Challenges and chances for the Russian film industry

St. Petersburg, 19/09/2018 14.30 – 17.00 **Twitter hashtag #EAORU2018**





14:30 - 14:40

Welcome and Introduction

Vladimir Grigoriev

Deputy Head of the Federal Agency for Press and Mass Communication

Susanne Nikoltchev

Executive Director European Audiovisual Observatory



14:40 - 14:55

The European Film Industry: facts and figures

Martin Kanzler

European cinema analyst Department for Market Information European Audiovisual Observatory





Martin Kanzler

Film Industry Analyst
Department for Market Information

EU box office stabilising

at comparatively high level

EU admissions stable around 980 million ...

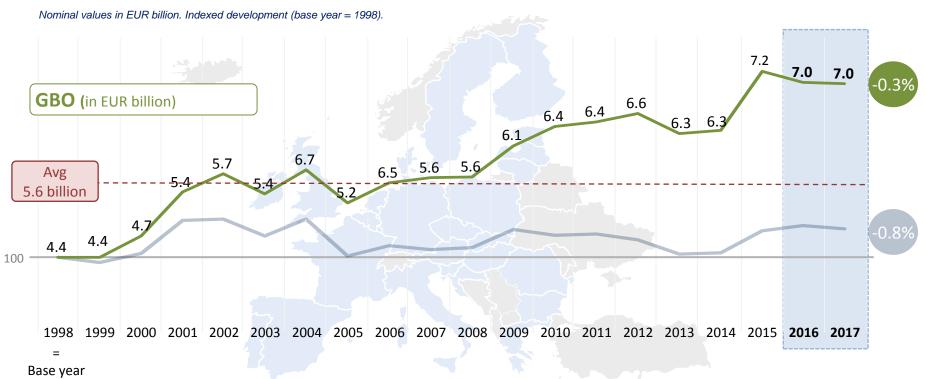
Cinema attendance in the EU (1998-2017)



Source: European Audiovisual Observatory

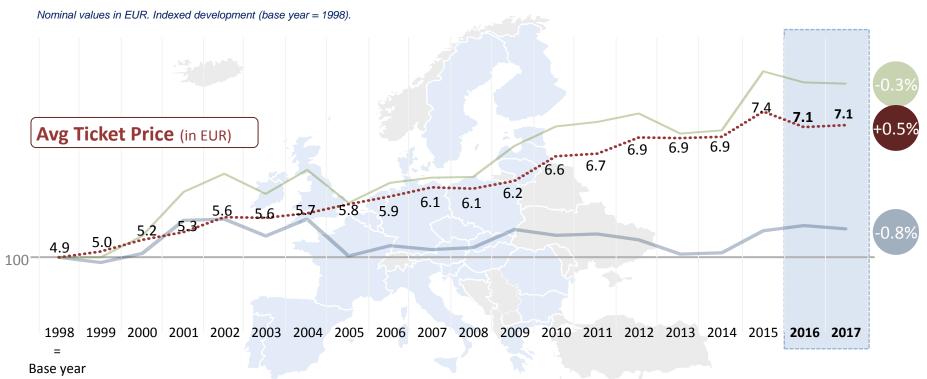
... as GBO stays above EUR 7 billion ...

Gross box office in the EU (1998-2017)



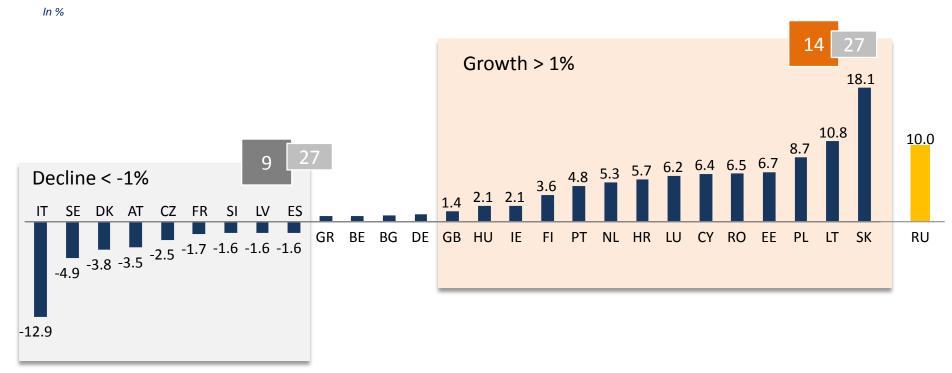
... thanks to a marginal increase in ticket prices

Average cinema ticket prices in the EU (1998-2017)



Admissions growth differs across EU Member States

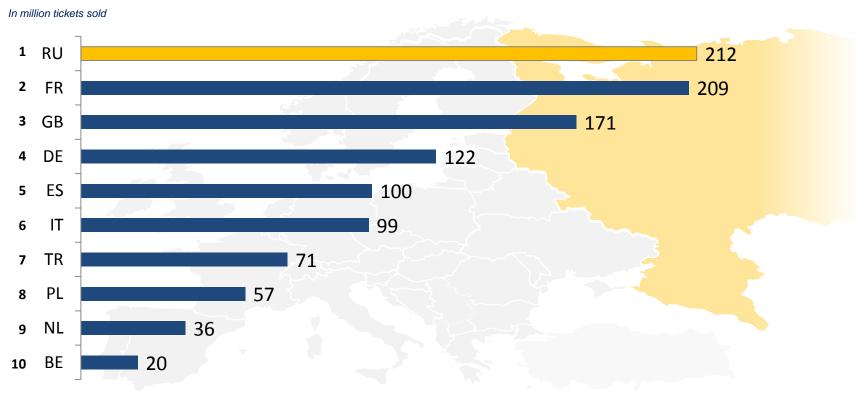
Admissions growth in EU Member States 2017 vs 2016



Source: European Audiovisual Observatory

Russia became the 1st European market for admissions

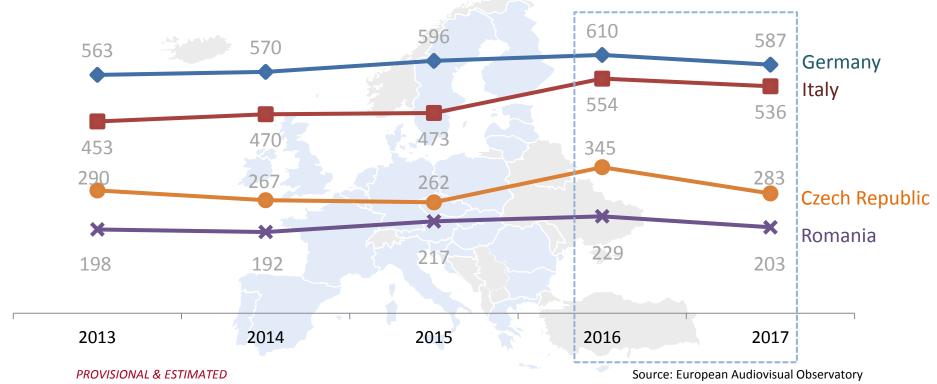
Top 10 European markets by admissions (2017)



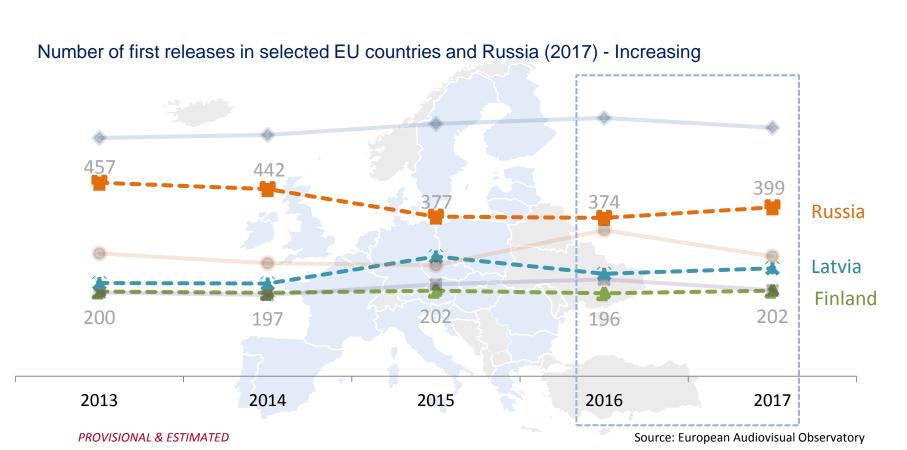
Increase in number of film releases coming to a halt?

Less first releases in some EU markets ...





... while first release increase in others



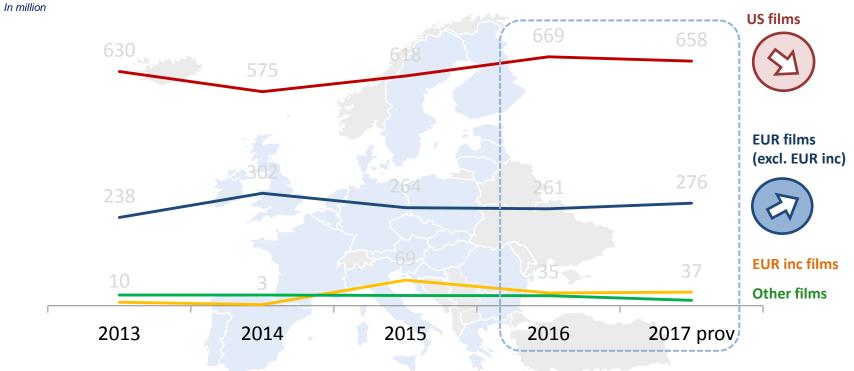
increased in 2017 ...

Admissions to European films

... while admissions to US films slightly declined

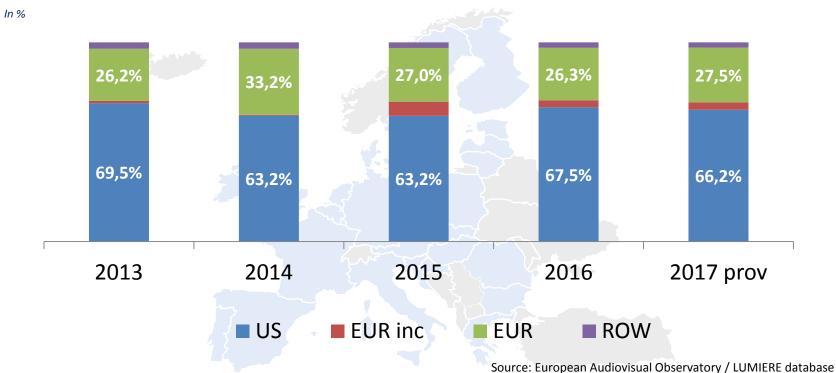


Breakdown of EU admissions by region of origin (2017)



Market share of European films grows to 27.5%

EU market share by region of origin (2013-2017)

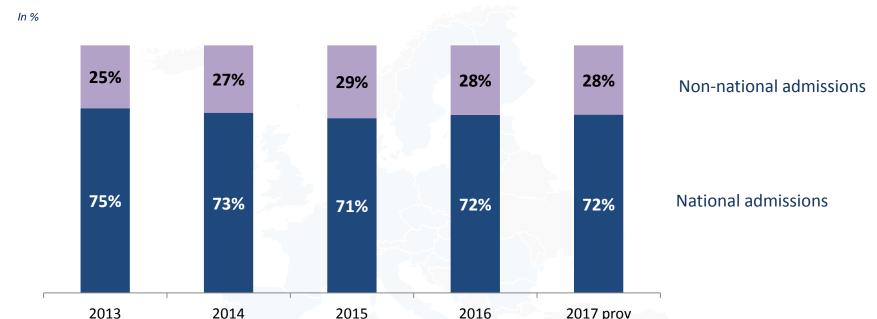


PROVISIONAL & ESTIMATED

The share of EU non-national admissions is stable



Breakdown of admissions to EU films in the EU by national and non-national market

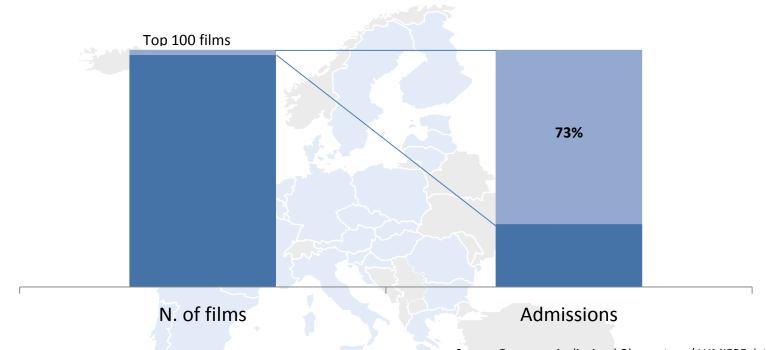


Source: European Audiovisual Observatory / LUMIERE database

High concentration at the EU box office

Top 100 films account for 73% of EU admissions

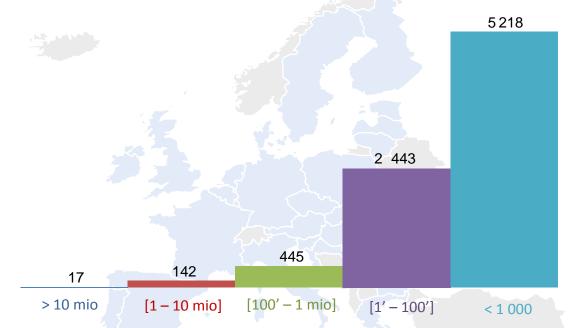
Concentration of EU admissions (2017)



Source: European Audiovisual Observatory / LUMIERE database

Only 16 to 18 films sell more than 10 mio tickets in the EU per year

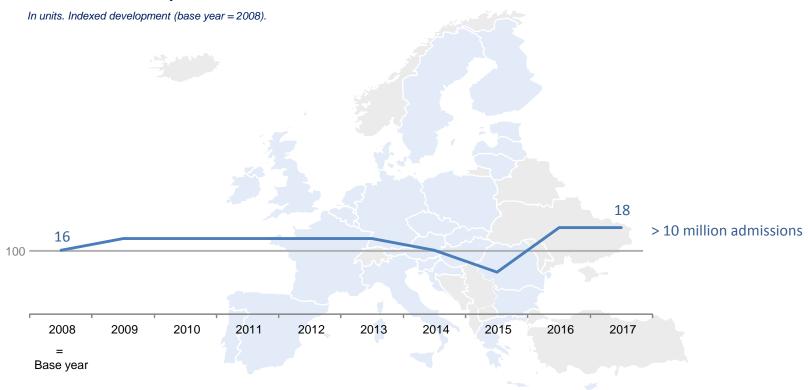
Median number of films by admissions brackets (2013-2017)



Source: European Audiovisual Observatory

... and this number has been very stable over the past 10 years

Number of films by admissions brackets

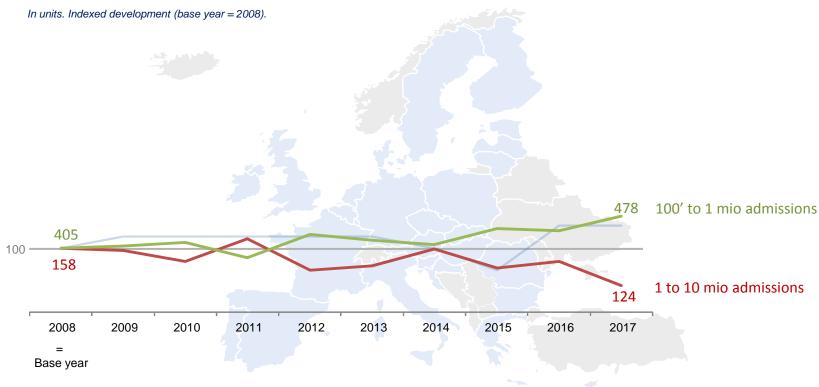


PROVISIONAL & ESTIMATED

Source: European Audiovisual Observatory

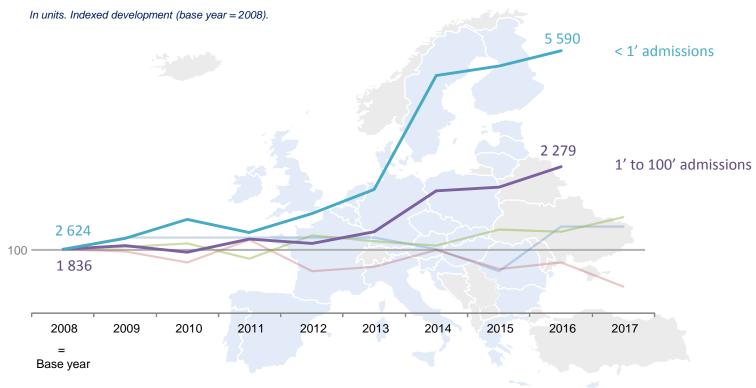
... whereas films generating 1 to 10 mio seem to decline

Number of films by admissions brackets



Clear increase in films with low admissions

Number of films by admissions brackets



Top films tend to perform poorly compared to previous years

2003

2004

2005

2006

2007

2008

2009

2010

2011

2012

2013

Admissions to top grossing films in the EU (2001-2017) In million 51.9 Avg 42.7 42.5 [37 mio] 40.4 39.1 44.7 41.2 41.3 38.0 36.9 36.9 32.0 25.4 22.7 39.8 36.5 32.6

2014

2015

2016

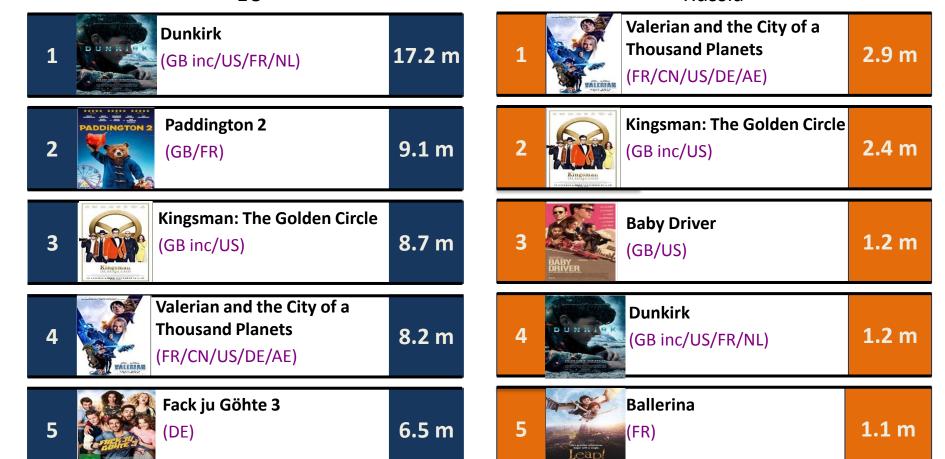
2017

Top films by admissions in the EU and Russia 2017

EU Russia Pirates of the Carribean: Despicable Me 3 **Dead Men Tell no Tales** 1 32.3 m. 8.0 m (US) (US) **Beauty and the Beast** Posledniy bogatyr 2 29.8 m. 7.3 m (US) (RU) **Star Wars Episode VIII** Me 3 Despicable Me 3 – The Last Jedi 3 28.8 m. 6.6 m (US) (US) The Fate of the Furious The Boss Baby 21.7 m. 4 4 6.2 m (US) (US/CN/JP) **Guardians of the Galaxy 2 Fifty Shades Darker** 5 20.3 m. 5.3 m (US/CN) (US)

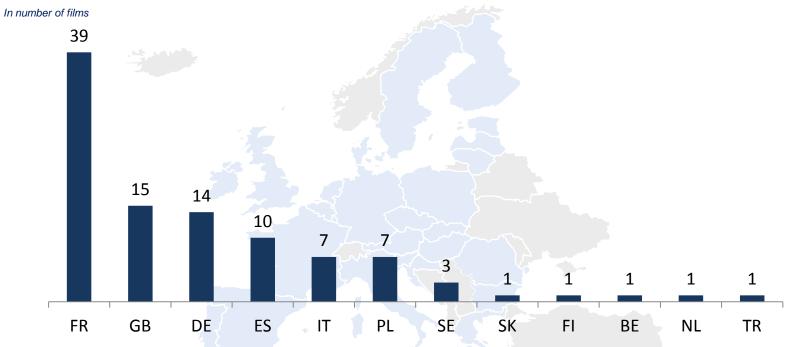
Top EU films by admissions in the EU and Russia 2017

EU Russia



French films stand out among the top 100 EUR films

Breakdown of top 100 European films in the EU in 2017 by country of origin

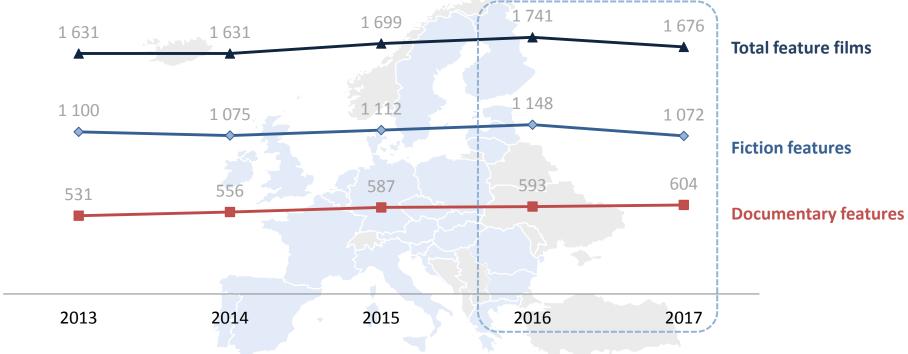


Source: European Audiovisual Observatory

EU film production decreased for the first time in years

EU fiction film production volume decreased

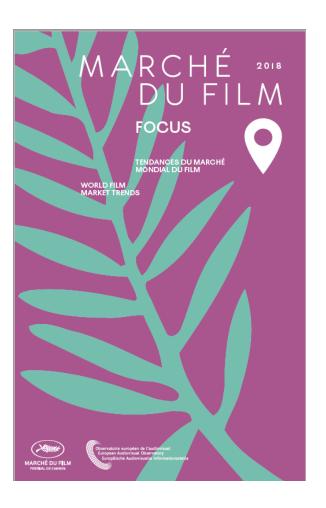




Source: European Audiovisual Observatory

For more information

www.obs.coe.int



14:55 - 15:10

Promoting European films: a multifaceted strategy

Maja Cappello

Head of Department for Legal Information European Audiovisual Observatory



The promotion of audiovisual works in Europe

Conference on "Challenges and Chances for the Russian Film Industry"
Saint Petersburg, 19 September 2018

Maja Cappello

Head of Department for legal information European Audiovisual Observatory





The WHY The HOW





WHY?





The role of audiovisual works

AV works play an important role in **shaping European identities.**

- are economic goods, offering important opportunities for the creation of wealth and employment
- are also **cultural goods** which mirror and shape our societies.



The specificities of films

Among AV works, films have a particular **prominence:**

- production budgets are substantially higher than for other audiovisual content
- are more frequently the subject of international co-production
- The duration of their exploitation life is longer



The problems faced by films

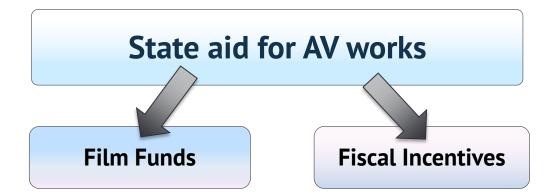
- films in particular face strong competition from outside Europe.
- there is little circulation of European audiovisual works outside their country of origin.
- this limited circulation results from the fragmentation of the European audiovisual sector into national or even regional markets.



HOW?











State aid

is important to sustain European audiovisual production:

- high investment required
- limited audience for European audiovisual works.





...but there are rules to respect





State aid

- **limited to 50%** of the production budget (with exceptions)
- MS may require that 160% of the aid amount granted is spent in their territory.
- MS may also require that a minimum level of production activity is carried out in their territory. (up to 50% of the production budget).
- no territorial spending obligation can ever exceed 80% of the production budget.



...and is not enough



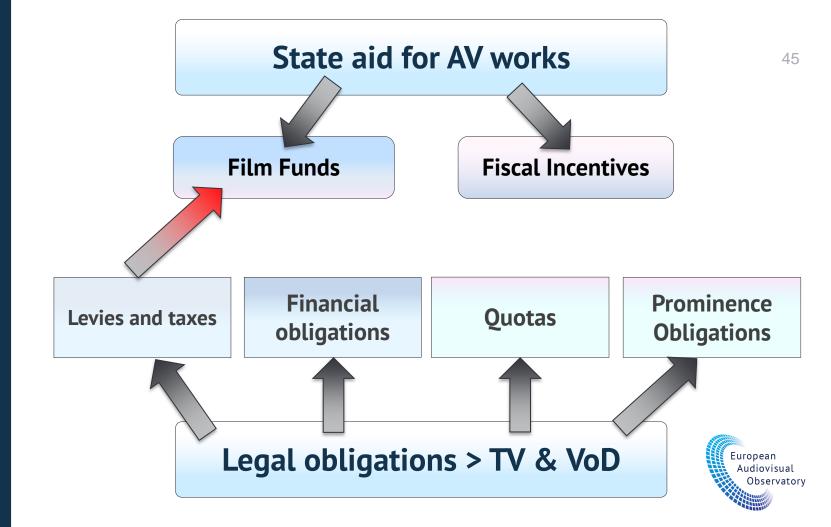


State aid is not enough...

- limited by budgetary constraints and by competition law at EU level.
- ...and what is the point of getting your film financed if you do not manage to get it shown to an audience?









...but WHY?









Financial

obligations





Levies and taxes

Indirect support

to state aid



Direct support to production

Quotas



Access to screens

Prominence Obligations



Findabilityan
Audiovisual
Observatory



HOW in detail...









Levies and taxes

Financial obligations

Quotas

Prominence Obligations





Types of mandatory financial obligations 50

« Direct » financial obligations

- Programming budget
- Pre-acquisition and/or production

« Indirect » financial obligations

Financial contribution to film fund (restricted / unrestricted)

Diversity of national schemes

- Obligations on public and/or private broadcasters
- Fixed in law / public service contract / framework agreement
- Different calculation criteria (revenue threshold, programmes..)





Levies and taxes

Financial obligations

Quotas

Prominence Obligations





itory

Contribution to film funds by broadcasters

On-going mapping research – data will be available early 2019





Obligation

No obligation







_evies and taxes

Financial obligations

Quotas

Prominence Obligations





The Audiovisual Media Services Directive

Broadcasters (Art. 17 AVMSD)



- of transmission time OR
- programming budget to independent EU works

VOD services (Art. 13 AVMSD)

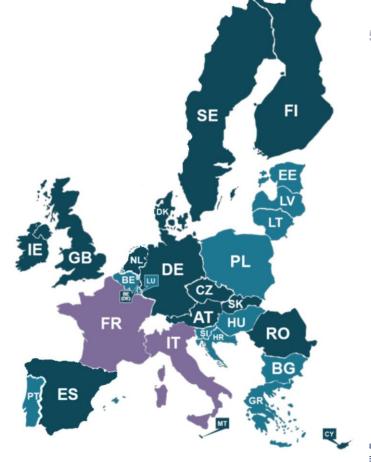


- Financial contribution / Rights acquisition of EU works
- Share in catalogues AN OF OR Audiovisual
- Prominence obligations



Art. 17 AVMSD Support to independent European AV works

- Transmission time
- Transmission time OR(*) financial contribution
- Financial contribution
- * (AND) DE, ES, NL



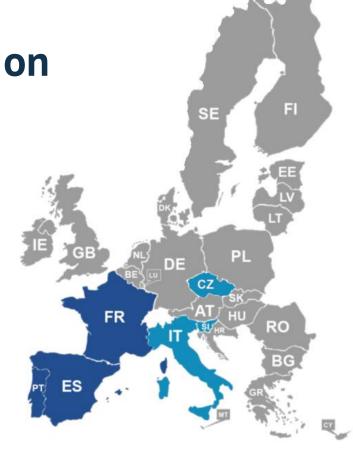


vatory

Art. 13 AVMSD financial obligations on VOD services

Direct contribution to production or acquisition of rights

- No obligation
- Mandatory
- Optional







Levies and taxes

Financial obligations

Quotas

Prominence obligations





The Audiovisual Media Service Directive

Broadcasters (Art. 16-17 AVMSD)





of transmission time to EU works

- of transmission time OR
- programming budget

to independent European works VOD services (Art. 13 AVMSD)



- Financial contribution/rights acquisition of EU works
- (30%) Share in catalogues
 and/or
 European Audiovisual Observatory
- Prominence obligation



>50% (as in AVMSD)

60%



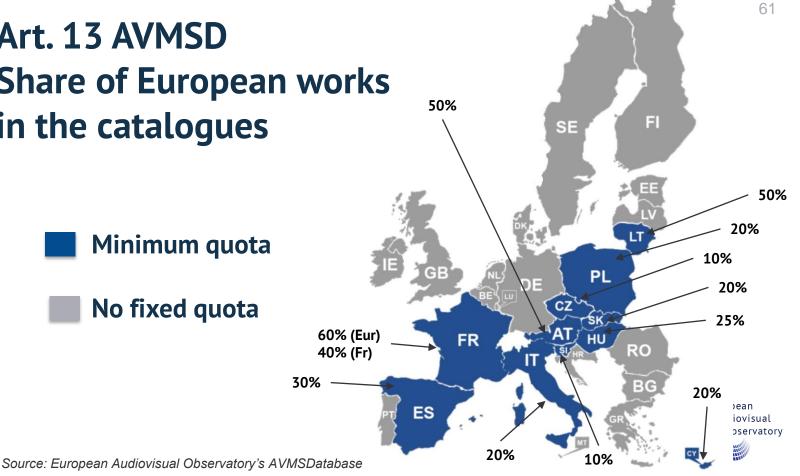


Source: European Audiovisual Observatory's AVMSDatabase

Art. 13 AVMSD **Share of European works** in the catalogues

Minimum quota

No fixed quota







Levies and taxes

Financial obligations

Quotas

Prominence Obligations





The Audiovisual Media Service Directive

VOD services (Art. 13 AVMSD)

- Financial contribution / Rights acquisition of European works
- Share in VOD catalogues, and/or
- Prominence of EU works in VOD catalogues





Art. 13 AVMSD **Prominence of European** works

- **Mandatory**
- **Optional**
- No obligation





Art. 13 Means used to ensure prominence

place particular emphasis on the European works in their catalogue [...] by using an attractive presentation to highlight the list of European works available.

exhibition of visuals and making trailers available

enable the public to search for such works by origin

proper identification of origin of programmes available in the catalogue as well as providing the option to search for European works, or the placement of information and materials promoting European works

F

SE

FR

PL

EF.

RO

BG

shall promote European works in the presentation of their catalogue of programs by giving due prominence to or appropriately designating such works

accessible and attractive presentation of European works in the catalogue

European Audiovisual Observatory

Source: European Audiovisual Observatory's AVMSDatabase



Is there one model of audiovisual ecosystem in Europe to promote European works?

NO

• EU member states have put in place many different approaches and formulas to support European works, based on the flexibility and alternatives offered in the AVMSD.



- VOD, Platforms and OTT: Which Promotion Obligations for European Works?, (IRIS *Plus*, EOA, 2016)
- The State of Soft Money in Europe, (EAO, 2016)
- The Visibility of Films and TV Content on VOD (EAO, 2017)
- The Legal Framework applicable to Video-Sharing Platforms (IRIS Plus, EAO, 2018)
- EAO's Legal Databases:
 - AVMSDatabase: National transposition of the AVMS Directive
 - MERLIN Database and Legal Newsletter





Thank You!

For any queries:

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Challenges and chances for the Russian film industry – report presentation

Xenia Leontyeva

Senior analyst Nevafilm Research



69

Twitter hashtag #EAORU2018

Challenges and opportunities for the Russian film industry

Xenia Leontyeva Senior analyst Nevafilm Research





Structure of the report



Film production



Theatrical distribution



Cinema exhibition



Lawmaking in the film industry



Challenges and prospects for the development of the Russian film industry

SWOT&PEST analysis of the industry





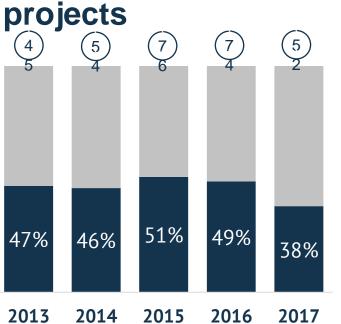
Summary



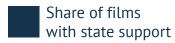
Production Distribution Exhibition

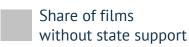
PEST

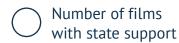
Politics
State as investor for big













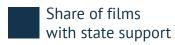


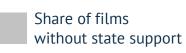
Summary
PEST

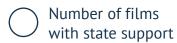
Features

Production Distribution Exhibition

Politics State as regulator 2017 Russian **MPAA** rating 0% ■ NC-17 **18**+ 37% 50% \blacksquare R **1**6+ 40% ■ PG-13 **12**+ 33% 10% **()**+ 17% 13%

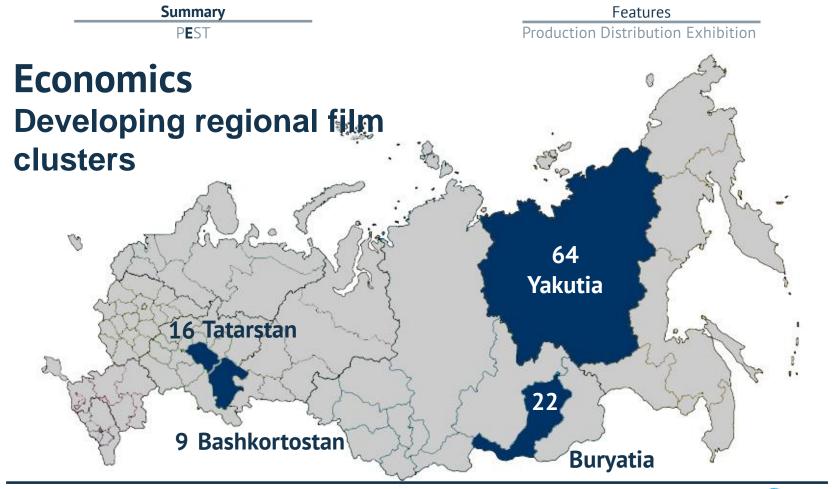






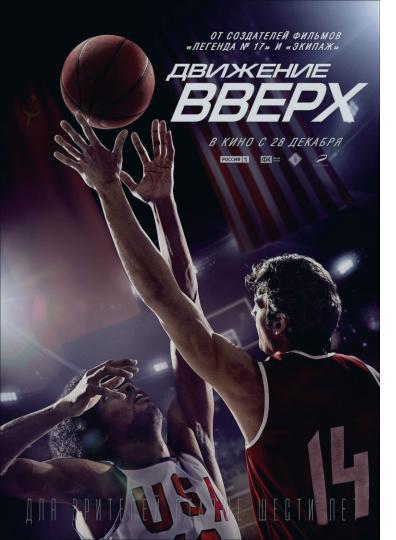






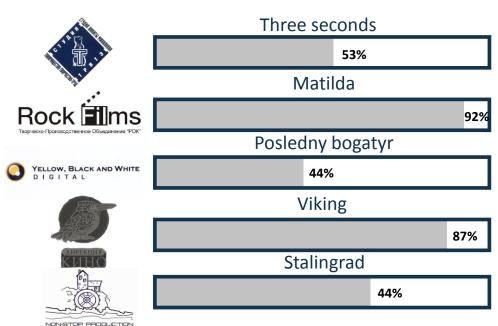






Economics

Dependence of the industry on a small number of films



Share in attendance

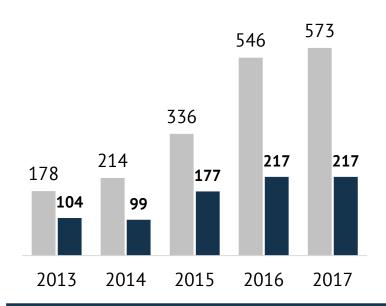
Summary
PEST

Features

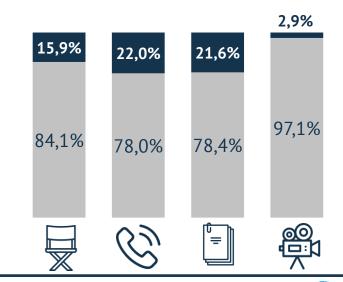
Production Distribution Exhibition

Society





Attracting attention to gender equality issues





Number of event cinema programmes

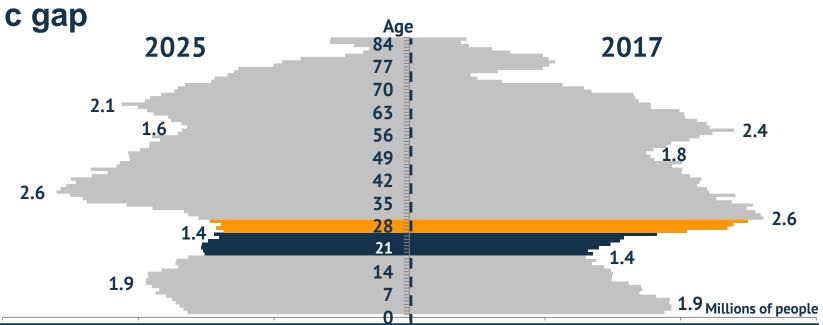




Production Distribution Exhibition

Society

Demographi c gap





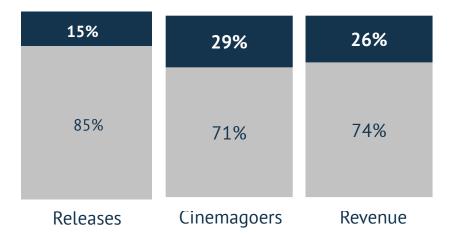


Technology Prominent role of animation

Live-action feature films

Animated feature films

2016





PES**T**

Features

Production Distribution Exhibition

Technology 50 asides are demanded.

50 video-on-demand services in Russia

1

services from telecoms operators

30

online cinemas

2

digital stores



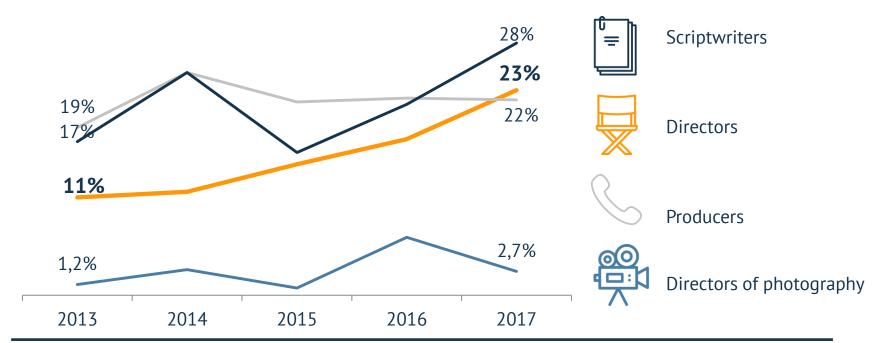






Production Distribution Exhibition

GenderOnly share of female directors is rising





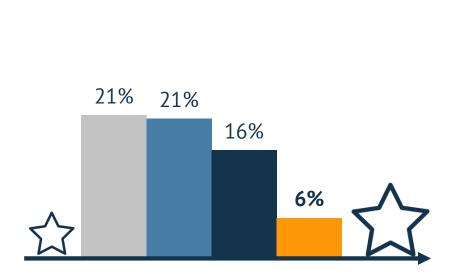


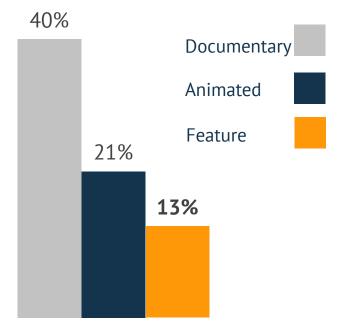
Production Distribution Exhibition

Gender

The most popular films and features are

unavailable for women





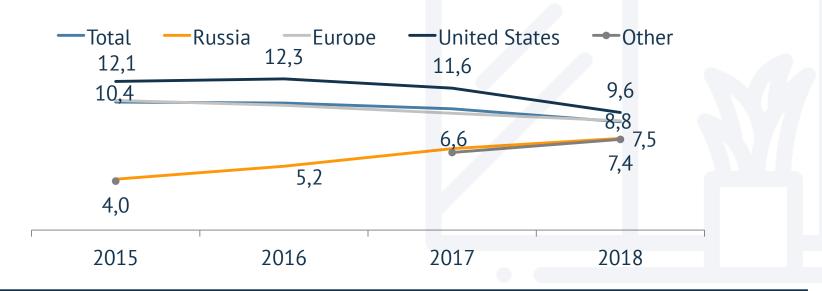




Production **Distribution** Exhibition

Windows

Foreign films digital windows are reducing, while Russian films window is lengthening

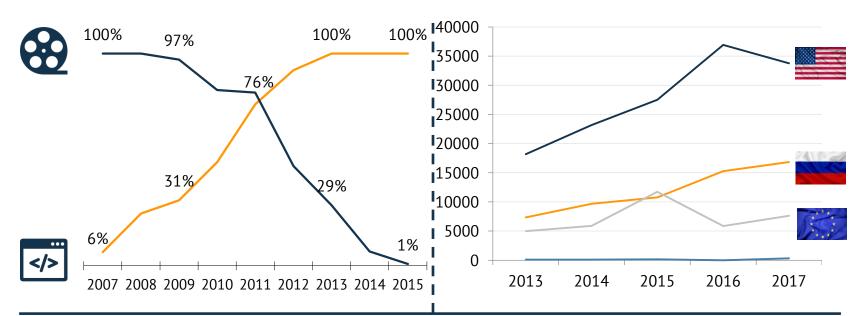






Production **Distribution** Exhibition

Ads Film prints budgets are using for films advertising on TV



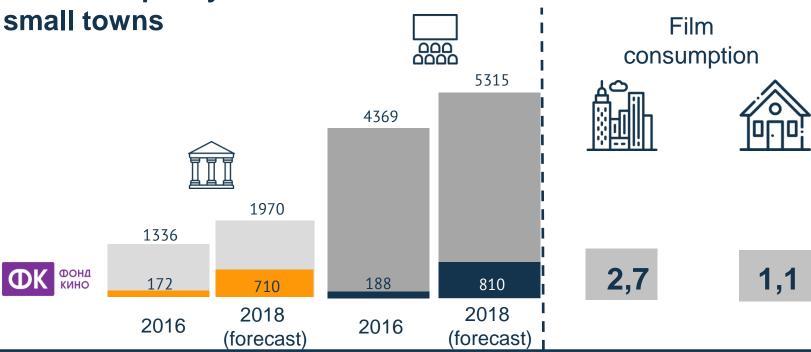




Production Distribution Exhibition

Cinemas

Limited capacity of markets in







Read more





Russian cinema audiences

Anton Malyshev

Excutive Director Russian Cinema Fund







ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕАУДИТОРИИ РОССИЙСКИХ ГОРОДСКИХ КИНОТЕАТРОВ

2017-2018



ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ФОНД СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ И ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ПОДДЕРЖКИ ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННОЙ КИНЕМАТОГРАФИИ





ОПИСАНИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

КОГО ОПРОСИЛИ?

Посетители основных кинотеатров в крупных городах России

БОЛЕЕ 20 000 КИНОЗРИТЕЛЕЙ

ГДЕ И КОГДА ОПРОСИЛИ?

12 крупнейших городов по кинотеатральной посещаемости, 50 кинотеатров

Москва, Санкт-Петербург, Новосибирск, Екатеринбург, Нижний Новгород, Казань, Омск, Ростов-на-Дону, Краснодар, Уфа, Челябинск, Красноярск

КАК ОПРОСИЛИ?

15 мин.

Личное интервью на выходе из кинозала с использованием планшетов

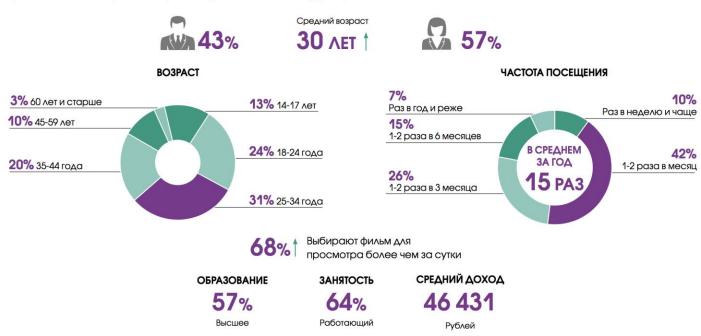
10 волн





ПОРТРЕТ КИНОЗРИТЕЛЯ

Возраст среднестатистического кинозрителя – 30 лет. Он посещает кинотеатр 15 раз в год, ходит в кино со своей второй половиной и выбирает фильм для просмотра более чем за сутки до сеанса. По сравнению с прошлым годом зрители стали старше, и выросла доля семейной аудитории.

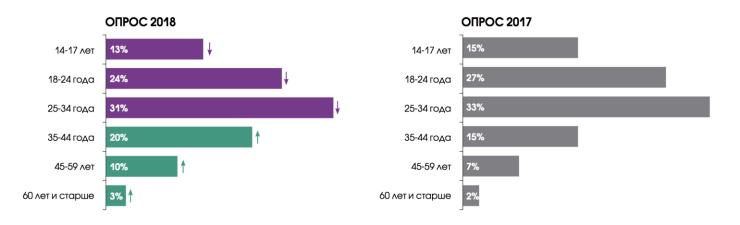






РОССИЙСКИЙ КИНОЗРИТЕЛЬ СТАНОВИТСЯ СТАРШЕ

РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ АУДИТОРИИ ПО ВОЗРАСТНЫМ ГРУППАМ



🕇 🗼 Выше/ниже по сравнению со зрителями в целом год назад при доверительном интервале 95%





ВЫБОР ФИЛЬМА



77% интересуются дополнительными материалами к фильмам, среди которых наиболее востребованными являются трейлеры и отзывы зрителей в интернете. При этом за дополнительной информацией чаще обращается неновогодняя аудитория.

При этом на долю всех сайтов приходится не более 2,2% зрителей, оставляющих там свой отзыв после просмотра фильма в кинотеатре. В частности, на самом популярном портале kinopoisk.ru свой отзыв оставляют не более 0,3% реальных посетителей кинотеатров.





ОЦЕНКА КАЧЕСТВА РОССИЙСКОГО КИНО

За прошедший год интерес к российскому кино значительно вырос. При этом выросла и доля тех, кто отмечает улучшение качества российского кино в течение последних двух лет.

ЕСЛИ В КИНОТЕАТРЕ ИДУТ СЕАНСЫ ТОЛЬКО РОССИЙСКИХ ФИЛЬМОВ



Выше/ниже по сравнению с соответствующим показателем год назад при доверительном интервале 95%





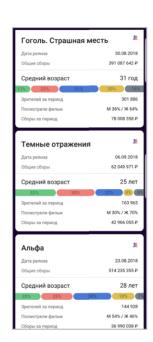


ПЕРВЫЙ РОССИЙСКИЙ ТРЕКЕР КИНОАУДИТОРИИ

С сентября 2018 года портрет российского кинозрителя станет доступен в мобильном приложении:

- половозрастной состав киноаудитории,
- индекс удовлетворенности и готовности рекомендовать фильм,
- общая оценка фильма
- критерии выбора фильма
- объем аудитории будущего уик-энда
- уровень ожидания будущих релизов.





Подробнее: 20 сентября I Конференц-зал D3 I 16:00

БЛАГОДАРИМ ЗА ВНИМАНИЕ!

15:40 - 16:40

Round Table

Round table on the challenges and chances for the Russian film industry moderated by Oleg Berezin, CEO Nevafilm

Anton Malyshev

Executive Director Russian Cinema Fund

Elena Brodskaya

VP Studio Marketing
The Walt Disney Company
Russia & CIS

Dmitry Nartov

CEO Kinomax cinema chain

Nikolay Larionov

Creative producer Mars Media



16.40 - 17.00 **Networking Buffet**

Thank you for coming!

A presentation of The European Audiovisual Observatory



