METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

METHODOLOGY

- Trade value: also known as wholesale value, trade value refers to record companies’ revenue from the sale/licensing of recorded music products and content to Digital Service Providers, domestic retailers/intermediaries, net of discounts, returns, taxes and sales allowances. Premium sales (physical and digital) are included. Promotional goods, non-music/non-sound recording artist related income, deletions, cut-outs, distribution fees and income from legal settlements from anti-piracy cases are excluded. All analysis, growth and trends, are based on trade value unless otherwise stated. Figures are provided by the record companies to IFPI for the respective markets. The local IFPI National Group in the respective markets applies a ‘coverage factor’ to the figures to account for non-reporting companies, therefore representing 100% of the market.

- US $ values: local currency values are stated at independently sourced 2020 exchange rates. IFPI restates all historic local currency values on an annual basis. Market values can therefore vary retrospectively as a result of foreign currency movements.

- Digital: includes permanent downloads, subscription audio streams income, ad-supported audio streams income, video streams income, mobile personalisation and other digital. Excludes minimum guarantees (breakage) unless specifically stated on the relevant country page.

- Subscription audio streams income: income from audio subscription services premium tier and from subscriptions bundled with other services (e.g. subscriptions to Apple Music, Spotify Premium, QQ Music VIP, or subscriptions bundled with a mobile phone contract). Includes the sale of tethered downloads if purchased as part of an audio streaming subscription, where the downloads are only available during the subscription period.

- Ad-supported streams income: income from the free tier of audio subscription services e.g. the free and advertising-supported tier of Spotify, Deezer, or KuGoo. This category also includes global deals with social media DSPs and other non-categorised revenues such as semi-interactive digital radio service revenues (e.g. Pandora) and cloud income.

- Video streams income: income from video streams monetised by advertising or subscription models (e.g. YouTube official videos or VEVO).

- Downloads: may be referred to as ‘permanent downloads’. A sale delivered online, via mobile network or kiosk, and sold under a pay-per-transaction (or use of pre-pay). Includes audio single tracks, audio full albums, and music videos and other downloads.

- Mobile personalisation and other digital: includes master ringtones, ringback tones, and other personalised mobile products such as greetings, dedications and voicemails.

- Physical: includes sales of all physical formats, including physical singles, CD, vinyl and other (e.g. cassette, minidisc and pre-loaded physical devices). CD sales ordered via the internet (e.g. via Amazon) are reported as physical sales.

- Performance rights revenues: income collected by recording industry music licensing companies from third parties for the use of sound recordings and music videos in broadcasting (radio and TV), public performance (nightclubs, bars, restaurants, hotels) and certain internet uses, as well as private copying levy income. Note: in 2015 and for all subsequent years, IFPI amended the methodology and scope of its coverage of performance rights revenues globally and for the US.

Globaly, performance rights revenues now refer to collections by music licensing companies for the use of sound recordings and encompass performers’ and record companies’ shares for such collections. Performance revenues reported by IFPI refer to all revenue actually received on MLCs’ accounts during the relevant year.

In the US, SoundExchange collections for internet uses are reported under “Mobile personalisation and other digital”. Collections from digital satellite radio and other sources are reported under “performance rights”. This reflects the fact that a significant proportion of SoundExchange revenues comes from personalised or semi - interactive digital radio services (such as Pandora) that are elsewhere reported directly by the companies under “digital” revenue. As such, US performance rights now exclude SoundExchange’s collections from simulcasting, webcasting, and semi - interactive digital radio services such as Pandora.

- Synchronisation revenues: flat fees or royalties from the use of sound recordings in TV, films, games, and adverts. Figures under this category refer to gross income to the music company generated within the territory, irrespective of repertoire source.

- Top songs and top albums: the national top songs and top albums published on country pages are supplied depending on the basis of the chart available from the local IFPI National Group. For further details of what formats are included in each national chart please contact the local IFPI National Group.

- Rounding: figures are subject to rounding, which may affect overall totals and percentages.

- Revisions and updates: some figures presented in this publication may differ from previous years due to revisions and updates or due to better information becoming available.

- Subscriber numbers: IFPI agrees a methodology for the calculation of streaming subscription numbers with international representatives from each of our major members (SME, UMG and WMG), which is consistent with previous years. We also contacted DSPs to validate the accuracy of the IFPI figures.

IFPI GLOBAL CHARTS

IFPI compiles four Global Charts, which rank the top artists, singles and albums of the year globally. All charts are based on submissions from participating labels across the world, which are compiled and converted into chart units by IFPI.

- The IFPI Global Artist Chart and IFPI Global Album All-Format Chart include all Physical and Digital consumption formats, which are converted by region according to the relative economics (revenue per unit of consumption) of each. All consumption is converted into Album Equivalent Units according to these conversion rates and forms the chart rankings. Due to the sensitive nature of the data used for these conversions, chart units are not published.

- The IFPI Global Digital Single Chart is produced in a similar manner to the Artist and Album All-Format Charts, but only considers digital consumption formats (Streaming and Downloads). This consumption is converted into Subscription Stream Equivalent Units by region, which form the chart rankings.

- The IFPI Global Album Sales Chart considers only physical album sales as well as full album downloads. Rather than being converted, these sales are counted on a unit basis, which forms the chart rankings.

SOURCES


- Population and language: The CIA World Factbook (www.cia.gov/thefactbook/) unless otherwise stated.

- Currency exchange rates: Oanda (oanda.com)

- Information and technology indicators: We Are Social (wearesocial.com) unless otherwise stated.

- National top songs and albums: Local chart compilers and IFPI National Groups.

- Top independent labels: Lists are provided by IFPI National Groups based on market data available to them. Lists may include National Group members only or full market. Methodologies for compilation vary. Lists are alphabetical only and do not indicate market ranking. For further information about a specific national list, please contact the IFPI National Group directly.

- Global Artist Chart, Global Digital Single Chart, Global Album All-Format Chart and Global Album Sales Chart: Record companies.

IFPI figures may differ from the reports of local industry groups due to IFPI’s required coverage adjustment or a different basis of reporting.

FURTHER INFORMATION

The IFPI Global Music Report 2021 - Full Report: Data and Analysis for 2020 was produced by IFPI’s Sales Reporting, Communications, and Insight and Analysis teams. For further information visit www.ifpi.org or follow us on Twitter @IFPI or Facebook.

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