What is a co-production – legally speaking?

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Some good reasons for co-producing

- **Funding:** Works will be considered "national" in all countries involved and therefore be eligible for public funding in all those countries
- Artistic: Collaboration between artists from different backgrounds, cultures, etc.
- Ownership: Each co-producer co-owns the work
- Circulation: Co-productions circulate marginally better than 100% national titles, both on SVOD and TVOD
- Revenues: Co-productions generate more admissions than national films
- Promotion: Co-productions benefit from the promotion obligations set for European and national works

Conventions on co-production

- European Convention on Cinematographic Co-production (1992)
- Council of Europe Convention on Cinematographic Co-Production (2017)

1992 Convention on co-production

- European Convention on Cinematographic Coproduction, Strasbourg 2 October 1992 (ETS No. 147)
 - Entry into force: 1 April 1994
 - Definition of 'cinematographic work'
 - Rules applicable to co-productions

2017 Convention on co-production

- Council of Europe Convention on Cinematographic Co-Production (revised), Rotterdam 30 January 2017 (CETS No. 220)
 - Entry into force: 1 October 2017
 - Common features between the two Conventions:
 - most of the provisions regarding the scope,
 - the legal definitions and
 - the rules applicable to co-productions

Main differences between 1992 and 2017 Conventions on co-production

- Notion of "officially co-produced cinematographic work" replacing that of "European cinematographic work",
- Adjustment of minimum and maximum proportions of contributions from each co-producer,
- Improvement of application procedure,
- Follow-up and effective application of the Convention role of Eurimages

Conflict between 1992 Convention and 2017 Convention

- The revised Convention replaces, as regards its states parties, the 1992 Convention. Concepts explained here concern the revision of 2017.
- However, where a co-production involves a party to the revised Convention and a party to the 1992 Convention which has not ratified the revised Convention, the 1992 Convention shall continue to apply.



In general: What is an international coproduction?

- More than one producer
- From different countries
- Agreed upon via a co-production contract:
 - Merely participating in the financing of the work does
 NOT amount to be a co-producer.
- Each co-producer co-owns the work

And what is an "official" co-production?

- Follows the rules of a co-production agreement / convention
 - ✓ Bilateral/multilateral agreements
 - ✓ CoE Convention
- The co-production is considered as "national" in each coproducing country
- The co-production must be approved by national authorities
- It may become eligible to public funding, tax incentives, in each co-producing country

And now: what is a co-production according to the revised Convention?

Three essential elements:

- a cinematographic work (fiction, animation, documentaries),
- at least three co-producers established in three different Parties to the Convention,
- a co-production contract guaranteeing to each co-producer joint ownership of the property rights of the film.

Film co-production: a success story!

- Making multilateral film co-production easier
- Stimulating international cooperation
- Providing more legal certainty
- Fostering cultural diversity
- Spreading core values across states parties to the Convention











Thank you!

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