

Quadrennial Periodic Report on Measures to Protect and Promote the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

General guidelines

- (i) The number of pages of the periodic reports should not exceed 20, excluding Annexes;
- (ii) Declarative statements shall be supported by facts and explanations;
- (iii) Information and analysis are to be derived from a variety of sources and be illustrated with examples;
- (iv) Long historical accounts are to be avoided;
- (v) Links may be added directly in the text.

Languages:


The Report is to be prepared in English or French, the working languages of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.


Parties are encouraged to submit, to the extent possible, their reports in both working languages of the Committee.

Parties that are in a position to do so are invited to also submit their reports in other languages (e.g., national languages) for purposes of information sharing.

Structure of reports:

Section Number	Heading	Suggested number of pages
	Executive Summary	1
1	General information	0,5
2	Measures	12
3	Awareness-raising and participation of civil society	3
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Annex		

The original version(s) of the Report, signed by the official designated on behalf of the Party, is (are) sent to the following address: UNESCO, Section of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, 1 rue Miollis 75732 Paris Cedex 15, France. The deadline for receipt of the reports is 30 April 2012. 

The electronic version of this PDF form is to be sent through email to reports2005c@unesco.org or uploaded to : <http://www.unesco.org/tools/filedepot/>. 

Parties are invited to contact the Secretariat for any clarification or information. The Secretariat would also welcome feedback which will be used in the development of the supporting tools and also contribute to future reporting cycles.

1. General Information

(Estimate: 250 words)

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a) Name of Party

Norway

b) Date of ratification

2007/01/17

c) Ratification process

Parliamentary process

d) Total contribution the
International Fund for Cultural
Diversity (in USD)

\$1,453,087.92

e) Organization(s) or entity(es) responsible for the preparation of the report

Royal Norwegian Ministry of Culture

f) Officially designated point of contact

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g) Description of the consultation process established for the preparation of the report

The Norwegian National Commission for UNESCO has contributed to chapter 3 of the report, and has been invited to comment on a preliminary draft of the report.

h) Name of representative(s) of participating civil society organization(s)

Title	First name	Family name	Organization	Position
Mr.	Arne Fogt	Bergby	Secretariat of the Norwegian National Commission for UNESCO	Advisor



Executive Summary of the Report

In writing this summary, please include the main achievements and challenges in implementing the Convention and, where appropriate, an outlook for the future. ?

(Maximum 500 words)

Initially, we would like to offer a few general remarks.

We find the questionnaire to be problematic in the sense that it is based on the assumption that cultural policies are being implemented following the ratification of this Convention.

For Norway, and probably also a number of other countries, this is not the case. Most of the measures described in this report have been in effect for several years, even decades. In this respect, the Convention is more of a confirmation of important aspects of Norwegian cultural policy.

While the approach of the report is more directed towards cultural industries, the Convention also addresses cultural policy issues.

The overarching goals of Norwegian cultural policies are to provide a framework in which everyone can access a diversity of cultural expressions of high artistic quality, and to safeguard the material and immaterial cultural heritage as a source of insight, identity and experiences. Cultural policies should provide good conditions for creating, disseminating and experiencing creative arts. It is especially important that children and young people are able to access arts and culture.

Article 100, sixth paragraph of the Norwegian Constitution states that “It is the responsibility of the authorities of the State to create conditions that facilitate open and enlightened public discourse”. It follows that the main objective for Norwegian media policy is to maintain diversity in media in order to ensure citizens’ access to a diversified societal debate, news and information of high editorial standards and a wide range of cultural expressions of high artistic value. Ensuring editorial independence and a diversified media ownership are also key objectives.

Norway is strongly committed to cooperate with other countries in order to use the Convention as a political tool to promote the importance of culture and the arts at both a European and a global level.

Please note that the USD exchange rate used is the most recent one provided on the Convention's website.

2. Measures

(Estimate: 6000 words)

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Parties shall provide information on policies and measures adopted to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions within their territory (at the national, regional or local levels) and at the international level (including trans-regional or trans-national levels).

Information to be presented in this Section of the report is to be organized according to the following themes:

- i) cultural policies and measures;*
- ii) international cooperation and preferential treatment;*
- iii) the integration of culture in sustainable development policies;*
- iv) protecting cultural expressions under threat.*

Key questions:

Parties shall respond, to the extent possible, to the following questions for each theme:

- (a) What are the main objective(s) of the policy or measure? When was it introduced?*
- (b) How has it been implemented, which public agency(ies) is (are) responsible for its implementation and what resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?*
- (c) What challenges have been identified in the implementation of this measure?*
- (d) What has been the effect or impact of the policy or measure? What indicators were used to lead to this conclusion?*



2.1 Cultural policies and measures

2.1 Cultural policies and measures

The purpose of this section is to report on cultural policies and measures in place to promote the diversity of cultural expressions at the different stages of creation, production, distribution, dissemination and participation/enjoyment.

Measures may be understood as those that:

- *nurture creativity,*
- *form part of an enabling environment for independent producers and distributors*
- *provide access to the public at large to diverse cultural expressions.*

They may be regulatory or legislative, action or programme oriented, institutional or financial measures. They may be specifically introduced to address the special circumstances and needs of individuals (e.g. women, young people) or groups (e.g. persons belonging to minorities, indigenous people) as creators, producers or distributors of cultural expressions.

For more information on the types of measures to be reported on, please refer to [Article 6, Rights of Parties](#) at the national level, and the [Operational Guidelines adopted on Article 7](#) on measures to promote cultural expressions.

2.1 Cultural policies and measures

Policy / measure 1

Name of policy / measure

The Cultural Initiatives 1.0 and 2.0

Please check as appropriate. More than one box can be checked.

Goal	Type of intervention	Target
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> creation	<input type="checkbox"/> regulatory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> artists/creators
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> production	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> legislative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> producers/entrepreneurs
<input type="checkbox"/> distribution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> institutional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural enterprises
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> dissemination	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> financial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> young people
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> participation/enjoyment	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> women
<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> persons belonging to minorities
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> indigenous peoples
		<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)

a) What are the main objective(s) of policy or measure? When was it introduced?

The Cultural Initiative I was a 15-point action plan in the field of cultural policy adopted by the majority government after the parliamentary elections in 2005. Running until 2009, the action plan included a long-term goal of allocating 1 % of the state budget to culture and the arts by 2014, and introducing a Culture Act.

The Cultural Initiative II was adopted by the incumbent majority government after the parliamentary elections in 2009. It is a 17-point action plan. The government reaffirms its commitment to allocating 1 % of the state budget to culture and the arts by 2014. Other objectives set forth in the action plan include strengthening the voluntary culture sector, opposing genre chauvinism and providing a framework in which the culture sector can reflect the diversity in society, and improving the living conditions for artists.

Art, culture, sport and voluntary activities enrich a society and are essential to people's quality of life, sense of community and development. The Cultural Initiative gives culture a higher status as a policy area. The Government's vision is for Norway to be a nation in which culture is given prominence in all sectors of society.

b) How has it been implemented?

The Cultural Initiative is implemented through targeted measures and a general increase in allocations in the government budget to art, culture and voluntary activity. The Government aims to increase allocations for art and cultural activities in 2012. The figure below refers to resources allocated from 2007 through 2011.

Which public agency(ies) is (are) responsible for its implementation?

Agency name

Various government ministries, regional and local authorities, civil society and voluntary organisations

[Add agency](#)

What resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

\$2,143,120,000.00

(an approximate total expressed in US dollars)

c) What challenges have been identified in the implementation of this measure?



2.1 Cultural policies and measures

d) At what level was the policy / measure designed to have an impact?

Local Regional National International

Has the impact of this policy / measure been investigated?

No Yes

If yes, what was the impact :

An expert committee has been appointed to assess the total impact of the Cultural Initiative. The Committee is supposed to propose future directions for cultural policies. The report of the Committee -- a Green Paper -- is scheduled for submission in 2013.

What indicators were used to lead to this conclusion?

2.1 Cultural policies and measures

Policy / measure 2

Name of policy / measure

The Act of 29 June 2007 No. 89 on the Obligation of Public Authorities to Promote and Provide for Cultural Activity (The Culture Act)

Please check as appropriate. More than one box can be checked.

Goal	Type of intervention	Target
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> creation	<input type="checkbox"/> regulatory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> artists/creators
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> production	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> legislative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> producers/entrepreneurs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> distribution	<input type="checkbox"/> institutional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural enterprises
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> dissemination	<input type="checkbox"/> financial	<input type="checkbox"/> young people
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> participation/enjoyment	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/> women
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)		<input type="checkbox"/> persons belonging to minorities
information		<input type="checkbox"/> indigenous peoples
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)
		decision-makers

a) What are the main objective(s) of policy or measure? When was it introduced?

In 2007 the Act of 29 June 2007 No. 89 on the Obligation of Public Authorities to Promote and Provide for Cultural Activity (The Culture Act) entered into force. The objective of the Act is to affirm the obligation of public authorities to promote and provide for a broad range of cultural activity, ensuring the opportunity for all to take part in cultural activities and experience a diversity of cultural expressions.

b) How has it been implemented?

Responsibility for implementation rests with authorities at national, regional and municipal levels.

Which public agency(ies) is (are) responsible for its implementation?

Agency name

National authorities, counties and municipalities

[Add agency](#)

What resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

(an approximate total expressed in US dollars)

c) What challenges have been identified in the implementation of this measure?

d) At what level was the policy / measure designed to have an impact?

Local Regional National International

Has the impact of this policy / measure been investigated?

No Yes



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Convention on the Protection
and Promotion of the
Diversity of Cultural
Expressions

2.1 Cultural policies and measures

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If yes, what was the impact :

What indicators were used to lead to this conclusion?

2.1 Cultural policies and measures

Policy / measure 3

Name of policy / measure

The Year of Cultural Diversity 2008

Please check as appropriate. More than one box can be checked.

Goal	Type of intervention	Target
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> creation	<input type="checkbox"/> regulatory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> artists/creators
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> production	<input type="checkbox"/> legislative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> producers/entrepreneurs
<input type="checkbox"/> distribution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> institutional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural enterprises
<input type="checkbox"/> dissemination	<input type="checkbox"/> financial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> young people
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> participation/enjoyment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> women
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	a number of specific activities relate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> persons belonging to minorities
awareness-raising		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> indigenous peoples
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)
		decision makers and the population

a) What are the main objective(s) of policy or measure? When was it introduced?

In 2006 the Norwegian Parliament designated 2008 as the Year of Cultural Diversity. The aim of this initiative was to raise awareness of cultural diversity. Other important aims were to increase citizens' opportunities to participate in and experience a diversity of cultural expressions, to develop arenas of cooperation between majority and minority groups within the cultural sector, and that publicly financed institutions and organisations should reflect cultural diversity.

A long-term goal is to create structural changes on the decision-making level in cultural institutions. The Ministry of Culture has placed importance on appointing more board members with professional skills and intercultural competence or migration backgrounds to boards in cultural institutions.

b) How has it been implemented?

A Secretariat was established in the Ministry of Culture and Church Affairs and a 14-member advisory reference group consisting of representatives from the cultural sector, non-governmental organisations, regional governments and research institutions. The members came from different cultural backgrounds. A final report was drawn up in which the Secretariat made several policy recommendations to different ministries aimed at mainstreaming issues related to cultural diversity.

The Year of Cultural Diversity also had contact persons in each county. Most county contacts reported high levels activity and innovative projects. Several counties have also seen political developments towards greater awareness and better strategies for promoting cultural diversity.

From 2008 on, all publicly financed cultural institutions have been asked to describe in their annual reports to the Ministry of Culture how cultural diversity is implemented in their strategy, programme development, human resources policies and audience development. Incomplete reports have been followed up.

In June 2010, to follow up on of the Year of Cultural Diversity, the Government appointed an independent resource group to make recommendations on how publicly funded cultural institutions should integrate questions related to cultural diversity in their strategies. The resource group's final report, containing a 7-point strategy, was presented to the Minister of Culture in June 2011.

2.1 Cultural policies and measures

Which public agency(ies) is (are)
responsible for its implementation?

Agency name

Norwegian Ministry of Culture and its agencies

[Add agency](#)

What resources have been allocated
to ensure implementation?

(an approximate total expressed in US dollars)

c) What challenges have been identified in the implementation of this measure?

The turnover in administration and management in cultural institutions is very low. Some institutions have employees with intercultural backgrounds, but most directors in cultural institutions have a Norwegian majority background.

d) At what level was the policy / measure designed to have an impact?

Local Regional National International

Has the impact of this policy / measure been investigated?

No Yes

If yes, what was the impact :

The Year has led to a better understanding of various dimensions of cultural diversity in the cultural field. An independent review of the Year of Cultural Diversity 2008 concluded that excessive emphasis was placed upon ethnic minorities, and that the Government in so doing promoted a narrow view of cultural diversity as something relating exclusively to ethnic minorities rather than relating to society's contemporary social fabric and culture. Perceptions of artistic quality and value remain mediated through the eyes and narratives of the majority culture.

The report also found that cooperation between large cultural institutions and small organizations promoting diversity would be improved and more balanced if the small institutions were empowered.

What indicators were used to lead to this conclusion?

The review was a qualitative study based on document research, interviews and analyses of media coverage.

2.1 Cultural policies and measures

Policy / measure 4

Name of policy / measure

Integrating inclusion and cultural diversity aspects in the Ministry's dialogue with funded agencies

Please check as appropriate. More than one box can be checked.

Goal	Type of intervention	Target
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> creation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> regulatory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> artists/creators
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> production	<input type="checkbox"/> legislative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> producers/entrepreneurs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> distribution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> institutional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural enterprises
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> dissemination	<input type="checkbox"/> financial	<input type="checkbox"/> young people
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> participation/enjoyment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/> women
<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	recommendations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> persons belonging to minorities
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> indigenous peoples
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)
		institutions

a) What are the main objective(s) of policy or measure? When was it introduced?

In December 2011, the Government presented a White Paper to the Parliament on culture, inclusion and participation, building on and further developing the perspectives explored by the Year of Cultural Diversity 2008 and the Resource Group on Cultural Diversity. One of the key measures in the White Paper is to strengthen the Ministry's dialogue with publicly funded arts and cultural institutions and other relevant players.

b) How has it been implemented?

Not yet implemented, but will be followed up in the budget proposals for 2013.

The White Paper states that the cultural sector should reflect the cultural diversity in society, and that all people should have access to and be able take part in cultural services and activities.

Inclusion and diversity shall be an integrated and visible element of strategy and programme development, human resources policies and audience development efforts in all arts and cultural institutions receiving state funding. All such institutions are to prepare annual reports to the Ministry on their efforts.

More specifically, the White Paper states that publicly financed cultural institutions shall work systematically with these challenges: Matters relating to inclusion and diversity are to be reflected in the institutions' long- and short term strategies, programming, organization development, recruitment and audience development. New technology shall be used to reach more and new audience groups, and universal design shall ensure access for all.

These initiatives should be carried out within the existing budgets of the institutions.

Which public agency(ies) is (are) responsible for its implementation?

Agency name

Publicly funded arts and cultural institutions

[Add agency](#)

What resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

\$0.00

(an approximate total expressed in US dollars)



2.1 Cultural policies and measures

c) What challenges have been identified in the implementation of this measure?

This measure is currently under implementation.

d) At what level was the policy / measure designed to have an impact?

Local Regional National International

Has the impact of this policy / measure been investigated?

No Yes

If yes, what was the impact :

What indicators were used to lead to this conclusion?

2.1 Cultural policies and measures

Policy / measure 5

Name of policy / measure

Measures relating to the Sami and national minorities

Please check as appropriate. More than one box can be checked.

Goal	Type of intervention	Target
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> creation	<input type="checkbox"/> regulatory	<input type="checkbox"/> artists/creators
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> production	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> legislative	<input type="checkbox"/> producers/entrepreneurs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> distribution	<input type="checkbox"/> institutional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural enterprises
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> dissemination	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> financial	<input type="checkbox"/> young people
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> participation/enjoyment	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/> women
<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> persons belonging to minorities
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> indigenous peoples
		<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)

a) What are the main objective(s) of policy or measure? When was it introduced?

Article 110 a of the Norwegian Constitution states that "It is the responsibility of the authorities of the State to create conditions enabling the Sami people to preserve and develop its language, culture and way of life."

Strengthening the arts and culture of the Sami is an important element in the Government's commitment to strengthening cultural diversity.

The Government stresses that the Sami and members of national minorities should be effectively involved in matters concerning their communities and culture, and emphasises the need for a close dialogue about measures and priorities.

In 2009 the Government presented a White Paper on language policy to the parliament. Norwegian language policy shall safeguard and develop Norwegian sign language, Sami language and the languages of national minorities. Other important objectives include maintaining Nordic language comprehension and improving citizens' foreign language skills.

b) How has it been implemented?

Norway has ratified the Convention concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, the European Charter for Minority and Regional Languages and the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

In addition to allocating an annual grant for arts and culture to the Sami Parliament, the Ministry of Culture provides direct funding to other Sami measures, such as an international indigenous festival, the International Sami Film Centre and press subsidies for Sami-language newspapers.

The National Sami Museum Network (Nasjonalt samisk museumsnettverk) was established in December 2007. In 2006, the National Museum Network for Minorities and Diversity (Nasjonalt museumsnettverk for minoriteter og mangfold) was formed. Both networks are monitored by Arts Council Norway

The Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Education and Research provide funding to several initiatives and measures related to safeguarding and promoting the cultural expressions of national minorities. Funding is allocated to safeguarding and developing the Kven language and culture; to safeguarding and disseminating knowledge about Judaism and Jewish culture, tradition and history in Norway;

2.1 Cultural policies and measures

and to safeguarding the Forest Finn culture. Funding is also allocated to the Varanger Museum and the Glomdal Museum, both of which have departments dealing with Kven and Roma culture.

The Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs operates a grant scheme for national minorities. The grant scheme allocates funding to organisations and specific projects, of which several are arts and culture projects. In 2007, the said ministry launched the Fund for Roma/Tater Culture. The annual proceeds of the fund are allocated to projects and measures safeguarding and developing Roma/Tater language, history and culture.

In the museum field, Arts Council Norway (until 1 January 2011 the Norwegian Archive, Library and Museum Authority) has in recent years pursued several strategies in order to give priority to promotion of cultural expressions that have been marginalised or absent from discussions on 'national' culture. Indigenous peoples, national minorities and new minorities are priority areas in the museum and archival sectors.

Arts Council Norway gives priority to externally managed projects that contribute to the documentation and promotion of minorities' culture and history. Projects may be local or national, large or small scale and support granted for one or several years. Between 2007 and 2011, the Arts Council Norway funded a total of 48 minority projects in the archives and museum field, with a total allocation of nearly 12 million NOK.

The figure provided below refers to the resourced allocated from 2007 through 2011.

Which public agency(ies) is (are) responsible for its implementation?

Agency name

Various ministries, government agencies and the Sami parliament

[Add agency](#)

What resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

\$33,176,220.00

(an approximate total expressed in US dollars)

c) What challenges have been identified in the implementation of this measure?

d) At what level was the policy / measure designed to have an impact?

Local Regional National International

Has the impact of this policy / measure been investigated?

No Yes

If yes, what was the impact :

What indicators were used to lead to this conclusion?

2.1 Cultural policies and measures

Policy / measure 6

Name of policy / measure

The Norwegian Culture Fund

Please check as appropriate. More than one box can be checked.

Goal	Type of intervention	Target
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> creation	<input type="checkbox"/> regulatory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> artists/creators
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> production	<input type="checkbox"/> legislative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> producers/entrepreneurs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> distribution	<input type="checkbox"/> institutional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural enterprises
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> dissemination	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> financial	<input type="checkbox"/> young people
<input type="checkbox"/> participation/enjoyment	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/> women
<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)		<input type="checkbox"/> persons belonging to minorities
		<input type="checkbox"/> indigenous peoples
		<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)

a) What are the main objective(s) of policy or measure? When was it introduced?

The Norwegian Culture Fund was established in 1969. Cultural diversity has been a main priority for the Fund for several years, and actions contributing to the promotion of cultural diversity in the arts sector have been given high priority. However, cultural diversity projects are evaluated within the existing schemes, and there is no exclusive allocation set aside for cultural diversity projects.

b) How has it been implemented?

The Norwegian Cultural Fund provides governmental funding to the arts field, allocating project support to a broad spectre of cultural activities. The Norwegian Cultural Fund includes several purchasing schemes for literature, thus securing the distribution of high-quality literature, comics and periodicals to all public libraries all over the country.

The figure provided below refers to the resourced allocated from 2007 through 2011.

Which public agency(ies) is (are) responsible for its implementation?

Agency name

Arts Council Norway

[Add agency](#)

What resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

\$118,576,180.80

(an approximate total expressed in US dollars)

c) What challenges have been identified in the implementation of this measure?

d) At what level was the policy / measure designed to have an impact?

Local Regional National International

Has the impact of this policy / measure been investigated?



2.1 Cultural policies and measures

No Yes

If yes, what was the impact :

What indicators were used to lead to this conclusion?

2.1 Cultural policies and measures

Policy / measure **7**

Name of policy / measure

The Cultural Rucksack and other measures targeting different age groups

Please check as appropriate. More than one box can be checked.

Goal	Type of intervention	Target
<input type="checkbox"/> creation	<input type="checkbox"/> regulatory	<input type="checkbox"/> artists/creators
<input type="checkbox"/> production	<input type="checkbox"/> legislative	<input type="checkbox"/> producers/entrepreneurs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> distribution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> institutional	<input type="checkbox"/> cultural enterprises
<input type="checkbox"/> dissemination	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> financial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> young people
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> participation/enjoyment	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/> women
<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)		<input type="checkbox"/> persons belonging to minorities
		<input type="checkbox"/> indigenous peoples
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)
		the elderly & general work force

a) What are the main objective(s) of policy or measure? When was it introduced?

In November 2007, the Government presented a White Paper on a cultural policy for children and youth to the Parliament. The White Paper states that children and youth should have access to cultural activities in the same way as adults. The Cultural Walking Stick was established in 2007, and is a grant scheme for cultural activities for the elderly. Preparations are currently under way for launching a national grant scheme for cultural events in the workplace, as indicated by the White Paper on Culture, Inclusion and Participation from 2011.

b) How has it been implemented?

The Government's cultural policy for children and youth has a number of tools. The main policy instruments are the municipal schools of music and arts, the Norwegian Youth Festivals of Art, and the Cultural Rucksack. The Cultural Rucksack has been in existence since 2003, and is a national programme for culture and the arts for schools. It is at the core of the Government's policy of making culture and the arts available to all children and youth. It is intended to allow school pupils to become familiar with, understand and appreciate different forms of artistic and cultural expressions at the professional level. Other tools and measures are: Frifond (the allocation from Norsk Tipping, the state-owned gaming company, to voluntary work targeted at children and youth), the musical workshops scheme for jazz, rock, folk music and world music activities, the youth and student card giving discounts for cultural events, and grants for the purchase of musical instruments for school bands.

The figure provided below refers to the resourced allocated from 2007 through 2011.

Which public agency(ies) is (are) responsible for its implementation?

Agency name

The Norwegian Ministry of Culture, the Norwegian Ministry of Education and Research, the Norwegian Ministry of Health and Care Services, Arts Council Norway and other funded agencies under the said ministries, county and municipal authorities.

[Add agency](#)

What resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

\$56,449,540.00

(an approximate total expressed in US dollars)



2.1 Cultural policies and measures

c) What challenges have been identified in the implementation of this measure?

An independent evaluation of The Cultural Rucksack was carried out by the Nordic Institute for Studies in Innovation, Research and Education in 2006 and pointed to the need to clarify the division of responsibilities between the education and cultural sectors. These findings were addressed in the above-mentioned White Paper in 2007.

d) At what level was the policy / measure designed to have an impact?

Local Regional National International

Has the impact of this policy / measure been investigated?

No Yes

If yes, what was the impact :

A three-year research project on The Cultural Rucksack is currently being carried out by Bergen University College and (The Stein Rokkan Centre for Social Studies at) the University of Bergen. The results will be presented in 2013. The implementation of the Cultural Walking Stick in the Municipality of Trondheim was evaluated by (the Research Centre for Health Promotion and Resources at) the Norwegian University of Science and Technology and Sør-Trøndelag University College. The evaluation concludes that the Cultural Walking Stick scheme is highly appreciated by the elderly taking part in the activities, but that more research is needed on the relationship between health and culture.

What indicators were used to lead to this conclusion?

2.1 Cultural policies and measures

Policy / measure 8

Name of policy / measure

Government grants and guaranteed income for artists

Please check as appropriate. More than one box can be checked.

Goal	Type of intervention	Target
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> creation	<input type="checkbox"/> regulatory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> artists/creators
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> production	<input type="checkbox"/> legislative	<input type="checkbox"/> producers/entrepreneurs
<input type="checkbox"/> distribution	<input type="checkbox"/> institutional	<input type="checkbox"/> cultural enterprises
<input type="checkbox"/> dissemination	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> financial	<input type="checkbox"/> young people
<input type="checkbox"/> participation/enjoyment	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/> women
<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)		<input type="checkbox"/> persons belonging to minorities
		<input type="checkbox"/> indigenous peoples
		<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)

a) What are the main objective(s) of policy or measure? When was it introduced?

The objective of the grants and guaranteed income programme is to give creative and performing artists the opportunity to actively pursue their artistic career and to aid younger artists in establishing themselves as artists. To ensure diversity and to promote a broad spectre of artistic expressions, there has been established a variety of different grants, including work grants for young artists, established and older, deserving artists, travel grants, miscellaneous grants and guaranteed income to professional artists who have made a qualitative contribution to the arts over a period of several years.

b) How has it been implemented?

The schemes for grants and guaranteed income for artists is currently being revised. The main goal of the revision is to create a system that ensures a greater number of artists access to grants. Guaranteed income will gradually be replaced by long-term work grants.

The figure provided below refers to the resourced allocated from 2007 through 2011.

Which public agency(ies) is (are) responsible for its implementation?

Agency name

Government Grants for Artists (part of Arts Council Norway)

[Add agency](#)

What resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

\$61,018,570.70

(an approximate total expressed in US dollars)

c) What challenges have been identified in the implementation of this measure?

d) At what level was the policy / measure designed to have an impact?

Local Regional National International

Has the impact of this policy / measure been investigated?

No Yes



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2.1 Cultural policies and measures

Page 21

If yes, what was the impact :

The schemes for grants and guaranteed income for artists are currently being revised.

What indicators were used to lead to this conclusion?

2.1 Cultural policies and measures

Policy / measure 9

Name of policy / measure

The Act of 13 June 1997 No. 53 on Ownership of the Media (revised on 6 June 2011)

Please check as appropriate. More than one box can be checked.

Goal	Type of intervention	Target
<input type="checkbox"/> creation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> regulatory	<input type="checkbox"/> artists/creators
<input type="checkbox"/> production	<input type="checkbox"/> legislative	<input type="checkbox"/> producers/entrepreneurs
<input type="checkbox"/> distribution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> institutional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural enterprises
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> dissemination	<input type="checkbox"/> financial	<input type="checkbox"/> young people
<input type="checkbox"/> participation/enjoyment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/> women
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	register of media ownership	<input type="checkbox"/> persons belonging to minorities
promoting freedom of expression		<input type="checkbox"/> indigenous peoples
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)
		daily printed media, TV and radio

a) What are the main objective(s) of policy or measure? When was it introduced?

The purposes of the Act relating to media ownership are to promote freedom of expression, to provide genuine opportunities to express one's opinions; and to provide for a comprehensive range of media, cf. Section 1.

b) How has it been implemented?

With the Act, establishing an Appeals Board and Regulations establishing the media regions.

Which public agency(ies) is (are) responsible for its implementation?

Agency name

Norwegian Media Authority

[Add agency](#)

What resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

(an approximate total expressed in US dollars)

c) What challenges have been identified in the implementation of this measure?

The calculation of market share has been based on the traditional media markets, i.e. print circulation and number of viewers (televions) and listeners (radio). This model fails to take into account the ever-increasing impact of the electronic media, including internet newspapers and web TV.

d) At what level was the policy / measure designed to have an impact?

Local Regional National International

Has the impact of this policy / measure been investigated?

No Yes



2.1 Cultural policies and measures

If yes, what was the impact :

The current legislation covers daily printed media, television and radio. A working group set up by the Ministry of Culture proposed that electronic mass media (including audiovisual and auditive on-demand services) which have a similar purpose and function as the traditional mass media, should be included in the Act. The working group believes that it is currently more relevant to consider electronic media as an integrated part of the traditional markets than a separate market. In practice this means e.g. that printed press and their online services will form a common daily press market.

What indicators were used to lead to this conclusion?

2.1 Cultural policies and measures

Policy / measure 10

Name of policy / measure

Press subsidies

Please check as appropriate. More than one box can be checked.

Goal	Type of intervention	Target
<input type="checkbox"/> creation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> regulatory	<input type="checkbox"/> artists/creators
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> production	<input type="checkbox"/> legislative	<input type="checkbox"/> producers/entrepreneurs
<input type="checkbox"/> distribution	<input type="checkbox"/> institutional	<input type="checkbox"/> cultural enterprises
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> dissemination	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> financial	<input type="checkbox"/> young people
<input type="checkbox"/> participation/enjoyment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/> women
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	VAT reduction	<input type="checkbox"/> persons belonging to minorities
open&enlightened public discourse		<input type="checkbox"/> indigenous peoples
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)
		newspapers

a) What are the main objective(s) of policy or measure? When was it introduced?

The main goal of the financial support provided to the media sector is to maintain media and cultural diversity, so that the population has access to a wide range of high quality content in the areas of news and public debate. Direct press subsidies were introduced in 1969.

b) How has it been implemented?

Through the state budget and Regulations adopted by the Ministry of Culture.

Please note that the \$ 53 million amount mentioned below constitutes the 2011 allocation.

Which public agency(ies) is (are) responsible for its implementation?

Agency name

Norwegian Media Authority

[Add agency](#)

What resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

\$53,000,000.00

(an approximate total expressed in US dollars)

c) What challenges have been identified in the implementation of this measure?

The scheme is currently limited to print newspapers. The effect is that print newspapers receiving grants lose out doubly by developing digital news publications: both because the amount paid by users is generally lower for digital content than for print content, and because they lose production grants by moving readers from print editions to the internet.

d) At what level was the policy / measure designed to have an impact?

Local Regional National International

Has the impact of this policy / measure been investigated?

No Yes



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2.1 Cultural policies and measures


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If yes, what was the impact :

The subsidies are, on the whole, very targeted and effective in maintaining a broad range of newspapers. However, there are few incentives for print newspapers entitled to subsidies to develop online content.

What indicators were used to lead to this conclusion?

2.2. International cooperation and preferential treatment Page 26

The purpose of this section is to report on measures aimed at facilitating international cooperation and preferential treatment  to artists and cultural professionals, as well as cultural goods and services from developing countries.

Measures are understood as legal, institutional and financial frameworks, policy and programme activities that, for example:

- support the mobility of artists and cultural professionals abroad (sending and receiving);*
- provide greater market access for the distribution of cultural goods and services from developing countries through specific agreements;*
- strengthen independent cultural industries as a means to contribute to economic growth, poverty reduction and sustainable development;*
- aim to build institutional and management capacities through international cultural exchange programmes or partnerships among civil society organizations and networks.*

For more information on the types of measures to be reported on, please refer to [Article 12](#) (Promotion of international cooperation), [Article 14](#) (Cooperation for development), [Article 16](#) (Preferential treatment for developing countries) and their corresponding Operational Guidelines.

2.2. International cooperation and preferential treatment

Policy / measure 1

Name of policy / measure

Norway's Strategy for Culture and Sports Cooperation with Countries in the South (2006-2015)

Please check as appropriate. More than one box can be checked.

Goal	Frameworks	Type of intervention	Target
<input type="checkbox"/> mobility	<input type="checkbox"/> cultural cooperation agreements	<input type="checkbox"/> institution building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> artists/creators
<input type="checkbox"/> market access	<input type="checkbox"/> trade agreements	<input type="checkbox"/> financial investment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> producers / distributors
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> strengthen independent cultural industries	<input type="checkbox"/> culture and trade agreements	<input type="checkbox"/> technology transfer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural enterprises
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> develop management skills	<input type="checkbox"/> co-production / co-distribution agreements	<input type="checkbox"/> capacity building	<input type="checkbox"/> young people
<input type="checkbox"/> exchange information and expertise	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/> networking/partnership development	<input type="checkbox"/> women
<input type="checkbox"/> needs assessment ?	an integral part of Norway's development cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/> operational action plan ?	<input type="checkbox"/> persons belonging to minorities
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/> indigenous peoples
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North-South-South cooperation		contribution to the International Fund for Cultural Diversity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)			persons/institutions/networks within the cultural sector in general
general capacity strengthening			

a) What are the main objective(s) of policy or measure? When was it introduced?

The Norwegian Strategy for Culture and Sports Cooperation with Countries in the South was introduced in 2006. The main objective is to strengthen the cultural sector (cultural environments) in developing countries.

b) How has it been implemented?

The Norwegian contribution to the International Fund for Cultural Diversity is a measure under the above-mentioned strategy. The amount mentioned below refers to the contribution to the International Fund for Cultural Diversity.

Which public agency(ies) is (are) responsible for its implementation?

Agency name

State parties, national UNESCO commissions and national NGOs.

[Add agency](#)

What resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

\$1,453,087.92

(an approximate total expressed in US dollars)



2.2. International cooperation and preferential treatment

c) What challenges have been identified in the implementation of this measure?

The implementation of projects take place much later than the distribution of funds from Norway to UNESCO. This is a challenge for the annual reporting and not least, the documented impact on local/national level.

d) At what level was the policy / measure designed to have an impact?

Local Regional National International

Has the impact of this policy / measure been investigated?

No Yes

If yes, what was the impact :

The answer "no" above refers to the fact that the implementation of projects funded by the International Fund for Cultural Diversity has not yet been evaluated.

What indicators were used to lead to this conclusion?



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2.3. Integration of culture in sustainable development policies

Page 29

The purpose of this section is to report on measures aimed at integrating culture as a strategic element in development policies and assistance programmes at all levels (local, national, regional and international) and indicate how they are linked to human development goals, notably poverty reduction. ?

It is understood that sustainable development policies are to be formulated, adopted and implemented with relevant authorities responsible for the economy, environment, social affairs and culture. Measures to be reported on this section should take this interrelatedness into account.

For more information on the types of measures to be reported on, please refer to the [Operational Guidelines adopted on Article 13](#), Integration of culture in sustainable development.

In addition to measures, Parties shall report on whether and which indicators have been adopted in their country to evaluate the role and impact of culture in sustainable development policies and programmes.



2.3. Integration of culture in sustainable development policies

Policy / measure 1

Name of policy / measure

Please check as appropriate. More than one box can be checked.

Goal	Type of intervention	Target
<input type="checkbox"/> participatory governance of culture ?	<input type="checkbox"/> inter-ministerial cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/> artists/creators
<input type="checkbox"/> economic empowerment through the cultural industries	<input type="checkbox"/> awareness-raising of the cultural dimension of development	<input type="checkbox"/> producers / distributors
<input type="checkbox"/> building inclusive and creative societies	<input type="checkbox"/> capacity-building for development actors	<input type="checkbox"/> cultural enterprises
<input type="checkbox"/> nurturing contemporary creativity and production of cultural expressions	<input type="checkbox"/> institution-building for viable cultural industries	<input type="checkbox"/> young people
<input type="checkbox"/> equitable access to cultural life and diverse expressions	<input type="checkbox"/> long-term financial investments	<input type="checkbox"/> women
<input type="checkbox"/> increased literacy of diversity and its expressions	<input type="checkbox"/> developing legal frameworks	<input type="checkbox"/> persons belonging to minorities
<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/> skills development / training	<input type="checkbox"/> indigenous peoples
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> networking/partnership development	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)
	<input type="checkbox"/> exchange of information and expertise	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> indicator development / collection of data	
	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	

a) What are the main objective(s) of policy or measure? When was it introduced?

b) How has it been implemented?

Which public agency(ies) is (are) responsible for its implementation?

Agency name

[Add agency](#)

What resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

(an approximate total expressed in US dollars)

c) What challenges have been identified in the implementation of this measure?



2.3. Integration of culture in sustainable development policies

d) At what level was the policy / measure designed to have an impact?

? Local Regional National International

Has the impact of this policy / measure been investigated?

No Yes

If yes, what was the impact :

What indicators were used to lead to this conclusion?




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2.4 Protecting cultural expressions under threat

Page 32

The purpose of this section is to report on public policies, measures and actions taken by Parties to protect cultural expressions that are determined to be under threat. This is only in the event when a Party has previously identified a special situation  under [Article 8.2 of the Convention](#).

For more information on the types of measures to be reported on, please refer to the [Operational Guidelines adopted on Articles 8 and 17](#) on measures to protect cultural expressions at risk or in need of urgent safeguarding.



2.4 Protecting cultural expressions under threat

Have you identified a special situation under Article 8.2 of the Convention? 

No Yes

If no, please proceed to Section 3.

If yes, can the special situation be subject to action under other UNESCO Conventions (for instance, the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage)?

No Yes

If yes, please proceed to Section 3.

If no, please answer the questions below.

Special situation **1**

Name of the cultural expression

Please describe the risk or threat to the cultural expression and the source of the threat, inter alia, with factual data

Please determine the vulnerability and importance of the cultural expression at risk

Please determine the nature of the consequences of the risk or threat to the cultural expression, and demonstrate the nature of the cultural consequences

Please explain the measures taken or proposed to remedy the special situation:

Short-term and
emergency
measures

Long-term
strategies

Has your country provided assistance to other Parties, technical or financial, to remedy a special situation determined under Article 8 of the Convention?

No Yes

If yes, please describe:




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3. Awareness-raising and participation of civil society

(Estimate: 1500 words)

Page 34

Parties have acknowledged the fundamental role of civil society  in protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions and have committed to encourage their active participation in activities, designed to achieve the objectives of this Convention.

The purpose of this section is to report on what Parties are doing to involve civil society in their activities, what resources they are providing to ensure their involvement, and what results have been achieved.

It is also designed to engage civil society in reporting on what they have done to implement the Convention as per their roles and responsibilities outlined in [Article 11 of the Convention](#) and its [Operational Guidelines](#).



3. Awareness-raising and participation of civil society

3.1. Parties

Parties are to provide information on how they have involved civil society in activities such as:

- x • promoting the objectives of the Convention through awareness-raising and other activities

Norway benefits from a vibrant voluntary sector, especially within the fields of culture and leisure activities. Civil society and voluntary organisations play an important part in contributing to protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions in Norway. More than half of all voluntary activities in Norway are carried out in organisations active in the fields of culture and leisure activities. There are roughly 16 500 such organisations in Norway.

The voluntary arts and cultural sector has been acknowledged as a vital contributor to cultural diversity since the first White Papers on culture were presented to the Parliament in the 1970s. White Papers Nos. 8 and 52, 1973-74, state that voluntary organisations are vital partners for public authorities in implementing new measures in the cultural field. These White Papers state that public authorities shall cooperate with voluntary organisations to achieve cultural policy objectives and secure the independence of the voluntary arts and cultural sector.

Awareness-raising to increase inclusion and integration in civil society is a main objective of the Governments policies for civil society and the voluntary sector. These measures are followed up in close cooperation with the voluntary sector.

- collecting data and sharing and exchanging information on measures to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions within their territories and at the international level

- x • developing policies while providing spaces where the ideas of civil society can be heard and discussed

The Norwegian official hearing scheme obliges Government ministries and their agencies to circulate matters for general review to all public and private institutions and organisations affected. This includes non-governmental and voluntary organisations. The body that circulates a matter for review should also consider using other ways to ensure participation on the part of those affected, e.g. through the use of information and communication technology, meetings, etc.

All matters that are circulated for review shall contain a list of consultative bodies and be dated on the same day as the matter is circulated. The period for review shall normally be three months and no less than six weeks.

If the response of those consulted or other conditions lead to substantial changes in the matter concerned, the revised matter shall be sent to the bodies most affected by it for further review.

Civil society organisations are often represented in independent expert committees submitting Green Papers (Norwegian Public Reports) to the various government ministries.



3. Awareness-raising and participation of civil society

- implementing operational guidelines

- x • other

A diversified and vital voluntary cultural sector is one of the prerequisites for the development of a strong professional cultural sector. The voluntary cultural sector has an intrinsic value as an arena for artistic production, and as a recruitment and training arena for the professional arts and cultural sector.

The Government is committed to actively support the development of a vital civil society. The Norwegian Ministry of Culture has the overarching coordinating role of the government's policies for civil society and the voluntary sector. Support and grants to various civil society and voluntary organisations are however administered according to specific sector-wise priorities by the different line ministries and their agencies.

A grant scheme for VAT compensation for voluntary organisations was established in 2010.

Other measures introduced to stimulate an independent voluntary sector include the Register of Non-Profit Organisations and the Grassroots share. The Register of Non-Profit Organisations was established in 2009, and is administered by the Brønnøysund Register Centre; a government body under the Norwegian Ministry of Trade and Industry. The Register provides public authorities and research institutions with up-to-date information on the voluntary sector for use in policy research and development. Participation in the Register is voluntary. The Grassroots share is administered by Norsk Tipping, a state-owned company under the Norwegian Ministry of Culture charged with implementing the government's gaming policy. The Grassroots share enables individual lottery players to indicate a specific non-profit organisation which shall receive some of the proceeds to which they contribute. To receive grassroots funding, the organisation must be registered in the Register of Non-Profit Organisations.

Volunteer centrals have been established at municipal level across the country to encourage and facilitate participation in voluntary activities.



3. Awareness-raising and participation of civil society

3.2. Civil society

Civil Society may provide information on activities they are pursuing such as:

- x • promoting the objectives and principles of the Convention within their territories and in the international fora

The Convention is a legal instrument which confirms the right of nation states to create cultural policy to promote the diversity of cultural expressions and heritage. It also prioritises the needs of developing countries where creative industries are often weak, and cultural traditions are threatened by rapid globalisation and increased social conflict.

- x • promoting ratification of the Convention and its implementation by governments

The Norwegian National Commission for UNESCO has in recent years pursued a number of activities in order to promote the objectives and principles of the Convention. After ratification, our starting point was to analyze the convention in light of Norwegian cultural politics. The report "Kulturpolitikk i den globale offentlighet - En analyse av UNESCOs konvensjon av 20. oktober 2005 om å verne og fremme et mangfold av kulturuttrykk" ("Cultural policy on a global scale - An analysis of UNESCO's Convention of 20 October 2005 on the protection and promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions") by professor Odd Are Berkaak was presented at an open conference and widely discussed. As follow-up a series of open seminars and conferences were organized, promoting and discussing the implementation of the convention and what measures need to be taken in different fields of society.

- bringing the concerns of citizens, associations and enterprises to public authorities

- contributing to the achievement of greater transparency and accountability in the governance of culture

- monitoring policy and programme implementation on measures to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions

- other



3. Awareness-raising and participation of civil society

Civil society may also wish to share information on:

- activities they have planned for the next four years to implement the Convention

- main challenges encountered or foreseen and solutions found or envisaged to overcome those challenges

Please specify which civil society organizations contributed to this section of the Report:

The Norwegian National Commission for UNESCO



4. Main achievements and challenges to the implementation of the Convention

(Estimate: 1750 words)

Parties and other participating stakeholders are to share information on:

a) main results achieved in implementing the Convention

The Convention is one of very few common international reference documents in the field of culture. Arts Council Norway has made active use of the Convention when cooperating at an international level. In particular, the Convention has been useful when working on the new cultural exchange programmes within the EEA Financial Mechanisms, for which cultural diversity is a main objective.

b) main challenges encountered or foreseen

Cultural consumption and participation in cultural and voluntary activities remains correlated to factors such as educational attainment and income. Individuals with minority backgrounds are under-represented in the culture sector. The societal diversity is not sufficiently represented among those who create or consume cultural expressions.

c) solutions found or envisaged to overcome those challenges

The Norwegian Government encourages the cultural sector to actively engage in questions of access to culture and commit itself to involving new groups of participants and groups whose levels of cultural consumption remain low today. A strengthened emphasis on inclusion will lead to a higher degree of cultural diversity. An arts and cultural sector that draws on all of society's creative resources and thus reflects the diversity in society will lead to a richer cultural life for society as a whole.

d) steps planned for the next four years towards implementation of the Convention and priority activities to be undertaken during that period

As stated in the Executive Summary, we find the questionnaire to be problematic in the sense that it is based on the assumption that cultural policies are being implemented, following the ratification of this Convention.

For Norway, and probably also a number of other countries, this is not the case. Most of the measures described in this report have been in effect for several years, even decades. In this respect, the Convention is more of a confirmation of important aspects of Norwegian cultural policy.



Date and Signature Information

Date when report was prepared

26.06.2012

Name of the designated official(s) signing the report

Title	First name	Family name	Organization	Position
Mr.	Stein	Sægrov	Royal Norwegian Ministry of Culture	Acting Director General

(!) To be completed on the printed copy

Date of signature

Signature

Sources and Statistics Annex to the Quadrennial Periodic Report

Name of Party:

Norway

1. Main sources and links

Please provide references to the main sources of information and data used in compiling this report and that could be of interest to share with other Parties. These could include:

- recent public cultural policy strategies;
- reviews or evaluations;
- latest research or studies that map the cultural sector or cultural industries.

Parties are asked to provide:

- the name, author and web links to the relevant document;
- a maximum 100-word summary in English and/or French if the original language of the document is not in either of these two official working languages of the Committee;
- the names and contact details of those public or private institutions, agencies or networks in your country who actively contribute to the production of information and knowledge in the fields addressed by the Convention.



1. Main sources and links

Books and documents

Book / document / report 1

Author(s)/Editor(s) (surname followed by initials)

Henriksen, Ø. H. & Taule, L.

Year of publication

2011

Chapter title (if applicable)

Book, document or report title

Kulturstatistikk 2010 (Cultural Statistics 2010)

Edition, volume (if any, e.g. 2nd edn, Vol. 1)

Place of publication

Oslo

Publisher (if applicable)

Statistics Norway

Page reference(s) (if any, e.g. pp. 99–100)

Original language / translations (if applicable)

Norwegian

Web link (if applicable)

http://www.ssb.no/emner/07/nos_kultur/

Summary

This publication provides statistics and information on 17 thematic areas related to culture. This annual publication presents an overview of cultural development trends in figures and tables.



1. Main sources and links

Books and documents

Book / document / report 2

Author(s)/Editor(s) (surname followed by initials)

Vaage, O. F.

Year of publication

2009

Chapter title (if applicable)

Book, document or report title

Norsk kulturbarometer 2008 (Norwegian Cultural Barometer 2008)

Edition, volume (if any, e.g. 2nd edn, Vol. 1)

Place of publication

Oslo

Publisher (if applicable)

Statistics Norway

Page reference(s) (if any, e.g. pp. 99–100)

Original language / translations (if applicable)

Norwegian

Web link (if applicable)

<http://www.ssb.no/emner/07/02/kulturbar/>

Summary

This quadrennial publication presents the findings from a nationwide survey relating to cultural consumption in 2008. The report presents the findings of the survey from 1991 onwards. The Cultural Barometer aims to present a cohesive overview of Norwegians' cultural consumption and their access to and interest in cultural expressions.



1. Main sources and links

Periodicals

Article 1

Author(s) (surname followed by initials)

Date

Title of article

Title of periodical

Place of publication (if applicable)

Volume (if applicable, abbreviated Vol.)

Number (if applicable, abbreviated Vol.)

Publisher (if applicable)

Page reference(s) (if any, e.g. pp. 99-100)

Note on original language (if applicable)

Web link (if applicable)

Summary



1. Main sources and links

Institutions, Agencies or Networks

Institution / Agency / Network 1

Name of Institution, Agency or Network

Statistics Norway

Web site

<http://www.ssb.no>

Contact details (e.g., name of person, email, phone)

Pb. 8131 Dep, N-0033 Oslo, Norway
ssb@ssb.no
Tel +47 21 09 00 00

Summary of main activities

Statistics Norway has overall responsibility for meeting the need for statistics on Norwegian society. Statistics Norway is responsible for coordinating all official statistics in Norway, and also acts as a driving force in the international statistics work.

Statistics Norway is subject to the overarching guidelines and a financial framework set by the Norwegian government and Storting, but is an independent professional organisation that is responsible for determining what will be published, and when and how this will take place.

Statistics Norway carries out extensive research work in addition to the statistics work, and develops statistical methods and uses statistics for analysis and research purposes.

Statistics and research are produced and published in a way that protects privacy and data security. The statistics are produced effectively and the data is collected with the lowest possible response burden. The main results of the statistics are presented in a way that makes them understandable to users with no specialist knowledge.

2. Reporting on Available Statistics

Please provide, **to the extent possible**, statistical information that already exists. This data may have been collected through national surveys, mapping studies, etc. They may have been published in Tables provided in the Annexes of the UNESCO World Report Investing in Cultural Diversity and Intercultural Dialogue (2009) or other international publications. Suggestions for where data could be found are provided in Help pages.

2.1 Demographic context S

Please provide data from the most recent national census or survey available.

A. Population structure ?

Year of census/survey:

2011

Total population of the country:

4,985,870

Total annual growth rate:

1,00%

Source(s) of data:

Statistics Norway, <http://www.ssb.no>. Please note that the total annual growth rate for 2011 is 1,33% -- the form reverts the figure to 1%.

Population distribution by age and sex ?

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0 to 5	191,261	181,177	372,438
6 to 15	315,423	300,986	616,409
16 to 66	1,708,453	1,633,969	3,342,422
67+	283,734	370,867	654,601

Total	2,498,871	2,486,999	4,985,870
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Source(s) of data:

Statistics Norway, <http://www.ssb.no>

B. Migration ?

Year of census/survey:

2011

Migration stock of the population (%):

13,00%

Estimated emigration (% of total population):

0,66%

Source(s) of data:

Statistics Norway, <http://www.ssb.no>. The percentage provided as Migration stock of the population refers to immigrants and Norwegian

2. Reporting on Available Statistics

born to immigrant parents in percentage of total population. The exact figure is 13,1%.

C. Language and literacy

Please provide the definition of 'official language' used in your country:

"Official language" is an ambiguous and problematic term. An "official language" is understood as formally authorised by the authorities at hand. Thus, all languages can have an official status provided that they are directly or indirectly related to policies or measures within the purview of legislation or public authorities.

The term is normally used to describe languages with status as legal or administrative language. An official language is normally identical to the majority language in the country at hand, i.e. Norwegian in the case of Norway. This obliges public authorities and provides language users with a set of privileges to use the official language(s) in different forms of communication with public authorities.

In accordance with the definition provided in the reporting guidelines, Norwegian (with the separate but legally equal written standards bokmål and nynorsk) and Sami are the official languages used in Norway.

Kven, Romanes and Romani are recognised as regional or minority languages in Norway, and are thus ensured protection under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

Please list the official language(s):

In accordance with the definition provided in the reporting guidelines, Norwegian (with the separate but legally equal written standards bokmål and nynorsk) and Sami are the official languages used in Norway. Kven, Romani and Romanes are officially recognised as national minority languages.

Number of languages spoken in your country:

195

Adult literacy rate in %:

Source(s) of data:

The number of languages spoken refers to the number of mother tongues represented among primary school pupils from 2001 through 2012. No data exist for the adult population (O. Grepstad: Språkfakta 2012).



2. Reporting on Available Statistics

2.2 Flow of cultural goods and services S

Please provide data for the most recent year of survey

A. Total flows of cultural goods and services

Year: **Total exports trade in cultural goods in USD:**

Source(s) of data:

Year: **Total imports trade in cultural goods in USD:**

Source(s) of data:

Year: **Total exports trade in cultural services in USD:**

Source(s) of data:

Year: **Total imports trade in cultural services in USD:**

Source(s) of data:

B. Translation flows

Year: **Total number of published translations:**

Year: **Total number of titles translated and published abroad:**

Source(s) of data:

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2.3 Cultural production, distribution S

Please provide data for the most recent year of survey

A. Films ?

Year:	Number of national long feature films produced:
<input type="text" value="2011"/>	<input type="text" value="35"/>

Source(s) of data:

Norwegian Film Institute. Norwegian feature films with ordinary distribution - include 100% nationally produced, minority co-productions and majority co-productions (no parity co-productions in the relevant period). Criteria used to classify national feature films as having been produced in the reference year: 1st public showing (premiere films)

Year:	% of films produced thanks to international coproduction:
<input type="text" value="2011"/>	<input type="text" value="22,85%"/>

Source(s) of data:

Norwegian Film Institute. Norwegian feature films with ordinary distribution - minority co-productions and majority co-productions (no parity co-productions in 2010-2011). Criteria used to classify national feature films as having been produced in the reference year: 1st public showing (premiere films)

Year:	% of nationally controlled film distribution companies:
<input type="text" value="2010"/>	<input type="text" value="64,70%"/>

Source(s) of data:

Norwegian Film Institute. Percentage of Norwegian controlled distribution companies that distributed film in Norway the relevant year, among the distribution companies that distributed film in Norway the relevant year. Some distributors are very small, with only one or a couple of films each year.

Year:	Number of cinemas per 1000 inhabitants:
<input type="text" value="2010"/>	<input type="text" value="0.043"/>

Source(s) of data:

Norwegian Film Institute, Film & Kino, Statistics Norway (processed). Each cinema can have several screens; total number of screens in 2007-2010 are 415-429.

B. TV/Radio broadcasting ?

Programme type	Annual television broadcasting time by programme type (in hours)	Annual radio broadcasting time by programme type (in hours)
Entertainment	19,889	
Information	19,646	
Culture	950	



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Programme type	Annual television broadcasting time by programme type (in hours)	Annual radio broadcasting time by programme type (in hours)
Sports	2,891	
Fiction	29,483	
Children	5,085	
Educational	49	
Other	5,226	

Source(s) of data

Sources: Television companies (NRK, TV 2, TV3/Viasat and TVNorge), Norwegian Media Authority (processed). Please note that 'Information' includes news broadcasts. 'Other' includes nature/science, music, religion/ethics and other broadcasts. The above numbers include a substantial amount of transmission hours with 'interactive' content, i.e. transmissions without editorial content, like music videos with SMS streams etc.

Year:	Annual television broadcasting time for programmes produced by indigenous peoples (in hours):
<input type="text" value="2010"/>	<input type="text" value="223"/>

Year:	Annual radio broadcasting time for programmes produced by indigenous peoples (in hours):
<input type="text" value="2010"/>	<input type="text" value="8,221"/>

Source(s) of data:

Broadcasting companies, Norwegian Media Authority. Please note that the TV2 broadcasting company only reports the number of programmes and not the number of hours -- i.e. the real figures are higher than those provided above.

Annual broadcasting time by type of programme production (in hours):

Year:	National television:	Year:	National radio:
<input type="text" value="2010"/>	<input type="text" value="14,318"/>	<input type="text" value="YYYY"/>	<input type="text"/>

Year:	Foreign television:	Year:	Foreign radio:
<input type="text" value="2010"/>	<input type="text" value="12,711"/>	<input type="text" value="YYYY"/>	<input type="text"/>

Source(s) of data:

NRK and TV2. No data available for commercial broadcasters other than TV2. No data available for radio.

C. Books

Published titles

Year:	Number of titles published per year:
<input type="text" value="2010"/>	<input type="text" value="11,690"/>



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Source(s) of data:

Arts Council Norway, National Library of Norway, Norwegian Publishers' Association, Norsk forleggersamband

Publishing companies:

Year:

2011

Number of publishing companies:

93

% large publishing companies (over 50 titles/year):

% small and medium size publishing companies (50 titles and under/year):

Source(s) of data:

Arts Council Norway, Norwegian Publishers' Association, Norsk forleggersamband

Book shops:

Year:

2011

Number of book shops:

731

% of book store chains:

Source(s) of data:

Arts Council Norway, Norwegian Booksellers' Association, Fri bokhandel

D. Music

Year:

2010

Number of albums produced per year (including digital albums):

720

% produced by independent labels: % produced by majors:

80,00%

Source(s) of data:

FONO

Year:

2011

Number of nationally controlled distribution companies:

6

% of independent companies:

% of major companies:



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Source(s) of data:

FONO

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2.4 Cultural consumption / participation S

Please provide data for the most recent year of survey

A. Percentage of people attending cultural events such as concerts, live theatre several times a year, broken down by gender and age (if possible):

Age group	Total in thousands	Gender	
		Male (in %)	Female (in %)
e.g. 0 to 14 (or other)			
e.g. 15 to 59 (or other)			
e.g. 60 + (or other)			

Total	0		
--------------	---	--	--

Source of data

The data requested above are not available. However, out of a selection of 1975 respondents aged between 9 and 79, the percentages for attending various cultural events were as follows in 2007: Cinema 70%, concerts 62%, theatre/musical events 53%, public libraries 51%, museums 43%, art exhibitions 42%, festivals 32%, ballet/dance performances 13% and opera performances 7%. (Statistics Norway: Norsk kulturbarometer [Norwegian Cultural Barometer] 2008).

B. Cinema admissions in 1000s

Year:	Cinema admissions in 1000s:
2010	11,020
Year:	Cinema sales (in USD) per 1000 inhabitants:
2011	\$12,553.00

Source(s) of data:

Statistics Norway: Kulturstatistikk 2010 (Cultural Statistics 2010) (2011) and Film & Kino.

C. Book sales

Year:	Total number of sold books (including audio-books and e-books):
YYYY	
Year:	Book sales (in USD) per 1000 inhabitants:
2010	\$73,048.00

Source(s) of data:

Norwegian Publishers' Association



2. Reporting on Available Statistics

D. Household equipment

Year:

YYYY

Number of households with a television set:

Year:

2007

Personal computers per 1000 inhabitants:

592

Source(s) of data:

Table 4, UNESCO World Report. Investing in Cultural Diversity and Intercultural Dialogue (2009). Statistics Norway's Norsk mediebarometer 2011 (Norwegian Media Barometer) indicate that 98 % of households in Norway have one or more television sets. The same survey indicate that 70% of respondents daily use personal computers in their homes. There were 2 201 787 households in Norway in 2011 according to Statistics Norway.



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2.5 Connectivity, infrastructure, access S

Please provide data for the most recent year of survey

A. Mobile cellular telephones

Year: Number of mobile cellular telephones per 1000 inhabitants:

Source(s) of data:

There were nearly 5, 7 million mobile cellular telephone subscriptions in Norway in 2011. Source: Norwegian Post and Telecommunications Authority: Det norske ekomarkedet 2011 (The Norwegian Electronic Communications Market 2011).

B. Internet users

Year: Estimated number of Internet users: ?

Source(s) of data:

Cf. C. below.

C. Internet penetration rate as a % of the population

Year: Share of the population using the Internet:

Source(s) of data:

According to the Norwegian Post and Telecommunications Authority, 86 % of Norwegian households and 92 % of the Norwegian population had Internet access in 2009. Source: Statistics Norway: Nøkkeltall om informasjonssamfunnet 2009 (Key figures on the Information Society 2009).

D. Newspapers

Year: Number of newspapers:

of which: Printed: Online versions of print newspapers: Digital:

Source(s) of data:

There were a total of 225 Norwegian newspapers available on the Internet in 2010. Statistics Norway: Kulturstatistikk 2010 (Cultural Statistics 2010), 2011.



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E. Broadcasting media organizations: ?

Ownership	Number of domestic broadcasting media organizations providing			
	Radio channels only	Television channels only	Both radio and television channels	Total
Public			1	1
Private	2	6		8
Community	197	15		212
Internet based				
Total	199	21	1	221

Year:

2011

Source(s) of data:

Media Norway, Norwegian Media Authority.



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2.6 Economy and finance **S**

Please provide data for the most recent year of survey

A. Contribution of cultural activities to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in percentage

Year:

YYYY

Contribution of cultural activities to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in percentage:

Source(s) of data

B. Cultural employment

Year:

2008

Estimated total number of people working in the cultural sector:

97,061

% employed:

% self-employed:

Estimated share of people working in the cultural sector in relation to total employment (%):

3,90%

Source(s) of data:

Statistics Norway, Kulturstatistikk 2010 (Cultural Statistics 2010). The above numbers indicate the total number of people working in cultural and creative industries.

C. Government expenditure on culture

Year:

2011

Total government expenditure on culture in US\$:

\$511,700,000.00

% at national level:

% at regional (e.g. provincial/Lander/state levels):

% at local/municipal level:

Share of government expenditure on culture in relation to the total public expenditure (%):

0,91%

Source(s) of data:

Norwegian Ministry of Culture. In 2010, national level government expenditure on culture amounted to NOK 7,9 billion, regional level NOK 1,1 billion and local/municipal level expenditure amounted to NOK 8,5 billion (Statistics Norway, Kulturstatistikk 2010 - Cultural Statistics)



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2010).

D. Household expenditure on culture and recreation

Year:

2009

Share of household expenditure on culture and recreation in relation to the total household expenditure (in %):

12,50%

Source(s) of data:

Statistics Norway: Kulturstatistikk 2010 (Cultural Statistics 2010)



2. Reporting on Available Statistics

2.7 International Cooperation S

Please provide data for the most recent year of survey

A. Official Development Assistance (ODA) allocated to culture

Year:	Estimated percentage of total allocable ODA:
<input type="text" value="YYYY"/>	<input type="text"/>
Source(s) of data:	
<input type="text"/>	

B. Net receipt (in USD) of Official Development Assistance (ODA) allocated to culture

Year:	Net receipt (in USD):
<input type="text" value="YYYY"/>	<input type="text" value="\$0.00"/>
Source(s) of data:	
<input type="text"/>	



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Please provide any explanations or clarifications that you may feel necessary:

The exchange rate used is 6,0200 (UNESCO Official Exchange rate, January 2012).