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Xiamen University CAMPUS









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*1. Brief Introduction to China's CMO and Legislations

***2.** Problems faced by CMOs in China

Solution State St

***4.** Conclusions

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1.1 CMOs exist in China

- Music Copyright Society of China (MCSC)
- China Audio-Video Copyright Association (CAVCA)
- China Film Copyright Association (CFCA)
- China Written Works Copyright Society (CWWCS)
- Images Copyright Society of China (ICSC)
- Music Copyright Society of China (MCSC) founded in 1992, is the largest CMO in China



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BRIEF Introduction to China's CMOs

Music Copyright Society of China (MCSC), Est. Dec. 1992 7000 MBs in China, agreement with 50 states

China Audio-Video Copyright Association (CAVCA) Est. Dec. 2005

China Written Works Copyright Society (CWWCS) Est. Oct. 2008

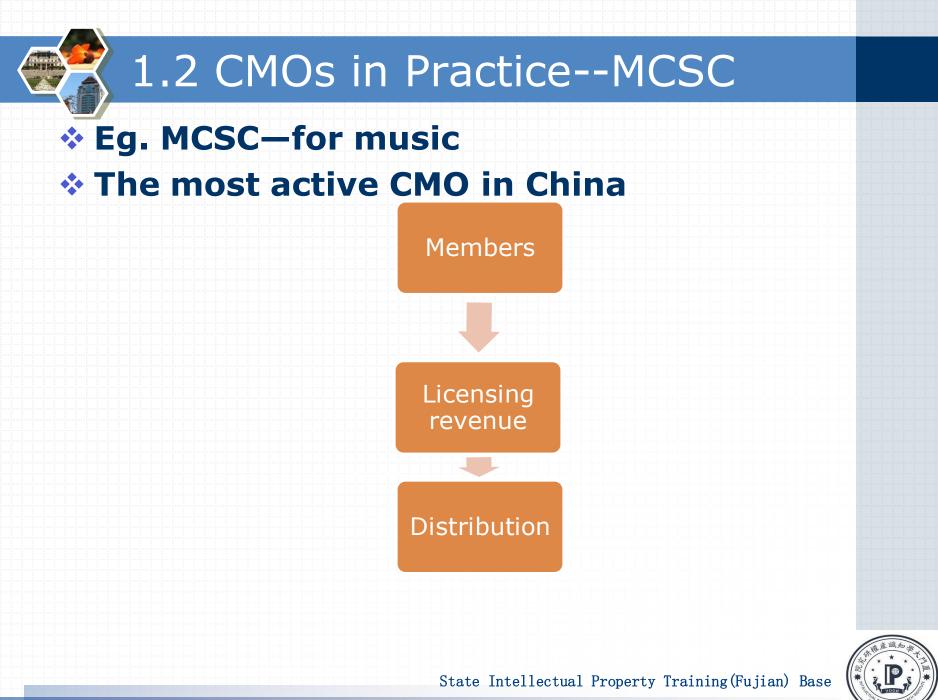
> Image Copyright Society of China (ICSC) Esb. 2008

China Film Copyright Association (CFCA) Est. 2009

Intellectual Property Research Institute of Xiamen University

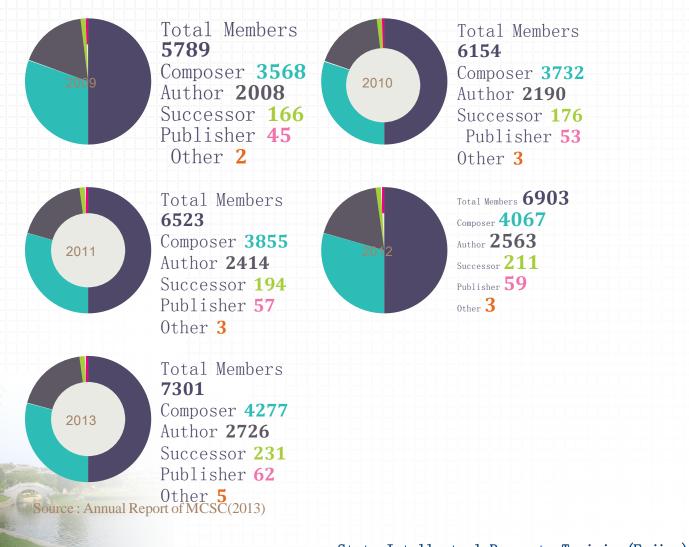
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Membership of MCSC





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Licensing Revenue of MCSC

MCSC's licensing revenue **112** million yuan RMB in 2013; 109 million, 2012

Source of revenue (by rights): 10,000

Performing rights	5288.84
Broadcasting rights	3474.30
Mechanical rights	457.03
Internet revenue	1472. 57
Revenue from Overseas	533. 56

Source : Annual Report of MCSC(2013)

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Source of licensing revenue

Revenue

 Performing rights
 Broadcasting rights Mechanical rights
 Internet revenue
 Overseas



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Growing Licensing Revenue of MCSC 2003-2013

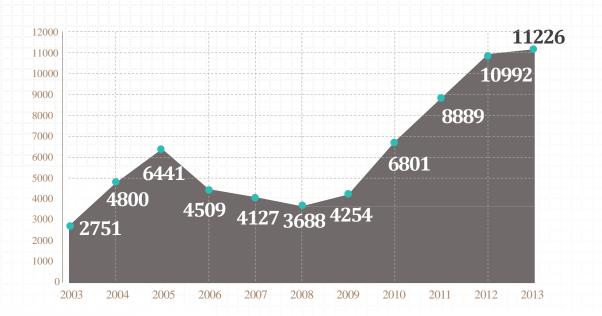


Diagram of Licensing Revenue from 2003-2013 (Unit:10,000 yuan RMB)

Source : Annual Report of MCSC(2013)

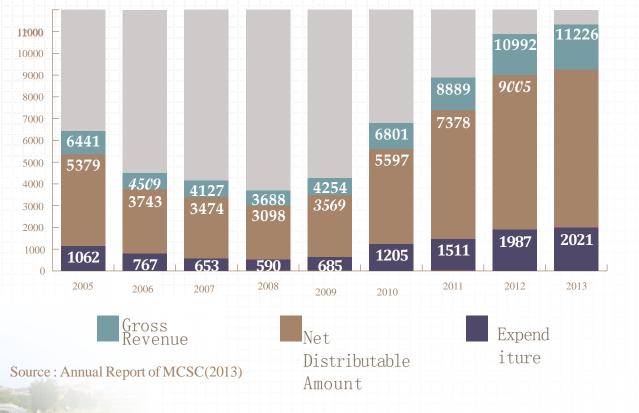






Distribution

Annual Gross Revenue, Net Distributable Amount and Expenditure from 2005-2013 (Unit 10,000 yuan RMB)





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1.3 Legislation on CMOs

China's Copyright Law	1990 Revised: 2001	no provisions on CMO
Implementing Regulations of Copyright law	2002	no provisions on CMO
Regulations on Copyright Collective Management	2004 Entered into force: 1, Mar. 2005	Art. 1-48



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2. Problems faced by CMOs

***2.1 Difficult to collect fees**

\$2.2 "unfair" treatment in litigation

*2.3 Credibility is under critical challenge



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2.1 Problem 1: difficult to collect fees

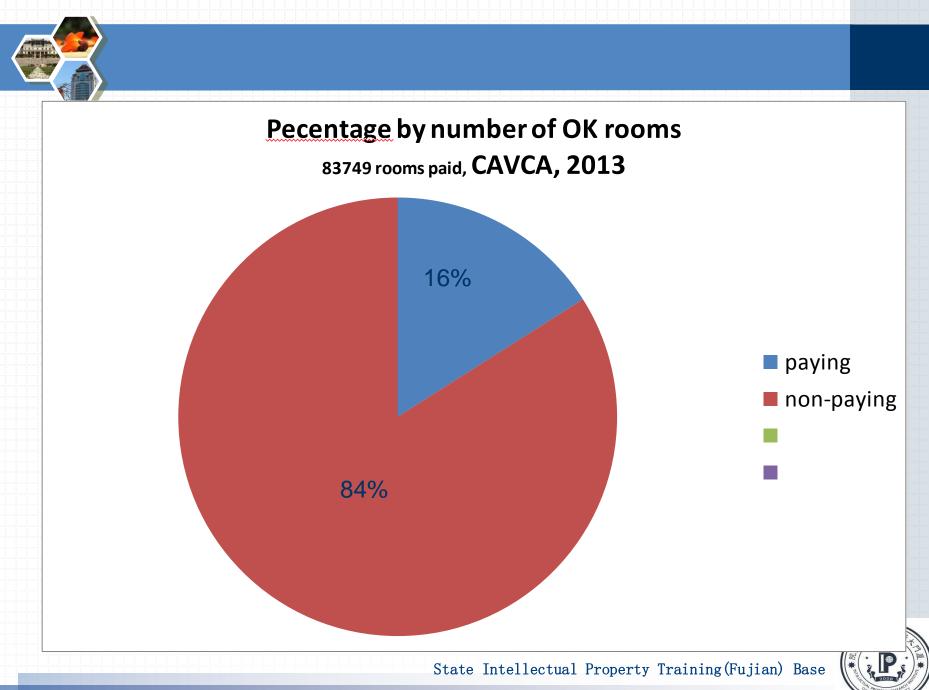
Percentage by number of OK shops: CAVCA, 2013

paying usersnon-paying

503000, 89%



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Different business models: free

* MCSC managed to sign a deal with Baidu

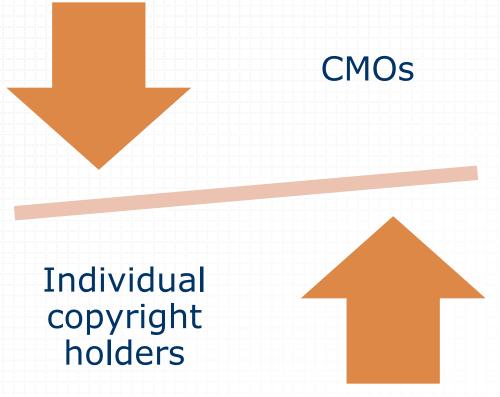


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2.2 "Unfair" treatment in litigation

Compensation awarded by courts





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se Study: "unfair" treatment

Individual right holders * "Flying Song of Time"《岁月飞歌》 * Awarded 6890+25000

CMOs * "Flying Song of Time" * 1000+8000 MCSC v. X Supermarket * 500/ 1 song+ * 1200 expense



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The accountability and credibility of CMOs are under challenge:

- High management fees
- Monopolistic
- Lack transparency, eg. setting fees, distribution of fees



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***3.1 Structure framework of CMOs:** Monopolistic or Competitive?

*3.2 Whether China should adopt extended collective licensing scheme (ECL)?



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Current Law * Monopolistic

* 1 CMOs for 1 type of work (Regulations, Art. 7(2)) **My suggestion** Limited competition 2-3 CMOs for 1 type of work, reasons: Set Strategy To reduce or avoid monopoly Simplified Not to confuse users



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2 Extended collective licensing: nonmembers--controversies

Reasons for ECL

- * Economic efficiency
- Lin and Li: 2014 "Political science and Law"
- Success in other states, Nordic countries
- * facilitates uses of the works
- Reduce infringement

Reasons against ECL Private right Natural right theory Fail to respect the will of rightholders * "be represented" Onsuitable for China: immature CMOs, market, awareness



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*A CMO is capable of representing the interests of an adequate number of right holders nationwide

- Existing authorization from members
- representing non-members



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Provisions on ECL in drafted

1st Draft All right holders

2nd Draft Narrower: 2 types

3rd Draft narrower



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Provisions on ECL in drafted Copyright Law

Article 60 of China Copyright Law (1st Draft)

Where an organization for collective administration of copyright can represent the interests of relevant right holders throughout the country as authorized by the right holders, it may apply to the copyright administrative department under the State **Council for exercising the copyright or** related rights on behalf of all the right holders, except where the right holders have declared in writing that the collective administration is not authorized. State Intellectual Property Training (Fujian) Base





ECL Clause in China Copyright Act

Article 60 of China Copyright Law (2nd Draft)

Where an organization for collective administration of copyright can represent the interests of relevant right holders throughout the country as authorized by the right holders, it may exercise the copyright or related rights on behalf of all the right holders against the use of their works in the following ways, except where the right holders have declared in writing that the collective administration is not authorized.

(1) Broadcasting or telecasting published written, musical, artistic or photographic works by radio stations or television stations; or;

(2) Disseminating published musical or audio & video works to the public by self-service karaoke operators through self-service karaoke systems.

An organization for collective administration of copyright shall fairly treat all right owners in the transfer of relevant royalties.



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ECL Clause in China Copyright Act

Article 63 of the China Copyright Law (3rd Draft for Examination)

Where an organization for collective administration of copyright can represent the interests of relevant right holders throughout the country as authorized by the right holders, it may exercise the copyright or related rights on behalf of all the right holders <u>when</u> <u>their published musical or audio & video works are disseminated to</u> <u>the public through self-service karaoke systems and when their</u> <u>works are otherwise used</u>, except where the right holders have declared in writing that the collective administration is not authorized.

An organization for collective administration of copyright shall fairly treat all right owners in the transfer of relevant royalties.



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ECL Clause in China Copyright Act

In June 2014, the Chinese Legislative Affairs Office of the State Council has decided to promulgate for public comments the full texts of the Copyright Law of the People's Republic of China (3rd Draft for Examination) submitted by the National Copyright Administration to the State Council for examination and its revision notes.



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4. Conclusion China's CMO system is playing a more and more important role in the digital age, esp. for mass use;

- The Regulations on CMO should be revised to accommodate new tech
- China should create an environment for CMOs to compete to improve efficiency
- CL is desirable for China, grounds:
 Private right is not absolute
 Rightholders may opt out, or being paid
 Efficiency
 Beneficial for users, or society as a whole
 Easy to use orphan works
 Scope of ECL be extended

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Thank You!



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