# The Four Pillars of state support

for film and audiovisual production

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#### Film funds

 provide financial support for a.o. the production of film and audiovisual works.

#### **Tax incentives**

entice private money into production.





#### **EU Competition Law**

 Exclusive competence of the EU for establishing competition rules that guarantee the functioning of the internal market (Article 3(b) TFEU)



includes rules on STATE AID (Articles 107-109 TFEU)



#### **EU Competition Law**

MS aid schemes communicated to the Commission (Article 108.3 TFEU)

- Respect legality principle
- Compatible with TFEU provisions on state aid
- Necessary, proportional and adequate



#### **EU Competition Law**

In November 2013 the Commission adopted its **Communication on State aid for films and other audiovisual works**.

 It contains revised criteria for assessing under EU state aid rules film funding schemes put in place by member states.



#### **Communication on State aid for films and other audiovisual works**

- Public aid provided to a film production must be legal under the EU Treaty (eg, it must not affect the internal market);
- the aid must be directed towards a cultural product. Member States ensure that the content of the aided production is cultural according to verifiable national criteria;
- the aid intensity must in principle be limited to 50% of the production budget, except in the case of difficult and low budget films;



**Communication on State aid for films and other audiovisual works** 

Contentious issues

- <u>"Subsidy race</u>": competition among some Member States to use State aid to attract inward investment from large-scale, mainly US, film production companies.
- <u>Territorial spending obligations</u>: Imposed on producers whereby they have to spend a part of their production budget on a given country in order to receive public money.





Audiovisual Media Services Directive (AVMSD)

Television

- >50% for European works, excluding news, sports events, games, advertising, teletext services and teleshopping (Article 16 AVMSD).
- 10% of their transmission time or 10% of their programming budget devoted to independent works (Article 17 AVMSD).

VoD

 financial obligations, minimum share in catalogue or prominence requirements (Article 13 AVMSD).



# **Investment obligations**

Audiovisual Media Services Directive (AVMSD)

- allows for more detailed or stricter rules, provided that they respect the fundamental freedoms guaranteed by the Treaty.
- aims at the promotion of distribution and production of European and independent audiovisual productions.



# **Investment obligations**

#### CJEU case law

- <u>France</u>: investment obligations **do not involve State resources** and therefore **do not constitute State aid**.
- <u>Spain</u>: the measure disputed does not constitute an advantage granted either directly or indirectly by the State or through State resources. Moreover, since the measure applies to television operators, the advantage in question is not dependent on the control exercised by the public authorities over such operators.



# **Investment obligations**

#### National case law: SPAIN

<u>Constitutional Court</u>: right of economic freedom not absolute. The objective of the obligation is constitutionally legitimate, and the measure is adequate for the achievement of that objective.

#### National case law: GERMANY

- <u>Federal Constitutional Court</u>: marketers of cinema films formed a homogeneous group bound by a close interest and a certain responsibility in financing the film industry. **BUT...**
  - **Obligation of TV companies** to pay the levy was **not clearly defined**.
  - Rectified by amendment to the Film support Act (FFG) in 2010.



# Thank you!

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