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Hollywood, **Hollywood** was founded in 1911 by Al Christie for David Horsley. Other East Coast studios had already moved production to Los Angeles. Over time, Hollywood came to be so strongly associated with the film industry that the word "Hollywood" is now used colloquially to refer to the entire American film industry. In 1913 Cecil B. DeMille, in association with Jesse L. Lasky, leased a barn with studio facilities in Hollywood where *The Squaw Man* (1914) was made. It is now the location of the Hollywood Heritage Museum. The Charlie Chaplin Studios were built in 1917. The site was also used by King Studios, for the Superman TV series. Red Skelton, who used the sound stages for his CBS TV variety show, and CBS, which filmed the TV series Perry Mason there. It has also been owned by Herb Alpert's A&M Records and Tijuana Brass Enterprises. It is currently The Jim Henson Company, home of the Muppets. In 1969 The Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Board named it a historical cultural monument. The noted Hollywood Sign originally read "Hollywoodland". It was erected in 1923 to advertise a new housing development in the hills above Hollywood. In 1949 the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce stepped in and removed the last four letters and repaired the others. It is a registered trademark and cannot be used without the permission of the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce. The first Academy Awards presentation ceremony took place on 16 May 1929. The period between the years 1927 (the effective end of the silent era) to 1948 is considered the age of the "Hollywood studio system", or the Golden Age of Hollywood. In a landmark 1948 court decision, the Supreme Court ruled that movie studios could not own theaters and play only the movies of their studio and movie stars; thus an era of Hollywood history ended. Hindi and Bengali cinema Main article: Hindi cinema A shot from Raja Harishchandra (1913), the first film of Bollywood. Bollywood is the Hindi-language film industry based in Mumbai (formerly known as Bombay), Maharashtra, India. The term is often incorrectly used to refer to the whole of Indian cinema; however, it is only a part of the total Indian film industry, which includes other production centres producing films in multiple languages.[119] Bollywood is the largest film producer in India and one of the largest centres of film production in the world.[120][121][122] Bollywood is formally referred to as Hindi cinema.[123] Linguistically, Bollywood films tend to use vernacular Hindustani, mutually intelligible to self-identified speakers of both Hindi and Urdu,[124][125][126] while modern Bollywood films also increasingly incorporate elements of English.[124] The Wrestlers (1899) and The Man and His Monkeys (1899), directed and produced by Harishchandra Sakhardare (H. S. Bhatavdekar), were the first two films made by Indian filmmakers, which were both short films. He was also the first Indian filmmaker to direct and produce the first documentary and news related film, titled The Landing of Sir M.M. Bhowmuggree. The 1930s and 1940s were tumultuous times: India was deftted by the Great Depression, World War II, the Indian independence movement, and the violence of the Partition. Most Bollywood films were unabashedly escapist, but there were also a number of filmmakers who tackled tough social issues, or used the struggle for Indian independence as a backdrop for their plots.[127] In 1937 Ardeshir Irani, of Alam Ara fame, made the first colour film in Hindi, Kisan Kanya. The next year, he made another colour film, a version of Mother India. Following India's independence, the period from the late 1940s to the early 1960s is regarded by film historians as the "Golden Age" of Hindi cinema.[128][129][130] Defining key figures during this time included Raj Kapoor, Guru Dutt,[131] Mehboob Khan,[132][133][134] and Dilip Kumar.[135][136] The 1970s was the name "Bollywood" was coined.[137][138] and when the quintessential conventions of commercial Bollywood films were established.[139] Key to this was the emergence of the masala film genre, which combines elements of multiple genres (action, comedy, romance, drama, melodrama, musical). The masala film was pioneered in the early 1970s by filmmaker Nasir Hussain.[140] along with screenwriter duo Salim-Javed, pioneering the Bollywood blockbuster format.[139] Tollywood is the Bengali language Film Industry of India. Started by Royal Bioscope Company in 1898 by Hirral Sen along with Matilal Sen, Deboki Lal Sen, and Bholanath Gupta. Combining live theater performances of actors, the Bengali industry was notable for using sound as an important part of the drama in its Bioscope format whose cinematic language was extremely different from Western silent films. This was followed by Jamsheedi Framji Madani of the Elphinstone Bioscope Company who also controlled Madani Theatre Company, J.J Madani became managing director of Madani Theatre after the death of his father in 1923 and Madani Theatres reached a peak in late 1930s when it owned 127 theaters and controlled half of the country's box office. Madani Theatres produced a number of popular landmark films till 1937, parallel to works of '20s Bengali works like the first Bengali-owned production company in 1918. The rise of the industry followed in 1930s to 1940s when a diversity of films were made. Many prints were destroyed by fire. The prints and records of films from 1937 to 1947 films were majorly destroyed but this period in Bengal served as the age of political films in India which was supremely influential for the struggle for Indian Independence. After 1947, the industry saw a new era of creative studio-system collaborators who made films under the name of Agradoot. This saw a renaissance of commercial films and musicals where stars like Uttam Kumar and Suchitra Sen mesmerized the audience with their captivating screen presence and subdued performances. Ritwick Ghatak, Satyajit Ray, Tapan Sinha, Mrinal Sen and Rituparno Ghosh were the other notable directors whose works influenced world cinema beyond an incomparable degree. The name of the industry was coined after the place Tollygunge, which also served as a cheeky tribute to Hollywood. Cairo Main article: Cinema of Egypt Poster for the Egyptian film Yahya el hub (1938). The cinema of Egypt refers to the flourishing film industry based in Cairo which is known to be the Hollywood of the MENA region.[141] In 1896, a limited number of silent films was made in Egypt beginning in 1896; 1927's Laila was notable as the first full-length feature. Cairo's film industry became a regional force with the coming of sound. Between 1930 and 1936, various small studios produced at least 44 feature films. In 1936, Studio Misr, financed by industrialist Talaat Harb, emerged as the leading Egyptian equivalent to Hollywood's major studios, a role the company retained for three decades.[142] Historians disagree in determining the beginning of cinema in Egypt. Some say in 1896, when the first film was watched in Egypt, while others date the beginning from 20 June 1907 with a short documentary film about the death of Khedive Abbas I. In 1907, the Institute of Artsy Ghanem Ghannem, in Alexandria. In 1917, the director Mohamed Karim established a production company in Alexandria. The company produced two films: Dead Flowers and Honor the Bedouin, which were shown in the city of Alexandria in early 1918. Since 1976, the capital has held the annual Cairo International Film Festival, which has been accredited by the International Federation of Film Producers Associations.[143] There is also another 12 festivals. Of the more than 4,000 short and feature-length films made in MENA region since 1908, more than three-quarters were Egyptian films.[144][145][146] Egyptian films are typically spoken in the Egyptian Arabic dialect. Since then, more than 4,000 films have been produced in Egypt, three quarters of the total Arab production. Historian Samir Kassir notes (2004) that Misr Studios in particular, "despite their ups and downs, were to make Cairo the third capital of the world's film industry, after Hollywood and Bombay but ahead of Italy's Cinecittà." [147] Egypt is the most productive country in the Middle East in the field of film production, and the one with the most developed media system.[148] Nollywood Main article: Nollywood Nollywood is a sobriquet that originally referred to the Nigerian film industry.[149] The origin of the term dates back to the early 2000s, traced to an article in The New York Times.[150][151] Due to the history of evolving meanings and contexts, there is no clear or agreed-upon definition for the term, which has made it a subject of several controversies. The origin of the term "Nollywood" remains unclear; Jonathan Haynes traced the earliest usage of the word to a 2002 article by Matt Steinglass in The New York Times, where it was used to describe Nigerian cinema.[150][151] Charles Igwe noted that Norimitsu Onishi also used the name in a September 2002 article he wrote for the New York Times.[152][153] The term continues to be used in the media to refer to the Nigerian film industry, with its definition later assumed to be a portmanteau of the words "Nigeria" and "Hollywood", the American major film hub.[154][155][156][61] Definition of which films are considered Nollywood has always been a subject of debate. Alex Eyoengh defined Nollywood as "the totality of activities taking place in the Nigerian film industry, be it in English, Yoruba, Hausa, Igbo, Isekir, Edo, EBK, Ijaw, Urhobo or any other Nigerian languages". He further stated that "the historical trajectory of Nollywood started since the pre and post independent Nigeria, with the theatrical (stage) and cinematic (celluloid) efforts of the likes of Chief Hubert Ogunde, Chief Amata, Baba Sala, Ade Love, Eddie Ugbomah and a few others".[155] The Influence of the Nigerian movie industry often referred to informally as Nollywood has influence all Africa countries. By the end of 2013, the film industry reportedly hit a record-breaking revenue of N1.72 trillion (US\$4.1 billion). As of 2014, the industry was worth N853.9 billion (US\$5.1 billion) Making It The Third Most Valuable Film Industry In The World behind the United States and India. It contributed about 1.4% to Nigeria's economy; this was attributed to the increase in the number of quality films produced and more formal distribution methods.[157][158] Economics Main article: Economics of the arts and literature Discounted DVD home video film releases sold in the Netherlands Profitability of a film studio is crucially dependent on picking the right film projects and involving the right management and creative teams (cast, direction, visual design, score, photography, costume, set design, editing, and many additional specialties), but it also depends heavily on choosing the right scale and approach to film promotion, control over receipts through technologies such as digital rights management (DRM), sophisticated accounting practices, and management of ancillary revenue streams; in the extreme, for a major media franchise centered on film, the film might itself be only one large component of many large contributions to total franchise revenue. The film industry is a brutally competitive winner-take-all market driven by wildly fluctuating "nonlinear processes" [159] Box office revenue is highly concentrated in a small number of very successful films, and film industry market share is also highly concentrated in the film studios lucky enough to make such films.[159] But the market is "extremely volatile" and it is impossible to predict in advance who will become the market winner at any given moment, or how long their domination will last.[159] Statistics Largest industries by number of film productions The following is a list of the top 15 countries by the number of feature film (fiction, animation and documentary) production, according to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, unless otherwise noted.[4] Rank Country Films Year India 4,446 2019[160] 2 Nigeria 5,599 2019[160] 3 China 874 2014 4 Japan 689 2019[161] 5 United States 660 2017 6 South Korea 339 2016 7 France 300 2017 8 United Kingdom 285 2017 9 Spain 241 2017 10 Germany 233 2017 11 Argentina 220 2015 12 Mexico 176 2017[162] 13 Italy 173 2017 14 Brazil 160 2017 15 Turkey 148 2017 Largest markets by box office revenue The following countries are the largest box office markets in terms of the gross box office markets, according to the THEME Report 2020 by the MPA (Motion Picture Association).[163] [164] Rank Country Box office revenue(billion US\$) Year box office fractionaln films[165] – World 21.4 2021[166] – 1 China 7.4 2021[167] 62% (2018)[168] 2 United States & Canada 4.5 2021[166] 88.8% (2015) – Europe 3.8 2021[169] – 3 Japan 1.4 2021[167] 79.3% (2012)[161] 4 United Kingdom & Ireland 0.8 2021[171] 44.3% (2017) 5 France 0.7 2021[172] 36.2% (2017) 6 South Korea 0.5 2021[173] 52.2% (2015) 7 India 0.4 2020[164] 85% (2015) 8 Germany 0.4 2020[164] 26.3% (2017)[174] 9 Russia & the CIS 0.3 2020[164] 17.4% (2015) 10 Australia 0.3 2020[164] Largest markets by number of box office admissions The following countries are the largest box office markets in terms of the number of tickets sold in 2019.[5] Rank Country Number of admissions(millions of tickets) Year 1 China 1,650 2019 2 India 1,514 2019 3 United States & Canada 1,170 2019 4 Mexico 352 2019 5 South Korea 239 2019 6 Russia 209 2019 7 France 205 2019 8 Japan 194 2019[161] 9 Brazil 177 2019 10 United Kingdom 175 2019 See also Film portal Cinema by country List of cinema of the world Independent film Outline of film Television footnotes: ^MPA: 2019 Global Box Office and Home Entertainment". Motion Picture Association. 2020. ^"Global Movie Production & Distribution Industry: Industry Market Research Report". IBISWorld. August 2018. Retrieved 22 January 2019. ^Brzeski, Patrick (2019). "CNC – frequentat cinema cinematographique". www.cnc.fr. Archived from the original on 15 November 2015. Retrieved 23 March 2019. ^"The French System and Managing Co-productions". Skilset. 20 April 2008. Archived from the original on 1 October 2006. Retrieved 19 April 2012. ^Goodfellow, Melanie (17 January 2019). "International box office for films fell 50% in 2018". Screen. Retrieved 29 February 2020. ^Carter, David (4 November 2010). East Asian Cinema. Oxford: Oxford University Press. ISBN 9781842433805. ^"A Touch of Sin: Interview with Jia Zhangke". Electric Sheep. 16 May 2014. Retrieved 3 December 2015. ^Hoad, Phil (3 December 2013). "Marvel rules, franchises bid, China thrives: 2013 global box office in review". theguardian.com. 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Not only me, I think most of the writers working in this so-called Hindi cinema write in Urdu: Gulzar, or Rajinder Singh Bedi or Indir Raj Anand or Rahi Masoom Raza or Vahajai Mirza, who wrote dialogue for films like Mughal-e-Azam and Gunga Jumna and Mother India. So most dialogue-writers and most song-writers are from the Urdu discipline, even today. ^ "Film World". Film World. T.M. Ramachandran. 10: 65. 1974. I feel that the Government should eradicate the age-old evil of certifying Urdu films as Hindi ones. It is a known fact that Urdu has been willingly accepted and used by the film industry. Two eminent Urdu writers Krishan Chander and Ismat Chughtai have said that "more than seventy-five per cent of films are made in Urdu." It is a pity that although Urdu is freely used in films, the producers in general mention the language of the film as 'Hindi' in the application forms supplied by the Censor Board. 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DeMille, in association with Jesse L. Lasky, leased a barn with studio facilities in Hollywood where *The Squaw Man* (1914) was made. It is now the location of the Hollywood Heritage Museum. The Charlie Chaplin Studios were built in 1917. The site was also used by King Studios, for the Superman TV series. Red Skelton, who used the sound stages for his CBS TV variety show, and CBS, which filmed the TV series Perry Mason there. It has also been owned by Herb Alpert's A&M Records and Tijuana Brass Enterprises. It is currently The Jim Henson Company, home of the Muppets. In 1969 The Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Board named it a historical cultural monument. The noted Hollywood Sign originally read "Hollywoodland". It was erected in 1923 to advertise a new housing development in the hills above Hollywood. In 1949 the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce stepped in and removed the last four letters and repaired the others. It is a registered trademark and cannot be used without the permission of the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce. The first Academy Awards presentation ceremony took place on 16 May 1929. The period between the years 1927 (the effective end of the silent era) to 1948 is considered the age of the "Hollywood studio system", or the Golden Age of Hollywood. In a landmark 1948 court decision, the Supreme Court ruled that movie studios could not own theaters and play only the movies of their studio and movie stars; thus an era of Hollywood history ended. Hindi and Bengali cinema Main article: Hindi cinema A shot from Raja Harishchandra (1913), the first film of Bollywood. Bollywood is the Hindi-language film industry based in Mumbai (formerly known as Bombay), Maharashtra, India. 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Bhowmuggree. The 1930s and 1940s were tumultuous times: India was deftted by the Great Depression, World War II, the Indian independence movement, and the violence of the Partition. Most Bollywood films were unabashedly escapist, but there were also a number of filmmakers who tackled tough social issues, or used the struggle for Indian independence as a backdrop for their plots.[127] In 1937 Ardeshir Irani, of Alam Ara fame, made the first colour film in Hindi, Kisan Kanya. The next year, he made another colour film, a version of Mother India. Following India's independence, the period from the late 1940s to the early 1960s is regarded by film historians as the "Golden Age" of Hindi cinema.[128][129][130] Defining key figures during this time included Raj Kapoor, Guru Dutt,[131] Mehboob Khan,[132][133][134] and Dilip Kumar.[135][136] The 1970s was the name "Bollywood" was coined.[137][138] and when the quintessential conventions of commercial Bollywood films were established.[139] Key to this was the emergence of the masala film genre, which combines elements of multiple genres (action, comedy, romance, drama, melodrama, musical). The masala film was pioneered in the early 1970s by filmmaker Nasir Hussain.[140] along with screenwriter duo Salim-Javed, pioneering the Bollywood blockbuster format.[139] Tollywood is the Bengali language Film Industry of India. Started by Royal Bioscope Company in 1898 by Hirral Sen along with Matilal Sen, Deboki Lal Sen, and Bholanath Gupta. Combining live theater performances of actors, the Bengali industry was notable for using sound as an important part of the drama in its Bioscope format whose cinematic language was extremely different from Western silent films. This was followed by Jamsheedi Framji Madani of the Elphinstone Bioscope Company who also controlled Madani Theatre Company, J.J Madani became managing director of Madani Theatre after the death of his father in 1923 and Madani Theatres reached a peak in late 1930s when it owned 127 theaters and controlled half of the country's box office. Madani Theatres produced a number of popular landmark films till 1937, parallel to works of '20s Bengali works like the first Bengali-owned production company in 1918. The rise of the industry followed in 1930s to 1940s when a diversity of films were made. Many prints were destroyed by fire. The prints and records of films from 1937 to 1947 films were majorly destroyed but this period in Bengal served as the age of political films in India which was supremely influential for the struggle for Indian Independence. After 1947, the industry saw a new era of creative studio-system collaborators who made films under the name of Agradoot. This saw a renaissance of commercial films and musicals where stars like Uttam Kumar and Suchitra Sen mesmerized the audience with their captivating screen presence and subdued performances. Ritwick Ghatak, Satyajit Ray, Tapan Sinha, Mrinal Sen and Rituparno Ghosh were the other notable directors whose works influenced world cinema beyond an incomparable degree. The name of the industry was coined after the place Tollygunge, which also served as a cheeky tribute to Hollywood. Cairo Main article: Cinema of Egypt Poster for the Egyptian film Yahya el hub (1938). The cinema of Egypt refers to the flourishing film industry based in Cairo which is known to be the Hollywood of the MENA region.[141] In 1896, a limited number of silent films was made in Egypt beginning in 1896; 1927's Laila was notable as the first full-length feature. Cairo's film industry became a regional force with the coming of sound. Between 1930 and 1936, various small studios produced at least 44 feature films. In 1936, Studio Misr, financed by industrialist Talaat Harb, emerged as the leading Egyptian equivalent to Hollywood's major studios, a role the company retained for three decades.[142] Historians disagree in determining the beginning of cinema in Egypt. Some say in 1896, when the first film was watched in Egypt, while others date the beginning from 20 June 1907 with a short documentary film about the death of Khedive Abbas I. In 1907, the Institute of Artsy Ghanem Ghannem, in Alexandria. In 1917, the director Mohamed Karim established a production company in Alexandria. The company produced two films: Dead Flowers and Honor the Bedouin, which were shown in the city of Alexandria in early 1918. Since 1976, the capital has held the annual Cairo International Film Festival, which has been accredited by the International Federation of Film Producers Associations.[143] There is also another 12 festivals. Of the more than 4,000 short and feature-length films made in MENA region since 1908, more than three-quarters were Egyptian films.[144][145][146] Egyptian films are typically spoken in the Egyptian Arabic dialect. Since then, more than 4,000 films have been produced in Egypt, three quarters of the total Arab production. Historian Samir Kassir notes (2004) that Misr Studios in particular, "despite their ups and downs, were to make Cairo the third capital of the world's film industry, after Hollywood and Bombay but ahead of Italy's Cinecittà." [147] Egypt is the most productive country in the Middle East in the field of film production, and the one with the most developed media system.[148] Nollywood Main article: Nollywood Nollywood is a sobriquet that originally referred to the Nigerian film industry.[149] The origin of the term dates back to the early 2000s, traced to an article in The New York Times.[150][151] Due to the history of evolving meanings and contexts, there is no clear or agreed-upon definition for the term, which has made it a subject of several controversies. The origin of the term "Nollywood" remains unclear; Jonathan Haynes traced the earliest usage of the word to a 2002 article by Matt Steinglass in The New York Times, where it was used to describe Nigerian cinema.[150][151] Charles Igwe noted that Norimitsu Onishi also used the name in a September 2002 article he wrote for the New York Times.[152][153] The term continues to be used in the media to refer to the Nigerian film industry, with its definition later assumed to be a portmanteau of the words "Nigeria" and "Hollywood", the American major film hub.[154][155][156][61] Definition of which films are considered Nollywood has always been a subject of debate. Alex Eyoengh defined Nollywood as "the totality of activities taking place in the Nigerian film industry, be it in English, Yoruba, Hausa, Igbo, Isekir, Edo, EBK, Ijaw, Urhobo or any other Nigerian languages". He further stated that "the historical trajectory of Nollywood started since the pre and post independent Nigeria, with the theatrical (stage) and cinematic (celluloid) efforts of the likes of Chief Hubert Ogunde, Chief Amata, Baba Sala, Ade Love, Eddie Ugbomah and a few others".[155] The Influence of the Nigerian movie industry often referred to informally as Nollywood has influence all Africa countries. By the end of 2013, the film industry reportedly hit a record-breaking revenue of N1.72 trillion (US\$4.1 billion). As of 2014, the industry was worth N853.9 billion (US\$5.1 billion) Making It The Third Most Valuable Film Industry In The World behind the United States and India. It contributed about 1.4% to Nigeria's economy; this was attributed to the increase in the number of quality films produced and more formal distribution methods.[157][158] Economics Main article: Economics of the arts and literature Discounted DVD home video film releases sold in the Netherlands Profitability of a film studio is crucially dependent on picking the right film projects and involving the right management and creative teams (cast, direction, visual design, score, photography, costume, set design, editing, and many additional specialties), but it also depends heavily on choosing the right scale and approach to film promotion, control over receipts through technologies such as digital rights management (DRM), sophisticated accounting practices, and management of ancillary revenue streams; in the extreme, for a major media franchise centered on film, the film might itself be only one large component of many large contributions to total franchise revenue. The film industry is a brutally competitive winner-take-all market driven by wildly fluctuating "nonlinear processes" [159] Box office revenue is highly concentrated in a small number of very successful films, and film industry market share is also highly concentrated in the film studios lucky enough to make such films.[159] But the market is "extremely volatile" and it is impossible to predict in advance who will become the market winner at any given moment, or how long their domination will last.[159] Statistics Largest industries by number of film productions The following is a list of the top 15 countries by the number of feature film (fiction, animation and documentary) production, according to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, unless otherwise noted.[4] Rank Country Films Year India 4,446 2019[160] 2 Nigeria 5,599 2019[160] 3 China 874 2014 4 Japan 689 2019[161] 5 United States 660 2017 6 South Korea 339 2016 7 France 300 2017 8 United Kingdom 285 2017 9 Spain 241 2017 10 Germany 233 2017 11 Argentina 220 2015 12 Mexico 176 2017[162] 13 Italy 173 2017 14 Brazil 160 2017 15 Turkey 148 2017 Largest markets by box office revenue The following countries are the largest box office markets in terms of the gross box office markets, according to the THEME Report 2020 by the MPA (Motion Picture Association).[163] [164] Rank Country Box office revenue(billion US\$) Year box office fractionaln films[165] – World 21.4 2021[166] – 1 China 7.4 2021[167] 62% (2018)[168] 2 United States & Canada 4.5 2021[166] 88.8% (2015) – Europe 3.8 2021[169] – 3 Japan 1.4 2021[167] 79.3% (2012)[161] 4 United Kingdom & Ireland 0.8 2021[171] 44.3% (2017) 5 France 0.7 2021[172] 36.2% (2017) 6 South Korea 0.5 2021[173] 52.2% (2015) 7 India 0.4 2020[164] 85% (2015) 8 Germany 0.4 2020[164] 26.3% (2017)[174] 9 Russia & the CIS 0.3 2020[164] 17.4% (2015) 10 Australia 0.3 2020[164] Largest markets by number of box office admissions The following countries are the largest box office markets in terms of the number of tickets sold in 2019.[5] Rank Country Number of admissions(millions of tickets) Year 1 China 1,650 2019 2 India 1,514 2019 3 United States & Canada 1,170 2019 4 Mexico 352 2019 5 South Korea 239 2019 6 Russia 209 2019 7 France 205 2019 8 Japan 194 2019[161] 9 Brazil 177 2019 10 United Kingdom 175 2019 See also Film portal Cinema by country List of cinema of the world Independent film Outline of film Television footnotes: ^MPA: 2019 Global Box Office and Home Entertainment". Motion Picture Association. 2020. ^"Global Movie Production & Distribution Industry: Industry Market Research Report". IBISWorld. August 2018. Retrieved 22 January 2019. ^Brzeski, Patrick (2019). "CNC – frequentat cinema cinematographique". www.cnc.fr. Archived from the original on 15 November 2015. Retrieved 23 March 2019. ^"The French System and Managing Co-productions". Skilset. 20 April 2008. Archived from the original on 1 October 2006. Retrieved 19 April 20

