

Fijn Weekend

FijnWeekend
Commercial Producers

AGREEMENT

v 1.5

12/12/2022



ANNOMANN

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FILM & PHOTOGRAPHY



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THIS IS US.

wolfstreet

INHOUDSOPGAVE

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1. The workday

A workday is either a shooting day or a non-shooting day. A workday should never exceed 14 hours for the sake of the welfare and safety of the crew

1.1. Shooting day

A shooting day is 10 hours 'home and away' (8.2) including at least 30 minutes for a seated lunch (7.2), minus breakfast (7.1) and a wrap snack (7.4)

1.2. Non-shooting day

A non-shooting day is a workday for the benefit of production outside shooting days. The same conditions apply to a non-shooting day as to a shooting day.

1.3. 6th and 7th day

A 6th and/or 7th workday after 5 consecutive workdays is discouraged. A 6th or 7th workday can only be scheduled after prior consent of crew members concerned.

- a. For a 6th day, a rate of 150% of the daily rate is payable.
- b. For a 7th day, a rate of 200% of the daily rate is payable.

1.4. Running lunch

A running lunch refers to an 8-hour shooting day. Lunch is eaten on the fly while working. The producer informs crew members about running lunch shooting days in good time.

- a. see paragraph 3.2 for overtime rates during Running lunch.

1.5. French hours

French hours refers to an 8-hour shooting day. Lunch is eaten beforehand. The producer informs crew members about French hours in good time.

- a. see paragraph 3.2 for overtime rates during Running lunch.

1.6. Half day

A half day is a workday of up to 6 hours 'home and away' (8.2). For a half day, a rate of 75% of the daily rate is payable. If a half day exceeds 6 hours home and away, it is deemed a regular workday and 100% of the daily rate is payable.

2. Call times

2.1. Crew call

The general start time for work on the set.

2.2. Pre-call

An earlier start time than the crew call for an individual crew member or department.

2.3. Breakfast call

A breakfast call is the time when breakfast, provided by the producer, is made available. Breakfast takes place in the crew's own time.

3. Overtime

All work that lasts longer than what is defined under the workday (1) is considered overtime and is subject to paid compensation. Overtime is calculated per day and cannot be compensated on other days.

3.1. Standard overtime

The overtime rate is calculated according to the following percentages of the hourly rate:

- a. 150% for 1st to 4th hours of overtime (11th to 14th hours)
- b. 200% for the 5th and 6th hours of overtime (15th and 16th hour)
- c. 300% for the 7th hour of overtime (17th hour) and above

3.2. Overtime Running Lunch & French Hours

The overtime rate is calculated on the basis of the following percentages of the standard hourly rate (1/10th of the daily rate):

- a. 150% for 1st to 4th hours of overtime (9th to 12th hours)
- b. 200% for the 5th and 6th hours of overtime (13th and 14th hour)
- c. 300% for the 7th hour of overtime (15th hour) and above

3.3. Overtime and night rate

The overtime rate is calculated on the basis of the night rate using the percentages listed under 3.1 and 3.2. That is, on the basis of 150% of the standard hourly rate, with a maximum of 300%.

3.4. Overtime and Sunday rate

Overtime rate is calculated on the basis of the standard hourly rate using the percentages listed under 3.1 and 3.2.

4. Night work

4.1. Night rate

Travel time and work hours between 10 PM and 6 AM are considered night work. The night rate is applicable during these hours. The producer/client must announce night work at least 72 hours prior to the start of the workday.

- a. The night rate is 150% of the hourly rate for travel time and shooting hours between 10 PM and 6 AM.
- b. See paragraph 3.3 for overtime rates during night work.

If there are several consecutive working days with night work until after 2 AM, then the turnaround day rule (4.2) will apply

4.2. Turnaround day

A turnaround day is the compensation for the day after several consecutive working days with night work until after 2 AM, which cannot be used as a workday because of the night work.

If a turnaround day is taken, the night rate as listed under 4.1 is no longer applicable

- a. Compensation for the turnaround day is 100% of the regular daily rate.

5. (Broken) Turnarounds

5.1. Turnaround

Turnaround refers to the rest period of at least 10 hours between the time of arrival at the production company's base (as specified under 8.1), facility/rental company or hotel, and the time of departure the next day from the production company's base, facility/rental company or hotel for the same production.

- a. Each hour less than the 10 hours of rest time will be charged at 150% of the hourly rate.
- b. Broken turnaround compensation is independent of the hours worked during the previous day or the day after.

5.2. Weekend Turnaround

Weekend Turnaround refers to weekend rest period of at least 58 hours (48 hours + 10 hours turnaround) between the time of arrival at the production company's base (as specified under 8.1), facility/rental company or hotel after every 5th working day and departure for the next workday for the same production. When 2 days off are spread over a week, each day off must be at least 34 hours in duration (24 hours + 10 hours turnaround).

- a. Each hour less than the 58 hours of weekend rest time will be charged at 150% of the hourly rate.
- b. Broken weekend turnaround compensation is independent of the hours worked during the previous day or the day after.
- c. When the Weekend Turnaround turns out to be less than 48 hours, the day on which the work takes place then becomes a 6th day or even a 7th day.

6. Sundays and public holidays

On Sundays and official public holidays, as listed on the central government website, extra compensation is given.

- a. On these days, the Sunday rate of 150% of the regular daily rate or the travel day rate (8.3) is payable.
- b. See paragraph 3.4 for overtime rates on Sundays and public holidays.

7. Breaks & catering

7.1. Breakfast

Breakfast call is the time when breakfast, provided by the producer, is made available. Breakfast takes place in the crew's own time.

7.2. Lunch

The lunch break lasts a minimum of 30 minutes during which time the crew member can have lunch sitting down. The producer provides a hot lunch. Under normal circumstances, lunch starts 5 hours after crew call. The crew should allow some leeway to complete a slate.

7.3. Second meal

When a shooting day, planned or unplanned, lasts longer than 12 hours, then the producer has to provide a second meal. This is a hot snack that is eaten on the job. The time between lunch and a second meal is never more than five hours.

7.4. Wrap snack

A wrap snack is a small bite to eat provided by the producer after the wrap. A wrap snack takes place in the crew's own time.

8. Travel

8.1. Production company's base

The producer and crew member determine the production base for the production in advance. If a company's base is not determined, then the office of the employing producer will be considered base.

8.2. Home and away

The total travel time and work time between the departure from, and arrival at, the production company's base (8.1), facility/rental company or hotel (8.4).

8.3. Travel day

A travel day is a day on which a crew member travels; to, from or between hotels (or other accommodation) for the sake of the production. A distinction is made between travel with private transport, organised transport and travel with equipment vehicles and/or equipment responsibilities.

Travel days up to a maximum of 5 hours will be compensated as follows:

- a. With private or organised transport: 75% of the hourly rate for each hour.
- b. With an equipment vehicle and/or equipment responsibility: 100% of the hourly rate for each hour.

Travel days of 5 hours or longer:

- a. With private or organised transport: 50% of the daily rate.
- b. With an equipment vehicle and/or equipment responsibility: 100% of the daily rate.

Note: 100% applies only to the drivers of equipment vehicles, not to passengers.

8.4. Hotel

Overnight stays offered by producer in non-shared room in hotel, apartment or other suitable accommodation near the filming location when the progress of production necessitates this.

8.5. Per diem / sejour

Per diem or sejour refers to the living allowance provided whenever a crew member needs to stay overnight other than at home for the production.

- a. For workdays including lunch, the allowance is: €25 per day.
- b. For travel days and days off, the allowance is: €50 per day.
- c. The allowances specified under a. and b. will lapse when the producer covers these costs.

9. Bookings

9.1. Option

The intention of a producer to book a crew member and/or equipment and the intention of a crew member to keep the period free that the producer proposes for a production.

- a. Both parties will inform each other at least 72 hours in advance when the option can or cannot be turned into a booking.
- b. In special circumstances, for example, due to weather conditions, the period specified under a. may be deviated from in consultation.

9.2. Booking

The confirmation that the client will make use of the services and/or the equipment of crew member for a period that has been agreed upon in advance. A booking is a binding agreement and therefore expressly not an option.

9.3. Cancellation

A cancellation is the cancellation of a booking before the start of the workday(s). Depending on when a cancellation takes place, a percentage of the daily rate will be payable for separate workdays:

- a. Within 72 hours before the start: 25% of the daily rate.
- b. Within 48 hours before the start: 50% of the daily rate.
- c. Within 24 hours before the start: 100% of the daily rate.

10. Force majeure

In the event of force majeure, in mutual consultation between the client and the contracted party and within the bounds of reasonableness and fairness, the provisions under 1 to 9 may be deviated from.