(c) the making available to the public[1] of their broadcasts, by wire or wireless means, which is made in response to a request from a member of the public;[2]

(d) the rebroadcasting of their broadcasts by wireless means; and

(e) the communication to the public of their broadcasts if such communication is made in places accessible to the public against payment of an entrance fee; each Party may determine the conditions under which that exclusive right may be exercised.

ARTICLE 14.12

Use of phonograms

The Parties agree to discuss measures to ensure adequate remuneration for performers and producers of phonograms when phonograms published for commercial purposes are used for broadcasting or for any communication to the public.

1 For greater certainty, for the United Kingdom, this right is limited to situations where the request is made from a place and at a time individually chosen by a member of the public.
2 For greater certainty, for Japan, this subparagraph shall be applied to the form of public transmission which occurs automatically in response to a request from the public, except for those which occur manually.

ARTICLE 14.13

Term of protection[1]

1. The term of protection for rights of an author of a literary or artistic work within the meaning of Article 2 of the Berne Convention shall run for the life of the author and for 70 years after the author's death, irrespective of the date when the work is lawfully made available to the public. If the term of protection for those rights is counted on a basis other than the life of a natural person, such term shall be no less than 70 years after the work is lawfully made available to the public. Failing such making available within 70 years after the creation of the work, the term of protection shall be no less than 70 years from the work's creation.

2. The term of protection for rights of performers shall be no less than 50 years after the performance.

3. The term of protection for rights of producers of phonograms shall be no less than 70 years after the phonogram was published. Failing such publication within at least 50 years from the fixation of the phonogram, the term of protection shall be no less than 50 years after the fixation was made[2].

4. The term of protection for rights in broadcasts shall be no less than 50 years after the first transmission of the broadcast.

5. The terms set out in this Article shall be counted from the first of January of the year following the year of the event which gives rise to them.

1 Nothing in this Article shall prevent a Party from providing longer terms of protection than those specified in the Article.
2 Each Party may adopt effective measures in order to ensure that the profit generated during the 20 years of protection beyond 50 years is shared fairly between the performers and producers of phonograms.