

The background of the slide features large, faint, stylized letters in a light gray color. These letters are scattered across the page, with some appearing as complete characters and others as partial strokes. The style is modern and graphic, resembling a font like 'Helvetica' or 'Arial' but with a more rounded, artistic feel. The letters are semi-transparent, allowing the white background to show through them.

Spain: A Creative Media Nation

Presentation of the '100 FAQs about the audio-visual industry in Spain' study

Brussels, 23 November 2011

Cultural and creative industries in Spain

The study:

Conducted by Steinberg & Asociados and commissioned by Mediaset España.

Objective: to analyse television's contribution to the country's digital economy.

Methodology: critical selection of updated information about cultural industries.

Content: Reflection on the status of the audio-visual market in 2011:

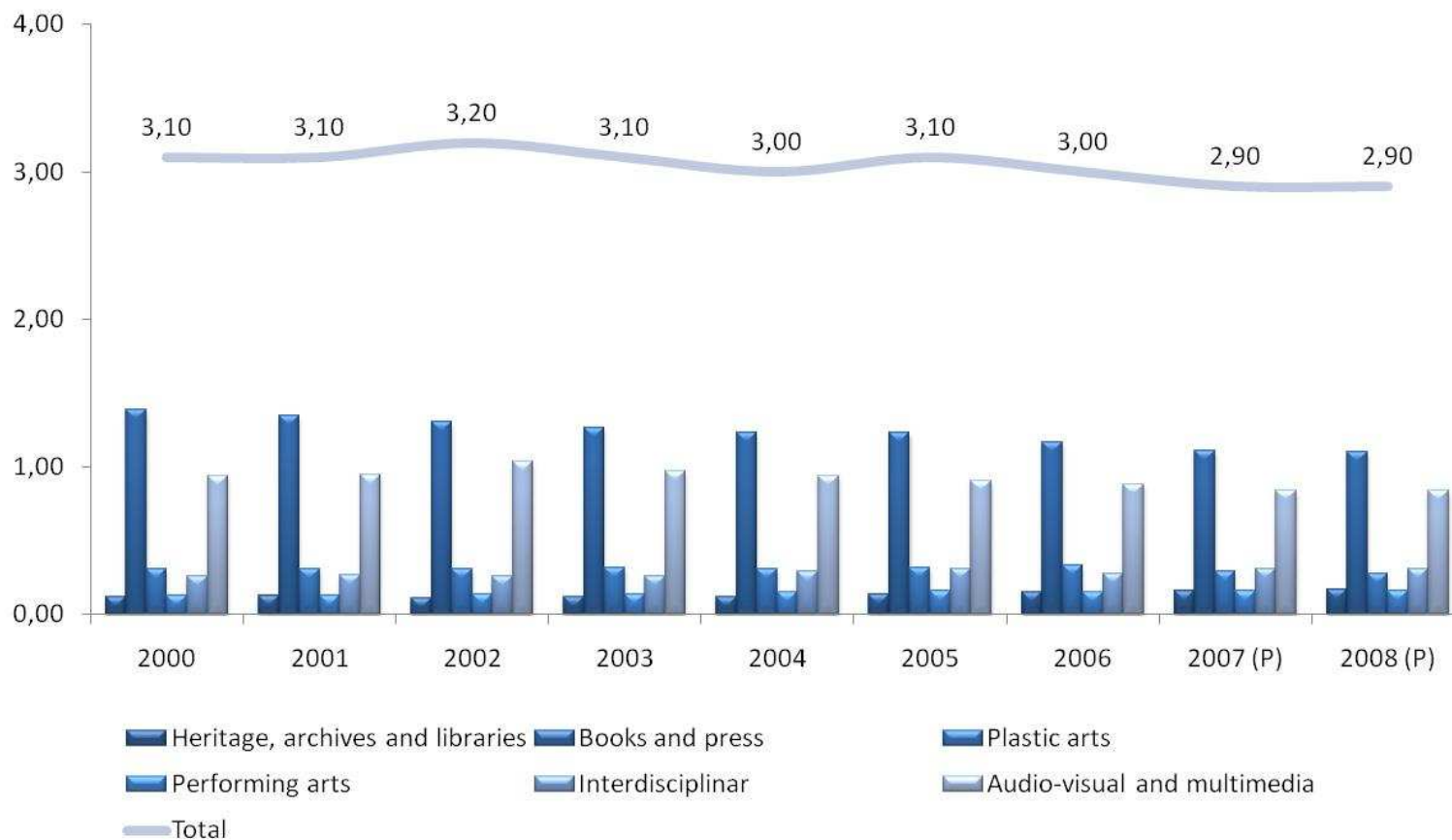
Profound digital reorganisation of the market.

Effects of the economic crisis.

Convergence expectations.

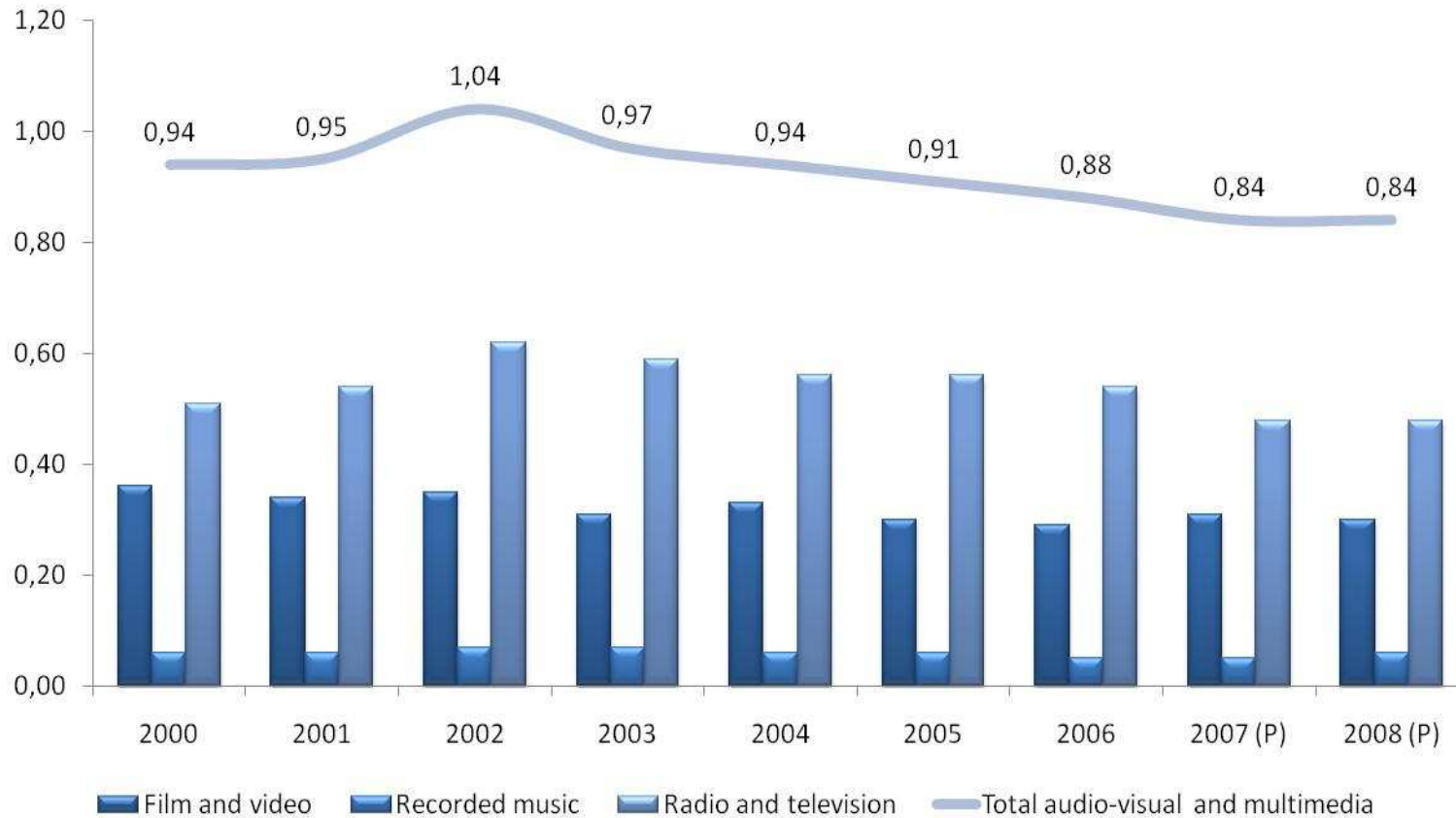
Cultural industries represent 2.9% of the Spanish GDP
This figure is 3.8% if we consider all activities related to intellectual property
(There are no more recent official figures)

Contribution of cultural industries to GDP (% of total), 2000-2008
Ministry of Culture, "Cuenta Satélite de la Cultura en España 2011"

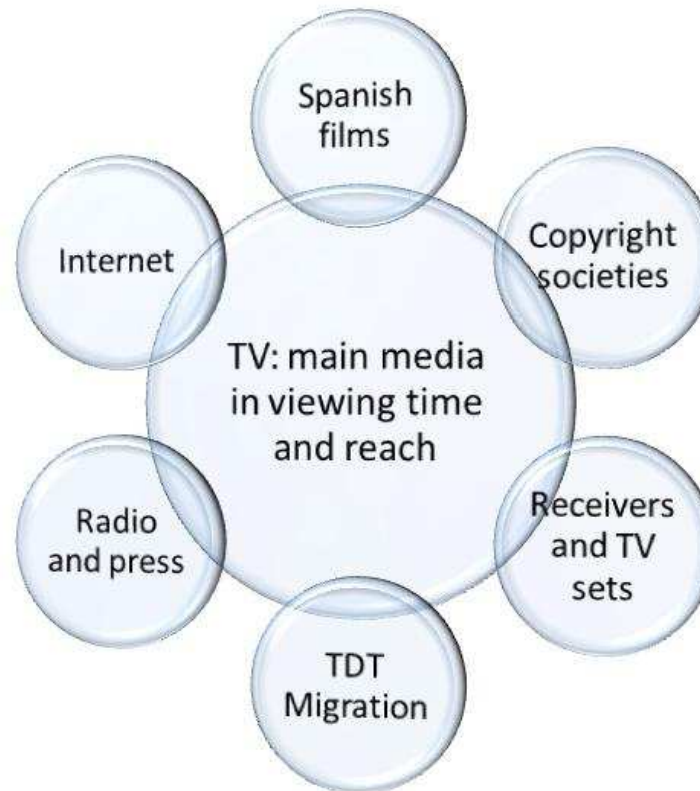


The audio-visual/multimedia sector represents 0.84% of the country's wealth
145,000 jobs in 2008
TV: 23,000 highly qualified jobs

Contribution of audio-visual/multimedia sector to GDP (% of total), 2000-2008
Ministry of Culture, "Cuenta Satélite de la Cultura en España 2011"

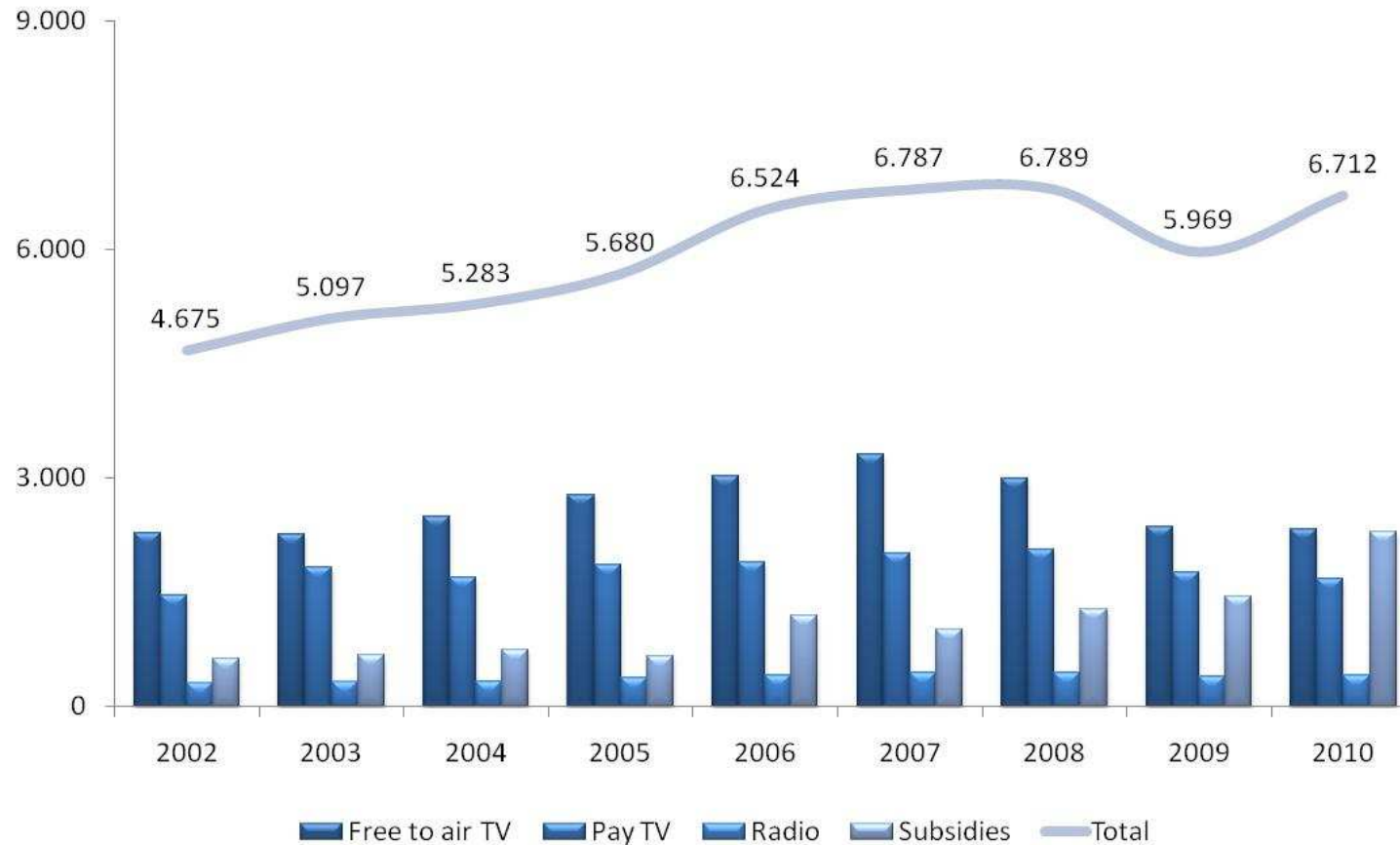


**Television is at the centre of the audio-visual system:
Main media for information and entertainment
Financing for Spanish film industry
Contribution to copyright societies
Development of TDT and new digital media**

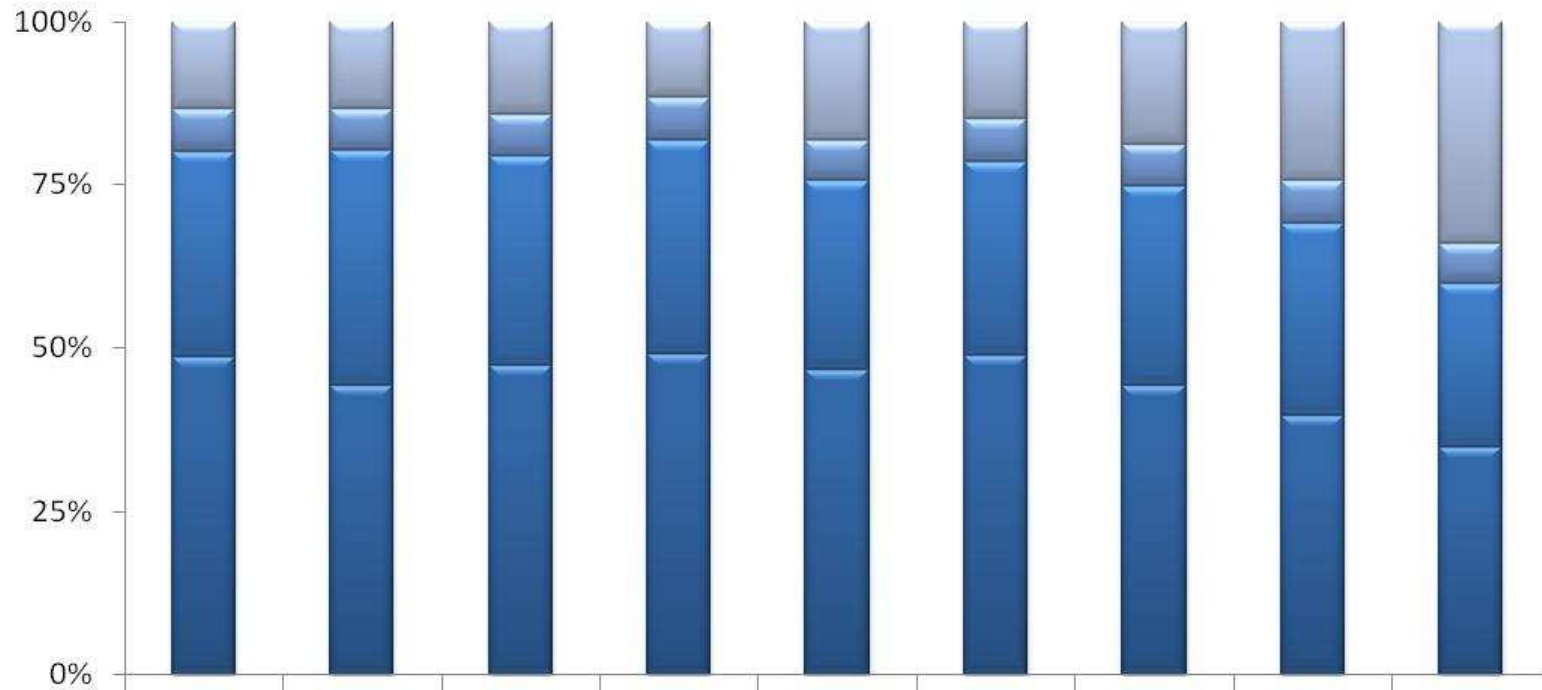


The volume of radio-TV has remained stagnant in the last few years
The total figures are sustained by public expenditure (50% of the total)
The expectations for the sector in 2011-2012 are pessimistic

Income (million euros) of radio-televisión in Spain by modality, 2002-2010
 CMT, Annual Reports



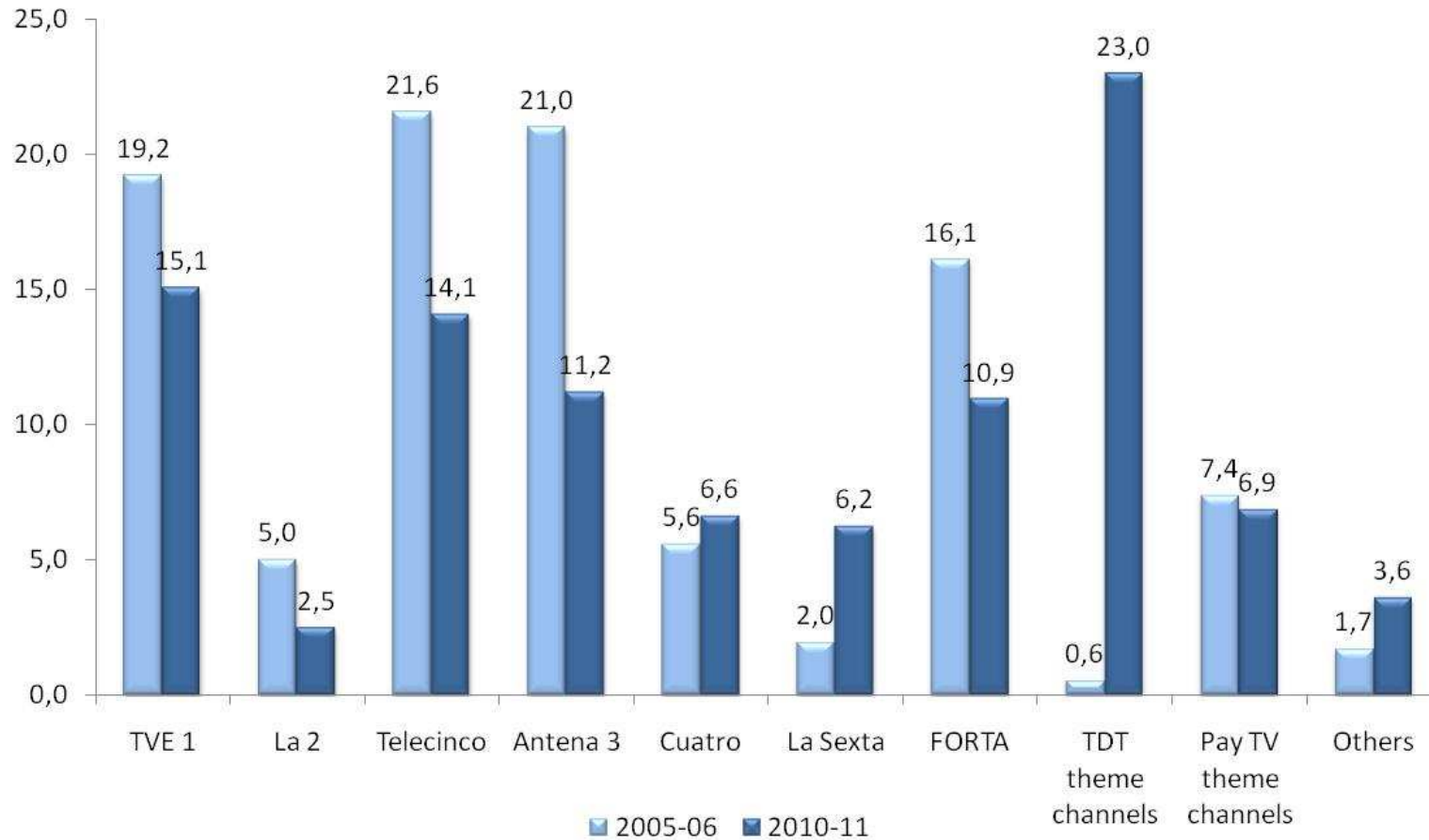
Income (million euros and %) of radio-television in Spain by modality, 2002-2010
CMT, Annual Reports



| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Subsidies | 625 | 681 | 753 | 661 | 1.191 | 1.018 | 1.278 | 1.450 | 2.289 |
| Radio | 309 | 324 | 334 | 376 | 405 | 446 | 443 | 395 | 406 |
| Pay TV | 1.467 | 1.836 | 1.700 | 1.856 | 1.893 | 2.010 | 2.070 | 1.768 | 1.681 |
| Free to air TV | 2.274 | 2.256 | 2.496 | 2.787 | 3.035 | 3.313 | 2.998 | 2.356 | 2.335 |

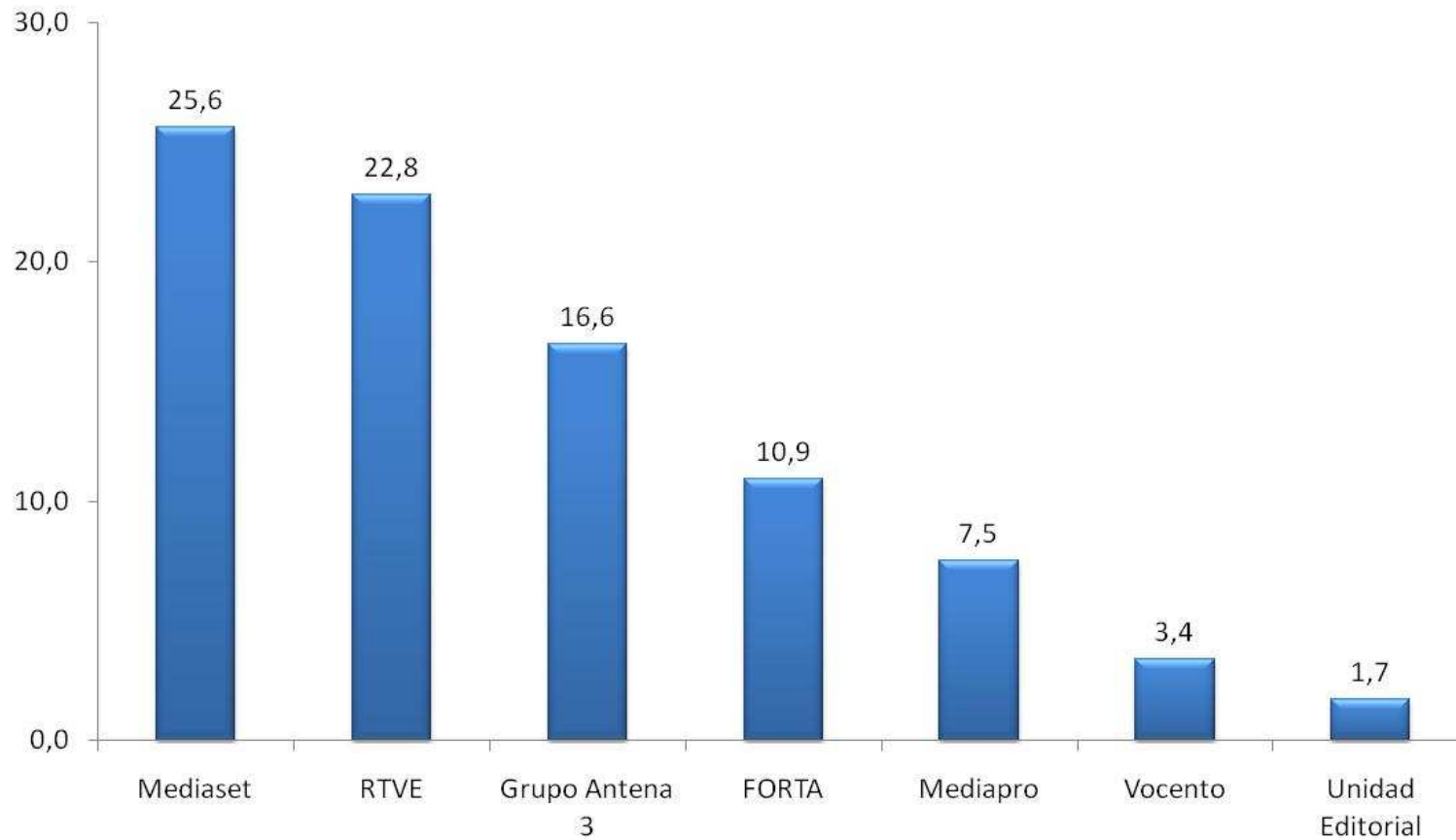
Status of the audience in Spain before and after TDT
Heavy increase in supply
Greater fragmentation: leading channel has 15% share

Marketshares in Spain, season 2005-06 vs. 2010-11
TNS/Kantar Media, total Spain, individuals 4+ years of age



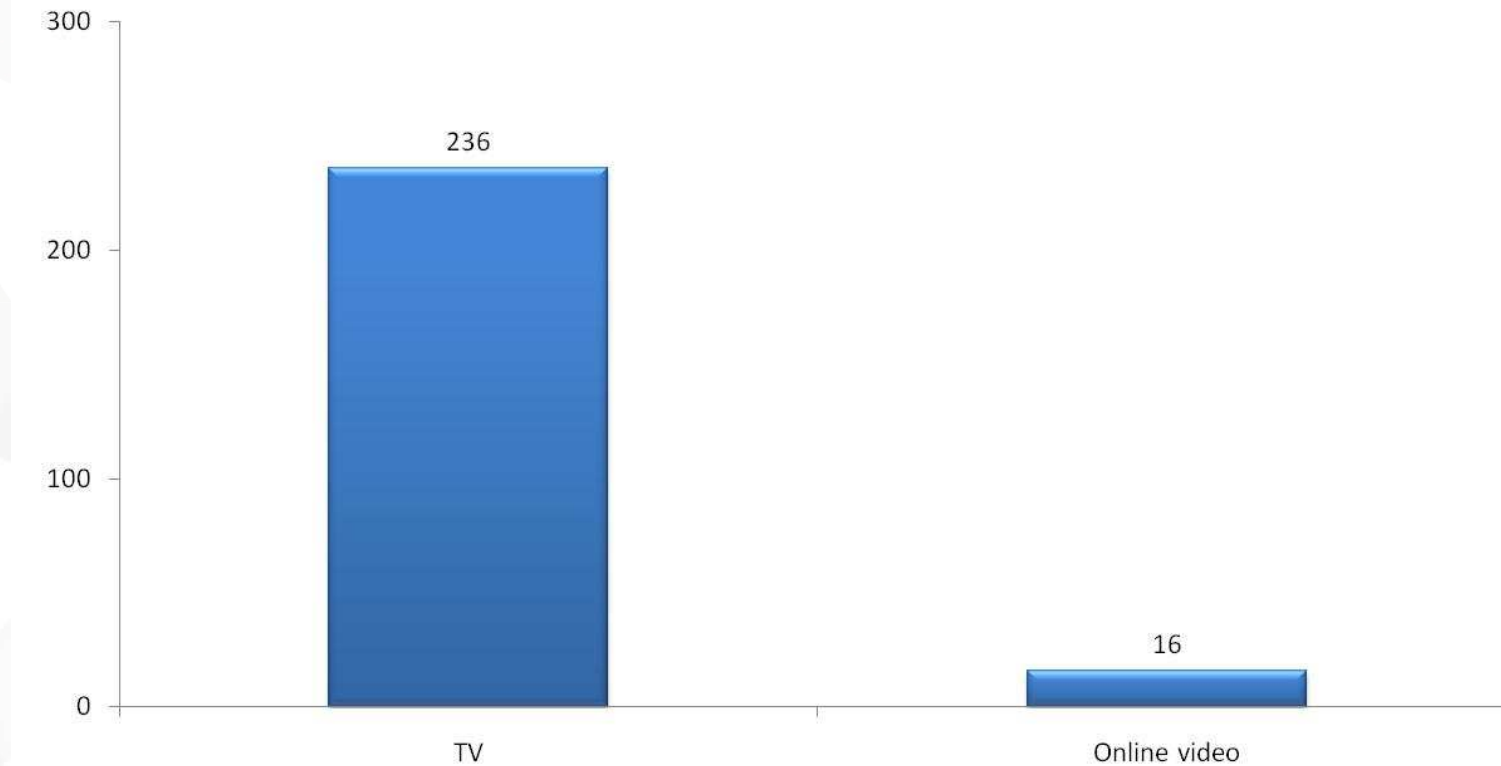
Current status: audience by operator
Public TV (RTVE+FORTA) retains a third of the audience
Leadership of Mediaset

Market share by operator, season 2010-11
Kantar Media, total Spain, individuals 4+ years of age



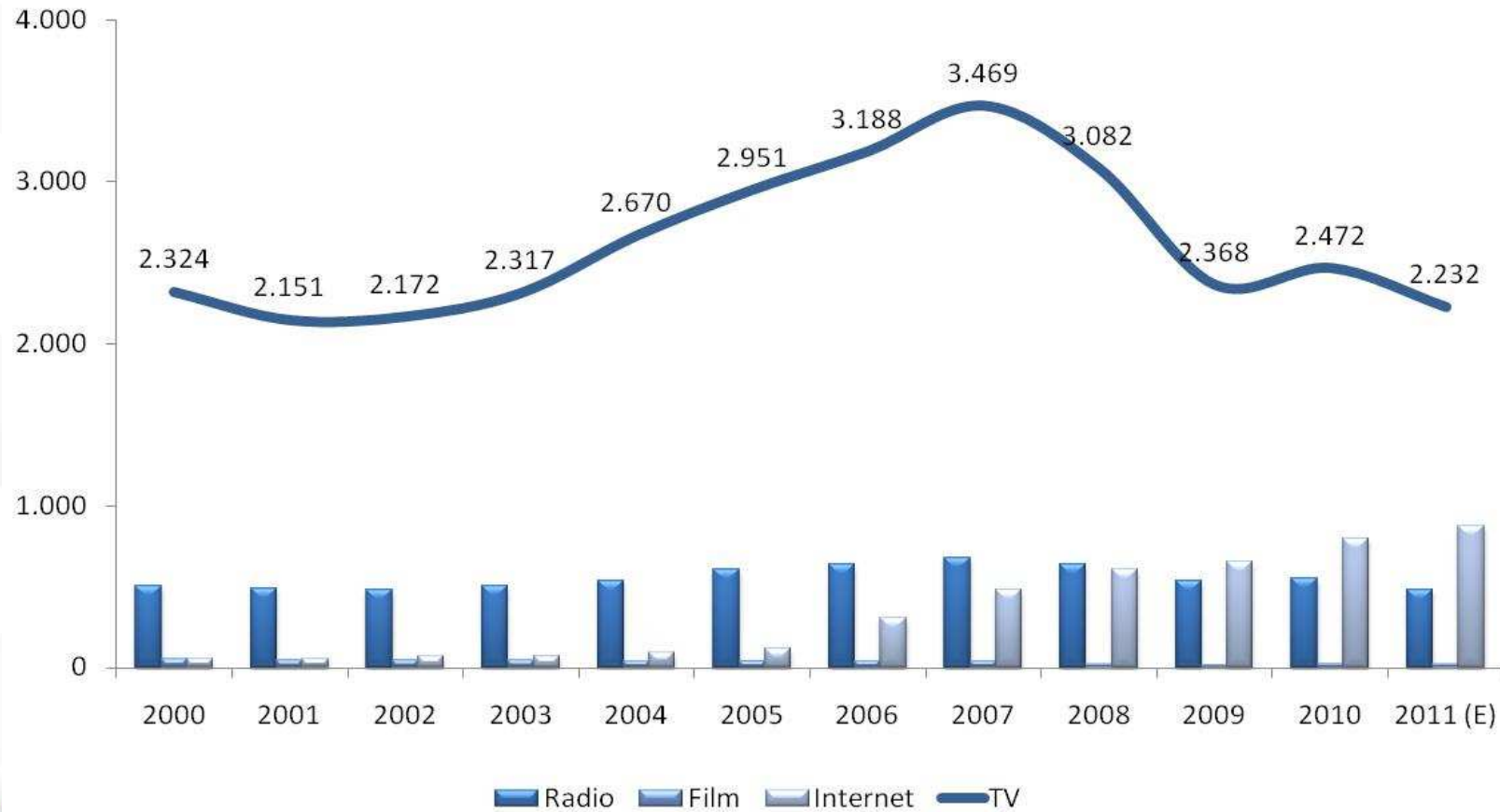
**Increase in consumption of online video and television...
...but the volume differences are abysmal
The TV audience is 15 times that of online video**

Daily viewing (minutes) of TV and online video in Spain, April 2011
Kantar Media (individuals 4+ years of age) y comScore (6+ years)



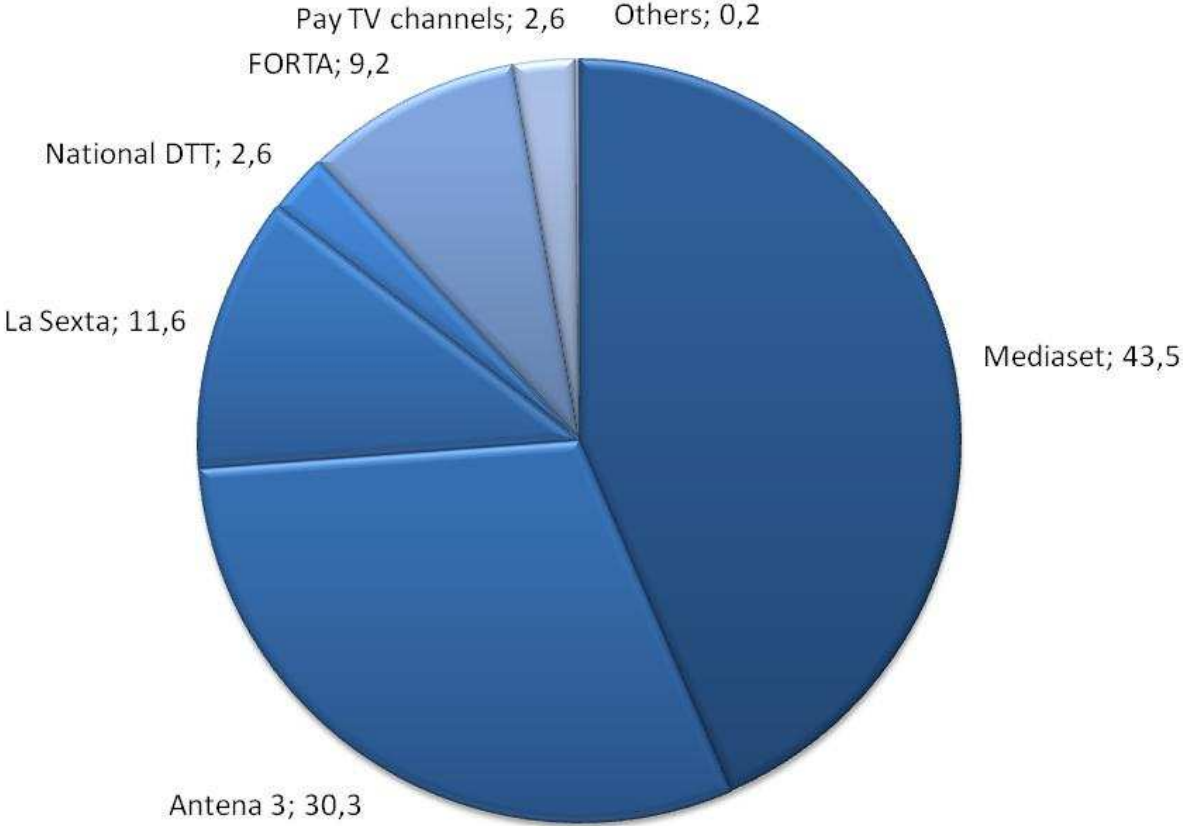
However, advertising investment has fallen drastically in television 2011 at same levels as year 2000

Evolution of advertising spend (millions euros) in audio-visual media, 2000-2011
Infoadex up to 2010. Arce Media estimation 2011



Current status of advertising spend in television

Distribution of advertising spend in television , January-September 2011
Infoadex 2011



Convergence

New agents enter the digital audio-visual business:

Users (CGU)

Content aggregators (YouTube)

Digital piracy: P2P and link websites

Adult content

Social networks and “social TV” (Facebook)

Search engine advertising business (Google)

Web-based pay-per-view (Netflix).

Online content stores (iTunes, Amazon)

Telcos and technical content servers

TV and STBs manufacturers

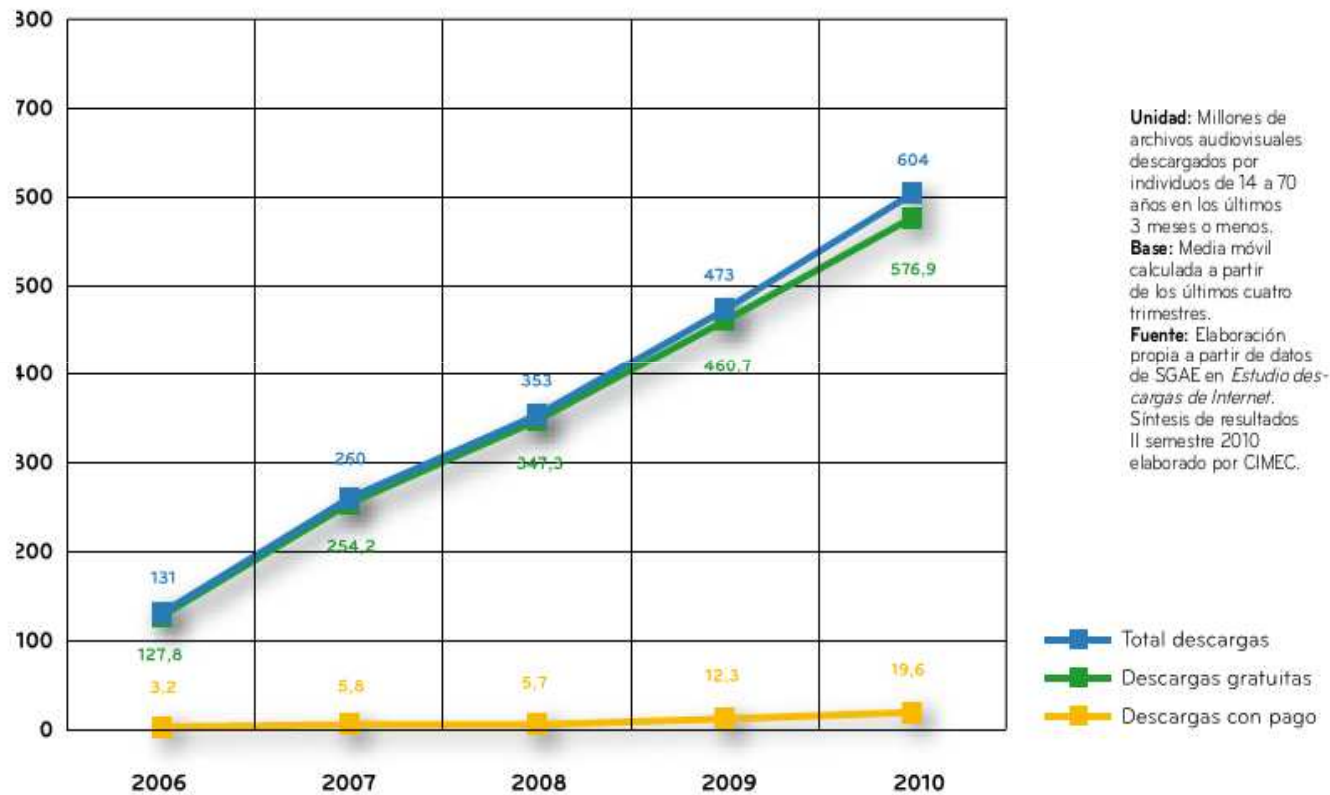
They all aim to attract advertising + subscriptions, but none of them produce professional content

The great risk: unsustainable system

Cine and TV cannot generate contents and profits for all.

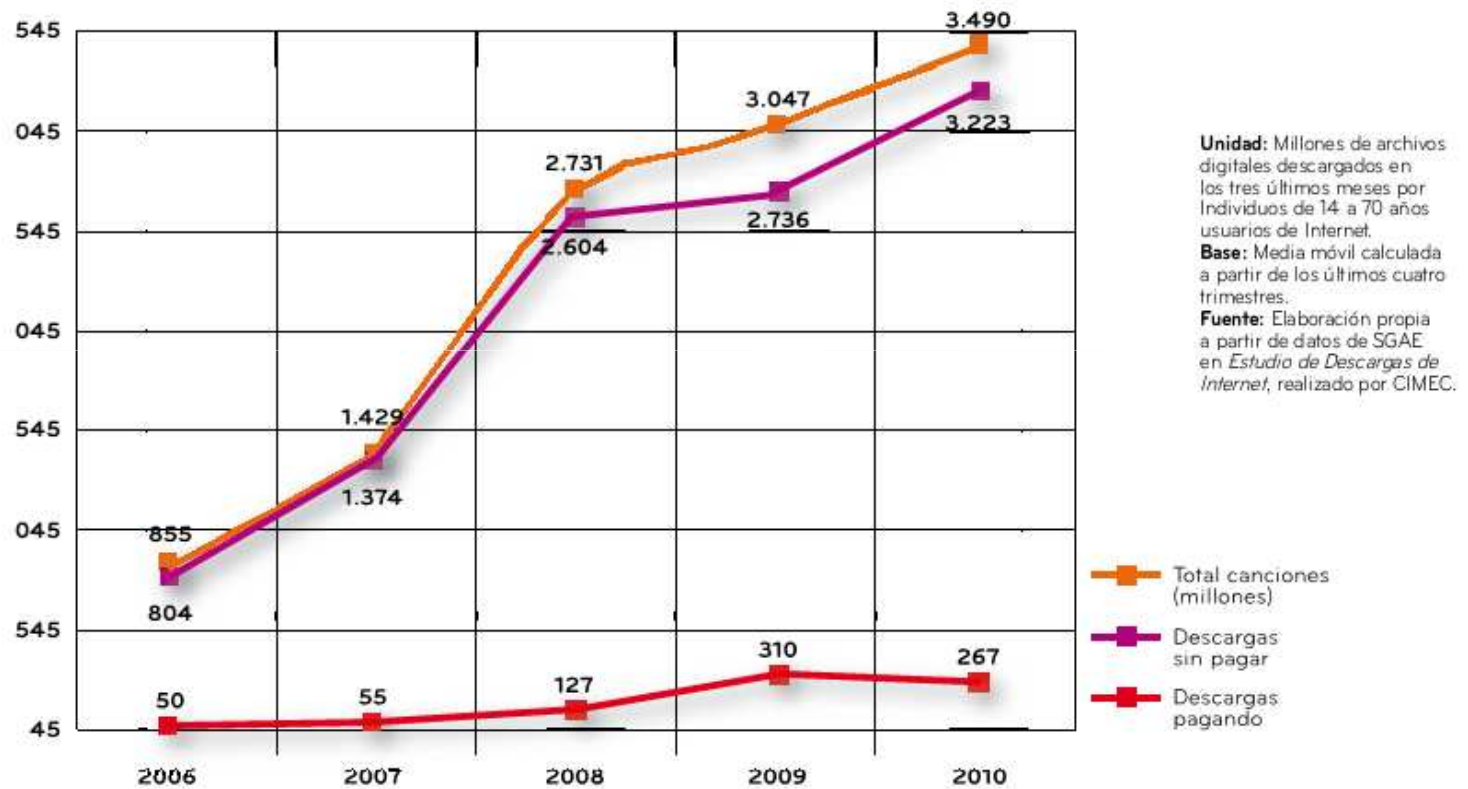
The audio-visual piracy problem SGAE 2011 Annual Report data

GRÁFICO 19 Descargas de archivos de películas (millones). 2006-2010



Musical piracy SGAE 2011 Annual Report data

GRÁFICO 15 Evolución de la descarga de archivos musicales (millones). 2006-2010



Convergence and connected TV

The major questions related to connected TV:

Advertising + payment: will income grow or will more agents share a non-elastic market?

Hyper-regulated TV vs non-regulated online audio-visual sector:

Will the same rules apply to all agents?

Will digital piracy increase in connected TV?

Functions of public TV and national film industry: should they be financed by commercial TV companies?

Who will supply high-quality professional production besides the film industry and TV?

stein
berg