

# JGP E-Commerce Revenue Share Agreement

## Jgiggy Phynk (JGP) E-Commerce & Revenue Share Agreement

This document outlines the professional standards, operational procedures, and financial terms for artists utilizing the Jgiggy Phynk (JGP) platform to distribute and monetize their music and video content.

### 1. Overview of the JGP Revenue Share Model

The Jgiggy Phynk Network provides an entertainment portal designed to serve as a high-visibility base for independent artists. By uploading content to the JGP portal, artists leverage our infrastructure to reach new audiences and monetize their self-published creative works.

**The Partnership:** JGP acts as the facilitator for your sales process. When an artist markets their music or video and directs traffic to their unique JGP portal link, JGP hosts the transaction.

**Revenue Share:** For every unit sold through the JGP portal, a 20% service fee is deducted from the gross price per transaction. This fee supports the maintenance, hosting, and secure processing of the JGP platform.

**Net Payout:** The remaining balance is remitted to the artist following the deduction of the JGP service fee.

### 2. Account Setup & Financial Integration

To ensure timely and accurate payouts, artists are required to complete the following setup:

**Financial Configuration:** Upon registering, artists must log in to the JGP Back Office and complete the "Financial Bank Payment Form." This form securely stores the banking information necessary for automated, accurate disbursement of earnings.

### 3. Sales Processing & Payout Schedule

JGP handles the end-to-end sales process, ensuring a seamless experience for your customers.

Automated Deduction: The 20% JGP service fee is automatically calculated and deducted at the point of sale.

Fast Payouts: Once the sale is authenticated, the remaining funds are processed and transmitted directly to the artist. Payouts are initiated immediately, with an expected arrival time of 1 to 24 hours, depending on the processing speed of the artist's specific financial institution.

#### 4. Ownership, Rights, and Content Management

Jgiggy Phynk operates as a distribution partner, not a record label or production company. We prioritize artist autonomy:

Artist Rights: By signing this agreement, artists consent to the promotion and sale of their content via the JGP portal. JGP claims no ownership over the artist's likeness, sound, music, or any associated intellectual property.

Independent Control: Artists retain full control over their catalog. You may remove your products from the JGP Back Office at any time without prior permission.

Re-posting Policy: Should an artist choose to remove content and subsequently wish to re-upload or re-post that content to the JGP portal, a nominal administrative fee of \$10.00 per song, video, or image set will be applied.

#### Artist Consent Agreement

By accessing the JGP Back Office and uploading content, the artist acknowledges they have read, understood, and agreed to the terms outlined above. The artist confirms they possess all necessary rights to the content being uploaded for sale and holds Jgiggy Phynk harmless regarding any copyright disputes arising from the artist's own publications.

Are there any specific payment gateway providers you would like to mention, or should I add a section regarding technical support for the upload process?

All participants agree to not violate the copyrights, trademark and likeness of any signed artist's music or art. Doing so will result in a fine, and immediate removal of all content posted to the JGP platform. Violation of this law may also enter a lawsuit against you who violate the agreement of the:

## The Core Music Copyright Statutes (Title 17)

The music industry primarily relies on these foundational sections of the [U.S. Copyright Act](#): [1, 2]

- **17 U.S.C. § 102**: Establishes the **two distinct copyrights** for every track: "musical works" (the underlying lyrics and composition) and "sound recordings" (the specific audio master). [1, 2]
- **17 U.S.C. § 106**: Grants rights-holders the **six exclusive rights**, including reproduction, distribution, public performance, and digital transmission. [1, 2]
- **17 U.S.C. § 114**: Dictates the limited scope of rights for sound recordings, specifically governing **digital audio transmissions** and webcasting royalties. [1, 2, 3, 4]
- **17 U.S.C. § 115**: Sets the rules for the **compulsory mechanical license**, which allows artists to record "cover songs" of previously published compositions in exchange for a statutory royalty rate. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

## Key Modern Amendments

Federal laws have repeatedly modernized Title 17 to keep up with the shifting landscape of digital tech: [1]

- **The Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA)**: Added laws regarding online piracy, safe harbors for tech platforms, and digital rights protection. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
- **The Orrin G. Hatch–Bob Goodlatte Music Modernization Act (MMA)**: A sweeping overhaul that restructured how songwriters collect mechanical royalties from digital streaming platforms (DSPs) like Spotify and Apple Music. It created [The Mechanical Licensing Collective \(The MLC\)](#) to issue blanket streaming licenses. [1, 2]

## Administrative Regulations

While the laws are written in Title 17 of the U.S. Code, the actual Day-to-day administrative rules enacted by the [U.S. Copyright Office](#) are codified under **Title 37 of the Code of Federal Regulations (37 C.F.R. Part 210)**, which defines the precise math and processes for distributing mechanical licenses. [1, 2, 3]

Are you researching this to clear **licensing for a song**, resolve an **ownership dispute**, or understand how **streaming royalties** are paid?

