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: 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)[1].

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.

[1] 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 Members' Council (then-called PRS Board) 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 since the October 2018 distribution we phased in a new set of weightings, starting with BBC TV, Sky and then for all other commercial stations from July 2019.
The changes introduced 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 TV Time Bands
Non-Peak: midnight to 15:59 1x weighting on per minute rate
Low Peak: 16:00 to 17:59, and 23:00 to 23:59 2x weighting on per minute rate
High Peak: 18:00 to 22:59 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 as well as online platforms.

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.

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.

Dividing the fee
Firstly, we calculate amounts for BBC's online services, using a benchmark value achieved on commercial services.

The remainder is divided between BBC's linear broadcast TV and radio services. This split varies each licence year as the amount of music consumed on each platform changes. 50% of the linear value is split between TV and radio 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, which assesses both audience share and music use.

For TV and for radio, each part of the fee is also subdivided between PRS and MCPS. Details of these splits are given later in this document under headings 'BBC radio' and 'BBC TV'.

BBC Studios (formerly BBC Worldwide)
This is the commercial arm of the BBC, and its activities are not covered by the main BBC blanket licence. There is a separate licence for which the fee has to be split between MCPS and PRS. This licence includes the provision of BBC channels to the Republic of Ireland on the BSKYB platform. These fees, including the supply of channels to Ireland, are divided equally between the two societies in accordance with the standard practice for broadcast licences. This was agreed by the Distribution Committee in May 2012 and July 2019.

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 national radio stations offering music and speech programming, national radio services for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, and numerous 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 national stations are also available on-demand.

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.

Processing policy

Data provider and format

Data is provided by the licensee in electronic format.

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. [2]

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.

The method for apportioning PRS BBC radio revenue to individual stations was last reviewed by the Distribution Committee in November 2017, and changes were phased in over a three-year period, reaching full implementation in 2020.

As well as its domestic radio output, the BBC blanket licence also covers the BBC World Service, which broadcasts BBC-produced programming across the globe and contains a separate sum of money to specifically cover these services.

[2] 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

Most commercial radio stations are free-to-air services funded largely by advertising and sponsorship revenue. There are a few national commercial radio stations plus many that are broadcast locally. A number of local stations are local variations of a national group or brand, such as Heart, Capital and Smooth. There are significant crossovers in the playlists of different commercial radio stations.

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 that 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.

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. [3]

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.

[3] 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.

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. The remaining BBC TV revenue is split 66.67% to PRS and 33.33% to MCPS.

Distribution policy

Revenue apportionment/performance value calculation

The licence fee for MCPS BBC TV 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 net result is divided by the forecast total of weighted annual music minutes to give FPVs for High Peak, Low Peak and Non-Peak times of day (see section on Broadcast Revenue).

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.

Processing policy

Data provider and format

Data is provided by the licensee in electronic format.

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.

ITV

Introduction

ITV offers a national network of regional stations known as ITV1 as well as free-to-air channels and an on-demand service.

Royalty source

ITV pays an annual blanket licence fee covering all of its performing and mechanical usage. This single fee is split 66.67% to PRS and 33.33% 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 the FPVs based on the time-of-day bands.

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.

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 broadcasted 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.

Sky

Introduction

Sky (formerly BSkyB) offers subscription-based TV channels in the UK and Republic of Ireland, as well as on-demand services.

Royalty source

Sky 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 66.67% to PRS and 33.33% to MCPS.

Distribution policy

Revenue apportionment/performance value calculation

The MCPS Sky 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.

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 Sky licence year covers usage from July to June. Distributions in respect of those usages are made from December to October.

Channel 4

Introduction

Channel 4 offers general entertainment channels and time-shifted equivalents, as well as a free-to-air film channel, and an on-demand service.

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, as well as to cover programme repeats on the main 'Channel 4' channel. This single fee is split 90.32% to PRS, 9.68% 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.

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 several general entertainment channels and time-shifted equivalents and an on-demand service.

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% to PRS, 11% 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: 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.

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 net amount is divided by the forecast total of weighted annual music minutes to give the FPVs based on the time-of-day bands.

Distribution basis

The following table summarises the basis of Discovery distributions:

Basis	No. stations
Census	**11**
Sample	**55**

Distribution cycle

Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period.

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

The following table summarises the basis of Turner distributions:

Basis	No. stations
Census	**2**
Sample	**24**

Distribution cycle

Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period.

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 66.67% to PRS and 33.33% 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

The following table summarises the basis of MTV distributions:

Basis	No. stations
Census	**11**
Sample	**49**

Distribution cycle

Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period.

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 90% to PRS and 10% to MCPS, 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
PBS America is distributed on a sample basis.

Distribution cycle
Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period.

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
Both B4U Music and B4U Movies are distributed on a sample basis.

Distribution cycle
Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period.

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 are for specific mechanical only usage. The remaining revenue is split 66.67% to PRS and 33.33% 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
BT Sports channels are all distributed on a sample basis.

Distribution cycle
Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period.

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

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 remaining royalty is split 92% to PRS, and 8% 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.

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 are for specific mechanical only usage. The remaining revenue is split 66.67% to PRS and 33.33% 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

The following table summarises the basis of Box Plus distributions:

Basis	No. stations
Census	**1**
Sample	**6**

Distribution cycle

Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period.

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 carries national television channels some of which are available free-to-air with others 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 57.14% to PRS and 42.86% 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.

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.

AMC Networks

Introduction

AMC Networks is an American TV specialist that controls channels such as CBS Reality. (AMC Networks was formerly known as Chellozone.)

Royalty source

AMC pays an annual blanket licence fee covering all of its performing and mechanical usage. Small proportions of this revenue are for specific mechanical only usage. The remaining revenue is split 89% to PRS and 11% to MCPS in line with other broadcast licences which include limited use of MCPS repertoire.

Distribution policy

Revenue apportionment/performance value calculation
The MCPS AMC fee is apportioned using the same two step method as the ITV fee.

Distribution basis
Each AMC channel is distributed separately on a line-by-line basis.

Distribution cycle
Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period.

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 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 channels 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. This single fee is split 91.2% to PRS and 8.8% to MCPS to reflect the unique proportions of performance and mechanical licensing required.

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

All NBC Universal channels are distributed on a sample basis

Distribution cycle

Quarterly, one quarter after the end of the performance period.

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. The on-demand streaming service Disney+ is licensed separately as a standalone General Entertainment Online Licence (GEOL).

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.

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.

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 published GETV scheme.

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.

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.