In WIPO, since 2004, some countries have been pushing for a new treaty to grant rights to broadcasters on top of existing copyright, despite there being a treaty (the "Rome Convention of 1961") that already grants rights to broadcasters.

Technologically, webcasting is very different from broad-casting, and even the investment that goes into webcasting is minimal. Copyright is enough; we don’t need new rights.

United States is a $1.17 Trillion broadcasting industry without any broadcasters’ rights.

Over 72 hours & 4 Billion of video uploaded to YouTube every minute.

Without any webcasters being granted separate rights anywhere in the world.

28 Organizations and companies including cablecasters like Time Warner Cable, American Cable Association, and digital rights organizations like Electronic Frontier Foundation and CIS jointly opposed this treaty.

ROYALTY F$$

53% of all royalty & licence fee paid in 2002 was received in the U.S.

Large proportions of these fees were also received in Japan and the United Kingdom.

These fees are the payments made by someone who wants to use an idea, invention or artistic creation that legally belongs to someone else. To receive these fees a copyright or patent is needed, which may remain active for years after the initial invention.

Thus, of the US$44 billion received as royalty and license fees in the United States in 2002, much will be revenue from work that was completed prior to that year.

RECEIPTS OF ROYALTY AND LICENSE FEES

CONSUMER’S INTERNATIONAL IP WATCHLIST

BEST (Top 5)

ISRAEL
INDIA
MOLDOVA
INDONESIA
NEW ZEALAND

WORST (Bottom 5)

JORDAN
KENYA
THAILAND
UNITED KINGDOM
ARGENTINA

Access to knowledge is a campaign to promote the fundamental principles of justice, freedom & economic development. It deals with reform of the laws & policies around copyright, patents & trademarks which are an important part of the digital landscape.