

# Copyright Guidebook Karaoke/Music Videos



Music Rights (Singapore)
Public Limited, also known
as MRSS, is the collective
management organisation
(CMO) established to
administer all copyright
licences for all commercial
uses of recorded music and
music videos.

Incorporated on 18 July 2018, MRSS represents the majority of music producers in Singapore and works closely with the Recording Industry Association of Singapore (RIAS).



# MRSS represents the following Record Companies and more:

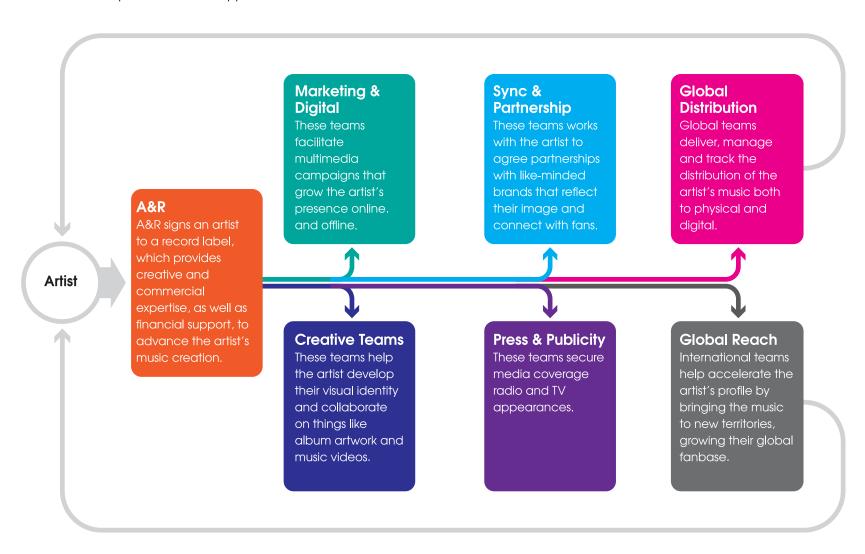
- Amusic Creative Team Pte Ltd
- Banshee Empire Pte Ltd
- Brocita Enterprise Pte Ltd
- Cross Ratio Entertainment Pte Ltd
- Digital Music Production Pte Ltd
- Divo Digital Media Pte Ltd
- EQ Music & Media Pte Ltd
- Evolution Singapore Pte Ltd
- Forward Music (S) Pte Ltd
- Funkie Monkies Productions Pte Ltd
- HIM International Music Pte Ltd
- Hype Records Private Limited
- KRU Singapore Pte Ltd
- Life Record Industries (Pte) Ltd
- Naga Guitar Studio Pte Ltd
- Ocean Butterflies Music Pte Ltd
- Rock Records (S) Pte Ltd
- Royal Entertainment (S) Pte Ltd
- Sony Music Entertainment Singapore (Pte) Ltd
- Suwah Records Pte Ltd.
- Universal Music Pte Ltd
- Warner Music Singapore Pte Ltd
- White Cloud Record Pte Ltd
- Wise Entertainment Pte Ltd





# The Value of a Record Company

Record labels provide artists with unique, unmatched support.



Source and illustrations: IFPI The Global Music Report 2019



#### MRSS issues Public Performance Licence:

- Public Performance of Karaoke
- Public Performance of Music Videos

It is a licence which grants permission to any person or the operator of the licensed establishment to show in public karaoke and/or music videos, the copyright in which is owned by or exclusively licensed to the record companies represented by Music Rights (Singapore) Public Limited (MRSS).

Purchasing a video/laser disc/VCD/DVD of a licensed video only permits its use at home, and does not give the purchaser any right to play that video/laser disc/VCD/DVD in public.

Under Singapore copyright law, playing a video in public requires the consent of the copyright owner, hence a further public performance licence is needed before a karaoke and music videos may be played in public premises.

Failure to apply for a licence in advance of any public performance of karaoke and/or music videos is a violation of the Copyright Act.

### MRSS issues Reproduction/ Dubbing Licence:

- Reproduction of Karaoke
- Reproduction of Music Videos

An entertainment outlet such as a Karaoke or a Pub that plays videos-on-demand on a TV monitor in a public place requires an MRSS licence.

This applies to any form of karaoke and music videos that have been re-recorded and reproduced on a hard disc or a computerised storage system.

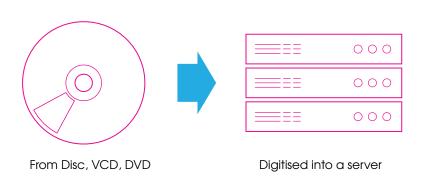
As such, if a copy of cinematographic film belonging to any of the record companies that MRSS represents is contained in your computerised or other storage system, including your karaoke-on-demand system, a license must be obtained from MRSS to ensure compliance with copyright laws.

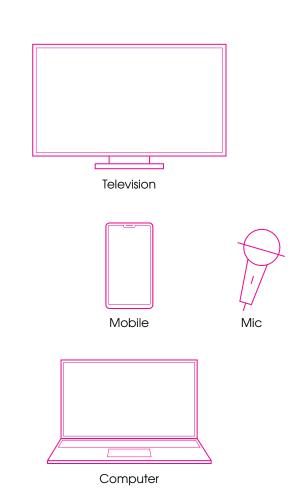




# MRSS issues Reproduction/ Dubbing Licence:

Any commercial establishments that are using computerised or other storage systems to reproduce cinematographic films for on-demand retrieval and other electronic machine-readable form requires the consent and/or license of the copyright owners.







# Relevant Provisions of Singapore's Copyright Act

You should be aware of the following provisions of Singapore's Copyright Act, namely:

- a. Section 119(4) of the Copyright Act (Cap 63), which states that where an infringement of copyright is established and where the court is satisfied that it is proper to do so having regard to the flagrancy of the infringement, any benefit shown to have accrued to the infringer by reason of the infringement, and all other relevant matters, the Court may award damages (including additional damages) as the Court deems appropriate in the circumstances;
- b. Section 136(6) of the Copyright Act (Cap 63), which states that causing a cinematographic film to be seen or heard and seen or heard in public can constitute a criminal offence under section 136(6) of the Copyright Act and may be punishable with a fine not exceeding \$20,000.00 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both for each offence committed; and
- c. Section 136(3A) of the Copyright Act, which states that where a person does any act that constitutes an infringement of copyright, such infringement is wilful, and either the extent of the infringement is significant or the person does the act to obtain a commercial advantage (or both), the person shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000.00 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both and, in the case of a second or subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding \$50,000.00 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

