

Exporting to France

Webinar presented by Mathias Echenay et Phi-Anh Nguyen January 29, 2021



The French Publishing Market (Book Distribution and Rights Transfers) January 29, 2021



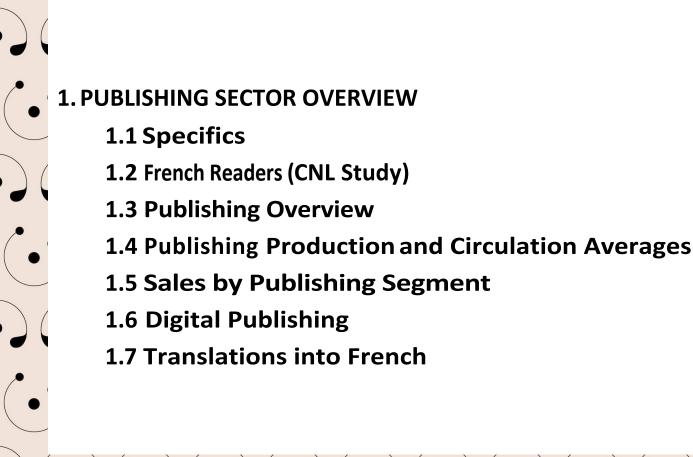


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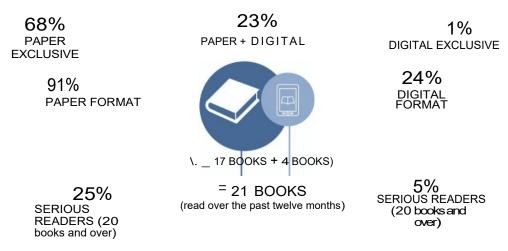




1.2 French Readers



THE FRENCH ARE STILL READING JUST AS MUCH **92%** of French people have read at least one literary genre



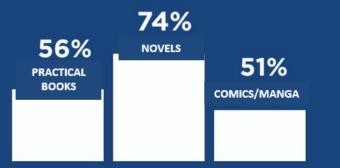
Very attached to physical books 84% of French people offer books as gifts 72% prefer to read books they own

Source: CNL Study on French Readers 2019



1.2 French Readers

CONTINUING SUCCESS FOR LITERATURE, PRACTICAL BOOKS AND COMICS/MANGA



WITH STRONG PROGRESS FOR: Manga comics: 22% (+5 pts) SF books: 30% (+4 pts) Self-help books: 35% (+4 pts)

Source: 2019 CNL study on French readers

PROGRESS BROUGHT ON BY...



...15-24 YEAR OLDS Read the most: 98% (+8 pts) of SF novels: 57% (+21 pts) manga comics: 51% (+14 pts) & comics: 53% (+13 pts)



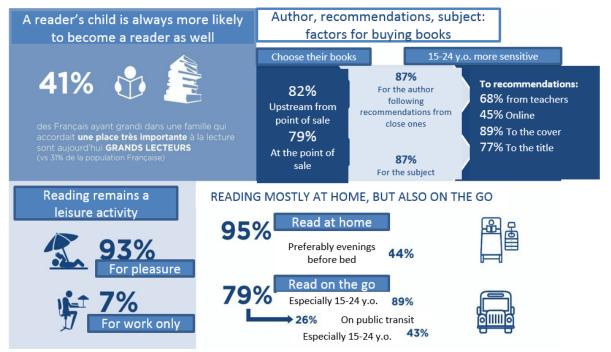
...WOMEN

Most readers: 95% (+2 pts) of manga comics: 19% (+17 pts) and self-help books: 44% (+6 pts)

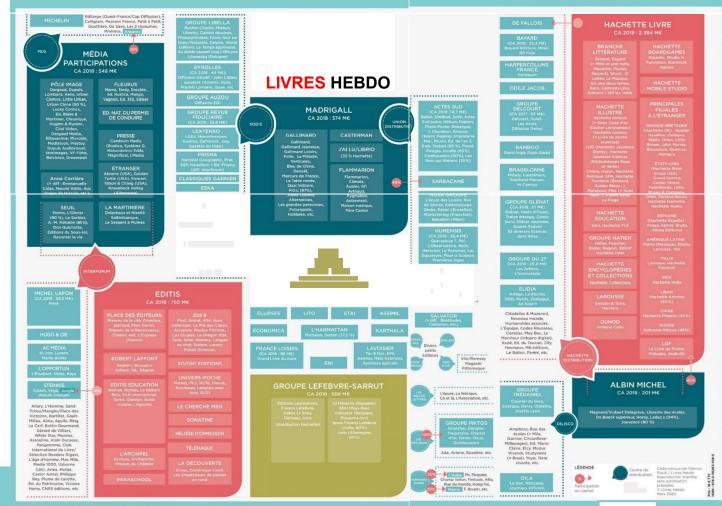
Readership for self-help has seen a notable increase in the following demographics: Forty Somethings: 38% (+12 pts) Professionals: 36% (+8 pts)

1.2 French Readers





Source: CNL Study on French Readers 2019





Source : LH 2019-2020

1.3 Publishing Overview



Two largest publishing groups

=+/-35% of book sales

Twelve largest publishers

= +/-80% of book sales

However, French publishing is also characterized by several independent actors of varying sizes whose production contributes to the diversity of the publishing offered.

More than 8,000 publishing structures are known,

4,000 where publishing is the primary activity and 1,000 where publishing is a significant part of their economic success.

(source: Ministère de la Culture)

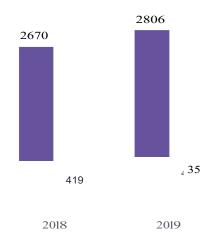
1.4 Publishing Production and Circulation Averages



Production and average circulation			
	2018	2019	Change
Titles produced	106 799	107143	0,32%
New releases	44 968	44 660	-0,69%
Reprints	61 831	62 483	1,05%
Units produced (millions)	505,4	516,8	2,27%
New releases	287,5	296,8	3,24%
Reprints	217,9	220,1	0,98%
Average circulation – New releases	6 393	6 645	3,95%
Average circulation – Reprints	3 524	3 522	-0,07%
Average circulation – Total	4 732	4824	1,94%

Evolution of net total publishing revenue and copies sold

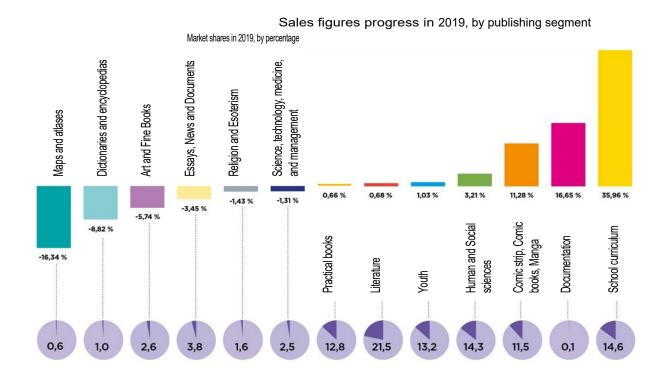
— Publishing revenues (M€)
 — Copies sold (millions)



Source: 2019-2020 SNE Activity Report



1.5 Sales by Publishing Segment



1.6 Digital Publishing

Digital Publishing Sales Figures (in euros)

	2018*	2019	Change 2018/2019
Generalpublic (w/o literature)	15 533 257	14 299 070	-7,9%
Literature	28 327 247	29 816 438	5,3%
School	11 480 949	24 332 872	111,9%
Professional / University	157 304 051	163 858 767	4,2%
TOTAL	212 645 504	232 307 147	9,2%
F ' ()		* 20)18: restated numbers

Figure 14

Share of digital publishing sales for publishers (by segment)			
	2018*	2019	
General public (w/o literature)	1,26%	1,14%	
Literature	4,99%	5,21%	
School	4,02%	6,27%	
Professional / University	35,98%	36,56%	
TOTAL	8,42%	8.72%	

13 % Literature General public (w/o literature) 10% school 71% Professional and University 2 % Other • Other: Religion. Mars Documentary Works

Share of digital publishing sales (232,3 M€) bysegmen



Digital book sales with physical support (CD, DVD, USB key)	1.9%
Digital book sales (downloading or streaming)	50.6%
Application sales	0.2%
Subscriptions and sales of user licenses for content (portal, packages)	47.3%
Total	100%



* 2018: restated numbers

1.7 Translations into French

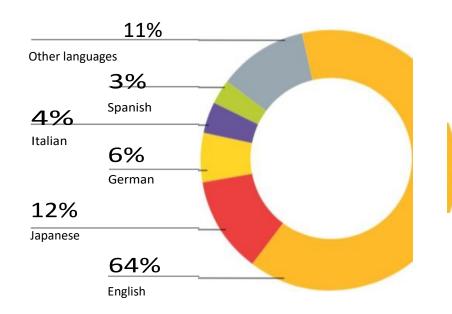
In 2018, nearly 14,000 titles were translated into French, or approximately 17% of BnF titles.

Main genres:

Fiction 31% (76% from English) Comics 19% (with 56% from Japanese and 36% from English)

Youth 14% (77% from English)

Breakdown of languages for all translated titles



2. RIGHTS TRANSFERS

- 2.1 General Principles
- 2.2 Different modes of entry: Rights transfers, Co-publishing

- 2.3 Identify potential titles
- 2.4 Create prospecting materials
- 2.5 Prospecting
- 2.6 Negotiating and contracts
- 2.7 Institutional partners and subsidies

2.1 General Principles



Set up a partnership with a French publisher who will publish the book or collection under their brand name.

Preliminary step: Verify the chain of rights

- Author's contract
- Operational area
- Possibility of transfer to a third party
- Compensation provided in case of transfer
- Rights transfers (With or without fabrication)
- Co-publishing (Joint account, joint venture

2.2 Modes of entry



RIGHTS TRANSFERS:

Rights transfers from a Canadian publisher to a French publisher:

- For a book initially published in Canada (with some exceptions)
- On a well-defined territory: European Union at a minimum; be careful to exclude the original publisher's specific distribution areas
- Determine the language: French (with or without translation, which includes important contract modifications)
- With or without fabrication of French copies

2.2 Modes of Entry



CO-PUBLISHING:

- Specific contract
- Sharing costs: publishing, translation, layout, fabrication, circulation, distribution, marketing, commerce, advertising, promotion.
- Sharing tasks, namely circulation, distribution, management, promotion, marketing, secondary rights.
- Sharing operating benefits
- Generally 50/50, though not systematic

2.2 Modes of entry



	Rights Transfers	Co-publishing
Advantages	SpeedEase of implementation	 Knowledge of target market and local awareness Higher unit margin
Disadvantages	•CA and reduced margins •Reduced control (quality and sales)	 All decisions are shared Broader management requirements

2.3 Identify Potential Titles



Selection criteria:

- All relevant publishing fields with a few rare exceptions. Some genres are more conducive to transfers: Literature, youth, comics, textbooks, illustrated textbooks and books with complex manufacturing processes.
- Success criteria: author, theme, style, relevance, sales, press, audiovisual relevance, price, original publisher's reputation.

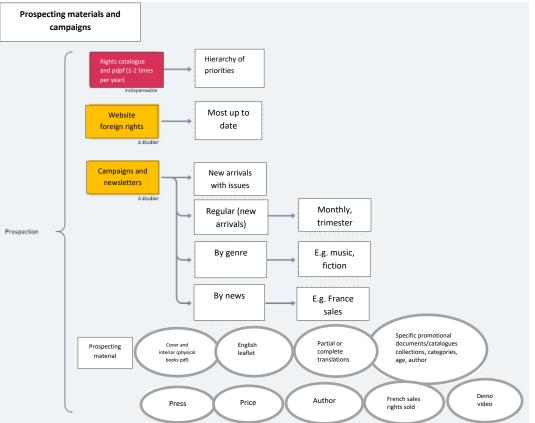
2.3 Identify Potential Titles



Helpful tips:

- Don't hesitate to include niche, unexpected, original or "more difficult" titles
- Avoid "average", reproducible titles
- Prioritize; aim to reduce the offer
- Test catalog presentations and adapt

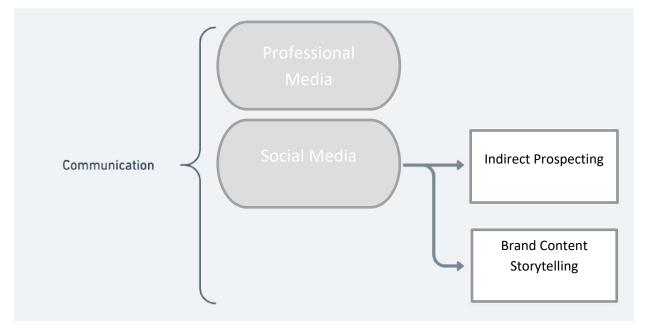
2. 4 Create Prospecting Materials





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2.4 Create Prospecting Materials



Catalogues or leaflets

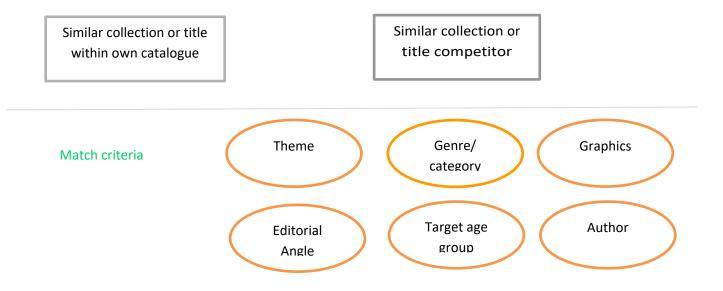
- Present your publishing house and its editorial line –

very important

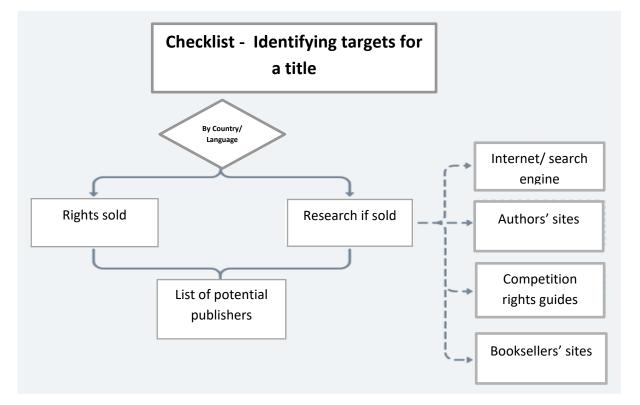
- The presentation must differ from your local catalogues and leaflets
- Prioritise



Checklist – Identifying targets for a title









Identify the publisher Identify the contact person

Types of individualised prospecting:

- physical: book fairs (such as *Livre Paris*), special meetings
- remote: email, videoconferences, telephone



Presentation Meeting

- Always be well prepared and rehearse presentations if possible
- Know all the titles (authors, content)
- Learn to omit personal preferences
- Understand and adapt to the audience
- Time management and presentation sequencing
- Verify and learn presentation content
- Understand context: competition and market
- Anticipate and manage questions/objections



Direct prospection or with agents? Criteria to consider:

- Initial investment: build an address book, prospecting materials
- Ratio of elapsed time/sales turnover
- Direct representation
- Agent portfolio

The agent collects a commission on all revenue from contracts they bring in.



Mass prospecting (physical or digital)

- mailings
- catalogues
- publications
- newsletters

Sustained follow-up with prospect

2.6 Negotiating and contracts



Prior to negotiations, understand forecasts:

- local public sales price
- circulation
- languages and territories (European Union, Francophonie, and other territories at a minimum)

Topics to negotiate:

- duration, language and territories, type of diffusion, distribution, records
- transfer: percentage, advance, duration, language, and territories
- co-publishing: first printing, unit sales price
- other clauses: translation approval, secondary rights, renewal

2.6 Negotiating and contracts



Written and signed contracts are strongly recommended.

Points to monitor and specifics of the French market:

- unit sales price (paper and digital)
- first printings in decline
- growing digital publishing (albeit marginal)
- audiobook development

2.7 Institutional partners and subsidies



Centre National du Livre (CNL)

The French Publisher may ask CNL for financial aid for translation to "accompany publishers who are taking financial risks while providing quality and diverse products made accessible to as many people as possible."

Funding up to 35,000€ (40 or 60% of translation costs)

2.7 Summary



Process to sell translation rights Present publishing Create Identify and Direct or via an house and its prioritize titles prospecting agent? editorial line material Follow contract Follow Prospect ups Average time required to obtain the first Renewals contract: 3 to 6 months at a minimum

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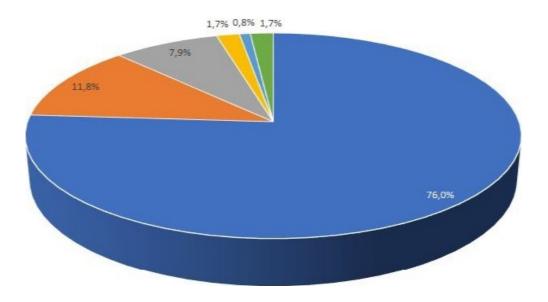
3. CIRCULATION & DISTRIBUTION

- 3.1 Channel Sales
- 3.2 Commercial Chain
- 3.3 Swiss and Belgian Markets
- 3.4 Being in Canada and circulating in France

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Publisher Sales Channels





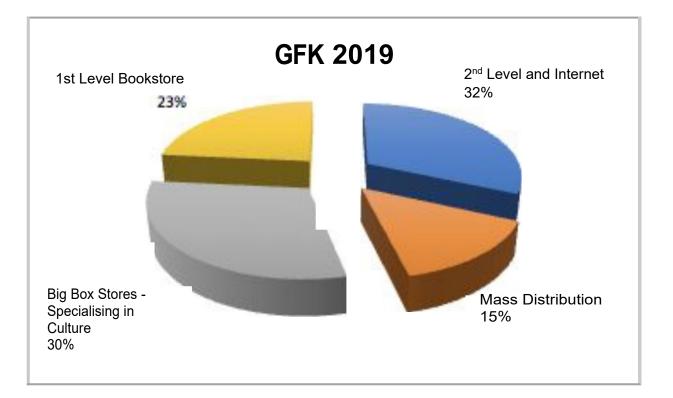
Traditional
 Distribution/Circulation

- Mail Order Sales
- Direct Sales to Wholesalers and Retailers
- Club Sales
- Direct Sales to Associations and Administrations
- Other Channels

Source: 2019-2020 SNE Activity Report

3.1 Sales by Bookstore Classification (France)





3.1 Points of sale for books

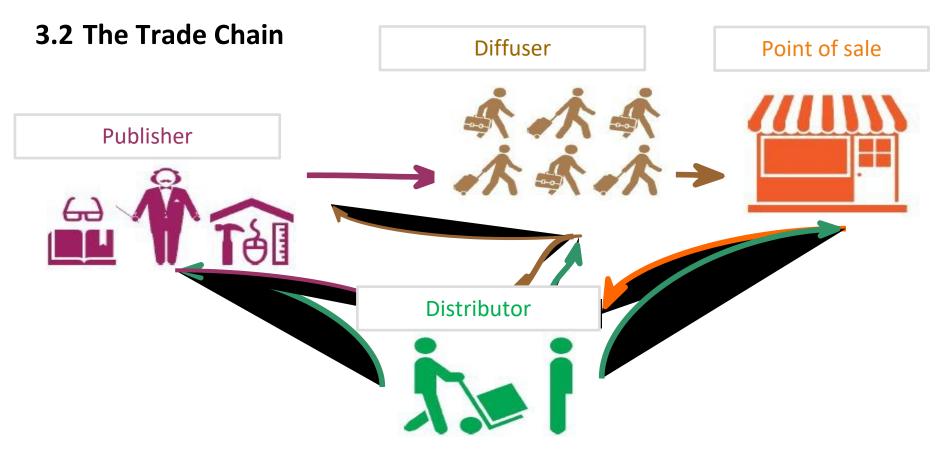


The total number of points of sale for books (bookstores, cultural massmerchandisers, superstores, supermarkets, and popular stores) in France is estimated to be between **20,000 and 25,000**.

From this total, 15,000 sell books as a regular business activity.

And **only 3,500 to 4,500** operate principally as booksellers or generate a significant portion of their revenue from books.

(source: Ministère de la Culture)





"The Book Diffuser refers to the whole commercial and marketing operations implemented by publishers, from the various sales networks, with dedicated teams of representatives (and educational delegates for scholastic publishing)".

Focus on Diffusion



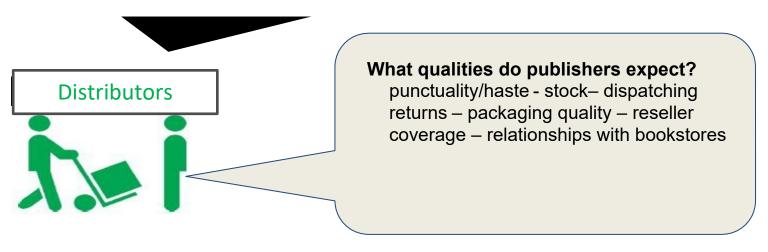
What qualities do publishers expect?

A strong connection, availability, responsiveness capable of covering a network of resellers with its sales force, able to implement new releases and commercial operations; along with funding and guidance (marketing, analytics)

Focus on Distribution



Book distribution includes activities linked to physical circulation (storage, transportation) and workflow management for existing works (service, restocking, returns), finances (billing, collection) and informatics (orders, bookstore and publisher information)"



3.2 The Value Chain



A Value Chain details how revenue is distributed between stakeholders.

Stakeholders in the "Book Chain"	(% of RS Low Est.	P before tax) High Est.		
Author (Writer, Ilustrator, photographer, translator, etc.)	8%	12%		
Fabrication	15%	19%	1	26 to 39%
Editor (Literary direction, press service, public relations	11%	20%	<u> </u>	
advertising, POS advertising, promotion)				
Diffuser (representatives)	6%	10%	1	17 to 24%
Distributor (storage, handling, billing)	11%	14%	<u>}</u>	1 1
Bookstore	25%	38%		

3.3 Diffusers in Belgium and Switzerland



The **Belgian** market is similar to the French market since it is in the euro zone and books are priced the same in both countries, with a few exceptions.

In recent years, in most cases, diffusion in Belgium has been integrated to diffusion and distribution in France.

This is not the case for **Switzerland**, whose currency is Swiss francs (CHF). Four companies operate as their main domestic diffusers/distributors with access to different language markets. Large French distribution groups have a partner, or subsidiary, giving access to Swiss publishers with a 20% price mark-up (with a tabulated statement).

3.4 Canadian Publishers



As far as the English language is concerned, the market in France is limited. Bookstores with dedicated sections are dedicated to bestsellers.

Several Quebec publishers have successfully invested in the French market – LUX, LA PASTEQUE, LA PEUPLADE, LE QUARTANIER – what are their **best practices**?

- Having a relay person in France
- Using a key player to diffuse/distribute
- Eventually print on-site

Diffusion du Nouveau Monde (DNM and *Librairie du Québec*) is devoted to Quebec publishers in partnership with CED-CEDIF.Its role is to interface with the French market, namely the diffuser, bookstores, communications, liaise with advising publishers. Distribution is covered by DNM, with press services and inventory management in collaboration with the Quebec-based company.

CONCLUSION

Conclusion



The choice to seek rights transfers or to get established in France is part of the publishing house's strategy:

- **1.** Diffusion/distribution in France for the entire catalogue
- 2. Diffusion/distribution in France for a few DNM titles
- 3. Rights transfers with third-party publishers

Being diffused and distributed in France requires significant investments, not just to find a partner, but also to actively work with them, bookstore/publisher relations and the media (with a communication strategy adapted to the market). A minimum of new releases to potentially enter the market.

If some titles appear to have potential, the choice may be related to rights transfers to publishers who will have the means to promote the books under their own name, or to rely on DNM for marketing under your own brand.

YOUR QUESTIONS...



Thank you

To watch videos of our previous webinars, visit www.livrescanadabooks.com/en/events

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