

Rome, 17 June 2019 **#0BSPRES2019**

European Audiovisual Observatory 2019 Italian Presidency conference

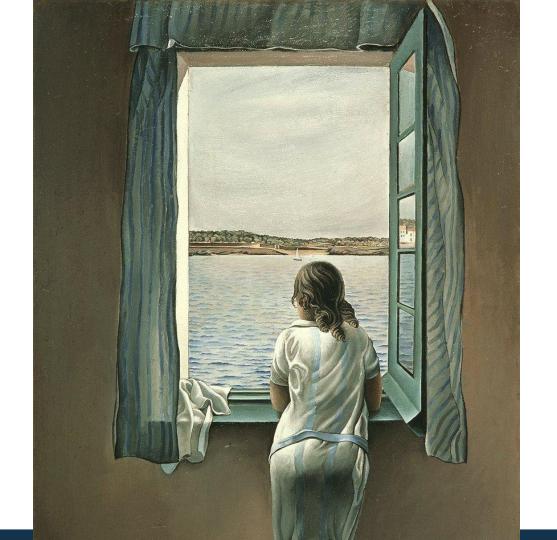


Regulating release windows in Europe

Maja Cappello

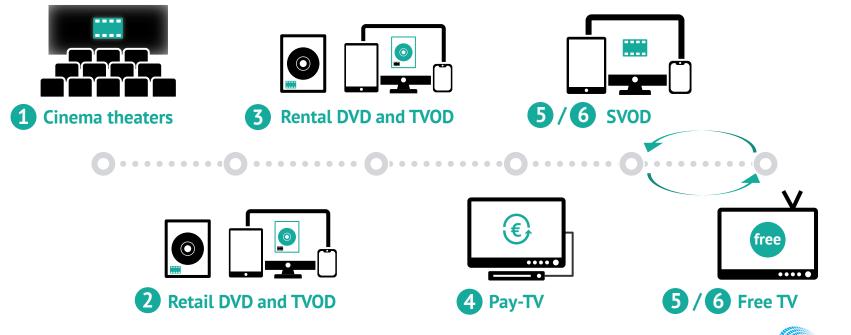
Head of the Department for Legal Information European Audiovisual Observatory





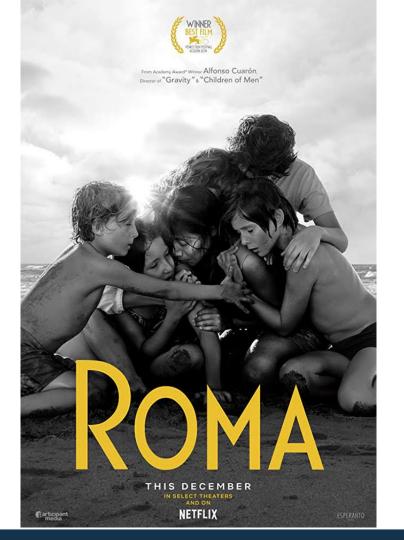


The exploitation of cinematographic works

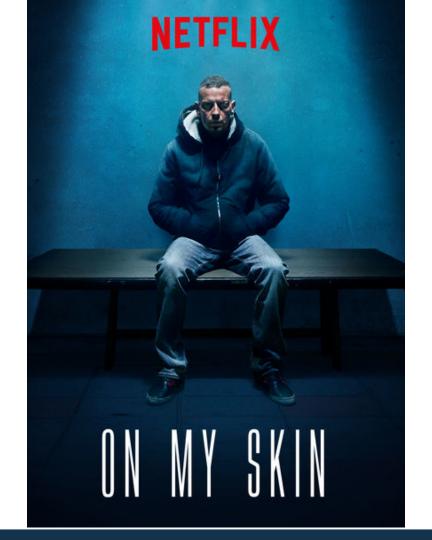














"Once you commit to a television format, you're a TV movie.

[...]

I don't believe films that are just given

token qualifications

in a couple of theaters

for less than a week

should qualify for the Academy Award nomination."

Steven Spielberg



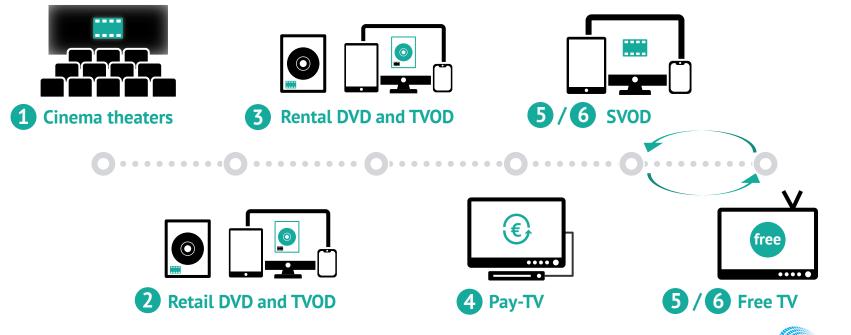
"How many theaters do you think
a **Mexican film** in **black and white**,
in **Spanish** that is a **drama without stars**— how big of release do you think it will be in a theatrical release?

Streaming coupled with a limited theatrical model can "elevate cinema, and more importantly can create a diversity in cinema."

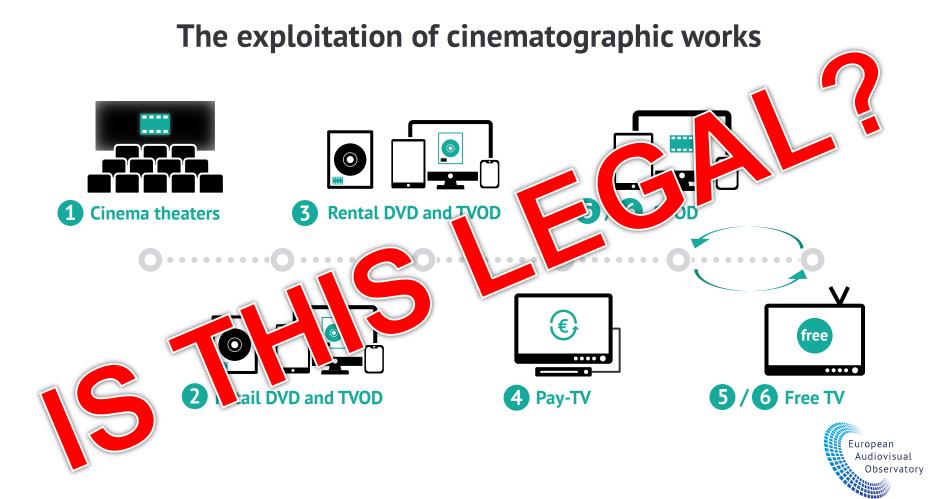
Alfonso Cuarón



The exploitation of cinematographic works







European Union



EU Competition Law

Systems of release windows may restrain the freedom to provide goods and services and distort competition in the audiovisual sector.

Such systems can be nevertheless acceptable under EU law given their aim of promoting film production.

Judgment of the Court of of 11 July 1985. - Cinéthèque SA and others v Fédération nationale des cinémas français.

Joined cases 60 and 61/84



Television without Frontiers Directive (1989)

Article 7

Member States must ensure that television broadcasters under their jurisdiction do not broadcast any cinematographic work, unless otherwise agreed between its rights holders and the broadcaster, until two years have elapsed since the work was first shown in cinemas in one of the Member States of the Community; in the case of cinematographic works co-produced by the broadcaster, this period shall be one year.

Audiovisual Media Services Directive (2018)

Article 8

Member States shall ensure that media service providers under their jurisdiction do not transmit cinematographic works outside periods agreed with the rights holders.



Audiovisual Media Services Directive (2018)

Recital 77

The question of specific time scales
for each type of showing of cinematographic works
is primarily a matter to be settled
by means of agreements
between the interested parties
or professionals concerned.



EU Member States



Legislation













12 months Pay-TV





24 months
Basic linear services



36 months
SVOD and free VOD











3 months

Video distribution, DVD, internet and pay-TV





6 months - free TV

















17 months – film pay-TV (no agreement)





30 months

Free TV and non-film pay-TV



36 months SVOD online platforms





ItalyMinisterial Decree No. 531
of 29 November 2018

105 daysAll platforms

60 days

Released in <80 theatres and <50 000 admissions

10 days Short-time released works



Rules concerning film funding





Austria ÖFI guidelines







Picture carrier exploitation, VOD and pay-per-view







18 months Free-TV











6 months

Picture carrier exploitation, VOD and pay-TV





12 months SVOD





18 months Free-TV











18 months
Documentaries





Netherlands
NFI Distribution
sub-regulation



Documentaries

- 6 monthsNon-theatrical
 - Non-theatrical release
- Open network





Feature films

Animation (long)

- 18 months
- Non-theatrical release
- Open network





Sweden
SFI's Moving Sweden
guidelines







5 months TVOD





12 months
SVOD and Pay-TV



Exceptions to the rules...



Cases where holdback periods may be reduced:



Work fails to reach a certain level of theatrical admission.

ex: Italy



Broadcaster is a co-producer of the work.

ex: Germany



Service provider agrees to promote national and/or European works.

ex: France



Industry agreements



What about the audience...?



Thank you!

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