an automatch routine. Any reported usage that passes the automatch is paid. Usages which are not automatched are then subject to a manual match process, as long as they have a combined usage value for a single work of at least £5 for both performing and mechanical royalties. Any reported work usages that cannot be matched automatically, and that do not provide a royalty of more than £5 across all radio services within a single distribution, will be deemed non-distributable. These usages are not processed further or ever paid.<sup>2</sup>

Library music items in idents or promos are paid irrespective of duration. All other items with a duration of less than 90 seconds are deemed non-disc plays and so are not generally payable.

### **Other notes**

The BBC licence year covers usage from April to March. Distributions in respect of those usages are made quarterly from October to July.

The approach to distribute 1/3 by music usage and 2/3 by music consumption was agreed at the MCPS board in March 2010.

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<sup>2</sup> Automatch rates for radio usage average around 90%. Works requiring manual match falling under this threshold therefore account for very low levels of revenue.

# Commercial radio

## Introduction

The vast majority of commercial radio services are free-to-air services funded largely by advertising revenue. There are currently just three national commercial radio stations: Absolute Radio, Classic FM and TalkSport. Other stations broadcast locally but many are local variations of a national group and brand, such as Heart, Capital and Smooth. There are significant crossovers in the playlists of different commercial radio stations and they use fewer unique tracks overall than BBC radio.

## Royalty source

The joint licence MCPS and PRS holds with commercial radio stations charges a fixed percentage of each station's net broadcasting revenue. This is an annual blanket licence fee covering all the station's performing and mechanical usage. This single fee is split 96% to PRS and 4% to MCPS as the mechanical licensing requirement from MCPS is significantly smaller than the performing requirement.

## Distribution policy

### Revenue apportionment/performance value calculation

There is no formal apportionment between stations. The revenue is treated as a single sum. The total distributable annual revenue per station is then divided by the forecast total annual music minutes for the station to arrive at an FPV for each station.

### Distribution basis

Effectively we only licence the 'first dubbing' on each station so only items marked as such by the broadcaster are eligible for distribution. Eligible items on all commercial radio stations are paid on a line by line basis but each station's usage is not identified separately on members' statements.

### Distribution cycle

Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period. This distribution cycle is detailed in the 'Standard distribution cycles and frequency' section earlier in this document.

## Processing policy

### Data provider and format

A third party, currently Soundmouse, employs music recognition technology to provide data about plays of musical works for 150 commercial radio stations.

Broadcasters provide usage data for music used in adverts and idents on these stations. We are investigating the use of music recognition technology for these usages too.

All usage data for stations not tracked by Soundmouse is provided by licensees, in both electronic and paper formats.

### Processing thresholds and rules

All radio usage is subjected to an automatch routine. Any reported usage that passes the automatch is paid. Usages which have not automatched are then subject to a manual match process if they have a combined usage value for a single work of at least £5 for

both performing and mechanical royalties. Any reported work usages that cannot be matched automatically, and that do not provide a royalty of more than £5 across all radio services within a single distribution, will be deemed non-distributable. These usages are not processed further or ever paid.<sup>3</sup>

## **Other notes**

The commercial radio licence year runs from October to September, and is distributed from April to December.

Revenue relating to plays of commercially available works for some low value stations is paid by analogy using data from similar stations. This approach is used where the playlists of a low value station and a larger station, for which census performance information is available, are known to be very similar or even identical. It is also adopted when the revenue for the low value station is too small to make it cost effective to process even a data sample. The same approach is sometimes used when a station is unable to provide its own census reporting and we can establish that its playlist is similar to a station that does provide census reporting.

No usage data is analysed for some small radio services, such as hospital and student radio services, where the revenue is very small. Revenue from these services is effectively distributed pro-rata across (‘on the back of’) other radio services.

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<sup>3</sup> Automatch rates for radio usage average around 90%. Works requiring manual match falling under this threshold account for only very low levels of revenue.



## **Scheme: Radio Advertising Production Music Licence**

### **Summary**

This is an MCPS scheme for licensing the use of MCPS Production Music in advertising on commercial radio.

### **Royalty source**

The licence provides a fixed lump sum fee per licensee (group of radio stations).

### **Distribution policy**

#### **Revenue apportionment/performance value calculation**

There is no pre-determined apportionment between stations. The revenue is treated as a single sum. The total distributable annual revenue per station is then divided by the forecast total annual music minutes for the station to arrive at an FPV for each station.

#### **Distribution basis**

This revenue is distributed on a line by line basis but each station's usage is not identified separately on member statements.

#### **Distribution cycle**

Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period. This distribution cycle is detailed in the 'Standard distribution cycles and frequency' section earlier in this document.

### **Processing policy**

#### **Data provider**

Data is provided electronically by the licensee.

#### **Processing thresholds and rules**

Only the first use of a work (matched by Tunecode) each month on each station is paid.

# UCB Radio

## Introduction

United Christian Broadcasters (UCB) are a charity that operates two radio stations in the UK – UCB1 and UCB2. The licensing and distribution approach for these two stations is largely similar to that for commercial radio services.

## Royalty source

MCPS and PRS hold a joint licence with UCB covering all the station's performing and mechanical usage. The annual fee is split 96% to PRS and 4% to MCPS because the mechanical licensing requirement from MCPS is significantly smaller than the performing requirement.

## Distribution policy

### Revenue apportionment/performance value calculation

Revenue is apportioned in the same manner as Commercial Radio

### Distribution basis

The distribution basis is the same as Commercial Radio

### Distribution cycle

The cycle is the same as Commercial Radio

## Processing policy

### Data provider and format

Please see Commercial Radio

### Processing thresholds and rules

Please see Commercial Radio

## Other notes

UCB operates a slightly different licence and distribution year to the rest of radio, running from January to December, distributed in the quarterly distributions from July to April, with end of year reconciliation occurring in May each year.

# BBC TV

## Introduction

Established by a Royal Charter, the BBC is a public service broadcaster funded by the licence fee paid by UK households. Income from the licence fee enables the BBC to broadcast 7 national TV stations offering entertainment, news, current affairs and arts coverage for the whole of the UK, and provide additional regional programming and services. BBC Television channels are available via digital TV, and online via BBC iPlayer, where programmes are also available on-demand after broadcast. The BBC's interactive TV service also allows viewers to access additional television programmes and live coverage from major sporting and cultural events by pressing the red button on an internet-connected TV remote control.

## Royalty source

We license the use of PRS member, MCPS member and affiliated society repertoire on the BBC's non-commercial television, radio and online services under the terms of a joint blanket licence.

The BBC blanket licence fee split between TV and radio is recalculated annually. 1.2% of the total TV allocation is set aside for MCPS payments of Generic Station Promos (GSPs). The remaining BBC TV revenue is split 66.66667% to PRS and 33.33333% to MCPS.

## Distribution policy

### Revenue apportionment/performance value calculation

The licence fee for MCPS BBC TV (excluding the GSP allocation) is apportioned to individual BBC TV stations using two measures. One third of the total revenue is apportioned to stations based upon their total music usage, effectively securing a minimum fee for a minute of music used on any of the nine BBC TV stations. The remaining two thirds of the revenue is apportioned using music consumption which will lift the value of a minute's usage on stations with higher audience figures and music percentages.

The result is divided by the forecast total of weighted annual music minutes to give non-primetime and primetime values. A primetime minute is weighted at two points and a non-primetime minute at one point.

### Worked example

Station 1 is apportioned £10,000 after administration.

Station 1 is forecast to use 750 minutes of music in non-primetime hours and 250 minutes during primetime. The non-primetime FPV is calculated as:

$$£10,000 \div (750 + (250 \times 2)) = £8 \text{ and therefore primetime FPV is } £16$$

Station 1 is also allocated £5,000 in net public reception revenue which provides additional per minute value as follows:

$$£5,000 \div (750 + 250) = £5 \text{ for both primetime and non-primetime}$$

This figure is then added to both the primetime and non-primetime FPVs calculated previously resulting in the following point values being used in the distribution:

Non-primetime = £8 + £5 = £13

Primetime = £16 + £5 = £21

### **Distribution basis**

Each BBC TV channel is paid separately on a line by line basis.

### **Distribution cycle**

Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period. The actual distribution cycle can be seen in 'Standard distribution cycles and frequency' under the 'Distribution Cycles and Concepts' section in this guide.

## **Processing policy**

### **Data provider and format**

Data is provided by the licensee in electronic format. In some cases this is now supplemented by data collected by Soundmouse.

### **Processing thresholds and rules**

All BBC TV usage goes through an automatch and, where necessary, manual match process. Unlike audio only uses such as radio, there is no value threshold for manual processing.

## **Other notes**

The BBC licence year covers usage from April to March. Distributions in respect of those usages are made from October to July.

GSPs are processed slightly differently. As mentioned in the royalty source above, 1.2% of the total TV allocation of BBC revenue is set aside for the recording of music into GSPs. The licence allows the BBC to use up to 55 GSPs a year. Each year the amount of money is simply divided equally across the first usage of the number of GSPs reported by the BBC each year. This means that each GSP receives the same amount of money however many times it is broadcast.

# ITV

## Introduction

ITV offers a national network of regional stations known as ITV1 as well as some smaller stations, such as ITV2 which are broadcast across the UK.

## Royalty source

ITV pays an annual blanket licence fee covering all of its performing and mechanical usage. This single fee is split 66.66667% to PRS and 33.33333% to MCPS.

## Distribution policy

### Revenue apportionment/performance value calculation

The MCPS ITV fee is apportioned to the individual channels covered under the blanket agreement by a two-step calculation:

**Step 1:** Each channel is allocated a minimum amount based on the minimum channel charge. This is the minimum fee due for any additional channel or service, regardless of audience or music usage. It is set within the licence agreement.

**Step 2:** The remaining revenue, approximately 90%, is apportioned to individual stations on the basis of music consumption.

The net amount is divided by the forecast total of weighted annual music minutes to give non-primetime and primetime FPVs. A primetime minute is weighted at two points and a non-primetime minute at one point.

To calculate the final FPV used for distribution purposes, each station's annual public reception allocation is divided by its unweighted points forecast to arrive at a flat FPV. This flat amount is added to both primetime and non-primetime FPVs calculated previously in order to arrive at a final FPV for distribution.

### Distribution basis

Each ITV channel is paid separately on a line by line basis.

### Distribution cycle

Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period. This distribution cycle is detailed in the 'Standard distribution cycles and frequency' section earlier in this document.

## Processing policy

### Data provider and format

Data provided by the licensee in electronic format.

### Processing thresholds and rules

All ITV usage goes through an automatch and, where necessary, manual match process.

### Region v network

ITV1 is a network of regional stations. Each region has its own FPV which is a percentage of the whole network rate. Programmes simultaneously broadcast across a particular

region or regions will be paid at the cumulative rate of all the regions where the programme was broadcasted. Programmes broadcasted across the whole network will receive the whole network rate.

### **Other notes**

The ITV licence year covers usage from January to December. Distributions in respect of those usages are made from July to April.

Unlike other TV licensees, the ITV licence covers the mechanical right usage of commissioned music. This is because ITV does not acquire such rights as part of its commissioning process.

Because members are only paid for the first occurrence on the ITV1 network, their statements only show the first region on which a programme was found by our computer systems.

# BSkyB

## Introduction

BSkyB is a cable and satellite broadcaster offering some 80 or so channels, including HD and time-shifted variants across the UK. In addition BSkyB offers direct-to-home broadcasts of some of their services to countries outside the UK.

## Royalty source

BSkyB pays an annual blanket licence fee covering all of its performing and mechanical usage. Small portions of this are for specific mechanical only or performing only uses. The remainder is for UK broadcasting and is split 66.66667% to PRS and 33.33333% to MCPS.

## Distribution policy

### Revenue apportionment/performance value calculation

The MCPS BSkyB fee is apportioned using the same two step method as the ITV fee. The method to calculate final FPV is also the same.

### Distribution basis

Each BSkyB channel is distributed separately on a line by line basis.

### Distribution cycle

Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period. This distribution cycle is detailed in the 'Standard distribution cycles and frequency' section earlier in this document.

## Processing policy

### Data provider and format

Data provided by the licensee in electronic format.

### Processing thresholds and rules

All BSkyB usage goes through an automatch and, where necessary, manual match process.

## Other notes

The BSkyB licence year covers usage from July to June. Distributions in respect of those usages are made from July to April.

# Channel 4

## Introduction

Channel 4 offers general entertainment channels as well as a free-to-air film channel.

## Royalty source

Channel 4 pays an annual blanket licence fee covering all of its performing usage and any mechanical rights needed for music copied into non-programme use such as trailers and promos. This single fee is split 90.31946% to PRS, 9.68054% to MCPS. This ratio is unique because Channel 4's mechanical licensing requirement from MCPS is significantly smaller. This is because the channel's programming is made by independent production companies, licensed directly by MCPS for the programmes they make on behalf of Channel 4 (see separate 'Independent Production Companies (IPCs)' section later in this document).

## Distribution policy

### Revenue apportionment/performance value calculation

The MCPS Channel 4 fee is apportioned using the same two step method as the ITV fee. The method to calculate final FPV is also the same.

### Distribution basis

Each Channel 4 channel is distributed separately on a line by line basis.

### Distribution cycle

Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period. This distribution cycle is detailed in the 'Standard distribution cycles and frequency' section earlier in this document.

## Processing policy

### Data provider and format

Data provided by the licensee in electronic format.

### Processing thresholds and rules

All Channel 4 usage goes through an automatch and, where necessary, manual match process.

## Other notes

The Channel 4 licence year covers usage from January to December. Distributions in respect of those usages are made from July to April.



# Channel 5

## Introduction

Channel 5 offers general entertainment channels.

## Royalty source

Channel 5 pays an annual blanket licence fee covering all of its performing usage and the mechanical rights needed for any music copied into non-programme use such as trailers and promos. This single fee is split 89.47368% to PRS, 10.52632% to MCPS. This ratio is unique as Channel 5's mechanical licensing requirement from MCPS is significantly different from that of other broadcasters. This is because much of its programming is made by independent production companies. These are then licensed directly by MCPS for the programmes they make on behalf of Channel 5 (see the 'Independent Production Companies (IPCs)' section later in this document).

## Distribution policy

### Revenue apportionment/performance value calculation

The MCPS Channel 5 fee is apportioned using the same two step method as the ITV fee. However, as there is no minimum channel fee set with the licence, a minimum fee is calculated using the matrix. This is updated annually and can be viewed here: <https://www.prsformusic.com/licences/broadcasting-music-on-tv/general-entertainment-tv-licence---non-barb-rated-tv-channels>

The method to calculate final FPV is also the same.

### Distribution basis

Each Channel 5 channel is distributed separately on a line by line basis.

### Distribution cycle

Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period. This distribution cycle is detailed in the 'Standard distribution cycles and frequency' section earlier in this document.

## Processing policy

### Data provider and format

Data provided by the licensee in electronic format.

### Processing thresholds and rules

All Channel 5 usage goes through an automatch and, where necessary, manual match process.

## Other notes

The Channel 5 licence year covers usage from January to December. Distributions in respect of those usages are made from July to April.

# Discovery

## Introduction

Discovery broadcast TV channels in the UK for reception in the UK and across Europe, Middle East and Africa. We collect and process usage data for each of these individual feeds to ensure accurate distributions.

## Royalty source

Discovery pays an annual blanket licence fee covering all of its performing and mechanical usage. This single fee is split 55.56% to PRS and 44.44% to MCPS to reflect the proportions of performance and mechanical licensing required.

## Distribution policy

### Revenue apportionment/performance value calculation

The Discovery fee is apportioned using the same two step method as the ITV fee. The method to calculate final FPV is also the same.

### Distribution basis

Each Discovery channel is distributed separately on a line by line basis.

### Distribution cycle

Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period. This distribution cycle is detailed in the 'Standard distribution cycles and frequency' section earlier in this document.

## Processing policy

### Data provider and format

Data provided by the licensee in electronic format.

### Processing thresholds and rules

All Discovery usage goes through an automatch and, where necessary, manual match process.

## Other notes

The Discovery licence year covers usage from January to December. Distributions in respect of those usages are made from July to April.

# Turner

## Introduction

Turner's licence covers its performing and mechanical rights on channels which broadcast from the UK across Europe, the Middle East and Africa. We collect and process actual performance data from each of these individual feeds to ensure accurate distributions.

## Royalty source

Turner pays an annual blanket licence fee covering all of its performing usage and any mechanical exploitation associated with the copying of MCPS repertoire into non-programme use. This single fee is split 72.73% to PRS and 27.27% to MCPS to reflect the unique ratio of mechanical and performance licensing.

## Distribution policy

### Revenue apportionment/performance value calculation

The MCPS Turner fee is apportioned using the same two step method as the ITV fee. The method to calculate final FPV is also the same.

### Distribution basis

Each Turner channel is distributed separately on a line by line basis.

### Distribution cycle

Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period. This distribution cycle is detailed in the 'Standard distribution cycles and frequency' section earlier in this document.

## Processing policy

### Data provider and format

Data provided by the licensee in electronic format.

### Processing thresholds and rules

All Turner usage goes through an automatch and, where necessary, manual match process.

## Other notes

The Turner licence year covers usage from January to December. Distributions in respect of those usages are made from July to April.

# MTV

## Introduction

MTV's licence covers its performing and mechanical rights on channels which broadcast from the UK across Europe, the Middle East and Africa. We collect and process actual performance data from each of these individual feeds to ensure accurate distributions.

## Royalty source

MTV pays an annual blanket licence fee covering all of its performing and mechanical usage. This single fee is split 66.66667% to PRS and 33.33333% to MCPS.

## Distribution policy

### Revenue apportionment/performance value calculation

The MCPS MTV fee is apportioned using the same two step method as the ITV fee. However, because there is no minimum channel fee set with the licence, a minimum fee is calculated using the GETV matrix.

### Distribution basis

Each MTV channel is distributed separately on a line by line basis.

### Distribution cycle

Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period. This distribution cycle is detailed in the 'Standard distribution cycles and frequency' section earlier in this document.

## Processing policy

### Data provider and format

Data provided by the licensee in electronic format.

### Processing thresholds and rules

All MTV usage goes through an automatch and, where necessary, manual match process.

## Other notes

The MTV licence year covers usage from January to December. Distributions in respect of those usages are made from July to April.

# PBS America

## Introduction

PBS America is broadcast in the UK much like BBC Worldwide is broadcast in other countries, and provides PBS content to UK viewers.

## Royalty source

PBS pay an annual licence fee that covers all performing usage and only production music mechanical usage broadcast on PBS America in the UK. The licence fee is split 92.59259% to PRS and 7.40741% to MCPS, and is unique in recognising the limited amount of mechanical usage covered by this licence.

## Distribution policy

### Revenue apportionment/performance value calculation

The MCPS PBS America fee is apportioned using the same two step method as the ITV fee.

### Distribution basis

Each PBS America channel is distributed separately on a line by line basis.

### Distribution cycle

Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period. This distribution cycle is detailed in the 'Standard distribution cycles and frequency' section earlier in this document.

## Processing policy

### Data provider and format

Data provided by the licensee in electronic format.

### Processing thresholds and rules

All PBS America usage goes through an automatch and, where necessary, manual match process.

## Other notes

The PBS America licence year covers usage from January to December. Distributions in respect of those usages are made from July to April.

# B4U

## Introduction

B4U (Bollywood For You) broadcast programmes in the UK from their parent broadcaster in India on two channels, B4U Music and B4U Movies.

## Royalty source

An annual licence fee covers all performing and mechanical usage broadcast by B4U in the UK. All programme content is acquired from India. As such, only the non-programme content is mechanically payable. The society split is 90% to PRS and 10% to MCPS to recognise the limited amount of mechanical usage payable under this licence.

## Distribution policy

### Revenue apportionment/performance value calculation

The B4U fee is apportioned using the fees specified in the licence.

### Distribution basis

Each B4U channel is distributed separately on a line by line basis.

### Distribution cycle

Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period. This distribution cycle is detailed in the 'Standard distribution cycles and frequency' section earlier in this document.

## Processing policy

### Data provider and format

Data provided by the licensee in electronic format.

### Processing thresholds and rules

All B4U usage goes through an automatch and, where necessary, manual match process.

## Other notes

The B4U licence year covers usage from April to March. Distributions in respect of those usages are made from July to April.

# BT Sport

## Introduction

BT Sport launched in 2013 and broadcasts a range of live sports across the UK although it focuses on football, mainly the Premier League.

## Royalty source

BT Sport pays an annual blanket licence fee covering all of its performing and mechanical usage, plus limited production music rights. Small proportions of this revenue is for specific mechanical only usage. The remaining revenue is split 66.66667% to PRS and 33.33333% to MCPS.

## Distribution policy

### Revenue apportionment/performance value calculation

The MCPS BT Sport fee is apportioned using the same two step method as the ITV fee.

### Distribution basis

Each BT Sport channel is distributed separately on a line by line basis.

### Distribution cycle

Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period. This distribution cycle is detailed in the 'Standard distribution cycles and frequency' section earlier in this document.

## Processing policy

### Data provider and format

Data provided by the licensee in electronic format.

### Processing thresholds and rules

BT Sport usage goes through an automatch and, where necessary, manual match process.

## Other notes

The BT Sport licence year covers usage from January to December. Distributions in respect of those usages are made from July to April.

# Fox Television

## Introduction

As of 2016, Fox broadcast a range of American programming such as *Family Guy* and *Empire* directly to the UK through its channel available on Sky and Virgin.

## Royalty source

Fox pay an annual licence fee that covers all performing usage plus a specific allocation for a limited amount of production music mechanical usage broadcast on Fox in the UK. Allowing for the specific allocation within the licence to the mechanical usage, the remaining royalty is 100% PRS. The society split for 2016, which is not a binding split and merely representative of the allocation made to this specific usage, is split 89.69072% to PRS and 10.30928% to MCPS.

## Distribution policy

### Revenue apportionment/performance value calculation

The MCPS Fox Television fee is apportioned using the same two step method as the ITV fee.

### Distribution basis

Each Fox channel is distributed separately on a line by line basis.

### Distribution cycle

Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period. This distribution cycle is detailed in the 'Standard distribution cycles and frequency' section earlier in this document.

## Processing policy

### Data provider and format

Data provided by the licensee in electronic format.

### Processing thresholds and rules

Fox usage goes through an automatch and, where necessary, manual match process.

## Other notes

The Fox Television licence year covers usage from January to December. Distributions in respect of those usages are made from July to April.



# The Box Plus Network

## Introduction

As of 2016, The Box Plus Network control music channels such as 4Music, Kerrang, and Magic. Through these channels, they broadcast a substantial and broad range of music across the UK and parts of Africa.

## Royalty source

The Box Plus Network pays an annual blanket licence fee covering all of its performing and mechanical usage. Small proportions of this revenue is for specific mechanical only usage. The remaining revenue is split 66.66667% to PRS and 33.33333% to MCPS.

## Distribution policy

### Revenue apportionment/performance value calculation

The MCPS Box Plus Network fee is apportioned using the same two step method as the ITV fee.

### Distribution basis

Each Box Plus Network channel is distributed separately on a line by line basis.

### Distribution cycle

Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period. This distribution cycle is detailed in the 'Standard distribution cycles and frequency' section earlier in this document.

## Processing policy

### Data provider and format

Data provided by the licensee in electronic format.

### Processing thresholds and rules

All Box Plus Network usage goes through an automatch and, where necessary, manual match process.

## Other notes

The Box Plus Network licence year covers usage from January to December. Distributions in respect of those usages are made from July to April.

# UKTV

## Introduction

UKTV is a commercial joint venture between BBC Studios (the commercial arm of the BBC) and Discovery, Inc. The broadcaster has 10 national television channels in its portfolio, four of which are broadcast free-to-air; the remaining six channels are widely available via various pay-TV platforms. Viewers are also able to watch programmes broadcast on its free-to-air channels via UKTV's on-demand service, UKTV Play.

## Royalty source

We license the use of PRS and MCPS members' repertoire on UKTV's television channels under the terms of a joint blanket licence

UKTV pays an annual blanket licence fee covering all of its performing and mechanical usage. This single fee includes a flat fee for MCPS secondary sales. The remaining money is split 57.14286% to PRS and 42.85714% to MCPS in recognition of the unique licensing history of this broadcaster.

## Distribution policy

### Revenue apportionment/performance value calculation

The MCPS UKTV fee is apportioned using the same two step method as the ITV fee.

### Distribution basis

Each UKTV channel is distributed separately on a line by line basis.

### Distribution cycle

Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period. This distribution cycle is detailed in the 'Standard distribution cycles and frequency' section earlier in this document.

## Processing policy

### Data provider and format

Data provided by the licensee in electronic format.

### Processing thresholds and rules

All UKTV usage goes through an automatch and, where necessary, manual match process.

## Other notes

The UKTV licence year covers usage from January to December. Distributions in respect of those usages are made from July to April.

# CBS/AMC Network

## Introduction

Formerly known as Chellozone, CBS/AMC Network is an American TV specialist that controls channels such as CBS Justice and the Horror Channel.

## Royalty source

CBS/AMC pays an annual blanket licence fee covering all of its performing and mechanical usage. Small proportions of this revenue is for specific mechanical only usage. The remaining revenue is split 61.58455% to PRS and 38.41545% to MCPS in recognition of the unique licensing history of this broadcaster.

## Distribution policy

### Revenue apportionment/performance value calculation

The MCPS CBS/AMC fee is apportioned using the same two step method as the ITV fee.

### Distribution basis

Each CBS/AMC channel is distributed separately on a line by line basis.

### Distribution cycle

Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period. This distribution cycle is detailed in the 'Standard distribution cycles and frequency' section earlier in this document.

## Processing policy

### Data provider and format

Data provided by the licensee in electronic format.

### Processing thresholds and rules

CBS/AMC usage goes through an automatch and, where necessary, manual match process.

## Other notes

The CBS/AMC licence year covers usage from January to December. Distributions in respect of those usages are made from July to April.

# NBC Universal

## Introduction

NBC Universal channel's broadcast in the UK for reception in the UK and across Europe, Middle East and Africa. We collect and process actual performance data from each of these individual feeds to ensure accurate distributions.

## Royalty source

NBC Universal pay an annual blanket licence fee covering all of its performing and mechanical usage. Revenue is split between PRS and MCPS according to the specific channel licence fee. For 2018 the overall split is 91.4% to PRS and 8.6% to MCPS.

## Distribution policy

### Revenue apportionment/performance value calculation

The MCPS NBC Universal fee is apportioned using the same two step method as the ITV fee.

### Distribution basis

Each NBC Universal channel is distributed separately on a line by line basis.

### Distribution cycle

Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period. This distribution cycle is detailed in the 'Standard distribution cycles and frequency' section earlier in this document.

## Processing policy

### Data provider and format

Data provided by the licensee in electronic format.

### Processing thresholds and rules

NBC Universal usage goes through an automatch and, where necessary, manual match process.

## Other notes

The NBC Universal licence year covers usage from January to December. Distributions in respect of those usages are made from July to April.

# Walt Disney Co

## Introduction

Walt Disney Co's licence covers its performing and mechanical rights on channels broadcasting from the UK across Europe, the Middle East and Africa. We collect and process actual performance data from each of these individual feeds to ensure accurate distributions.

## Royalty source

Walt Disney Co pays an annual blanket licence fee covering all of its performing and mechanical usage. This single fee is split 65% to PRS and 35% to MCPS in recognition of the unique licensing history of this broadcaster.

## Distribution policy

### Revenue apportionment/performance value calculation

The MCPS Walt Disney Co fee is apportioned using the same two step method as the ITV fee.

### Distribution basis

Each Walt Disney channel is distributed separately on a line by line basis.

### Distribution cycle

Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period. This distribution cycle is detailed in the 'Standard distribution cycles and frequency' section earlier in this document.

## Processing policy

### Data provider and format

Data provided by the licensee in electronic format.

### Processing thresholds and rules

All usage for the Walt Disney Co channels goes through an automatch and, where necessary, manual match process.

## Other notes

The Walt Disney Co licence year covers usage from January to December. Distributions in respect of those usages are made from July to April.

# Scripps Networks International

## Introduction

The licence for Scripps Networks International, or Scripps TV, covers the use of performing and mechanical rights exploited on two channels broadcast – Food Network and Travel Channel. Prior to 2015, Scripps TV held two separate licences for these two channels.

## Royalty source

Scripps pays an annual blanket licence fee covering all of its performing and mechanical usage. This single fee is split 88.86038% to PRS and 11.13962% to MCPS in recognition of the unique licensing history of this broadcaster.

## Distribution policy

### Revenue apportionment/performance value calculation

Unlike the two-step method as described for ITV and adhered to by the majority of broadcasters, the Scripps TV licence fee is divided between Food Network and Travel Channel based on the precedent set when these channels held separate licences with PRSfM.

### Distribution basis

Each Scripps TV channel is distributed separately on a line by line basis.

### Distribution cycle

Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period. This distribution cycle is detailed in the 'Standard distribution cycles and frequency' section earlier in this document.

## Processing policy

### Data provider and format

Data provided by the licensee in electronic format.

### Processing thresholds and rules

All usage for the Walt Disney Co channels goes through an automatch and, where necessary, manual match process.

## Other notes

The Scripps TV licence year covers usage from January to December. Distributions in respect of those usages are made from July to April.

# Independent Production Companies (IPCs)

## Introduction

Many TV programmes are made by Independent Production Companies (IPCs). The mechanical rights for the IPCs are licensed directly with those companies where the programmes are not covered by the broadcaster's own blanket licence.

## Royalty source

IPCs have a blanket licence with MCPS for their mechanical rights. This provides a per programme/per channel fee. There is no need for a PRS/MCPS split as this scheme only covers mechanical rights.

## Distribution policy

### Revenue apportionment/performance value calculation

As this is a flat fee for a programme no apportionment is needed.

### Distribution basis

All IPC items are distributed on a line by line basis.

### Distribution cycle

Monthly, one month after each invoice is settled by the licensee.

## Processing policy

### Data provider and format

Data provided by the licensee in electronic format.

### Processing thresholds and rules

All IPC usage goes through an automatch and, where necessary, manual match process.

## Other notes

Although IPC distributions are made monthly, not all production companies feature in every month's distribution. This depends upon which companies have made programmes and when they have settled their invoices.

## Other TV stations/channels

### Introduction

Many other TV companies/stations are licensed by MCPS. They are all treated and processed as outlined below.

### Royalty source

The licensee pays an annual blanket licence fee covering all of its performing usage and any mechanical exploitation associated with the copying of MCPS repertoire into programme or non-programme use. This single fee is split between PRS and MCPS in a ratio to reflect the ratio of mechanical and performing rights licensing required by the station(s).

### Distribution policy

#### Revenue apportionment/performance value calculation

Where the licence fee covers more than one station, the fee is apportioned using the same two step method as the ITV fee. In some cases the minimum per channel fee is specified in the licence and in others it is calculated by reference to the GETV Matrix.

#### Distribution basis

Each licensed channel is distributed separately on a line by line basis unless only sample data is received in which case all sample data is distributed.

#### Distribution cycle

Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period. This distribution cycle is detailed in the 'Standard distribution cycles and frequency' section earlier in this document.

### Processing policy

#### Data provider and format

Data provided by the licensee in electronic format.

#### Processing thresholds and rules

All usage goes through an automatch and, where necessary, manual match process.

### Other notes

The licence year covers usage from January to December. Distributions in respect of those usages are made from July to April.



## Secondary sales

### Introduction

Many TV programmes made for original broadcast in the UK are sold to other broadcasters both in the UK and internationally. These are known as secondary sales and the copies sold are licensable by MCPS under its secondary sales schemes.

### Royalty source

For BBC, ITV and some other broadcasters the secondary sales schemes are transactional. That is to say individual sales are reported, invoiced and royalties paid accordingly. For other companies, including the IPCs, the sales are reported and processed in the same way as their main TV usage.