

Code of practice for Publishers February 2014

Ownership, governance and representation



NLA media access was founded in 1996 and is owned by 8 national newspaper publishing companies: Associated Newspapers, Express newspapers, The Financial Times Ltd, Guardian news and Media Ltd, Mirror Group Newspapers Ltd, News International Ltd, Telegraph Media Group Ltd, Independent Print Ltd.

The company operates as a collecting society offering collective licensing to media monitoring agencies and client organisations that wish to monitor publications. In addition, it operates the eClips database which offers a professional service to media monitoring agencies by providing a digital feed of print and web-edition content to the media monitoring agencies which enables them to provide a timely and high-quality monitoring service to their clients.

The board of the company comprises

Non Executive Chairman 8 shareholder directors Regional Director representing regional publishers for the Newspaper Society PLS/PPA Director, representing the interests of magazine-sector publishers Special Contributors Director representing the interests of freelance contributors Managing Director

Licensing of Content

NLA represents the repertoire of 42 regional newspaper publishers and in 2013 extended its business to include magazines, and as at April 2014 157 magazine publishers will have granted rights to NLA.

Publishers represented by the NLA provide a mandate which gives the NLA a <u>non-exclusive</u> licence to offer media monitoring licences for print and web content to media monitoring agencies, public relations consultancies and end-user clients in the commercial, educational, charity and public sectors.



Revenue distribution, transparency, reporting



Royalties

Publishers receive monthly payment of licensing royalties. Over 80% of licensing and database revenues earned by NLA are distributed to publishers. In 2013 this amounted to £26m – equivalent to the employment costs of 1000 journalists.

Distribution Policy

Distribution to publishers is driven by a model reflecting actual copying returns provided monthly by media monitoring agencies and annual client surveys. Where publishers do not own the rights to newspaper and web content copied by licensees, the Special Contributors Survey measures the percentage of revenue to be distributed to freelance contributors.

Board meetings are held 4 times a year. An annual report is distributed to rights-holders and published on our website to accompany the statutory accounts deposited at Companies House.

Two types of licensing revenue Frequent title specific fees Frequent fees Publisher 1 5000 copies 25% of total - systematic copying Publisher 2 8000 copies 40% - title specific Publisher 3 7000 copies 35% Less - attributable to titles Total value of 80% is 20% licence fees distributed to cover invoiced in to publishers **NLA** costs Occasional, non attributable fees Occasional fees the month 50 days later Publisher 1 25% of total - ad hoc copying Publisher 2 40% - not title specific Publisher 3 35% - not attributable to titles

Supporting journalism

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