

Committee on Culture and Education

Compromise amendments from the Rapporteur

CA 1 on paragraph 1 covering amendments 59, 60, 61, 62

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 1

Motion for a resolution

1. Stresses the need to create a fair and sustainable ecosystem for music streaming in the *EU* that both promotes cultural diversity and *corrects* the imbalances that *threaten* the sector;

Amendment

1. Stresses the need to support and create rules ensuring a fair and sustainable ecosystem for music streaming in the Union that both promotes cultural diversity and addresses the imbalances that negatively affect the sector, especially authors and performers and may prevent it from flourishing;

CA 2 on paragraph 2 covering amendments 63, 64, 66, 121

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 2

Motion for a resolution

2. Highlights *the fact* that all actors in the music streaming value chain need to engage and make the necessary changes to ensure a fair and sustainable ecosystem in the sector;

Amendment

2. Highlights that all actors in the music streaming value chain need to engage *into an effective dialogue*, which includes authors and performers and make the necessary changes to ensure a fair, inclusive and sustainable ecosystem in the sector that contribute to cultural diversity, by giving opportunities to

discover artists, as well as promoting local repertoires;

CA 3 on paragraph 3 covering amendments 65, 66, 69, 67

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 3

Motion for a resolution

3. Notes with concern that the current imbalance in revenue allocation in the music streaming market disfavours both authors and performers and puts the sustainability of their professional career in the digital market at risk;

Amendment

3. Notes with concern that the current imbalance in revenue allocation in the music streaming market disfavours both authors and performers and puts the sustainability of their professional career in the digital market at risk; welcomes any efforts towards a fairer remuneration of authors and performers, recognising the importance of their role in the European music sector;

CA 4 on paragraph 3a (new) and 3b (new) covering amendments 64, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 82

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 3 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

3 a. Calls on the Commission to assess the impact of existing contractual practices in the European music streaming market as well as of the current revenue distribution model by music streaming services on cultural diversity as well as on the principle of appropriate and proportionate remuneration to authors and performers, and to explore in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders, appropriate measures, including alternative and fairer models to reallocate streaming revenues; calls on

the Commission to examine whether there is a high level of concentration in the music industry and assess its impact on cultural diversity, on the remuneration of authors and on competition;

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 3 b (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

3 b. Urges stakeholders to take all necessary steps to overcome the current imbalances and asks the Commission to monitor and encourage progress in this regard, and to consider appropriate policy proposals, should voluntary stakeholder initiatives fail to produce meaningful solutions;

CA 5 on paragraph 4 and paragraph 4a (new) replacing Amendments 71, 75, 76

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 4

Motion for a resolution

4. Emphasises that the key role of authors should be reflected through greater visibility on the music streaming services and a more balanced distribution of streaming revenues;

Amendment

4. Emphasises that the key role of authors should be reflected through greater visibility on the music streaming services and a more balanced distribution of streaming revenues; calls on the industry to explore new models on the streaming revenues allocation in order to ensure the most equal and fairest distribution possible for authors and performers;

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 4 a (new)

Amendment

4 a. Encourages the Commission to evaluate whether the use of new technologies, such as blockchain, as well as of international identification codes of rightholders, musical works and sounds recordings have the potential to improve transparency and cost efficiency within the music streaming market, in particular, concerning the accuracy of metadata and remuneration, especially for authors and performers; regrets that in general, music streaming services significantly lack such transparency and identification requirements;

CA 6 on paragraph 4b (new) replacing amendments 77, 58, 68, 137, 81, 84

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 4 b (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

4 b. Underlines the importance for authors to become members of collective management organisations (CMO) to ensure the right to collective agreements and collective representation; emphasises that collective negotiations through authors' societies aim to ensure a proper value for the use of authors' works in the music streaming market, as well as to facilitate a fairer access to market and cultural diversity within the Union; recalls the importance of the Directive 2014/26/EU that provides the framework for online multi-territorial licensing of authors' rights for music streaming services, ensures authors' free choice in selecting the most efficient way for the management of their remuneration rights, and sets a high level of transparency and good governance rules for collective

management organisations that are crucial for an effective management of repertoires on music streaming platforms;

CA 7 on paragraph 5 replacing amendments 78, 79, 80, 110

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 5

Motion for a resolution

5. Emphasises that it is essential to improve *authors*' identification on music streaming services, *in particular* by ensuring a comprehensive and accurate metadata allocation from the time of creation;

Amendment

Emphasises that it is essential to improve the identification of any actor involved in the creation process, in particular authors and performers, on music streaming services, by ensuring a comprehensive and accurate metadata allocation from the time of creation in any track uploaded in a music streaming service; encourages in this regard the use of all international identification codes (IPI^{1a}, ISWC^{1b}, ISRC^{1c}, IPN^{1d} and ISNI^{1e}); Highlights that proper identification of creators plays a key role in the search and discoverability of works, and enable a proper remuneration in the distribution of revenues;

^{1a} IPI: Interested Parties Information, https://www.ipisystem.org/

^{1b} ISWC: International Standard Musical Work Code, https://www.iswc.org/

^{1c} ISRC: International Standard Recording Code, https://isrc.ifpi.org/en/

^{1d} IPN: International Performer Number, https://www.scapr.org/tools-projects/ipd/

^{1e} ISNI: International Standard Name Identifier, https://isni.org/

CA 8 on paragraph 6 replacing amendment 81

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 6

Motion for a resolution

6. Calls on all music industry players to intensify their efforts to ensure the comprehensive and correct metadata allocation of songs by identifying and accurately reporting *authors*' data for their musical works;

Amendment

6. Calls on all music industry players to intensify their efforts to ensure the comprehensive and correct metadata allocation of songs by identifying and accurately reporting *authors*' data for their musical works *in streaming services*, *including when the uploaded content is done by fully independent authors*;

CA 9 on paragraph 7 replacing amendments 83, 157

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 7

Motion for a resolution

7. Stresses the need to raise awareness, in particular among young authors, of the importance of accurately *identifying songs with the proper metadata*;

Amendment

7. Stresses the need to raise awareness, in particular among young authors, of the importance of accurately get credited and paid for their music in the streaming market; Welcomes research programmes and initiatives, including at international level, and calls on the Commission to explore ways to support such initiatives in that regard;

CA 10 on paragraph 8 replacing amendments 82, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 8

Motion for a resolution

Condemns the existence of so-

Amendment

8. Recalls the need to ensure the

8.

called payola schemes, which force authors to accept lower revenues in exchange for greater visibility, thereby further reducing their already very low streaming revenues, while the promise of greater visibility remains unfulfilled in most cases;

value of authors' rights, regardless of music streaming services' offers; notes that a majority of authors and performers do not get sufficient revenues from music streaming as several recent studies show^{la}; Calls for the revision of predigital royalty rates to bring them into line with fair and modern rates; condemns the existence of any schemes, such as the socalled payola schemes, which would force authors to accept lower or no revenues in exchange for greater visibility, thereby further reducing their already very low streaming revenues, while the promise of greater visibility remains unfulfilled in most cases;

1a

https://composeralliance.org/media/1380ecsa-report-music-streaming-and-itsimpact-on-music-authors-.pdf

https://authorsocieties.eu/content/uploads/ 2022/09/music-streaming-study-28-9-2022.pdf

CA 11 on paragraph 9 and 9a (new) replacing amendments 9, 17, 90, 91, 93, 96, 92, 95, 97, 156

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 9

Motion for a resolution

9. Notes that *there is strong* competition between music streaming providers on the European market, *with* a few dominant global players; recalls the need for the rapid implementation of the Digital Market Act and the Digital Services Act in order to ensure a fair ecosystem among online platforms and music service providers;

Amendment

9. Notes that *the* competition between music streaming providers on the European market *is characterised by the existence of* a few dominant global players; recalls the need for the rapid implementation of the Digital Market Act and the Digital Services Act in order to ensure a fair ecosystem *by putting an end to unfair competition practices in the music streaming market, such as enabling users to illegally stream*

or download protected content, among online content-sharing platforms and music streaming service providers, as well as transparency and efficient auditing; highlights the necessity to eliminate the existence of such infringements on and by platforms as well as on app stores;

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 9 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

9 a. Stresses the importance of ensuring investment in new European talent and music, including local artists, niche artists or artists from vulnerable communities, through appropriate funding instruments, including the Creative Europe programme to boost investment in more diverse forms of repertoire by language or genre, the provision of digital skills and the digital transformation of business models and raising authors' awareness over their rights;

CA 12 on paragraphs 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 replacing amendments 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 108, 109, 112 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 10

Motion for a resolution

10. **Points out that** action **at EU level must** be taken to guarantee the visibility and accessibility of European works, considering the **wealth** of content **currently available** on music streaming platforms;

Amendment

10. Calls for action to be taken at Union level to guarantee the visibility and accessibility of European works, considering the overwhelming amount of content constantly growing on music streaming platforms and the lack of EU rules to regulate them in a harmonised

manner;

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 11

Motion for a resolution

11. *Calls on* the Commission to propose a legal framework *to ensure the* prominence *and discoverability* of European works on music streaming platforms;

Amendment

11. Welcomes the study launched by the Commission aiming to assess the discoverability of European works in the music ecosystem, including on music streaming services, and based on these results asks the Commission to propose adequate measures, including a legal framework ensuring the visibility, accessibility and prominence of European works on music streaming platforms;

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 12

Motion for a resolution

12. Calls on the Commission, in this context, to ensure that *this* framework includes specific diversity indicators that would allow for an independent assessment of the use and visibility of European works, *for example, in national and minority* languages or published by independent authors;

Amendment

12. Calls on the Commission, in this context, to ensure that *such a legal* framework includes specific diversity indicators that would allow for an independent assessment of the use and visibility of European *musical* works *and its diversity of genres*, languages or published by independent authors;

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 13

Motion for a resolution

13. Stresses, moreover, that *this* would require regular monitoring and reporting

Amendment

13. Stresses, moreover, that such a legal framework would require the

on the prominence and discoverability of European works on, among others, curated playlists, user interfaces and recommendation systems; Commission to identify best practices to test diversified content promoted on platform interfaces and to provide a regular monitoring and reporting with a clear methodology to comprehend and assess the visibility of European musical works on, among others, curated playlists, user interfaces, algorithmic choices and recommendation systems to ensure such prominence and discoverability;

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 14

Motion for a resolution

14. Calls on the Commission to reflect on the possibility of imposing quotas *on* European works on music streaming platforms;

Amendment

14. Calls on the Commission to collect data and conduct a thorough analysis aiming at ensuring the discoverability of European works on music streaming services as well as to create a structured dialogue between all parties involved; based on the findings, asks the Commission to reflect on the possibility of imposing concrete measures such as quotas for European musical works on music streaming platforms;

CA 13 on paragraph 15, 16, 17 replacing amendments 124, 125, 132, 126, 129, 135 127, 128, 138, 130, 144, 131, 133, 134

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 15

Motion for a resolution

15. Calls for the ethical use of AI in the *music* sector *and* supports maximum transparency *in any aspect of* the development, production and delivery of musical works by means of AI technologies;

Amendment

15. Calls for the ethical use of AI in the cultural and creative sector, including music, and highlights that AI can be a tool for artists to explore, innovate and enhance their own creation; supports maximum transparency and the need to

ensure compliance with all Union legal requirements regarding the development, production and delivery of musical works by means of AI technologies and stresses the need to address the specific implications of AI uses in in the cultural and creative sectors:

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 16

Motion for a resolution

16. Calls on the Commission to propose legal *obligations* to ensure the transparency of the algorithms and content recommendation systems *of very large* music streaming platforms, with a view to preventing *fraudulent and* unfair streaming *manipulation practices*, such as *streaming fraud and fake artists* that are used to reduce costs and further lower value for professional authors, *as well as to ensure cultural diversity*;

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 17

Motion for a resolution

17. Emphasises that the public should be *informed* if the musical works, songs or artists they listen to on music streaming platforms have been generated by AI *and not by* human authors; stresses, in this regard, the need to set up *an 'AI-generated'* label *for AI-generated music*;

Amendment

16. Calls on the Commission to propose legal *targeted provisions* to ensure the transparency of the algorithms and content recommendation systems *on all relevant* music streaming platforms, with a view to preventing unfair *practices and* streaming *frauds* that are used to reduce costs and further lower value for professional authors, *and asks the music services to continue investing on adequate tools to identify, such activities*;

Amendment

17. Emphasises that the rise of AI generated content leads to a growing number of tracks uploaded to streaming platforms, ensuring the prominence and the discoverability of European musical works even more important; highlights that the public should be aware if the musical works, songs or artists they listen to on music streaming platforms have been generated mainly by AI and/or without the substantial contribution of human authors; stresses, in this regard, the need to work

towards ensuring that consumers are well-informed, and stresses the need to set up a clear, timely and visible label to inform about purely AI generated works that do not involve the expression of the author's personality and creativity;

CA 14 on paragraph 17a (new) replacing amendments 136, 147

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 17 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

17 a. Welcomes the dialogue between stakeholders to tackle the spread of deep fakes on music streaming platforms, while calling for the interests of all authors and performers to be considered; recalls that deep fakes are outputs produced by AI models and applications which may use authors' and performers' identities, voices and likenesses without their consent; Calls to reinforce the deployment of identification tools to detect such deep fakes and manipulated content and of easily accessible reporting mechanisms for authors, performers and other rights holders:

CA 15 on paragraph 18 replacing amendments 137, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 145, 146, 148

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 18

Motion for a resolution

18. Emphasises, furthermore, the need to ensure that authors, whose works have been used for training AI-generating applications, receive fair remuneration for it;

Amendment

18. Stresses that authors, performers and other right holders should be in a position to reserve and license their rights for the use of their works for the purpose of AI training, development or design beyond scientific research; Emphasises,

in this regard, the need for transparency on the training content protected under copyright law for the purposes of Generative AI systems in order to ensure it is in compliance with applicable Union or national copyright law and therefore, the providers of such AI generative systems shall document and make publicly available a sufficiently detailed summary of the use of such training data, regardless of where such training took place, in order to allow for the proper application of the text and data mining exception foreseen in the Union copyright law;

CA 16 on paragraph 20 replacing amendments 152, 153, and 154

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 20

Motion for a resolution

20. Invites the Commission to establish a structured dialogue between *the* stakeholders in order to discuss current issues affecting the music streaming market and to work together to find common solutions;

Amendment

20. Invites the Commission to establish a structured dialogue between all stakeholders in order to discuss current issues affecting the music streaming market and to work together to find common solutions towards a fairer distribution of the revenues from music streaming platforms, in particular towards authors, performers and small and micro independent producers, in parallel to its expected legislative proposals regarding the transparency of algorithms and prominence of European musical works;

CA 17 on recital B replacing amendments 10, 11

Motion for a resolution Recital B

Motion for a resolution

B. whereas composers, songwriters and performers are the first and foremost creative driving forces of *the* music *sector*;

Amendment

B. whereas composers, songwriters and performers are at the very origin of the music sector value chain and the first and foremost creative driving forces of all music distributed on streaming platforms;

CA 18 on recital E and Ea (new) replacing amendments 13, 21, 16, 19, 14, 20, 43, 22,

Motion for a resolution Recital E

Motion for a resolution

E. whereas streaming music is now the main way in which people around the world enjoy music, providing access to up to 300 million tracks, available anywhere, anytime and on all kinds of devices, for a comparatively low monthly subscription fee;

Amendment

E. whereas streaming music services, through digital music platforms and online user uploaded content sharing service providers, including social media platforms, live performances streaming or short form video apps, is now the main way in which people around the world enjoy music, providing access to up to 100 million tracks, available anywhere, anytime and on all kinds of devices, either for free or for a comparatively low monthly subscription fee;

Motion for a resolution Recital E a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

E a. whereas streaming represents 67% [1] of the global revenue of the music sector, returning the global music sector to sustained growth culminating in 2022 with a 8th consecutive growth year with an annual revenue of 22.6 billion of USD; whereas the increasing number of investors on the music sector reveals its

overall enormous economic value;

[1] International Federation of Phonography Industry (IFPI) - Global report 2023

CA 19 on recital F and Fa (new) replacing amendments 15, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 75

Motion for a resolution Recital F

Motion for a resolution

F. whereas, although authors and performers are at the heart of music creation, they are neither recognised nor remunerated in a way that reflects the true extent of their contribution, receiving very low revenues generated by the music streaming market, which creates a significant imbalance over time that needs to be addressed:

Amendment

F. whereas, authors and performers are frequently not recognised nor remunerated in a way that reflects the true extent of their contribution, leaving a majority of authors receiving very low revenues generated by the music streaming market unable to sustain their professional career, which creates a significant imbalance over time that needs to be addressed¹; whereas there is a need to explore fairer models of allocation of streaming revenues for authors and performers, looking into different available mechanisms such as pro-rata and user centred models or totally new ones; whereas the criteria on how streams are counts by the platforms may also have an impact on streaming manipulation practices;

https://europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/ BRIE/2023/747252/IPOL_BRI(2023)7472

52 EN.pdf

Motion for a resolution Recital F a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

Fa. whereas studies point out a situation characterised by new challenges and several long standing systemic issues that the music sector is still facing, in particular, a decline in the overall value of products, a concentration of revenues takings by major labels and most popular artist, the lack of quality data to properly identify the authors, performers or other right holders, the streaming manipulation, illegal use of music content by online content sharing services providers and online dominant platforms and apps stores, and recalls that those are all factors affecting the fairness and sustainability of the revenues generated by the music streaming market;

CA 20 on recital G replacing amendments 34, 35, 36, 37, 38

Motion for a resolution Recital G

Motion for a resolution

G. whereas music streaming platforms, through their use of algorithms and recommendation systems, play *a decisive* role in *determining what subscribers listen to* and therefore have a significant impact on cultural diversity;

Amendment

G. whereas music streaming platforms, through their use of algorithms and recommendation systems, play an essential role in the discovery of content and therefore have a significant impact on cultural diversity; whereas they may also influence, select or inflate the visibility of certain tracks, hence the revenues of authors and composers, as well as other players of the European cultural and creative sectors;

CA 21 on recital H replacing amendments 39, 40, 41, 42

Motion for a resolution Recital H

EN

Motion for a resolution

H. whereas these platforms operate in a legal vacuum with regard to transparency and the promotion of European works, as they are under no obligation at EU level to ensure any transparency on the functioning of their operations;

Amendment

H. whereas music streaming platforms should continue their efforts to increase overall transparency and traceability concerning many operational aspects of high relevance to authors, and performers and other rightholders; whereas music streaming platforms are, until now, under no obligation to provide such transparency on their algorithms and recommendation tools and to ensure the promotion of European musical works;

CA 22 on recital I replacing amendments 44, 45, 46

Motion for a resolution Recital I

Motion for a resolution

I. whereas the promotion of cultural diversity in the European music streaming market cannot depend solely on the commercial decisions of *a few* private dominant global operators;

Amendment

I. whereas the promotion of cultural diversity in the European music streaming market, including the promotion of European artists worldwide needs to be further analysed to unleash the full potential of the European cultural and creative sectors which cannot depend solely on the commercial decisions of private dominant global operators;

CA 23 on recital J replacing amendments 12, 47, 48

Motion for a resolution Recital J

Motion for a resolution

J. whereas the music sector is increasingly confronted with the rise of AI-

Amendment

J. whereas the music sector is increasingly confronted with the rise of AI-

generated content with a growing number of tracks flooding streaming platforms on a daily basis; whereas the development of AI technologies should instead serve and enhance human creativity; generated content with a growing number of tracks flooding streaming platforms on a daily basis, which risks to aggravate existing imbalances on discoverability and remuneration of authors; whereas the development of AI technologies should instead serve and enhance human creativity and its use should be transparent;

CA 24 on recital K replacing amendments 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54

Motion for a resolution Recital K

Motion for a resolution

K. whereas several cases of streaming fraud and manipulation *or streams by fake artists* have been identified, as certain players manipulate the system to skim off revenues that should go to authors, for example, by using bots to artificially inflate the number of listeners for certain *songs*;

Amendment

K. whereas several cases of streaming fraud and manipulation have been identified *in several studies*, as certain players *work to* manipulate the system to skim off revenues that should go to authors *and performers*, for example, by using bots to artificially inflate the number of listeners for certain *uploaded tracks*^{1a}; whereas detecting systems and identification mechanisms are so far limited in mitigating this fraudulent behaviour on music streaming platforms;

^{1a} CNM - Manipulation of streams, 2023

CA 25 on recital L replacing amendments 55, 56, 57

Motion for a resolution Recital L

Motion for a resolution

L. whereas *more concerted* efforts should be made to tackle *these issues*, given their impact on the market, in particular *on* revenue share;

Amendment

L. whereas it is important to ensure a functioning internal market for online distribution of music, and therefore, more dedicated efforts should be made to tackle

and eliminate discrepancies and imbalances, given their impact on the market, in particular with regards to revenue share from streaming platforms; whereas to this end, further investigation and analysis should be conducted to collect data and identify facts that could create obstacles to the circulation of music content across Europe;