OPENING SLIDE REMOVED BECAUSE OF A POSSIBLE COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT :P

Practical perspective on rights management in animation Antti Haikala Producer / Anima Vitae antti.haikala@anima.fi

Why this topic?

- → Animation is a growing form of art and industry
- → Animated projects have the biggest international potential of the Finnish audio visual projects.
- → There are some differences in copyright management between animated and live-action projects.

Assumptions

- → You already know what copyright means
- → You have already have or will later gain general knowledge regarding copyright management in audiovisual productions.

THE DIFFERENCES

Key difference between animation and live action

- → In animation EVERYTHING you see on screen has been created and did not exist before someone made it. This has some copyright implications.
- → For example, in animated project you don't choose and actor film him/her. Instead, you need to design how your characters look like and in which style you want to illustrate them.
- → When you create your characters and world, new copyrights are born.

Some things that are more typical for animated projects than live-action ones.

- → Animated films often have bigger budgets than live-action. This usually leads to co-production and sharing the copyright.
- → Animated projects have bigger potential in licensing and merchandising than live-action.
- → Animated projects are sometimes created from existing IPRs like books or comics. Adaptation of existing IPR can differ from live action.
- → Animation is teamwork and therefore creative process can be rather collective.

Basic copyrights stuff that applies equally to animated projects as to any other audio visual piece of work.

- → Chain Of Title
- → Script
- → Music

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- → Talent agreements
- → E & O insurance

IPRs specific to animation

- → Character design
- → Location design
- → Visual development
- → Key concepts and storyboards to some extension

IPRs specific to 3D CGI animation

- → Digital assets. These are for example 3D models of the characters.
- → Software and production pipeline.

RIGHTS MANAGEMENT YOU BOTH OBTAIN AND RELEASE RIGHTS

What does rights management include?

- → Optioning rights
- → Obtaining rights
- → Controlling rights while you have them
- \rightarrow Releasing

Options And Agreements (obtain)

- → Script
- → Underlying rights
- → Talent
- → NDA MNDA
- → Submission form
- → Licensing agreements you might get a license to use well known character for instance.

Talent

- → Scriptwriters
- → Translations
- → Dialog polish

- → Character designer
 → Location designer
 → Production designer
- → Art Director
- → Director, co-directors
- → Storyboard artist
 → Cinematographer
 → Editor

Deal Memos And Agreements (release)

- → Co-production agreement
- → Distribution deal
- → Global sales deal
- → Financing agreements
- → Licensing and merchandising. Pay special attention to this when producing animation.
- → Collection agreements

Collective management organisations CMOs

- → Kopiosto→ Teosto

Licensing and Merchandising

- → Big source of revenues but only for well known or aggrissevily marketed IPS
- → More important for animated series than films
- → Some series and fully financed with toy sales
- → Copyright law in US has been influenced by Disney. 'Mickey Mouse Act 1976'

Fighting over revenues that don't yet exist is waste of time but....

- → Make sure someone will be able to benefit from L&M rights.
- → Pay attention to first contracts you make they might disable you exploiting L&M rights in worst case.

Adaptations in animation

- In children's books, there is quite often underlying character \rightarrow design and world.
- → Big Brands can be quite particular of their characters
- → Individual authors can be quite particular of their characters and world they live in - there can be a big emotional attachment ..
- Existing IP's can be great springboard but also a development hell.
 L & M rights related to newly created IP cen be difficult to
- manage.

So why do it?

- Can get the adults who know the property bring their kids to cinemas
- → Can have bigger L & M potential even sharing these rights is tricky. .

Plagiarism is a matter of ethics. Copyright in infringement of law.

In animation plagiarism is quite usual as there is more elements to imitate or copy.

SOME A BIT RANDOM TAKEAWAYS

- Make fair & precise contracts obtaining the rights. Bring the topic to discussions' with key creatives upfront.
- Work only with people you feel you can trust. Animation is teamwork.
 Pay careful attention in contracts. If you don't understand something. just ask.
- Understand cultural differences between countries and companies. These are seen even in contracts and agreements!
- Archive the documents well D
- → Co-production is a marriage
- → Animation has huge potential as business and art.