

Opportunities (and limits) for media and copyright regulation and self-regulation

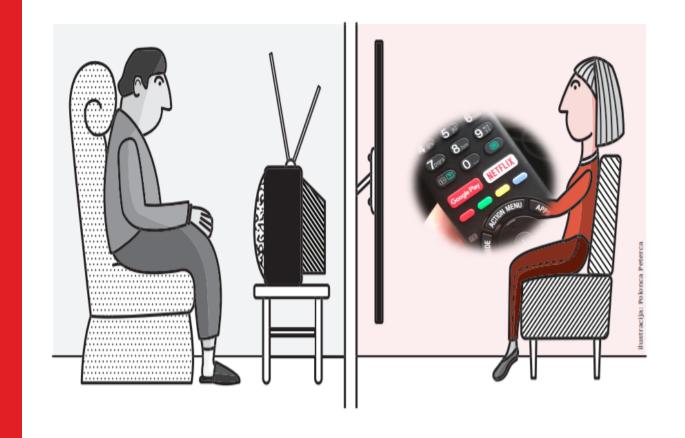
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Collective bargaining in copyright

Technological development



2010: watching in real time only on TV set

2022: consuming 27/7 on several different units and platforms

Technological development

1995

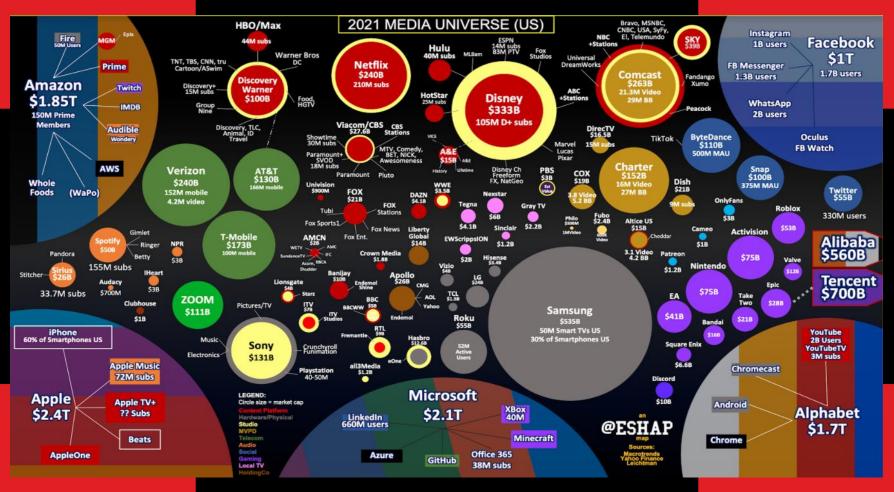
- 1 Mitsubishi Corporation
- 2 Mitsui & Co., Ltd.
- 3 Itochu Corporation
- 4 Sumitomo Corporation
- 5 General Motors Corporation
- 6 Marubeni Corporation
- 7 Ford Motor Company
- B Exxon Corporation
- 9 Nissho Iwai Corporation
- 10 Royal Dutch/Shell Group

2010

Rank	First quarter ^[57]	
1	*)	PetroChina
		▼329,259.7
2		Exxon Mobil
		▼ 316,230.8
3		Microsoft
		▼ 256,864.7
4	*)	ICBC
		▼ 246,419.8
5		Apple Inc.
		▲213,096.7
6	# / 	BHP Billiton
		▲209,935.1
7		Wal-Mart
		▲209,000.7
8		Berkshire Hathaway
		▲200,620.5
9		General Electric
		▲194,246.2
10	\$	China Mobile
		▲192,998.6

2022

Rank	First quarter	
1		Apple Inc. ▼2,050,000 ^[13]
2		Microsoft ▲1,778,000 ^[14]
3		Amazon ▼1,558,000 ^[15]
4		Alphabet Inc. ▲1,395,000 ^[16]
5		Facebook, Inc. ▲838,720 ^[17]
6	*>	Tencent ▲766,970 ^[18]
7		Tesla, Inc. ▼641,110 ^[19]
8	*0	Alibaba Group ▼615,010 ^[20]
9	•	TSMC ▲613,410 ^[21]
10		Berkshire Hathaway ▲590,050 ^[22]



CDSM directive

- CHAPTER 3
- Fair remuneration in exploitation contracts of authors and performers
- Article 18 Principle of appropriate and proportionate remuneration

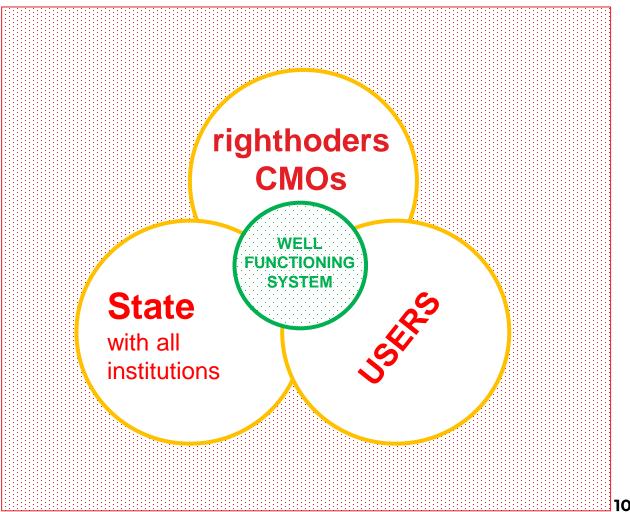
CDSM directive

- The remuneration of authors and performers should be <u>appropriate</u> and <u>proportionate</u> to the <u>actual</u> or <u>potential economic value</u> *Friends case*
- Member States are free to choose different mechanisms:
 - collective bargaining
 - other mechanisms collective management.

Why collective management is the best mechanism?

- regulated CRM directive
- transparent
- inclusive

Together!





Děkuji!

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