



# Bill Digest

## Irish Film Board (Amendment) Bill 2018

No 117 of 2018

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### Abstract

The *Irish Film Board (Amendment) Bill 2018* proposes to raise the limit on the total cumulative amount that Fís Éireann/Screen Ireland (formerly the Irish Film Board) can invest in the production and development of Irish films and the provision of training in all aspects of film-making from €300m to €500m.

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## Introduction

The [Irish Film Board \(Amendment\) Bill 2018](#) is a short technical bill, which, if passed, will raise the ceiling on the total cumulative amount that Fís Éireann/Screen Ireland<sup>1</sup> (formerly the Irish Film Board) can invest in the making of Irish films and training in all aspect of film-making from €300m to €500m. The Principal Act which the Bill proposes to amend is the [Irish Film Board Act 1980](#). The Bill only contains one provision and does not propose any changes to policy regarding the Irish film industry. The Joint Committee on Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht agreed not to undertake pre-legislative scrutiny of the Bill on 17<sup>th</sup> October 2018.

Under Section 10 of the *Irish Film Board Act 1980*, as amended, the maximum amount of any investments, loans, grants, moneys and guarantees (less recoveries) provided by Screen Ireland to fund Irish film-making shall not exceed €300m. Screen Ireland's 2016 Annual Report stated that, as at the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016, an amount of €266.66m had been provided since 1980.<sup>2</sup> In addition, information received from the Joint Committee on Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht indicates that as at the 31st December 2017 an amount of €281.66m had been provided by Screen Ireland since 1980.<sup>3</sup> As such, the amount provided by Screen Ireland since its inception is close to the €300m statutory limit.

### Cost to the Exchequer

The proposed legislation will not mean any additional costs to the exchequer as Screen Ireland's budget is set by the Oireachtas each year. The proposal to increase the limit on funding is an enabling provision. Funding of Screen Ireland remains subject to the [estimates process](#) as set out by the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform.

This Digest provides an overview of the history and functions of Screen Ireland and outlines the current plans regarding Screen Ireland and the audiovisual industry more generally. It also provides an overview of Screen Ireland's budget and outlines the principal provisions of the Bill.

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<sup>1</sup> Hereafter referred to as 'Screen Ireland'

<sup>2</sup> Irish Film Board Annual Report 2016 [Available here](#).

<sup>3</sup> Personal communication (6<sup>th</sup> November 2018) to L&RS from Joint Committee on Culture Heritage and the Gaeltacht

**Further relevant Oireachtas Library & Research Service resources  
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A Bills Tracker page on the *Irish Film Board (Amendment) Bill 2018* which provides links to information resources relating to the Bill. Available [here](#).

A Bill Digest on the *Irish Film Board (Amendment) Bill, 2011*, which is available [here](#). This Bill sought to increase the limit on the total cumulative amount of funds that can be advanced to Screen Ireland from €200 million to €300 million.

*Please note some links may only work to those accessing them through the internal Houses of the Oireachtas network.*

## Screen Ireland: establishment and functions

Screen Ireland (formerly the Irish Film Board), established by the *Irish Film Board Act 1980*, is the national development agency for the Irish film, television drama and animation industry. Screen Ireland operates under the aegis of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG). Its work is overseen by a Board appointed by the Minister. The objectives of Screen Ireland are set out in Section 4 of the *Irish Film Board Act 1980*:

- to assist and encourage the making of films in the State and the development of an industry in the State for the making of films;
- to have regard to the need for the expression of national culture through the medium of film-making;
- to participate and promote participation in international collaborative projects in accordance with any of its functions under the 1980 Act.

Section 5 of the Act states that the Minister may, with the consent of the Minister for Finance, make grants to the Board to perform its functions, out of moneys provided by the Oireachtas.

Sections 6, 7, and 8 permit the Board to provide investments, loans or grants towards the cost of making films in Ireland and the provision of training in all aspects of film-making. Section 10 places a cap on the total level of funding which the Board can provide.

Further activities of Screen Ireland include supporting the Irish screen industries at major international markets and festivals, promoting inward investment and the use of Ireland as a location for international production, and providing support for companies filming in Ireland. Screen Ireland also liaises with [IDA Ireland](#) and [Tourism Ireland](#) to maximise opportunities for the promotion of Ireland as a location for film production.<sup>4</sup>

### Brief History of Screen Ireland<sup>5</sup>

The Irish Film Board was first established in 1981 by the *Irish Film Board Act 1980* under the aegis of the Department of Industry and Commerce. The Board was transferred to the Department of the Taoiseach in 1986. It was disbanded for the period 1987 – 1993 because it “did not succeed in developing the industry on a commercial basis.”<sup>6</sup> A tax incentive scheme to encourage investment in Irish films was introduced in section 35 of the [Finance Act 1987](#); this was replaced by [section 481 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997](#). Budget 2019 proposed extending the scheme from 2020 to 2024 and included a 5% regional uplift (increase) for audiovisual productions outside Dublin.

In 1993 the Board was re-constituted under the ambit of the Department of Arts, Culture and the Gaeltacht. Other factors in the 1990s had a significant impact on the

<sup>4</sup> Dáil Debate, Oral Answers (21<sup>st</sup> June 2018) Film Industry [Available here](#).

<sup>5</sup> Department of Arts, Sport & Tourism (2008) *Irish Film Board Expenditure Review* [Available here](#)

<sup>6</sup> Dáil Debates, Oral Answers, (28<sup>th</sup> October 1987), [Available here](#).

Irish film industry including a statutory obligation placed on RTÉ by the [Broadcasting Authority \(Amendment\) Act 1993](#) to ring-fence funds for independent productions; the expansion of the tax-incentive scheme in 1993, the availability of EU funds through the newly created MEDIA Programme in the early 1990s and the establishment of *Telifís na Gaeilge* in 1996.

In 2013, Screen Training Ireland, the training resource for the film, television and animation industries, was transferred from FÁS to the Irish Film Board. Screen Training Ireland was rebranded to Screen Skills Ireland in November 2018.

On 18<sup>th</sup> June 2018, the Irish Film Board changed its name to Fís Éireann/Screen Ireland to recognise and encompass the widening remit of the agency and give a greater voice to Irish creative storytelling talent on screen.<sup>7</sup> A statement issued by Screen Ireland highlighted that there is an international revolution happening within the audio-visual sector. The traditional, clear distinction between feature films in cinemas and drama on television has evolved into a more complex environment, largely driven by a range of new internet platforms. The name change also reflects the vision which the Government has for “a vibrant film and screen content production sector in Ireland; bringing more Irish stories to more audiences” across traditional and emerging digital platforms.<sup>8</sup> Announcing the name change in June 2018, Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Josepha Madigan TD stated:

“The name Screen Ireland/Fís Éireann will reflect the broader remit of the agency as the promoter of the Irish film, TV and animation sector....Screen Ireland will continue to support and nurture Irish talent by funding the development, production and distribution of the screen content industry.”<sup>9</sup>

## Funding for the development and production of film projects

In its five year strategy (2016-2020)<sup>10</sup>, Screen Ireland notes that “Film” is not defined in the *Irish Film Board Act, 1980* (as amended) and that it operates on the basis of a wide definition of the types of films they fund, including:

- feature films (live action and animation);
- feature documentaries;
- TV animation;
- TV drama development.

As outlined in its Annual Report (2016)<sup>11</sup>, Screen Ireland offers funding for the development and production of projects as follows:

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<sup>7</sup> Screen Ireland press release (18<sup>th</sup> June 2018) *Bord Scannán na hÉireann/the Irish Film Board Welcomes the Name Change of the Agency to Fís Éireann/Screen Ireland*. [Available here](#).

<sup>8</sup> As above

<sup>9</sup> DCHG press release (17<sup>th</sup> June 2018) “Minister Madigan announces the change of name of the Irish Film Board to Screen Ireland” [Available here](#).

<sup>10</sup> *Bord Scannán na hÉireann/Irish Film Board Strategic Plan 2016 — 2020 — Building on Success*. [Available here](#).

i) **Development loans** for research, development, and feasibility purposes with a limit of €100,000 per project. Any funding above €50,000 to any one project must be matched by funding from other sources.

ii) **Production loans** for projects with budgets:

- In excess of €100,000 and not more than €1.5m: Screen Ireland can provide up to 65% of the production budget, capped at €550,000 for a single project;
- In excess of €1.5m and not more than €4m: Screen Ireland can provide up to 40% of the budget, capped at €650,000 for a single project;
- In excess of €4m: Screen Ireland can provide up to 20% of the budget capped at €750,000 for a single project.

Screen Ireland assesses funding applications for development and production loans using a number of criteria:

1. Making cinema
2. Accessing audiences
3. Originality
4. Additionality
5. Developing talent, cultural & industrial priorities
6. Further considerations (e.g., track record of the producer and Irish employment).<sup>12</sup>

## Training

Screen Ireland is also responsible for the strategic development of the Irish film, television and animation industry training through [Screen Skills Ireland](#) (formerly Screen Training Ireland). Screen Skills Ireland, which is a division of Screen Ireland, was established in 1995. It is the leading agency with responsibility for investing in people and skills development for the screen sectors in Ireland.

In co-operation with national and international industry partners, Screen Skills Ireland delivers a range of training to the sector including enterprise and business development, creative and IP development, and technical skills to creative and technical personnel.

Screen Ireland and the Broadcasting Authority of Ireland (BAI) commissioned consultants, Crowe Horwath, to prepare a national strategy for the development of skills for the audiovisual (AV) industry in Ireland. The final report on the strategy was published in May 2017.<sup>13</sup> Crowe Horwath highlighted that the industry is facing continued and increasing change in terms of technological developments and consumer behaviour, which require new and additional skills development opportunities. They also highlighted that there is significant fragmentation of education and training provision in the audio visual sector. Additionally, the report pointed to examples of good and innovative practice in relation to training for the sector which should be supported and expanded. The consultants made a number of key recommendations including:

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<sup>11</sup> Irish Film Board Annual Report 2016 [Available here](#).

<sup>12</sup> As above

<sup>13</sup> Crowe Horwath (2017) Final Report in respect of a Strategy for the Development of Skills for the Audiovisual Industry in Ireland [Available here](#).

- An overarching national strategy for the screen industry should be developed to provide the strategic foundation for ongoing development of policies and plans in respect of training and skills for the audiovisual sector.
- A new policy framework for training and skills development for the audiovisual industry should be developed in line with national strategies for the screen industry, for higher education, and for skills development.
- Development and continuation of much stronger links between training and education providers and the audiovisual sector.
- Development of third-level courses should be influenced by future skills needs of the sector and should be in line with national and regional strategic priorities for the screen industry, for higher education, and for skills development.
- Screen Training Ireland should be revamped to provide real leadership and to implement lasting change with regard to skills development within the audiovisual sector.<sup>14</sup>

## Legislative history

There have been five previous amendments to the establishing legislation of Screen Ireland to increase its limit for funding Irish film-making and relevant training. Along with increasing the funding limit, the [Irish Film Board \(Amendment\) Act 1997](#) also brought Screen Ireland in line with other non-commercial state sponsored bodies by requiring:

- 1) ministerial approval for the appointment of staff; and
- 2) adherence to government policy on remuneration of staff.

Table 1 provides a list of key legislation relating to Screen Ireland.

**Table 1: Key legislation relating to Screen Ireland**

Key legislation	Purpose
<a href="#">S.I. No. 182/2018 - Change of Name of Bord Scannánna hÉireann to Fís Éireann (Appointed Day) Order 2018</a>	18 <sup>th</sup> of June 2018 appointed as day of name change from Irish Film Board to Screen Ireland/ Fís Éireann.
<a href="#">Section 39 of National Cultural Institutions (National Concert Hall) Act 2015</a>	Name changed from Irish Film Board to Screen Ireland/ Fís Éireann
<a href="#">Irish Film Board (Amendment) Act 2011</a>	Funding limit increased to €300,000,000.
<a href="#">Irish Film Board (Amendment) Act 2006</a>	Funding limit increase to €200,000,000
<a href="#">Irish Film Board (Amendment) Act 2000</a>	Funding limit increased to IR£80,000,000
<a href="#">Irish Film Board (Amendment) Act 1997</a>	Funding limit increased to IR£30,000,000 and set requirement for Ministerial approval for the

<sup>14</sup> Crowe Howarth (2017) Final Report in respect of a Strategy for the Development of Skills for the Audiovisual Industry in Ireland [Available here](#).



Key legislation	Purpose
	appointment of staff and for the Board's adherence to government policy on remuneration of staff.
<a href="#">Irish Film Board (Amendment) Act 1993</a>	Funding limit increased to IR£15,000,000
<a href="#">S.I. No. 282/1981 — Irish Film Board (Establishment Day) Order 1981.</a>	Set the establishment day of the Irish Film Board as 14th day of August, 1981.
<a href="#">Irish Film Board Act 1980</a>	Principal Act, which established the Irish Film Board and set out its powers and functions including setting a funding limit of IR£4.1m for Irish film-making and relevant training.

## Future of the audiovisual sector

The [Creative Ireland Programme](#) is a five year all-of-Government initiative, from 2017 to 2022, which aims to place creativity at the centre of public policy. Pillar 4 of Creative Ireland - Ireland as a centre of excellence in Media Production - focuses on Ireland's potential in film production, TV drama, documentary, children's storytelling and animation. It is designed to move Ireland towards a doubling of screen sector employment and turnover within 5 years.

In alignment with the goals of pillar 4, international consultants, Olsberg SPI with Nordicity, were commissioned by the Government to provide an economic analysis of the audiovisual sector in Ireland.<sup>15</sup> Their analysis showed that the Irish audiovisual sector generated over €1 billion in gross value added in 2016 and supported employment of 16,930 full-time equivalents (of which 10,560 was direct employment). The consultants also provided policy recommendations to support the future development and growth of the Irish audiovisual sector. These aim to:

- double turnover and employment within 5 years;
- increase provision of Irish cultural products to Irish and international audiences; and
- increase inward investment with more international feature films, TV drama and games produced in Ireland.

Underpinned by the recommendations of the economic analysis by Olsberg SPI/Nordicity, the DCHG launched their *€200m Audio-visual Action Plan*<sup>16</sup> in June 2018. Development of the action plan was also influenced by the 2017 report by Crowe Howarth on a "Strategy for the Development of Skills for the Audiovisual industry in Ireland" (see page 5 for an overview) and a media production workshop hosted by the DCHG to obtain their input into the plan - attended by over 150 representatives of the film, broadcast and animation sector.

The action plan, under the Creative Ireland Programme, is designed to support the Government's ambition to enable Ireland to become a global hub for the production of Film, TV drama and animation.<sup>17</sup> Key points in the action plan are outlined in Table 2 below.

**Table 2: Key elements of the Audiovisual Action Plan**

Area	Action
Oversight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A steering group will oversee implementation, prioritise measures, monitor risks and report to the Minister.</li> </ul>
Section 481 tax relief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Consider extending Section 481 tax relief, as well as increasing the expenditure ceiling, revising the regulations and extending the relief to Ireland's games sector.</li> </ul>

<sup>15</sup> Olsberg SPI with Nordicity (2017) Economic Analysis of the Audiovisual Sector in the Republic of Ireland. [Available here](#).

<sup>16</sup> DCHG (2018) Audiovisual Action Plan Creative Ireland Programme Pillar 4 [Available here](#).

<sup>17</sup> DCHG press release (27<sup>th</sup> June 2018) "Minister Madigan launches plan to double employment in Audio-visual Sector" [Available here](#).

Area	Action
Strategic review of feature film funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Screen Ireland will review funding models of other countries' film agencies.</li> </ul>
Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Additional capital funding for the film sector including co-production and development funding, a specific fund for the development of films, TV drama and TV formats, a fund to encourage new Irish TV drama, a regional production fund and additional training of film workers and crew.</li> </ul>
Skills development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Screen Ireland has put in place a sub-committee of its Board to cover training and skills.</li> <li>○ Increased business skills development, matching of skills with production growth, foster greater links between the education sector and industry to ensure alignment of third level provision with industry needs.</li> <li>○ Screen Ireland/Screen Skills Ireland will appoint a training manager and undertake a skills-gap audit across live-action, animation and television productions sectors, and also consider accreditation models..</li> </ul>
Regulatory reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ To facilitate Irish participation in European film co-productions, the Government is working to sign-up to the recently-updated European Convention on Cinematographic Co-Production.</li> </ul>
Marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Review need for increased marketing measures including attracting major computer games studios to Ireland, "Irish Games" branding at events and support for content creators to visit creative sector markets</li> </ul>
Other supports and reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Screen Ireland will examine ways to improve supports for Audiovisual companies in relation to intellectual property.</li> <li>○ A new joint funding initiative, the Cine4 Development Scheme, has been launched to support the development and production of feature films in the Irish language.</li> <li>○ Mechanisms to further promote Irish language productions will be examined.</li> <li>○ The Steering group will review factors that may inhibit support for full time equivalent jobs in the sector.</li> </ul>

**Source:** DCHG (2018) Audiovisual Action Plan Creative Ireland Programme Pillar 4. [Available here](#). and DCHG press release (27<sup>th</sup> June 2018) "Minister Madigan launches plan to double employment in Audiovisual Sector" [Available here](#).

Speaking at the launch of the action plan, Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Josepha Madigan, highlighted that it aims to build on the international success of the audiovisual industry:<sup>18</sup>

“Today we start building on the success of the Irish audio-visual industry which has reached across the world. This year we had Nora Twomey’s *The Breadwinner*, produced by *Cartoon Saloon* – an amazing Irish company with global reach – building on a strong run of successes at the Oscars and Cannes in recent years with films such as *Room* and *The Lobster*. We are also an attractive location for international productions – in recent years *Star Wars* has brought a new audience to the delights of our west coast.”

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<sup>18</sup> DCHG press release (27<sup>th</sup> June 2018) “Minister Madigan launches plan to double employment in Audio-visual Sector” [Available here](#).

## Screen Ireland Budget

### Previous budgets

During the period 2012- 2018 (i.e. since the existing €300m funding limit came into effect), Screen Ireland received approximately €87.2 million in grant-aid for capital expenditure (see Table 3). In the same period, €21.8 million has been provided for current expenditure, yielding a total allocation of €109 million.

In 2016, capital expenditure consisted of a range of film-related activities including:

- production and development loans for Irish film, television and animation projects;
- training and development for the Irish screen sectors;
- film market/industry events;
- industry guilds;
- European film organisations; and
- Other areas including Irish film archive and the Irish Film and TV awards (IFTA).

In 2016, current expenditure related to administrative transactions in respect of the Screen Ireland and Screen Skills Ireland (which is a division of Screen Ireland).

**Table 3: Screen Ireland Budget 2012-2018**

Year	Capital budget <sup>a</sup>	Current budget <sup>b</sup>	Total budget
	amount	amount	amount
2018	€14.20m	€3.82m	€18.02m
2017	€12.70m	€3.77m	€16.47m
2016	€12.30m	€3.27m	€15.57m
2015	€11.75m	€2.76m	€14.51m
2014	€11.20m	€2.71m	€13.92m
2013	€11.90m	€2.91m	€14.81m
2012	€13.15m	€2.54m	€15.69m
<b>Total</b>	<b>€87.21m</b>	<b>€21.79m</b>	<b>€108.99m</b>

**Source:** Compiled by L&RS from Screen Ireland Annual Reports 2012-2016 [Available here](#), IFTN (11<sup>th</sup> October 2016) [Available here](#) and communication to L&RS (6<sup>th</sup> November 2018) from the Joint Committee on Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. **Note:** <sup>a</sup>the capital expenditure budget is primarily used to fund film, television and animation projects and skills training for the screen sector; <sup>b</sup>the current expenditure budget is used for administration costs in relation to Screen Ireland and Screen Skills Ireland.

## Proposed expenditure for 2019

Table 4 provides an overview of the expenditure provisions made in *Budget 2019* in relation to Screen Ireland.

**Table 4: Budget 2019 allocation for Screen Ireland**

Screen Ireland allocations	2018	2019	Change
	amount	amount	amount
Current expenditure	€3.82m	€3.84m	€20,000 (+0.52%)
Capital expenditure	€14.20m	€16.20m	€1.99m (+14%)
<b>Total</b>	€18.02m	€20.04m	€2.02m (+11.2%)

**Source:** Compiled by L&RS research from data provided to L&RS (6<sup>th</sup> November 2018) from Joint Committee on Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht

The additional €2.02 million compared to the 2018 figure represents an 11.2% overall increase. However, almost all of this increase is attributable to an increased capital allocation budget (which is invested in film, television and animation projects) which is increased to €16.2m for 2019, an increase of 14%. In addition, [Film Relief \(section 481\)](#), which is the tax incentive for Irish film production, has been extended to 2024. A regional, time-limited uplift of 5% is also being introduced for the film tax relief. This regional uplift will apply to productions being made in areas recognised under the State Aid regional guidelines.<sup>19</sup> In response to *Budget 2019*, Screen Ireland Chair, Dr. Annie Doona, commented that consistent government support for the Section 481 relief is imperative to enable Screen Ireland to promote Ireland as an attractive international destination for film and TV production. Also, regarding the regional uplift to Section 481 of 5%, she highlighted that it will:

“...provide an additional incentive to increase Irish and international production activity from Cork to Limerick, from Galway to Donegal, developing jobs and investment across the regions. We also look forward to working with the Government to ensure that the process of implementing section 481 continues to be improved upon.”<sup>20</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Department of Finance (2018) Budget 2019 Summary of Budget 2019 Taxation Measures –Policy Changes. [Available here](#).

<sup>20</sup> Press release (9<sup>th</sup> October 2018) by Screen Ireland “Budget 2019: Screen Ireland Welcomes Increase of €2 Million to Capital Budget, Section 481 Extended to 2024 Alongside Regional Boost of 5%. [Available here](#).

## Principal provisions

### Amendment of section 10 of Irish Film Board Act 1980

Section 1 of the Bill proposes to increase the limit on the total amount of investments, loans, grants or moneys Screen Ireland can provide (or be liable to repay) from €300m to €500m. The limit relates to funding of film-making (as set out in section 6 of the 1980 Act) and training in all aspects of film-making (as set out in the section 8 of the 1980 Act). The current limit was set by the [Irish Film Board \(Amendment\) Act 2011](#). Section 10 has been amended on five occasions to increase the limit since the enactment of the *Irish Film Board Act, 1980*.

#### Previous amendments to Section 10

1980 set at £4.1m  
1993 increased to £15m  
1997 increased to £30m  
2000 increased to £80m  
2006 increased to €200m  
2011 increased to €300m

Under Section 10 of the *Irish Film Board Act 1980*, as amended, the maximum amount of any investments, loans, grants, moneys and guarantees (less recoveries) provided by Screen Ireland to fund Irish film-making shall not exceed €300m. As at the 31st December 2017, a total aggregate amount of €281.66m had been provided by Screen Ireland towards the cost of film-making and training since 1980<sup>21</sup>, representing 93.9% of the current statutory limit. Furthermore, information provided by the Joint Committee on Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht to the Oireachtas Library & Research Service stated that when the 2019 capital budget is drawn down it would breach the statutory limit in the absence of new legislation:<sup>22</sup>

“When the total 2018 capital allocation of €14.2m is drawn down, it will reach €295.86m and the limit permitted within the legislation will have almost been reached. The 2019 capital allocation would breach the statutory limit in the absence of new legislation, when drawn down.”

Table 5 presents a summary of cumulative funding provided by Screen Ireland since its inception and the impact on the current €300m statutory limit.

<sup>21</sup> Communication to L&RS (6<sup>th</sup> November 2018) from Joint Committee on Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht

<sup>22</sup> As above

**Table 5: Total amount provided by Screen Ireland to fund Irish film-making and training in film making**

Period	Amount	Proportion of statutory limit
To 31 December 2015	€254.45m	84.8%
To 31 December 2016	€266.66m	88.9%
To 31 December 2017	€281.66m	93.9%
<b>Statutory (maximum) limit</b>	<b>€300m</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Source:** Compiled by L&RS based on the Irish Film Board Annual Report 2016 [Available here](#) and communication to L&RS (6<sup>th</sup> November 2018 from the Joint Committee on Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht). **Note:** Proportion of statutory limits are calculated by the L&RS and supplied above for illustrative purposes only.

### Short title and collective citation

Section 2 of the Bill is a standard provision giving the Bill its short title and providing for collective citation with the Irish Film Board Acts.

The proposed Act is to be commenced by way of Ministerial orders(s) and may be commenced in whole or in part and at various dates and for different purposes.





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