

HOW PUBLISHING AGREEMENTS GO WRONG (and how to fix them)

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Who Am I?

Video game lawyer

Practice focused on representing indie studios

Frequently reviewing and negotiating Publishing Agreements

Realized

Informational Disadvantage

Negotiations

Publisher

Developer

Publisher's own Agreement

Developer's First Agreement

No Strong Grasp

1. Key Clauses

2. Where Problems Can Occur

Aim of the Presentation

Leverage Experience

Reviewing

Negotiating

+

Witnessing Break Down

Publisher

Developer

Educate on Risks

Real Developer – Publisher Disputes

Avoid Repeating

Does not Stand Alone

2020 Publishing Agreement Market Report

Data on Publishing Terms

Average Advance?

\$516,823.08

Advance Recouped

In 80% of deals

Average Revenue Share

59%

Videogamepublishing.com

5 Key Clauses

1. LICENSE

2. ROYALTY

3. MARKETING

4. DLC + ADD-ONS

5. IP OWNERSHIP

Before we dive in...

Recap at end

Also on the GDC Vault

1. LICENSE

Grants rights in the game (and related content) to publisher

Exclusive

No-one other than publisher can use

Non-exclusive

Developer and others can use

What does the license look like?



Developer grants Publisher an exclusive license to publish and distribute the Game, including but not limited to characters, character names, catch phrases, locations, concepts, game play elements, animation, musical compositions, design documents, animation, music, game play elements, audio, visual assets, patents, copyright, trademarks etc. ("Intellectual Property") created by developer under the agreement.

Where did it go wrong for the developer?

Exclusivity Scope

Too Broad

Characters

Locations

Catch Phrases

Game Play Elements

Audio

RESULT?

Developer was unsure whether it could make any games in the universe

Not only gave a license to the game...

Inadvertently gave publisher exclusive rights in all future titles

Because if the publisher has exclusive rights to these things

Developer can't use them

Characters

Locations

Catch Phrases

Game Play Elements

Audio

Not only preventing sequels, but also similar games

Other Common Exclusive License Issues:

Exclusive license to game name

Developer can't even use its own game name!

Even in marketing!

Exclusive license to Game code

Developer can't even use its own code!

Even to keep the game updated

Although the publishing agreement requires developer to keep code up to date!

How to Fix?

Focus on:

1. Removing overly broad terms

Characters

Universe

2. Narrow what is Exclusive

To the game? Okay.

But be careful it does not extend too far beyond the game

These other rights can be Non-Exclusive

OR, have exceptions

For example, if game code licensed exclusively to publisher



Developer may use Game Code to perform its obligations under this Agreement

Developer X's fix?

Spent 5 years, 3 lawyers

Eventually negotiated a settlement with publisher

2. Royalty

Splits revenue between publisher and developer

50/50

Developer receives 50% of game revenue

Publisher receives 50% of game revenue

What does the royalty clause look like?



After Publisher receives payment for all advances made to Developer (which shall be <u>fully recoupable</u>), Publisher will pay Developer 50% of all Net Game Revenues actually received

Where did it go wrong for the developer?

Royalty only paid

AFTER

Publisher recoups advance

Seems okay?

No, creates risk

Developer had a large advance

Six figures

Meaning

Until those six figures paid back

No money paid to developer

That meant

No money coming in to pay:

Team

Office rent

Software licenses

And although no money was coming in

Continued game development required by the publishing agreement (ex. updates, customer service)

If the game was not successful

Or took time to generate revenue

Developer could go bankrupt

As until advance repaid to publisher, no money paid to developer

And no guarantee that advance is ever recouped

What happened to the developer?

Game tanked, studio was acquired.

Other Common Royalty Issues:

What constitutes a recoupable expense

Recoupable expenses are paid back, like the advance, before the royalty paid to developer

Publisher including its internal costs as a recoupable expense

Publisher including its <u>internal</u> <u>costs</u> as a recoupable expense

Internal QA

Internal marketing

External - yes

Internal - no

Platform royalty

Even though publisher owns the platform

Common on smaller platforms

Publisher's platform takes a %

Publisher takes an additional % on top through the publishing agreement

Double dipping

Not including an audit right

Audit right is the developer's right to confirm the royalty calculations (and deductions)

How to Fix?

Royalty should be paid during recoup

Perhaps at a lower %

80/20 during recoup

Then 50/50

Negotiating for development costs to be paid during recoup period

Limit recoupable publisher internal costs

Exclude publisher owned platforms

Demand an audit right

3. MARKETING

Sets out one (or both) party's obligations for marketing the game



Publisher shall market the game on the Platforms in the Territory

Where did it go wrong for the developer?

Silent on two key points

Silent on how game marketed

Marketed using the wrong tone/image

Silent on marketing spend

Verbal agreement that \$X to be spent on marketing

In reality, less than promised spent on marketing with little tracking of how spent

How to Fix?

Put it in writing

That the parties shall mutually agree to a marketing plan

Put it in writing

If publisher promises money to be spent on marketing

Even as a minimum spend

4. DLC + ADD-ONS

Each party's obligations concerning DLC and Add-On Development



The Parties shall agree in writing on the terms for development of any additional Ports or DLC.

Where did it go wrong for the developer?

No firm commitment for DLC

Even though DLC funding verbally promised

Challenge for the developer

Counting on DLC funds to keep the studio afloat until royalties paid

Faced with laying off entire team

Put publisher in control of DLC discussions

LEVERAGE

Developer agreed to a worse DLC deal than originally promised

Let's look at another problematic clause



Developer shall develop DLC postlaunch as detailed on Schedule A

Where did it go wrong for the developer?

No additional payments for DLC

Same royalty as the game

Yet developer is not being paid any additional amounts

All the risk is now placed on developer without a higher reward (royalty)

Compounded where developer is not paid a royalty until the advance is fully recouped

How to Fix?

Put it in writing

Specific payment obligations for DLC

OR

If developer is to bear cost of DLC entirely

Different royalty for such DLC

5. IP OWNERSHIP

Sets out who owns the game and related assets



As between the parties all Intellectual Property Rights in the Game shall belong to each party in the following shares: 50% to Developer and 50% to Publisher

Where did it go wrong for the developer?

Publisher should never own game IP

Game IP should always be owned by the developer

Otherwise loses control of the game, forever.

Loses control of IP derivatives

Film, TV, comics, merchandise etc.

IP is a huge part of the value created by the developer

Needs to be owned at all costs

What about 50%? Sounds reasonable...

50% ownership actually means...

100% ownership (in North America)

Each 50% owner can exercise the same rights as if a 100% owner

As a result, Publisher could exercise these rights as if a full owner

Create other games, DLC etc.

Without an obligation to compensate developer

Another common problem



Developer shall own the Game. Publisher owns all publisher created assets

Where did it go wrong for the developer?

Publisher made all

Trailers

Marketing materials

Ports

Localizations

As a result, at the end of the publishing agreement

Developer would be forced to create all these again

Trailers

Marketing materials

Ports

Localizations

From scratch

How to Fix?

Developer should always own the game

Developer should own publisher created assets once publisher recoups cost

Then developer should own as publisher's costs have been repaid

OR

If publisher's costs not repaid, developer can repay them and receive ownership

Let's recap

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Narrow what is Exclusive

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Exclude publisher owned platforms

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Developer owns IP

Q&A

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