The judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Union has fundamentally challenged the practice of exclusive broadcasting rights in the context of territorial exclusivity in copyright law. The judgment, which concerns the broadcasting of Premier League football matches in the United Kingdom, has significant implications for the broadcasting sector and the wider entertainment industry.

**Background:**

The case, which was brought by Premier League football clubs and others, challenged the practice of exclusive broadcasting licenses in the United Kingdom. The dispute arose from the practice of sales restrictions on decoder cards that were necessary to access foreign broadcasts of Premier League matches. These decoder cards allowed viewers to receive foreign broadcasts, including those from Greece, which were broadcast in the UK.

**Main Findings:**

- **Territorial Exclusivity:** The Court ruled that absolute territorial exclusivity is not permitted under EU law, particularly in the context of the Copyright Directive. The judgment overturned previous decisions that had upheld the validity of exclusive broadcasting licenses.

- **Freedom to Provide Services:** The Court emphasized the importance of the freedom to provide services and the freedom of competition, which are fundamental principles of EU law. The judgment held that exclusive broadcasting licenses that prevent access to foreign broadcasts violate these principles.

- **Gender Exclusion:** The judgment also addressed the issue of gender exclusion, as women were excluded from accessing Premier League matches because of the exclusive broadcasting licenses.

- **Decoder Cards:** The Court ruled that the sale of decoder cards to foreign viewers was lawful and did not violate copyright law. This decision essentially legalized the import, sale, and use of foreign decoder cards.

**Implications:**

- **Broadcasting Sector:** The judgment is likely to have far-reaching ramifications for the broadcasting sector, including the need to replace national, territorially defined copyrights by a structure of unitary European copyright law.

- **Geoblocking:** The judgment also addresses the issue of geoblocking, preventing access to foreign users. With the Court’s judgment, the concept of territorial exclusivity in copyright law is likely to be replaced by a structure of unitary European copyright law.

- **Chinese Wall:** The judgment also establishes the principle of the “Chinese Wall” in copyright law, where the sale of decoder cards to foreign viewers is lawful and does not violate copyright law.

**Conclusion:**

The judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Union has fundamentally changed the landscape of copyright law in the EU, particularly in the context of exclusive broadcasting licenses and territorial exclusivity. It sets a precedent for future cases and creates a new framework for the interpretation of EU copyright law.