



**MINIMUM ROYALTIES (TARIFFS)
FOR PUBLIC PERFORMANCE OF DRAMATIC AND DRAMATICO-
MUSICAL WORKS**

1.	Dramatic Works in Professional Theatres.....	2
1.1	Original plays	2
1.2	Dramatization of work not protected by the copyright	3
1.3	Dramatization of a copyright protected work	4
2.	Dramatic Works in Independent Private Theatres	5
3.	Dramatic Works as a Staging in Amateur Theatres.....	5
4.	Dramatico-Musical Works in Professional Theatres.....	5
4.1	Opera	6
4.2	Rockopera	7
4.3	Ballet	7
4.4	Musical comedy, operetta, musical, performance with songs	8
5.	Dramatico-Musical Works in Independent Theatres	9
6.	Dramatico-Musical Works in Stagings by Amateur Theatres.....	9
7.	Public Performance of Dramatic Works Recording in Cultural and Entertaining Events	10
7.1	Events with entrance fee	10
7.2	Events without entrance fee	10

1. Dramatic Works in Professional Theatres

1.1 Original plays

Royalty for public performance of dramatic works is a percentage of gross receipts or from the troupe agreement sum for every performance of the staging.

If authors have agreed among themselves or with the theatre about some other royalty distribution than the one set out in the tariffs, the percentage set by authors is applied.

1) Royalty for the author of the original work

Type of work	Royalty
Play	11%

2) Royalty for the author of a translated work

Type of work	Royalty
Translation of a play: author of the original work	6%
translator	5%

3) Royalty for stage designer and costume designer

Royalty for stage designer is **1% to 3%**, as agreed upon with the author or as the stage designer has agreed with the theatre.

Royalty for costume designer is **1% to 3%**, as agreed upon with the author or as the costume designer has agreed with the theatre.

4) Royalty for the author of musical work

Royalty for public performance of a staging of a dramatic work is set as a percentage of gross receipts (or from the troupe agreement sum if there are not tickets) for every performance of the staging. **Royalty percentage is calculated as follows: usage of musical works in a staging as a percentage from the total length of the staging is multiplied by a coefficient 0,1.**

Minimum royalty percentage – 0.1%, maximum – 6% of gross receipts for every performance of the staging.

If authors of musical works especially created for the staging have agreed with the theatre about other royalty amount than the one set out in the tariffs, AKKA/LAA applies the percentage set by the authors.

For performances **on tour**, if the total duration of music usage is not available, royalty for author of musical work is set as **1%** for usage of music in one act.

Tariff is applied to stagings premiered after January 1st, 2020.

5) Royalty for the choreographer

<u>Usage of choreography in % from the total duration of the staging</u>	<u>Royalty for choreographer</u>
up to 5%	up to 0,5%
5% to 10%	up to 1%
more than 10% to 20%	up to 1,5%
more than 20% to 30%	up to 2%
more than 30% to 50%	up to 2,5%
more than 50%	up to 3%

1.2 Dramatization of work not protected by the copyright

Royalty for public performance of a dramatization is set as a percentage from the gross receipts per public performance of the dramatization or from the troupe agreement sum.

If authors have agreed among themselves or with the theatre about some other royalty distribution than the one set out in the tariffs, the percentage set by authors is applied.

1) Royalty for the author of dramatization:

author of dramatization **6%**

2) Royalty for the translator (if the work is translated)

if the work is translated, royalty for the translator **3%**

3) Royalty for the stage designer and the costume designer

Royalty for stage designer is **1% to 3%**, as agreed upon with the author or as the stage designer has agreed with the theatre.

Royalty for Costume designer is **1% to 3%**, as agreed upon with the author or as the costume designer has agreed with the theatre.

4) Royalty for the author of the musical work

Royalty for public performance of a staging of a dramatic work is set as a percentage of gross receipts (or from the troupe agreement sum if there are not tickets) for every performance of the staging.

Royalty percentage is calculated as follows: usage of musical works in a staging as a percentage from the total length of the staging is multiplied by a coefficient 0,1.

Minimum royalty percentage – 0.1%, maximum – 6% of gross receipts for every performance of the staging.

If authors of musical works especially created for the staging have agreed with the theatre about other royalty amount than the one set out in the tariffs, AKKA/LAA applies the percentage set by the authors.

For performances **on tour**, if the total duration of music usage is not available, royalty for author of musical work is set as **1%** for usage of music in one act.

Tariff is applied to stagings premiered after January 1st, 2020.

5) Royalty for the choreographer

**Usage of choreography in % from
the total duration of the staging**

Royalty for choreographer

up to 5%	up to 0,5%
5% to 10%	up to 1%
more than 10% to 20%	up to 1,5%
more than 20% to 30%	up to 2%
more than 30% to 50%	up to 2,5%
more than 50%	up to 3%

1.3 Dramatization of a copyright protected work

Royalty for public performance of a dramatization is set as a percentage from the gross receipts per public performance of the dramatization or from the troupe agreement sum.

If authors have agreed among themselves or with the theatre about some other royalty distribution than the one set out in the tariffs, the percentage set by authors is applied.

1) Royalty for the author of the original work and the dramatization

author of the original work	5,5%
author of the dramatization	5,5%

2) Royalty for the translator (if the work is translated)

If a translated work has been dramatized, the translator is due **40%** of the royalty of the original work's author, i.e. **2,2%** to the translator, **3,3%** to the author of the original work.

3) Royalty for the stage designer and the costume designer

Royalty for stage designer is **1% to 3%**, as agreed upon with the author or as the stage designer has agreed with the theatre.

Royalty for Costume designer is **1% to 3%**, as agreed upon with the author or as the costume designer has agreed with the theatre.

4) Royalty for the author of the musical work

Royalty for public performance of a staging of a dramatic work is set as a percentage of gross receipts (or from the troupe agreement sum if there are not tickets) for every performance of the staging.

Royalty percentage is calculated as follows: usage of musical works in a staging as a percentage from the total length of the staging is multiplied by a coefficient 0,1.

Minimum royalty percentage – 0.1%, maximum – 6% of gross receipts for every performance of the staging.

If authors of musical works especially created for the staging have agreed with the theatre about other royalty amount than the one set out in the tariffs, AKKA/LAA applies the percentage set by the authors.

For performances **on tour**, if the total duration of music usage is not available, royalty for author of musical work is set as **1%** for usage of music in one act.

Tariff is applied to stagings premiered after January 1st, 2020.

5) Royalty for the choreographer

**Usage of choreography in % from
the total duration of the staging**

Royalty for choreographer

up to 5%	up to 0,5%
5% to 10%	up to 1%
more than 10% to 20%	up to 1,5%
more than 20% to 30%	up to 2%
more than 30% to 50%	up to 2,5%
more than 50%	up to 3%

2. Dramatic Works in Independent Private Theatres

If no tickets are being sold:

EUR 15,- per each demonstration of the staging in which a copyright protected work is used.

If tickets are sold, tariff of the professional theatres is applied as a percentage of gross receipts, but not less than **EUR 15,-** per each demonstration of the staging.

3. Dramatic Works as a Staging in Amateur Theatres

If no tickets are being sold:

EUR 15,- per each demonstration of the staging in which a copyright protected work is used.

If tickets are sold, tariff of the professional theatres is applied as a percentage of gross receipts, but not less than **EUR 15,-** per each demonstration of the staging.

4. Dramatico-Musical Works in Professional Theatres

If authors have agreed among themselves or with the theatre about some other royalty distribution than the one set out in the tariffs, the percentage set by authors is applied.

4.1 Opera

Royalty for public performance of a dramatico-musical work is set as a percentage from the gross receipts per public performance of staging or from the troupe agreement sum.

1) Royalty for the author of libretto and composer:

<u>Type of work</u>	<u>Authors</u>	<u>Royalty</u>
Libretto based on a copyright non-protected work	author of libretto	6%
	composer	12%
Libretto based on a copyright protected work	author of the original work	1%
	author of libretto	5%
	composer	12%

Note: if librettos and lyrics of several authors have been used, the authors agree among themselves about the distribution of royalties.

2) Royalty for the translator:

If a translation of a libretto has been used, the translator is due **60%** of the royalty for the author of the libretto.

3) Royalty for the stage designer and the costume designer:

Royalty for stage designer is **1% to 3%**, as agreed upon with the author or as the stage designer has agreed with the theatre.

Royalty for costume designer is **1% to 3%**, as agreed upon with the author or as the costume designer has agreed with the theatre.

4) Royalty for the choreographer:

<u>Usage of choreography in % from the total duration of the staging</u>	<u>Royalty for choreographer</u>
up to 5%	up to 0,5%
5% to 10%	up to 1%
more than 10% to 20%	up to 1,5%
more than 20% to 30%	up to 2%
more than 30% to 50%	up to 2,5%
more than 50%	up to 3%

4.2 Rockopera

Royalty for public performance of a dramatico-musical work is set as a percentage from the gross receipts per public performance of staging or from the troupe agreement sum.

1) Royalty for the author of libretto and composer:

Author of libretto (text)	8%
Composer	10%

Note: If librettos and lyrics of several authors are used, the authors agree among themselves about the distribution of royalties,

2) Royalty for stage designer and costume designer:

Royalty for stage designer is **1% to 3%**, as agreed upon with the author or as the stage designer has agreed with the theatre.

Royalty for costume designer is **1% to 3%**, as agreed upon with the author or as the costume designer has agreed with the theatre.

3) Royalty for translator:

If a translation of a libretto has been used, the translator is due **60%** of the royalty for the author of the libretto, i.e. **4,8%** to the translator, **3,2%** to the author of the libretto.

4) Royalty for the choreographer:

<u>Usage of choreography in % from the total duration of the staging</u>	<u>Royalty for choreographer</u>
up to 5%	up to 0,5%
5% to 10%	up to 1%
more than 10% to 20%	up to 1,5%
more than 20% to 30%	up to 2%
more than 30% to 50%	up to 2,5%
more than 50%	up to 3%

4.3 Ballet

Royalty for public performance of a dramatico-musical work is set as a percentage from the gross receipts per public performance of staging or from the troupe agreement sum.

1) Royalty for the original author and author of libretto:

<u>Type of work</u>	<u>Authors</u>	<u>Royalty</u>
Libretto based on a copyright non-protected work	author of libretto	3%
Libretto based on a copyright protected work	author of the original work	1%

author of libretto **2%**

2) Royalty for composer:

Royalty for composer is set **10%**.

3) Royalty for choreographer:

Royalty for composer is set **7%**.

4) Royalty for stage designer and costume designer:

Royalty for stage designer is **1% to 3%**, as agreed upon with the author or as the stage designer has agreed with the theatre.

Royalty for costume designer is **1% to 3%**, as agreed upon with the author or as the costume designer has agreed with the theatre.

4.4 Musical comedy, operetta, musical, performance with songs

Royalty for public performance of a dramatico-musical work is set as a percentage from the gross receipts per public performance of staging or from the troupe agreement sum,

1) Royalty for the original author and author of libretto:

Type of work	Authors	Royalty
Libretto based on a copyright non-protected work	author of libretto	6%
Libretto based on a copyright protected work	author of the original work	1%
	author of libretto	5%

Note: If librettos and lyrics of several authors are used, the authors agree among themselves about the distribution of royalties.

2) Royalty for composer:

Royalty for composer is set **9%**.

3) Royalty for translator:

If a translation of a libretto has been used, the translator is due **60%** of the royalty for the author of the libretto.

If in the permission of foreign author to stage the work different requirements are indicated regards the due royalty, requirements of the original author are complied with, which can also affect the translator's royalty share.

4) Royalty for the stage designer and costume designer:

Royalty for stage designer is **1% to 3%**, as agreed upon with the author or as the stage designer has agreed with the theatre.

Royalty for costume designer is **1% to 3%**, as agreed upon with the author or as the costume designer has agreed with the theatre.

5) Royalty for the author of musical work:

Royalty for public performance of a staging of a dramatic work is set as a percentage of gross receipts (or from the troupe agreement sum if there are not tickets) for every performance of the staging. **Royalty percentage is calculated as follows: usage of musical works in a staging as a percentage from the total length of the staging is multiplied by a coefficient 0,1.**

Minimum royalty percentage – 0.1%, maximum – 6% of gross receipts for every performance of the staging.

If authors of musical works especially created for the staging have agreed with the theatre about other royalty amount than the one set out in the tariffs, AKKA/LAA applies the percentage set by the authors.

For performances **on tour**, if the total duration of music usage is not available, royalty for author of musical work is set as **1%** for usage of music in one act.

Tariff is applied to stagings premiered after January 1st, 2020.

6) Royalty for choreographer:

**Usage of choreography in % from
the total duration of the staging**

Royalty for choreographer

up to 5%	up to 0,5%
5% to 10%	up to 1%
more than 10% to 20%	up to 1,5%
more than 20% to 30%	up to 2%
more than 30% to 50%	up to 2,5%
more than 50%	up to 3%

5. Dramatico-Musical Works in Independent Theatres

If no tickets are sold:

EUR 15,- per each demonstration of the staging in which a copyright protected work is used.

If tickets are sold, tariff of the professional theatres is applied as a percentage of gross receipts, but not less than **EUR 15,-** per each demonstration of the staging.

6. Dramatico-Musical Works in Stagings by Amateur Theatres

If no tickets are sold:

EUR 15,- per each demonstration of the staging in which a copyright protected work is used.

If tickets are sold, tariff of the professional theatres is applied as a percentage of gross receipts, but not less than **EUR 15,-** per each demonstration of the staging.

7. Public Performance of Dramatic Works Recording in Cultural and Entertaining Events

7.1 Events with entrance fee

Royalties for events with entrance fee are the same as royalties for public performance of dramatic works in theatres, but not less than **EUR 15,-** per one performance of the staging.

7.2 Events without entrance fee

For events without entrance fee a royalty is single payment per event, taking into account number of visitors.

<u>Number of visitors</u>	<u>Single royalty payment in EUR</u>
up to 50	21.34
51-100	42.69
101-300	71.14
301-500	99.60
501-800	135.17
801-1000	170.74
1001-2000	355.72
2001 and more	a special agreement to be concluded

The royalties are distributed to authors in proportion to the use of their works according to AKKA/LAA data basis of dramatic work staging.