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The eurovision times

Eurovision 2021 the times. Who has won eurovision the most times. Ireland won the eurovision how many times. How many times the uk won eurovision For the most recent competition, see Song Eurovision 2021 Competition. For the next contest, see the contest of Eurovision Song Contestologist since 2015 known AseurovisioniScgenRemusicCared Created ByEuropean Broadcasting UnionBased onsanremo Musica FestivalPresented ByVarious Presentrstheme Musica Composermanarc-Antoine Charpentieropening Tempeprelude to Te Deum, H. 146Country of OriginViana Countries Participants LanguageEnglish and FrenchNo. SongProduction Euros (in 2022, Turin, Italy) Performance time ~ 2 hours (semifinals) ~ 4 hours (finals) Production Companion of European Broadcasters (in 2022, RAI) DistributoreurovisionReleaseSepicure Format PAL (1956 - 2004) DVB-T 16: 9 576 Each participating country has an original song to be performed on television and live radio, broadcast to national broadcasters through EBU Eurovision and Euroradio networks, with competing countries to determine a winner. Based on the Sanremo Music Festival held in Italy since 1951, Eurovision has been held annually (apart from 2020) since 1956, making it the world's longest international music competition and one of the longest television programs. The active members of the EBU, as well as the associated members invited, are allowed to compete and from 2021 [Update], 52 countries participated at least once. Each participant broadcaster sends an original song of three minutes duration or less to be performed live by a singer or group up to six people aged 16 years. Each country awards two sets of 1 †"8, 10 and 12 points to their favorite songs, based on the opinions of a group assembled of music professionals and the country's viewing audience, with the song receiving the most declared points the winner. Other performances work alongside the competition, including a specially commissioned opening and interval act and guest performance by musicians and other personalities, with past acts, with past acts, with past acts, with past acts and other personalities, with past acts and other personalities, with past acts, with past acts seen as an alternative. Since 2021, [update], Germany has competed more times than any other country, having competed in all but one, while Ireland holds the record for the most wins, with seven overall wins. Traditionally held in the country that won last year's event, the competition offers the opportunity to promote the host country and city as a tourist destination. Thousands of spectators participate each year and journalists are on hand to cover all aspects of the competition, including on-site rehearsals, press conferences with the competing artists and other related events and performances in the host city. In addition to the generic Eurovision logo, a unique theme and slogan are typically used for each event. The competition has been aired in countries on all continents and has been available online on the official Eurovision website since 2000. Every year, Eurovision website since 2000. Every year, Eurovision website since 2000 are the world's best-selling music artists have taken part in past editions, including ABBA, Celine Dion, Julio Iglesias and Olivia Newton-John, and some of the world's best-selling singles have received their first international performance on the Eurovision stage. The contest has been criticized for its musical and artistic quality, and for the perceived political aspect of the event. Competitors have been derided for breaking up various ethnic and international styles, and in recent years the tendency to elaborate theatrical performances has been highlighted as distraction. Concerns were expressed about political friendships and rivalries between countries that could influence the outcome. Controversial moments in past editions include the late withdrawal of participating countries, the censorship of broadcast segments by broadcasters and political events affecting participation. Eurovision, however, has gained popularity for its kitsch appeal and for its emergence as part of LGBT culture, which has led to a broad and active fan base and influence on popular culture. The popularity of the competition has led to the creation of many similar events, organised by the EUER or created by external organised by Hessen, winner of the first Eurovision Song Contest, performance at the 1958 competition The European Union of broadcasting Union (EBU) in 1950. [1] The word "EUROVISION" was used for the first time by the British journalist George Campey in the evening standard of London in 1951, When referring to a BBC program transmitted by Dutch television. [2] [3] Following different events transmitted internationally through the Eurovision transmission network in the early 1950s, including the coronation of Elizabeth II in 1953, an EBU committee, directed by Marcel BezenÃjon, is State established in January 1955 to investigate new initiatives for cooperation between issuers, which approved to further study a competition of European songs from an idea initially proposed by Sergio Puglia. [3] [4] [5] The General Assembly of Abbu accepted the organization of the song competition in October 1955, under the initial title of the European Grand Prix, and accepted a proposal by the Swiss delegation To host the event in Lugano in the spring of 1956. [2] [3] [6] The Italian Sanremo Music Festival held since 1951 was used as a basis for the initial planning of the competition, with different amendments and added dates Its international nature. [2] Seven country represented by two songs; The only time more items have been allowed by country and performed by Lys Assia. [8] The vote during the first competition was held behind closed doors, with only the winning country that hosts the following year's competition, since then It has become a standard feature of the event, it has begun in 1958. [10] [11] Technological developments have transformed the competition: color transmissions started in 1968; satellite broadcasts in 1985; and streaming in 2000. [4] [12] [13] Widescreen transmissions began in 2005 and high-definition since 2007. [14] [15] By the 1960s, between 16 and 18 countries were regularly in Competition, and the countries of Western Asia and in North Africa have begun to compete in the 70s and 80s. Changes in Europe after the end of the Cold War have seen an influx of new countries from central and eastern Europe that applies for the first time. The 1993 competition included a separate pre-qualification round of these new countries, and since 1994 detection systems have been introduced to manage the number of competing voices, with the most countries Excluded performance from the entry into the following year's competition. [16] [17] Since 2004 the competition has expanded to become a multi-program event, with a semi-final to the 49th compete every year; A second semi-final has been added to each edition since 2008. [7] [16] 65. 65. They were held from 2021[update], making Eurovision the longest annual international competition of television music as determined by Guinness World Records. [18] [19] The competition was ranked as one of the world's most popular non-sport events. [20][21][22] A total of 52 countries participated in at least one edition, with a record of 43 countries participating in a single competition, first in 2008 and then in 2011 and 2018. [7][16] Australia became the first non-member country of the EBU in view of the 60th edition of the competition in 2015;[23][24] initially announced as a "one-off" for the annual edition, the country was invited back the following year and subsequently secured participation rights until 2023.[26] In its place a special transmission, Eurovesion: Europe Shine in Light, was produced by the organizers, who honored the songs and artists who would compete in 2020 in a non-competitive format[27][29] Over the years, the name used to describe the competition and used on the official logo for each edition has evolved. The first competitions were produced under the name of Grand Prix in English, with similar variations used in the languages of each broadcast country. Since 1968, the English name has dropped the 'Grand Prix' by the name, with the French name lined up as the Concours Eurovision de la Chanson, used for the first time in 1973.[16][31] The official orientation of the name can be used according to the national tradition and the recognition of the brand in the competing countries, but that the official name Eurovision Song Contest is always preferred; the contest is commonly referred to in English by the abbreviation "Eurovision", and in internal documents by the acronym "ESC".[32] Only four times the name used for the official logo of the contest was not in English or French. A "country" as a participant is represented by a television broadcaster from that country, a member of EuropeThe Union, and generally is the national public broadcast organization of the country. [33] The program is organized by one of the participating countries and is transmitted by an auditorium in the selected host city. [34] Since 2008 every race is typically formed by three live television shows that are held more than a week: two semi-finals are held on Tuesday and Thursday, followed by a great final on Saturday. All participating countries compete in one of the two semi-finals, except for the host country of the competition of that year and the major financial contributors of the competition known as "Big Five" - France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom. The remaining countries are divided between the two semi-finals, and the 10 highest rumors in each qualify to produce 26 competing out the final. [33] The opening act during the great final of the 2011 competition in Dýsseldorf, Germany each show typically begins with an opening act composed of music and / or dance performances by invited
artists, which contributes to a single theme and identity created For the event of that year; Since 2013, the opening of the great final of the competing athletes. [36] [37] Viewers are welcomed by one or more presenters who provide key updates during the show, conduct interviews with competing acts from the green room, and guide the voting procedure in English and French. [38] [39] [40] The competing acts performed, and after all the songs have been performed spectators are invited to vote for their favorite performance, except for the execution of their own country, via telephone, SMS and the official Eurovision application. The public vote includes 50% of the final result next to the opinions of a jury of music sector of each country. [33] [40] An act of interval is invariably characterized during this period of voting, which on several occasions has included a well-known personality of the host country or a figure recognized internationally. The results of the votes are subsequently announced; In the semi-finals the presentative spokesperson for each country in turn announces the points of the jury, while the results of the public voting are subsequently announced by the speakers. [33] [41] The qualifications in the final a trophy is assigned to the winners and singer-songwriter with the winner of the previous year by presenting the trophy followed by a ragresa of the winning song. The complete results of detailed vote of the jury and the public, they are published online shortly after the final, and e Traditionally, the participating broadcaster of the winning entry has the honor of hosting the following yearâs event. [33][41] Selection Main story: National Selections for the Eurovision Song Contest Each participation in the contest. Typical ways of selection by a committee appointed by the broadcaster, and a mixed system where some decisions are made internally and the public participates in others[43]. Among the most successful television programs in Sweden each year. [44][45] Participation More information: List of countries participating in the Eurovision Song Contest The European Broadcasting Area, shown in red Participation since 1956: A Tweer Participated as part of another country, but never as a sovereign country Active Members are those located in states belonging to the European Broadcasting Area or member states of the Council of Europe. [46] Active members include media organisations whose broadcasts are often made available to at least 98% of households in their country equipped to receive such broadcasts are often made available to at least 98% of households in their country equipped to receive such broadcasts. competition reference group[48]. The International Telecommunication Union defines the geographical area between the boundary of Region 1 of ITU to the west, the meridian 40° east of Greenwich to the east and the parallel 30° north to the south. Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Ukraine, as well as the territory of Iraq, Jordan and Syria outside these borders, are included in the European Broadcasting Area. [49][50] Eligibility for the competition is therefore not limited to European countries, as several states geographically outside the continent are included in the Area of a continent. [48] Countries belonging to these groups have participated in past editions, including West Asian countries such as Israel Cyprus, countries such as Israel Cyprus, countries such as Russia and Turkey, and North African countries such as Morocco[16]. Australia became the first country to participate from outside the European Broadcasting Area in 2015, at the invitation of the Competition's Reference Group.[23] Members of the EBUER who wish to participate must meet the conditions set out in the Competition Rules, which are drawn up separately annually. A maximum of 44 countries may participate in a competition fee before the deadline set by the year regulation in which they intend to participate This quota varies depending on the countries depending on the countries depending on the size and turnout of viewers [51]. Fifty-two country 1956 ã, Belgium ã, France ã, Germany [a] ã, Italy ã, Luxembourg Ã, Netherlands ã, Switzerland 1957 ã, Austria ã, Denmark Ã, United Kingdom 1958 Ã, Sweden 1959 Ã, Monaco 1960 Ã, Norway 1961 Ã, Finland Ã, Spain ã, Yugoslavia [B] 1964 ã, Portugal 1965 Ã, Ireland year Debutanto country 1971 ã, Malta 1973 ã, Israel 1974, Greece 1975, Turkey 1980 Ã, Morocco 1981, Cyprus 1986, Iceland 1993 ã, Bosnia and Herzegovina ã, Croatia Ã, Slovenia 1994 ã, Estonia ã, Hungary Ã, Lithuania ã, Poland Ã, Romania ã, Russia Ã, Slovakia 1998, Northern Macedonia [C] Year Production His debut 2000 Ã, Latvia 2003 Ã, Ukraine 2004 Ã, Albania ã, Andorra ã, Belarus ã, Serbia and Montenegro 2005 Ã, Bulgaria ã, Moldova 2006 Ã, Armenia 2007 Ã, Czech Republic Ã, Georgia Ã, Montenegro ã, Serbia 2008 Ã, Azerbaijan ã, San Marino 2015 ã, Australia [D] represents West Germany until 1990; East Germany has never competed. Presented on all occasions as "Germany", except in 1967 as "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia until 1991 and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in 1992. Anniversary; It has acquired participation rights up to 2023. [26] Hosting Additional information: List of hosted towns of the Eurovision Song Contest The winner country traditionally hosts the next year event, with a few exceptions since 1958. [52] [16] The hospitality of the competition can be considered a unique opportunity to promote the host country as a tourist destination and can bring benefits to local economy and the tourism sector of the host city. [53] The preparations for the competition, with the Chief Delegation of the winning country that receives a package of information relating to the organization of the competition at the winner press conference. [33] [54] [55] Eurovision is a non-profit event and the financing is usually taking place through a fee by each participating station, contributions from the host issuer and the guest city, and commercial entries deriving from sponsorships, ticket sales, Televoting and merchandising. [51] The host broadcaster subsequently will select a guest city, generally a national or regional capital, which must satisfy certain criteria established in the rules of The host location must be able to accommodate at least 10,000 spectators, a press center for 1,500 journalists, must be easily reached from an international airport and a hotel hotel Available for at least 2,000 delegates, journalists and spectators. [56] A variety of different venues have been used for past editions, from small theatres and television studios to large arenas and stadiums. [16] The largest guest venue is the Parken Stadium in Copenhagen, which was attended by almost 38,000 spectators in 2001. [7] [57] With a population of 1,500 at the time of the 1993 Millstreet competition, Ireland remains the smallest hosting settlement, although its Green Glenles Arena can accommodate up to 8,000 spectators. [58] [59]. Eurovision logo and theme logo used from 2004 to 2014 until 2004 Each edition of the contest used its own logo and visual identity as determined by the respective host broadcaster. To create a coherent visual identity, a generic logo was introduced in advance of the 2004 competition. This is typically accompanied by an exclusive themed artwork and a slogan designed for each individual competition by the breadth of the host, with the host country flag prominently placed in the heart of Eurovision. [32] The original logo was designed by the London agency JM International, and received a revamp in 2014 from Cornelis Jacobs of Amsterdam-based Cityzen Agency for the 60th edition of the contest since 2002 and used by the contest producers when constructing the visual identity of the show, including stage design, opening and interval acts and "postcards." [62] [63] [64] The short video postcards are interspersed between the entries and were first introduced in the 1970s, initially as an attempt to "break through" the contest after a number of countries decided not to compete, but since then it has become a regular part of the show and usually highlight the host country and introduce the competing acts. [65] [66] Preparations The EUROCLUB at the 2012 competition in Baku, Azerbaijan's preparations at the Host's headquarters usually start about six weeks before the grand final, to host construction works and technical tests before the arrival of the competing artists. [67] Delegation's movements and being the country's representative to the EBU. [40] [68] Members of the delegation from each country include artists, composers, lyricists, members of the press, and - in the years when a live orchestra was present if desired is a commentator, who provides comments of the event for the radio and / or TV eaten of their country Language of your own country in the dedicated stands located at the back of the arena behind the public. [70] [71] Each country conducts two individual tests, the first for 30 minutes and held behind closed doors and the second for 20 20 [72] Technical rehearsals for the semi-finalists begin the week before the live performances, with countries generally rehearsing in the order in which they will perform during the competition; rehearsals for the host country and for the "Big Five" automatic finalists take place towards the end of the week.[72][73] After the rehearsals, delegations meet with the show's production team to review the host age test results and raise any special requirements or modifications. During these rehearsal weeks, "Meet and greet" sessions are held with the competition fans and press conferences with the accredited press.[72][74] Each live performance is preceded by three rehearsal, also called the "jury final", is used as a recording medium in the event of a technology failure, and performances during the show. [73][74][75] Delegations from countries qualifying press conference after the
semifinals. â final, and the winning delegation participates in the winners' press conference after the grand final [74] The Sunday before the final is held. A welcome reception is held at a location in the host city, which includes a red carpet ceremony for all participating countries and is usually broadcast online. [76][77] Accredited delegates, the press and fans have access to an official nightclub, the "EuroClub", and some delegations will organise their own events. [74][79][79][79][79][79][79][79] The Eurovision Village is an official fan zone open to the public free of charge, with live performances of the Eurovision Song Contest Jon Ola Sand, executive director of the contest since 2011 to 2020 The competition is organised annually by the European Broadcaster of the host country. The event is monitored by an Executive Supervisor appointed by the EBUER and the Reference Group representing all participating broadcasters, each represented by an appointed Head of Delegation[81]. The current Executive Supervisor since 2021[update] is Martin Ö¤sterdahl, who took over the role of Jon Ola Sand in May 2020.[82] For each competition, the EBUER draws up a set of detailed rules which are approved by the Reference Group. These rules have changed over time and generally outline, among other things, the eligibility of the songs in competition, the format of the contest, the voting system to be used to determine the winner and how the entries will be presented. Eligible songs and languages in the Eurovision Song Contest All competitors must have a duration of three minutes or less. [40] This rule applies only to the version version During live shows. [83] To be considered suitable, competing songs in a given year contest must not have been released commercially before the first day of the previous year. [40] All competing entries can be performed in any language, whether they are natural or built, and the participating broadcasters are free to decide the language can be performed a song have changed over time. No restrictions was originally issued when the competition was founded for the first time, but following criticism on the Swedish input of 1965 in English, a new rule was introduced for the 1966 competition that limited the songs to be performed only in an official language of the country that represented. [85] [86] [87] This rule was abolished for the first time in 1973, and subsequently restored for most countries in 1977, with only Belgium and Germany permission liberty as their selection processes for the competition of that year had already begun. [88] [89] [90] The Orchestra was an integral part of the competition until 1998 (Domenico Modugno exhibits the competition 1958) the rules for the first competition specified that only solo performers were authorized to enter; [93] This criterion was amended the following year to allow the Duo to compete, and the groups were subsequently authorized for the first time in 1971 [94] [95]. Currently the number of people allowed on stage during competing performance is limited to a maximum of six, and live animals are not allowed. [40] Since 1990 all the competitors must be aged 16 and beyond the day of the live show in which they perform. [96] With the introduction of this Rule Sandra Kim, the winner in 1986 at the age of 13 will remain the youngest winner of the perpetual competition [97] [98] there is no limit to nationality or country of birth of competing artists, and participating broadcasters are free to select an artist from any country; Several winning artists have subsequently held a different country in a given year. [40] The orchestra was a prominent aspect of the competition from 1956 to 1998. [7] The pre-recorded support traces were for the first time authorized for acts in competition in 1973, but all pre-recorded tools were held to be seen "performed" on stage; In 1997, all instrumental music was allowed to be pre-registered, however the host country was still held at In 1999 the rules were changed again, making the orchestra an optional requirement; the orchestra which decided to participate in the race of Israel. [101][91] Currently all instrumental music for competing songsten must be pre-recorded and no live instrumental music for competing songsten must be pre-recorded and no live instrumental music for competing songsten must be pre-recorded and no live instrumental music for competing songsten must be pre-recorded and no live instrumental music for competing songsten must be pre-recorded and no live instrumental music for competing songsten must be pre-recorded and no live instrumental music for competing songsten must be pre-recorded and no live instrumental music for competing songsten must be pre-recorded and no live instrumental music for competing songsten must be pre-recorded and no live instrumental music for competing songsten must be pre-recorded and no live instrumental music for competing songsten must be pre-recorded and no live instrumental music for competing songsten must be pre-recorded and no live instrumental music for competing songsten must be pre-recorded and no live instrumental music for competing songsten must be pre-recorded and no live instrumental music for competing songsten must be pre-recorded and no live instrumental music for competing songsten must be pre-recorded and no live instrumental music for competing songsten must be pre-recorded and no live instrumental music for competing songsten must be pre-recorded and no live instrumental music for competing songsten must be pre-recorded and no live instrumental music for competing songsten must be pre-recorded and no live instrumental music for competing songsten must be pre-recorded and no live instrumental music for competing songsten must be pre-recorded and no live instrumental music for competing songsten must be pre-recorded and no live instrumental music for competing songsten must be pre-recorded and no live instrumental music for competing songsten must be pre-recorded and no live instrumental music for competing so must be performed live during the competition. [40] previously vocal live backing was necessary; for contests 2021 and 2022 these can be optionally pre-registered - this change was implemented on a test basis in an attempt to introduce flexibility after the cancellation of the 2020 edition and to facilitate modernization. [103] order in execution since 2013 the order in which the competing countries perform was determined by the producers of the contest, and presented to the executive ebu group supervisor and reference for approval before the public announcement. This has been changed by a random draw used in previous years in order to provide better experience for TV viewers and ensure that all countries stand out avoiding cases where songs of a similar style or time are performed in sequence. [104] Since the creation of a second semi-final in 2008, a semi-final draw is held each year. [105] countries are placed in pots according to their geographical position and the voting history in recent competitions, and are assigned to compete in one of the two semi-finals through a random draw. [106] countries are then randomly selected to compete in the first or second half of their respective final songs. automatic qualifying draws randomly during the press conference of the winners to determine whether they will perform during the first or second half of the final; the automatic finalists then randomly draw their half in competition in the final stage of the great final, except for the host country, whose exact position of performance is determined in a separate tie.[108][109] the order of performance for the final is then decided after the second semifinal of the producers, taking into consideration both the musical qualities of the competition the electronic board used in the competition 2004, with johnny logan announcing the votes to be held in effect since 2016, the current voting system used to determine the results of the professional jury of each country, consisting of five music professionals of that country; and a secondis based on the general public votes in competing countries through phone, SMS or the official Eurovision app. Each set offt consists of 1-8, 10 and 12 points to the jury and ten favorite public songs, with the most preferred song that receives 12 points to the jury and ten favorite public songs, with the most preferred song that receives 12 points. [41] This system is a modification of the one used since 1975, when the "12 points" system has been introduced for the first time, but with each country that provides a series of points. [111] [113] National juries and the public in each country are not authorized to vote for their own country, a rule introduced for the first time in 1957 [41] [94] historically, the points of each country have been determined by a jury, which consists of In various moments of public members, music professionals, or both in combination. With progress in telecommunications technology, televoting has been introduced for the first time to the competition in 1997 on a test basis, with issuers in five countries that allow the public to see determine their votes for the first time. [100] Since 1998 Televoting has been extended to almost all competing countries, and later has become mandatory starting from 2004. [114] [115] A jury was reintroduced for the great final in 2009, with the points of every country that included both the votes of the jury and the public in a fair division; This jury mix and public voting was expanded in the semi-finals since 2010. [116] [113] If two or more countries end with the same number of points, a tie-break procedure is used to determine the final positions. Starting from 2016 [update], a national combined televoting and jury result is calculated for each country, and the country that has achieved points from most countries following this calculated for each country,
and the country that has achieved points from most countries following this calculated for each country, and the country that has achieved points from most countries following this calculated for each country. of the votes Since 1957, the votes of each country, the votes of each country, the votes of their country; The previous spokesman in charge of announcing the results of the vote of their country. [41] This spokeswoman is typically known in their country; The previous spokesman included the former artists and the presenters of Eurovision. [117] Historically announcements were made through telephone lines from countries of origin, with satellite connections used for the first time in 1994, allowing spokeswoman to be viewed visually from the public and TV spectators. [118] The scoring is done both by a national jury and a national televot. The votes of the jury of each country are added consecutively to the total score as they are called by the presenter of the competition. [9] The board was historically positioned on the side of the phase and updated manually as each country gave their votes; In 1988 a computer graphic board was introduced. [119] [120] The points of the jury from 1-8 and 10 are displayed on the screen and added automatically to the board, then the country spokesman announces which country and announced as aValue. [111] Public points are revealed in ascending order based on the jury's vote, with the country that received the least number of points from the jury being the first to receive their public points. [41] A complete breakdown of the results in all shows is published on the official Eurovision website after the final, including the ranking of each country and the votes of its jury and the members of the individual jury. Each country's individual televoting points in the final are usually displayed on the screen by that country's broadcaster after the winner is announced. [111] Broadcasting Participating broadcasters are required to Air Live the semi-final in which they compete, or in the case of automatic finalists the semi-final in which they are required to vote and the grand final in its entirety; This includes all the competing songs, the voting procedure or semi-final qualification reveal, and the resumption of the winning song in the Grand Final. [40] [102] Since 1999, broadcasters wishing to do so have been given the opportunity to provide advertising during short and non-essential breaths in the show's program. [101] In exceptional circumstances, such as the development of emergency situations, participating broadcaster fails to air a show as expected in any other scenario, they may be subject to sanctions by the EBU [123] [124] Several broadcasters in non-compete countries have previously broadcast the competition on their markets. [125] [126] [127] As the national broadcasters in non-compete countries have previously broadcast the competition on their markets. confused with the logo of the song contest itself). The accompanying music (used on other Eurovision shows) is the prelude (Marche en Rondeau) to Marc-Antoine Charpentier's Te Deum. [3] Originally, the same logo was used for both the Eurovision network and the Eurovision shows) is the prelude (Marche en Rondeau) to Marc-Antoine Charpentier's Te Deum. EuroVision Network logo was introduced in 2012 and when the IDENT is broadcast at the start and end of the programmes, this Eurovision network logo appears [128] [129]. The EBU now holds the registration of both editions of the competition in its archives following a project launched in 2011 to link films and related materials from all the European Union's national and international organisations. ahead of the 60th anniversary of the event in 2015. [130] Although cameras were present to practice pan-European broadcasting for the first competition in 1956 to the few Europeans who had television sets, its audience was mostly on the radio. The only footage available is a Kinescopean broadcasting for the first competition in 1956 to the few Europeans who had television sets, its audience was mostly on the radio. The only footage available is a Kinescopean broadcasting for the first competition in 1956 to the few Europeans who had television sets, its audience was mostly on the radio. recording of the Relonata di Lys Assia of her song [93] [6] There is no complete registration of the 1964 competition, with conflicting reports of the fate of any copy that could have survived. [131] [132] [133] The audio recordings of both competitions still exist and some some Some films from both events survived. [93][134][135][135] Espansion of the competition Further information: List of Eurovision Song Contest Countries in 1992; Yugoslavia (red) participating in the Eurovision Song Contest, coloured for decade of debut participating in 1994Changements in Europe in the 1980s and 1990s had an impact on the competition, when Yugoslavia ceased to participate under a single name and new countries in Central and Eastern Europe began to compete. Eighteen countries participated in the tenth edition of the competition in 1965, and in 1990 22 countries participated in the tenth edition of the competition in 1965, and in 1990 22 countries participated in the tenth edition of the competition in 1965, and in 1990 22 countries participated in the tenth edition of the competition in 1965, and in 1990 22 countries participated in the tenth edition of the competition in 1965, and in 1990 22 countries participated in the tenth edition of the competition in 1965, and in 1990 22 countries participated in the tenth edition of the competition in 1965, and in 1990 22 countries participated in the tenth edition of the competition in 1965, and in 1990 22 countries participated in the tenth edition of the competition in 1965, and in 1990 22 countries participated in the tenth edition of the competition in 1965, and in 1990 22 countries participated in the tenth edition of the competition in 1965, and in 1990 22 countries participated in the tenth edition of the competition in 1965, and in 1990 22 countries participated in the tenth edition of the competition in 1965, and in 1990 22 countries participated in the tenth edition of the competition in 1965, and in 1990 22 countries participated in the tenth edition in 1990 22 countries participated in the tenth edition in 1990 22 countries participated in the tenth edition of the competition in 1965, and in 1990 22 countries participated in 1990 22 countries participated in the tenth edition of the competition in 1990 22 countries participated in 1990 22 countries participate contest, only in the early 1990s no substantial changes were introduced to the format of the contest. When events in Europe at the end of the 1980s and early 1990s provoked a growing interest on the part of new countries in the format of the contest. When events in Europe at the end of the 1980s and early 1990s provoked a growing interest on the part of new countries in the format of the contest. Recession 29 countries entered to participate in the first time, a pre-election method was introduced to reduce the number of entries in the competition, with the participation of seven countries in Central and Eastern Europe at the Kvalifikacija za Millstreet, held in Ljubljana (Slovenia) a month before the event. After a vote between the seven competition in Millstreet (Ireland), while Estonia, Hungary, Romania and Slovenia were chosen to participate in the competition in Millstreet (Ireland), while Estonia, Hungary, Romania and Slovenia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia were chosen to participate in the competition in Millstreet (Ireland), while Estonia, Hungary, Romania and Slovenia were chosen to participate in the competition in Millstreet (Ireland), while Estonia, Hungary, Romania and Slovenia were chosen to participate in the competition in Millstreet (Ireland), while Estonia, Hungary, Romania and Slovenia were chosen to participate in the competition in Millstreet (Ireland), while Estonia, Hungary, Romania and Slovenia were chosen to participate in the competition in Millstreet (Ireland), while Estonia, Hungary, Romania and Slovenia were chosen to participate in the competition in Millstreet (Ireland), while Estonia, Hungary, Romania and Slovenia were chosen to participate in the competition in Millstreet (Ireland), while Estonia, Hungary, Romania and Slovenia were chosen to participate in the competition in Millstreet (Ireland), while Estonia, Hungary, Romania and Slovenia were chosen to participate in the competition in Millstreet (Ireland), while Estonia were chosen to participate in the competition in Millstreet (Ireland), while Estonia were chosen to participate in the competition in Millstreet (Ireland), while Estonia were chosen to participate in the competition in Millstreet (Ireland), while Estonia were chosen to participate in the competition in Millstreet (Ireland), while Estonia were chosen to participate in the competition in Millstreet (Ireland), while Estonia were chosen to participate in the competition in Millstreet (Ireland), while Estonia were chosen to participate in the competition in Millstreet (Ireland), while Estonia were chosen to participate in the competition in the competition in the competition in the competitio system of retrocession was introduced for admission to the 1994 competition, with the less-favoured countries forced to retire the following year.» The event will be replaced by countries that had not participated in the previous competition. The first seven countries in 1993 had to skip the competition of the following year, and were replaced by the four countries that failed to win at Kvalifikacija za Millstreet and by new candidates from Lithuania, Poland and Russia.[118][139] This system was introduced, when an audio This system was introduced mainly in an attempt to placate Germany, one of the largest markets in the Eurovision and major financial
taxpayers, which would otherwise have been relegated to the previous system. [140][141] 29 countries competed for 22 places in the main competition along with qualified Norwegian guests automatically. At the end Germany would still lose out, and joinedRomania, Russia, Denmark, Israel and Macedonia as one of the seven countries absent from the competition Oslo [140] [141] A similar relegation system was introduced for the 1997 competitions which are used as a measure to determine which countries absent from the seven countries relegated [142] [100]. This was subsequently changed again in 2001, returning to the same system used between 1993 and 1995 where only the results of that year's competition would count for France, Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom, giving them an automatic right to compete again, becoming the "Big Four" countries. [91] [92] [101] This group was expanded in 2011 when Italy began to compete again, becoming the "Big Four" countries. [91] [92] [101] This group was expanded in 2011 when Italy began to compete again, becoming the "Big Four" countries. that the financial contributions of the major financial supporters of the competition would not be missing, since the introduction of the semi-finals in 2004, the "Big Five" now automatically qualifies for the final along with the host country [145] [146] There remains debate if this state prejudices to the results of the countries, based on antipathy reported on their automatic qualification and the potential disadvantage of having spent less time on stage [147] [148] This state has caused consternation from other competing countries, and has been cited, among other aspects, as a reason why Turkey had ceased participation after 2012. [149] Introduction of semi-final qualification rates by country (2004-2021; Automatic adjustments not included) An influx of new countries requiring the 2003 competition led to the introduction of a semi-final since 2004, with the competition becoming a two-day event. [150] [151] The first 10 countries of the annual final will qualify automatically for the final of the following year, alongside the "Big Four", which means that all other countries would compete in the semi-final to compete for 10 qualifying points. [145] The 2004 competition in Istanbul, Turkey has seen a record of 36 competing countries, with new voices from Albania, Andorra, Belarus and Serbia and Montenegro and the return of the previously relegated countries. [145] [152]. The format of this semi-final remained similar to the last correct, which takes place a few days before the final; Following the performance and voting window, the names of the show, revealed in a random order by the contest's presenters [145] [152] The single semifinal continued to be held between 2005 and 2007; however, with more than 40Compete in the 2007 competition in Helsinki, Finland, the semi-final had 28 rumors competing for 10 points in the final. [153] Following the criticisms of mainly central qualifiers and eastern Europe at the 2007 event and the scarce performance of the voices of Western European countries, a second semi-final was subsequently introduced for the 2008 competition in Belgrade, In Serbia, with only the host country and the "Big Four", and then the "big five" since 2011, qualify automatically. [154] [155] 10 qualification points would be available in each of the semi-finals, and a new system to divide the countries competing between the two semi-finals has been introduced based on their geographical position and the previous voting schemes, in an attempt To reduce the impact of the block of the voting block and to make the result less predictable. [105] [156] [157] Winners Further information: List of winners of the EUROVISION song competition 58 tracks from 2021 co six, and France, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands with five each. [7] [8] of the 52 countries to take part, 25 still have to win. [16] Only one occasion said that more winners were declared in a single contest: in 1969, four countries concluded the competition with a equal number of votes and due to the lack of a tie rule at the moment, all four The countries have been declared winners. [7] [158] Most winning songs were performed in English, particularly since the linguistic rule was abolished in 1999. Since this competition, only six winning songs have been performed fully or partially In a language other than English. [16] Two countries have won the competition on their first appearance: Switzerland, by virtue to be declared the winner of the first competition in 1956; And Serbia, which won in 2007 in their first participation as an independent country, following the rumors in the previous editions as part of the Yugoslavia now deceased and then Serbia and Montenegro. [15] Other countries have waited relatively short before winning their first competition, with the victorious Ukraine for their second aspect competed for many years before registering their first victory: Greece recorded their first victory in 2005, 31 years after their first appearance, while Finland concluded a 45-year loss strip in 2006. [159] [160] The He waited the longest, recording their first victory in 2017, 53 years after their first victory in 2017, 53 years after their first victory in 2017, 53 years after their first participation. [161] The countries have in the past they had to wait many years to win the competition a second time: Switzerland went at 32 to win in 1956 and 1988; Denmark held a 37-year-old gap between victories in 1963 and 2000; The Netherlands waited 44 years to win winning In 2019, their last victory was in 1975; And Austria won his second race in 2014, 48 years after the first victory was in 1975; And Austria won his second placements, having arrived according to the competition fifteen times. [163] Meanwhile, Norway has arrived last more than any other country, appearing at the bottom of the billboard eleven times, including four points nul. [7] [164] A country has recorded consecutive victories on four occasions: Spain obtained consecutive victories in 1968 and 1969; Luxembourg did the same in 1972 and 1973; Israel won the competition in 1978 and 1979; And Ireland has become the first country to win three consecutive securities, winning in 1992, 1993 and 1994. [159] The Ireland has become the first country to win three consecutive securities, winning in 1994. [159] The Ireland has become the first country to win three consecutive securities, winning in 1994. [159] The Ireland has become the first country to win three consecutive securities, winning in 1994. [159] The Ireland has become the first country to win three consecutive securities, winning in 1994. [159] The Ireland has become the first country to win three consecutive securities, winning in 1994. [159] The Ireland has become the first country to win three consecutive securities, winning in 1994. [159] The Ireland has become the first country to win three consecutive securities, winning in 1994. [150] The Ireland has become the first country to win three consecutive securities, winning in 1994. [150] The Ireland has become the first country to win three consecutive securities and Ireland has become the first country to win three consecutive securities. receive a trophy, which has been following a standard model from 2008: a piece of sandblasted glass handmade with paintings in the shape of a mid-style microphone - 50s, designed by Kjell Engman of the previous year. In 2007 the fictitious character, JouLupukki (original Finnish Santa Claus), delivered the Award to the Marija winner \(\tilde{a}\) ... erifovi\(\tilde{A}\) \(\tilde{a}\) \(\tilde{a}\) the Swedish pop group Abba became one of the most successful artists in the history of pop music. Johnny Logan is the only interpreter to have won the competition was used as a starting point for artists who have reached world fame, and many of the worlds sold in the world have been counted among the previous participants in the Eurovision Song Contest and the Winners artists. The ABBA, the Swedish winners of 1974, sold about 380 million albums and individuals since their victory at the competition led them to the attention of the world, with their winning song «Waterloo» which sold more than 5 Millions of disks. [168] [169] The victory of Celine Dion for Switzerland in 1988 helped to launch her international career of her, particularly in the English English Anglophone market. The Australian singer Olivia Newton-John represented the United Kingdom in 1974, placing fourth after the Abba, but she continued to sell about 100 million discs, she won her career four times. Grammy Awards, and star in criticism and The successful music film Grease.[173][174] A number of interpreters have competed in the competition after they have already achieved considerable success. [177] [178] and Katrina and the Waves,[175][179] and failed artists such as Nana Mouskouri,[180] [186] Past participants contributed to other fields in addition to their musical career. The Dutchman Annie Schmidt, a parolyer of the first voice represented at the Eurovision, has earned a worldwide reputation for his stories and won the Hans Christian Andersen Award for Children's Literature. [209] French «yé-yé girls» Françoise Hardy and the winner of the France Gall competition are family names of the population for his stories and won the Hans Christian Andersen Award for Children's Literature. culture of the 1960s, and Hardy has also been a pioneer of street style trends. Among the figures who have made political career and obtained international recognition for humanitarian achievements include: The winner of the Dana competition as twice candidate for the Irish presidency and elected to the European Parliament (MPE);[213][214] Nana Mouskouri as Greek MP and UNICEF international ambassador, [215][216] winner of the Ruslana competition as a member of the North Esma RedÅ3/4epova as a member of
political parties and twice candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize[220] Some competing songs have become successes for their original performances at the Eurovision. «Save Your Kisses for Me», the 1976 winning song for the Brotherhood of Man of the United Kingdom, sold more than six million singles, more than any other winning song.[221][222] «In the blue, painted blue», also known as «Volare», the third Italian song in 1958 performed by Domenico Modugno, was recorded by several artists, with the first Billboard Hot 100 hits in the United States and Arrived eighth in 1996 for the United Kingdom United Gina G, sold 79,000 recordings and reached success in Europe and the United States, reaching number 1 on the UK single chart and reaching the peak of #12 on the Hot 100 billboard. [225] [226] [227] The turn of the century also saw numerous competing songs that become successes. "Euforia", Loreen's winning song for Sweden in 2012 reached European success, reaching number one in different countries and by 2014 became the most downloaded Eurovision song until today. [228] [229]. The video for "Occidentali's Karma" by Francesco Gabbani, who placed the sixth Italy in 2017, became the first song Eurovision to reach more than 200 million views on YouTube, [230] while "Soldi" by Mahmood, the runner-up Italian 2019, was the song Eurovision most streaming on Spotify viralcade until it was exceeded by the winner of that year for the Netherlands [Duntain] "Then it became the first song Eurovision since" saves your kisses for me "to the table on the Hot 100 billboard, at the end with the peak at #30. [233] [234] [235] It was not until 2021 that the contest saw its next revolutionary history - MÃ ¥ Neskin, the winners of the race [236] [237] [238] Johnny Logan remains the only artist to have won more competitions as performers, winning for Ireland in 1980 with "what is another year", written by Shay Healy, and in 1987 with the self-signor "hold me now". Logan was also the winner in 1992 for the Irish winner, "why me?" Performed by Linda Martin and then reached three victories of the competition: Willy van Hemet, Yves Dessca, Rolf L\(\bar{A}\) yland and Brendan Graham. [240] Following their introduction in 2004, Alexander Rybak became the first artist to win more Eurovision semi-finals, finishing first in the second semi-finals in 2009 and 2018; The only competitor left to have done it since 2021. [241] [242] The intervals and appearances for guests Riverdance (cast in the photo of the theater of gaiezza Dublin in 2019) was the act interval at the competition in 1994. In addition to the song competition and appearances from local and international personalities, performances by non-competitive artists and musicians were included in the first edition, [37] [243] and became a live show sign. [167] These performances have been variable widely, previously with showsart, dance and circus performance, and past participants were regularly invited to perform the previous year's winning song. [37] [24] The opening performance of the competition and the act of the main interval, held following the final contestant song and before the announcement of the results, became memorable memorable memorable of the contest and included local artists and stars at international level. The organizers of their country, as in "4,000 years of Greek song" at the 2006 competition held in Greece; [245] other performances were more comfortable in nature, with parody and humor, as was the case of "Love Love Peace" in 2016, a humorous ode to the history and show of the contest itself. [246] Riverdance, which later became one of the most successful dance productions in the world, initially began as a performance of the 1994. competition in Ireland: The seven-minute performance of traditional Irish music and dance was later expanded into a full-phase show that was seen by over 25 million people worldwide and provided a launchpad for its lead dancers Michael Flatley and Jean Butler, [247] [248] Among other artists who have performed uncompetitively are Danish Europop Group Aqua in 2001, [249] [250] Russian Pop duo t.a.t.u. In 2009, [251] and American entertainers Justin Timberlake and Madonna in 2016 and 2019 respectively. [252] [253] [254] Other notable artists, including Cirque du Soleil (2009), Alexandrov Ensemble (2009), the children's choir of Vienna (1967 and 2015) and the fire of Anatolia (2004), also performed on the Eurovision phase, [255] [256] and there They were appearances for guests from well-known faces from outside the world of music, including athletes and musicians [257] [188] [258] Guest performance has been used as a channel in response to global events occurring in conjunction with the competition. The 1999 competition in Israel closed with all competing acts that perform a return of Israel's 1979 winning song "HALLUJAH" as a tribute to the victims of the ongoing war in the Balkans, [92] [260] and a dance performance entitled "The Grey People" In the first semi-final of 2016 it was dedicated to the European migrant crisis. [261] [262] [263] "Love Love Peace Peace" at the Grand Final 2016, performed by presenters Petra Mede and MA ¥ NS Zelmerlöw, depicted several memorable moments from the history of the eurovision. Critics and polemics The competition was the subject of considerable criticism regarding both its music content and what was reported to be a political element for the event, and several controversial moments were assisted during its history. [264] The criticism of musical style among the international public [265] Power Ballads, popular rhythms and Pop were considered stakers of the competition in recent years, leading to accusations that the event has become formidal. [266] [267] Other traits in past competing voices that were regularly derived from the media media Viewers include an abundance of key changes and texts on love and/or peace, as well as the pronunciation of English by non-native users of the language. [265][268][268] Since Eurovision is mainly a television show, over the years the competing performances have attempted to attract the attention of spectators through means other than music, and the elaborate lighting displays, pyrotechnics, and extravagant on stage the actresses and costumes that have become a common vision to recent competitions; [270] the criticisms of these traits are ridiculed in the media and elsewhere, for other traits they are celebrated and considered an integral part of what appeals to the competition. [272] Although many of the competing acts will fall into some of the categories described above, the competition has seen a wide range of musical styles in its history, including heavy metal, jazz, country, electronic, R&B and hip hop.[274][275] political disputes Main article: political disputes in the Eurovision Song Contest A mural in Girona that promotes a boycott of the 2019 war contest reflected songs in Israel As artists Conflicts between the two countries of the Eurovision were intensified rapidly since both countries on political acrobatics, and a forced change of title for a song The complaints were raised against Ukraine's winning song in 2016, "1944", whose texts reported the deportation of Crimean Russia. [280][281] While Ukraine was preparing to host the competition of the following year. the selected representative of Russia, Yuliya Samoylova, was prevented from entering the country [282] Russia eventually pulled out of the competition after the offers for Samoylova to run remotely were rejected by the Russian broadcaster, Channel One Russia, resulting in EBU rebuking the Ukrainian broadcaster, UA:PBC.[283][284] Following the Russian-Georgian war, Georgia's entry for the 2009 Moscow Competition in Russia, "We do not want to putIt caused controversy because the texts appeared to criticize Russian leader Vladimir Putin. After EBU's requests for changes to the texts appeared to criticize Russian leader Vladimir Putin. After EBU's requests for changes to the texts appeared to criticize Russian leader Vladimir Putin. After EBU's requests for changes to the texts appeared to criticize Russian leader Vladimir Putin. After EBU's requests for changes to the texts appeared to criticize Russian leader Vladimir Putin. After EBU's requests for changes to the texts appeared to criticize Russian leader Vladimir Putin. After EBU's requests for changes to the texts appeared to criticize Russian leader Vladimir Putin. After EBU's requests for changes to the texts appeared to criticize Russian leader Vladimir Putin. After EBU's requests for changes to the texts appeared to criticize Russian leader Vladimir Putin. After EBU's requests for changes to the texts appeared to criticize Russian leader Vladimir Putin. After EBU's requests for changes to the texts appeared to criticize Russian leader Vladimir Putin. After EBU's requests for changes to the texts appeared to criticize Russian leader Vladimir Putin. After EBU's requests for changes to the texts appeared to criticize Russian leader Vladimir Putin. After EBU's requests for changes to the texts appeared to criticize Russian leader Vladimir Putin. After EBU's requests for changes to the texts appeared to criticize Russian leader Vladimir Putin. After EBU's request for changes to the texts appeared to criticize Russian leader Vladimir Putin. After EBU's request for changes to the texts appeared to criticize Russian leader Vladimir Putin. After EBU's request for changes to the texts appeared to criticize Russian leader Vladimir Putin. After EBU's request for changes to the texts appeared to the planned by Belarus in 2021 also caused controversy in the wake of demonstrations against the results of the competition on neutrality and politicalization. [287] [288] Israel's participation in the competition has led to several controversial moments in the past, with the first appearance of the country in 1973, less than a year after the massacre of Monaco,
resulting in increased security presence at the headquarters of the city of Luxembourg. [289] [290] Israel's first victory in 1978 proved controversial for Arab states that broadcast the competition that would typically typically be advertising when Israel performed due to a lack of recognition of the country, and when Israel became apparent it would win many of these broadcasters cut the feed before the end of the vote. [291] [29293] The Arab states that have the right to compete have been precluded from participating because of the presence of Israel, with Morocco, the only Arab state has entered Eurovision, in competition for the first, and from 2021 [Update] the only time, in 1980 when Israel was absent. [294] [295] Israeli participation has been criticized by current governmental policies The country's policies towards Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, as well as groups that question the perceived Pinkwashing in Israel. [296] [297] Others have walked against a boycott, stating that any cultural boycott would be anti-slip to advance peace in the region. [298] [299] Vote preferences between 2010 and 2015 produced using the methods presented in: [300] [301] A network of significant score deviations can be displayed during a period of interest. The competition has been described as containing political elements in its voting process, a perception of countries will give more frequently and in greater quantities to other countries based on political relations, rather than on the musical merits of the songs themselves. [302] [303] Numerous academic studies and documents were written on this subject, which confirmed that some countries form "cluster" orby voting frequently in the same way; One study concludes that voting blocks can play a crucial role in deciding the winner of the contest, with evidence that on at least two occasions the block vote was a key factor in voting for the winning song. [304] [305] Other views These A «Blocks» claim that some countries will assign strength to others on the basis of similar musical tastes, shared cultural ties and a high degree of similarity and mutual intelligibility between languages, and therefore are more likely to appreciate and vote for The competing tracks of these countries based on these factors rather than specific political relations. [307] [308] [307] The voting system has reached its apex in 1997, when foreign citizens vote for their country of origin. [307] [308] [308] At half of the 2000s, the result was a number of requests to the countries of boycott the tender due to the voting distortions reported, in particular after the 2007 competition, in which the countries of the eastern Europe occupied the first 15 Places in the final and dominated the qualifying spaces. [312] [313] The reasons for the resignation of Terry Wogan by commentator for the United Kingdom, a role he had carried out in every competition since 1980. [314] [315] [316] In response to these criticisms, the UER introduced a second semi-final in 2008, with countries divided based on the geographical proximity and history of votes, and juries of musical professionals were reintroduced in 2009, in an attempt to reduce the impact of BLOC vote [113] [116] [317] LGBT Visibility Main article: LGBT Visibility In the Eurovision Song Contest Dana International, the first trans participating in the competition for Israel in 1998 Eurovision has a long tradition of fans in the event since the years â € M 90. [318] Paul Oscar became the first trans performer of the compete when Iceland represented in 1997, and Dana International, the first trans performer of the compete and win: Conchita Wurst, the Drag Person of openly Thomas Neuwirth, won the 2014 competition for Austria; And the openly bisexual artist Duncan Laurence won the 2019 competition for Serbia, later publicly presented himself as a lesbian in 2013. [322] Previous songs and performances contained references and allusions to homosexual relationships; Â «Nous Les Amoureuxâ», the winning song of 1961, contained references to the difficulties encountered by a homosexual relationship; [323] At the 2013 contest she included a same-sex kiss with one of her female support dancers; [324] and Ryan O'Shaughnessy's Ireland play "Together" in 2018 had two male dancers portraying a same-sex relationship. [325] Drag Eastriners, such as Ukraine's Verka Serduchka, Denmark's DQ and Slovenia's Sestre, have appeared, including the winning sausage in 2014. [326] [327] [328] In more recent years, various political ideologies across Europe have clashed in the approach to Eurovision, particularly on LGBT rights. Dana International's selection for the 1998 Birmingham competition was reported in the competition was reported in Birmingham with bulletproof windows [329] [330]. Turkey, once a regular participant and a winner Once-time winner, first pulled out of the contest in 2013, citing dissatisfaction with the voting rules and more recently Turkish Broadcast the 2013 Event on the same sex kiss of Finland. [149] [331] [332] LGBT visibility in the competition was cited as a decisive factor for Hungary's non-participation since 2020, although no official reason was given by the Hungarian broadcaster MTVA. [333] [334]. The rise of anti-LGBT Sentiment in Europe has led to a sharp rise in the whistle from the public of the contest, particularly since the introduction of a gay propaganda law in Russia in 2013. [335] [336]. The victory of Conchita Wurst was met with criticism on the Russian political stage, with several conservative politicians vocalizing disappointment in the result. [337] Clashes over LGBT visibility in the contest due to censorship of "abnormal sexual relations and behaviour" that went against Chinese broadcast guidelines. [338] Cultural Influence The Eurovision Song Contest has accumulated a global following and sees annual audience figures ranging from 100 million to 600 million. [340] [341] The contest has become a worldwide cultural influence since its early years, is regularly described as having a Kitsch appeal and is included as a parody topic of television sketches and stage performances at the Edinburgh Fegania and Melbourne Comedy Festival among others. [267] [242] [343] Several films have been created to celebrate the competition, including Eytan Fox's 2013 Israeli Cupcakes, and the Netflix 2020 musical, the Eurovision Song Contest: The Story of the Fire Saga, produced with the support of the EBU and starring Ferrell and Rachel [344] [345] [346] EUROVISION has a great online follow-up and more independent websites, blog news and fan clubs are dedicated to the event. One of the oldest and largest Eurovision clubs is Ogae, founded in 1984 in Finland and currently a network of over 40 national branches regularly host events to promote and celebrate Eurovision, and several countries regularly host smaller events between the conclusion of the national selection show in March and the appropriate competition, and consist of shows in a place and "meet and greets" with fans and press. "Eurovision in Concert", which is held annually in Amsterdam, was one of the first of these events to be created, holding its first event in 2008.[349] Other events that take place regularly include the "London Eurovision Party", the "ESPreParty" of Madrid, and the "Eurovision Party", the "ESPreParty" of Madrid, and the "Eurovision Party" of Riga.[350][351] [353] [354] Through the EBU, the initiative was able to guarantee the rights to show several older editions for the first time on their YouTube channel, and over £20,000 was collected for UK LGBTQ+ Charities.[130][355] Special events and related competitions Petra Destiny Chukunyere won the 2015 Junior Eurovision programmes for their domestic audience, and several other imitator competitions have been developed outside the EBU framework, both nationally and internationally and internationally and internationally to celebrate its 25th anniversary, had live performances and video recordings of all Eurovision Song Contest winners until 1981;[359][360] 50 Years of the Eurovision Song Contest was organized in 2005 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the event, and featured a contest to determine the most popular song among 14 entries selected from the first 50 years of the competition;[361][362] and in 2015 the sixtieth anniversary of the event was marked by the Greatest Hits of Eurovision Song Contest, a performance concert by artists and video montages earlier than Eurovision. Europe Shine a Light, which provided a showcase for the songs that would compete in the competition. [365] [366] Other competitions organised by the EBU include Eurovision Young Dancers, a dance competition for non-professional performers between the ages of 16 and 21;[368] Eurovision Choir, a choral competition for non-professional European choirs, produced in collaboration with Interkultur and modeled after the World Choir Games; [369] and the Junior Eurovision Dance Contest was an event with dancers and Latin dances, which took place for two editions, in 2007 and 2008. [371] Similar international Music competitions have been organised outside the EBU. The Sopot International Organization of Radio and Television (OIRT), an Eastern European broadcasting network similar to the EBU, was renamed the Intervision Song Contest. [372][373] An Ibero-America and South America and South America; and a competition for autonomous countries and regions with Turkish ties,

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