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Title:	GEOATLAS OF EUROPEAN SCREEN LOCATIONS IN INDIAN FILM INDUSTRIES
Editors:	Jani Kozina (Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts) Rok Ciglič (Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts)
Authors:	David Bole (Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts) Rok Ciglič (Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts) Primož Gašperič (Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts) Jani Kozina (Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts) Mimi Urbanc (Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts)

Background

The Geotlas attempts to understand the mobilization of European screen locations in Indian film industry through the analysis of geographical data available in the IMDb database. The main objective is to establish a complete list of Indian films shot in Europe with corresponding filming locations on different spatial scales – national, regional and local – and design their geo-visualisations. The main **research questions** the report aims to answer are:

- How has the Indian film production developed through space and time in Europe?
- What are the important milestones in the evolution of Indian filmmaking in Europe?
- Which European countries, regions and cities attract more Indian filmmakers?
- Are there any important clusters of Indian filmmaking in Europe?

Methodology

The Geotlas provides the mapping of European screen locations in Indian film industry through the analysis of geographical data available in the [IMDb](#) database. The database was collected at the end of 2019 and covers the period until 2018. The locational data of film shootings are presented vis-à-vis the [territorial typologies](#) at regional [NUTS 3](#) level, used by Eurostat. The territorial typologies enable to control for urban-rural, metropolitan, coastal and mountain regions.

Key findings

A large majority (78%) of filming locations are in predominantly **urban regions**. This share is above average in British Isles, a bit lower in Western and Southern Europe and the lowest in Eastern and Northern Europe. Northern Europe is the only region with a significant higher share of filming locations in predominantly rural regions. Several clusters can be distinguished from such as England as a whole with London as an undisputed centre, Benelux, French-Swiss Alps, Northern Italy with Venice as the main centre, Central European arch with Berlin, Prague, Vienna and Budapest as the main nodes and so called isolated centres such as Paris and Barcelona in the west and Istanbul and Moscow in the east. Grey areas can be observed in large parts of Eastern and Northern Europe.

A large majority (84%) of filming locations are in **metropolitan regions**. Two thirds (66%) of them are the capital city metropolitan regions. However, stronger presence of filming locations in non-capital city metropolitan regions can be observed in Southern Europe. This is mostly due to higher attraction of non-capital Mediterranean cities in Spain such as Barcelona, Valencia and Seville that clearly perform better than the capital city of Madrid. Similar effect can be observed in Italy. Although

Rome exhibits the highest position in the national rank, Venice and other sub-centres such as Milan and Modena presents a significant counterbalance to the capital city. Examples from Southern Europe teach us that not necessarily is the capital city that attracts the Indian film industry. Other urban centres can successfully compete for talent and businesses as well. More than half (62%) of filming locations are in **coastal regions**. This share is significantly higher in British Isles, Southern and Northern Europe that form the fringes of Europe in terms of being surrounded by seas (Mediterranean, North and Baltic) and the Atlantic Ocean. Western and Eastern Europe constitute the majority of European inland territory. Consequently, they appear as less important in this regard. It seems that the most important centres of Indian filmmaking are relatively evenly distributed between coastal and non-coastal regions.

A large majority (82%) of filming locations is in **non-mountain regions** with British Isles exceeding the average by far. This fact can be attributed to lower urbanisation level and lack of large urban centres in mountain areas, which are usually more peripheral and as such more demanding for film shooting. Contrary to coastal typology, higher concentration of filming locations in mountain regions can be detected in Western and Eastern Europe. The highest concentration is in the Alps – especially in Switzerland. Other mountain ranges are not so popular or not adequately discovered yet. Southern and Northern Europe also exhibit some more focus on mountain areas. However, these regions are mountainous more in terms of surface than population density. Indian filming locations are thus not put in the mountain centres but on their fringes. Mountains may represent a distant background of screen locations and not the predominant landscape type.