



ROYAL NORWEGIAN
MINISTRY OF CULTURE

UNESCO
Section for the Diversity of Cultural Expressions
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Your ref
CLT/CRE/DCE/15/L-8931

Our ref
16/405

Date
21.12.2016

Submission of Norway's Second Quadrennial Periodic Report on the Implementation of the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

The Royal Norwegian Ministry of Culture refers to the Assistant Director-General's letter dated 31 October 2015.

Please find herewith enclosed Norway's Second Quadrennial Periodic Report on the Implementation of the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions. Due to technical issues encountered in the compilation of the online reporting form, please find the Statistical Annex enclosed as a separate document.

Yours sincerely,

Steinar Lien

Deputy Director General

Haakon O. V. Vinje

Senior Adviser



QUADRENNIAL PERIODIC REPORT

2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

General information

Technical Information

Name of Party:

Norway

Date of ratification:

17/1/2007

Officially designed Point of Contact:

Title: Mr

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

Royal Norwegian Ministry of Culture

Describe the multi-stakeholder consultation process established for the preparation of this report:

The Norwegian National Commission for UNESCO has been invited to participate in the drafting of this report, and has been invited to comment on a draft version.

Executive Summary

Please summarize in max 3500 characters the main achievements and challenges in implementing the Convention and the outlook for the future. Please note this is not an introduction to the report or an annotated table of contents.:

As stated in Norway's first Quadrennial Periodic Report, 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. Several of the measures in this report, whilst clearly in line with

and in the spirit of the Convention, have been in effect for several years, if not decades. The Convention remains a central framework and point of reference, especially on international arenas. We find, however, that it is hard, if not impossible, to isolate the results from the implementation of the Convention from the results stemming from the implementation of Norwegian cultural policy in general. The fundamental principles of Norwegian cultural policy remain nurturing high artistic quality and excellence; the arm's length principle in allocation of project funding; a continued, high degree of public funding for arts and culture; making arts and culture accessible to everyone regardless of their social or economic status, age or background; and providing a strong, financial framework for an independent and vital civil society and voluntary sector. Norwegian cultural policy, on both the domestic and international level, recognises a strong and independent arts and cultural sector as a vital force for democracy and a healthy civil society. Access to culture and the right to take part in cultural life is a human right, cf. Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and culture is seen as a prerequisite for development, cf. the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The USD exchange rate used is 1 USD = 8.56 NOK, cf. the UN Treasury's UN Operational Rates of Exchange effective as of 1 December 2016. Due to a number of technical issues encountered when compiling the online Statistical Annex form, the Statistical Annex is submitted as a separate document.

Overview of cultural policy context

Parties shall describe the key objectives and priorities of their current cultural policy and the impact the Convention has had in their formulation or reformulation. They will also report on the opportunities and challenges to promote the diversity of cultural expressions in a digital environment.:

Norwegian cultural policy shall contribute to providing people with the opportunity to participate in and enjoy a rich diversity of arts and cultural expressions. It recognises the intrinsic value of arts, culture and cultural heritage for the individual human being as well as for society as a whole. The Norwegian Government recognises the intrinsic value of a strong and independent civil society and local and community engagement. Acknowledging the arm's length principle as an important premise, Norwegian cultural policy aims to provide both the arts and cultural sector as well as civil society organisations with a framework that enables them to thrive.

Norwegian cultural policy recognises diversity as the defining feature of arts, culture and civil society, and aims at promoting a plurality of voices and expressions. The arts and cultural sector should reflect the inherent diversity of modern-day society. This means that public funding will be distributed in such a manner as to ensure a sufficient diversity in arts and cultural expressions, and that governing bodies shall have a diverse composition when it comes to factors such as geography, gender and social background.

A strong and high level of government funding is fundamental to arts and culture in Norway. Institutions at national and regional level shall enjoy a stable and predictable financial framework, thus enabling the promotion of artistic freedom and excellence. At the same time, Norwegian cultural policy also recognises the intrinsic value of innovative and fringe arts. Experimental and innovative ways of cultural expression and dissemination challenge established and conventional structures and ways of thought, thus promoting a new societal debate. This means that one cannot allow cultural policy to be seen as fixed or static; a continuous development and critical scrutiny is needed.

The Government is committed to facilitating artists' and cultural workers' opportunities for making a living income. Central to this is the ongoing revision of copyright legislation. Strengthening the income and revenue potential of artists, cultural workers and institutions is sought i.a. by encouraging a more diversified mix of funding sources, whilst at the same time maintaining and underlining the importance of a continued, strong public funding.

The migratory situation in Europe has led to the Norwegian Government imposing a strengthened emphasis on the role of arts, culture and civil society in the social inclusion of migrants and immigrants.

Recent years have also seen a strengthened emphasis on the role of the public library, not only as a locus for the dissemination and enjoyment of literature, films and audiovisual material, but also as a meeting place that is accessible to everyone; as a public commons and arena for knowledge and the frank exchange of views and ideas. This is reflected in the National Strategy for Libraries, cf. below.

Convention integrated:

a) It is (or has been) the basis for changing one or more policies?: Yes

How:

Cf. C) below.

b) It is (or has been) a tool to promote policy discussion?: Yes**How:**

Cf. C) below.

c) It is (or has been) a reference for ongoing policy development?: Yes**How:**

On a domestic level, the Convention remains an implicit point of reference for policy development, on the understanding that the issues raised by the Convention have been recognised as important principles in Norwegian cultural policy for decades. We find that the Convention is "good to think with" and acts as a confirmation of long-held priorities and principles we recognise as important. In international bilateral, regional and multi-lateral cooperation, we find the Convention to be a useful reference and common denominator in discussions.

MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT THE CONVENTION

CULTURAL POLICIES AND MEASURES

Name of the measure	Scope of the measure	Nature
The Audio and Visual Fund	National	financial
The Norwegian Film Fund	National	financial
The Music Equipment Scheme	National	financial
The National Museum Network for Minorities and Cultural Diversity	National	institutional
Copyright legislation (revision)	National	legislative
The Media Diversity Commission	National	institutional
Production Grants for News and Current Affairs Media	National	financial
The Government's Declaration on Interaction with the Voluntary Sector	National	regulatory
Purchasing Scheme for Literature	National	financial
National Strategy for Libraries (2015-2018)	National	financial, institutional

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL COOPERATION

Name of the measure	Scope of the measure	Nature
The Norwegian Government's High North Initiative. Cultural cooperation.	Regional, National, International	financial, institutional
Norwegian International Engagement for the Arts	International	financial

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT

Name of the measure	Scope of the measure	Nature
Support to the Cultural Sector in Developing Countries	International	financial

INTEGRATION OF CULTURE IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT - AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Name of the measure	Scope of the measure	Nature
The Aspirant Scheme	National	financial, institutional

EMERGING TRANSVERSAL ISSUES: Resolution 5.CP 9b

Name of the measure	Scope of the measure	Nature
Digitisation of Radio	Local, National	institutional

CURRENT UNESCO GLOBAL PRIORITY: GENDER EQUALITY

Name of the measure	Scope of the measure	Nature
Action Plan for Gender Equality in Norwegian Film Productions	National	financial, institutional

YOUTH

Name of the measure	Scope of the measure	Nature
Frifond	National	financial
The Instrument Fund	National	financial
The Art Initiative (Kunstløftet)	National	financial, institutional
Mainstreaming Children and Young People as a Cross-Cutting Priority in the Norwegian Cultural Fund	National	institutional
The Declaration on Leisure Activities for Everyone	National	regulatory

List of measures

National Strategy for Libraries (2015-2018)

b. Key objectives of the measures:

To clarify and provide an overview of the Government's responsibility and tasks in promoting the development of future-oriented public libraries in Norway. The municipalities themselves have the main responsibility for developing public libraries, but the strategy presents an overview of how the national Government will contribute specifically to achieving the policy goals for libraries. The Strategy aims at developing a joint infrastructure for developing good library services, both by paving the way for inter-library cooperation and high-quality digital services, and by relieving each public library of some of its tasks.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

financial

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

The National Library of Norway manages projects and provides funding for projects and initiatives put forward by public libraries. The priority areas are joint infrastructure; developing the public library as an arena for debate and learning, as a meeting place and as a dissemination institution; and promoting innovative projects. The Strategy also allows for allocating funding for events and minor adaptations of library spaces.

The National Library of Norway will work for increased access to digital content resources, both through negotiations on rights linked to its own collections, and through its overarching role in contributing to the public libraries' own purchases of e-books.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

The main objective is promoting knowledge, education and other cultural activities by providing access to information and by making available books and other suitable material, free of charge, to everyone residing in Norway. The Strategy shall also facilitate local libraries becoming current and independent meeting places and arenas for public discourse and debate. Each library shall, in its services to children and adults, stress the importance of providing high-quality, comprehensive and up-to-date material, on all platforms.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

The National Library of Norway

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

USD 5 565 887 (48,5 million NOK) are made available as funding for projects in 2016, in addition to support from the National Library's operating budgets for serving municipal libraries with joint infrastructures. Public libraries in Norway receive their operating grants from counties and/or municipalities.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

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h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

The Audio and Visual Fund

b. Key objectives of the measures:

To promote the production and dissemination of recorded sound and film, including the international promotion and dissemination of works.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

financial

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

Grants from the Audio and Visual Fund are allocated in accordance with the interests of right holders in the music, film, stage and visual arts sectors. The Fund is also a collective compensation to right holders for the legal reproduction of copyright-protected works for private use. It is distributed as project grants with all the applications being assessed by expert committees and the grants awarded by the Board of the Fund.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

To increase the production and dissemination of high quality artistic works within a wide range of genres, cf. the key objectives mentioned above.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Arts Council Norway

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

USD 4 369 158 in 2016 (NOK 37.4 million).

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

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h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

The Norwegian Film Fund

b. Key objectives of the measures:

Audiovisual productions are central cultural means of communication and artistic means of expression. In order to strengthen Norwegian language, identity and culture, the Fund shall help arrange the production of high quality Norwegian and Sami audiovisual content available to a broad audience.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

financial

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

Norwegian film and audiovisual content shall consist of a diversity of high quality Norwegian language, culture and social aspects which both challenge and reach out to a broad audience, both in Norway and internationally. The Film Fund supports the development and production of films and TV series and development of games. The Fund also supports the dissemination of both national and international films on all levels, film festivals, film literacy and talent development. The range of films on offer should be broad, varied and of high quality. The public should have access to films regardless of where they live, and irrespective of what platform they want to use. In 2015 the Norwegian Parliament agreed upon a goal of better gender balance and equality in production funding, and decided that at least 40 % of the production support should be distributed to women or men, in the professional categories of director, script writer and producer, cf. Gender Equality below.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Maintaining a vital and diverse film sector.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Norwegian Film Institute

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

USD 57 943 925 in 2016 (496 million NOK).

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

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h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

Yes

i.1 At what level the evaluation was conducted?:

National

i.2 What were the main conclusions?:

Norwegian films hold an approximate 25 % market share in Norwegian movie theatres.

i.3 Which indicators were used to determine impact?:

The percentage/share that ticket sales for Norwegian films hold of the total box office sale in Norway per year.

The Music Equipment Scheme

b. Key objectives of the measures:

To ensure access to satisfactory rehearsal spaces throughout the country, and to ensure access to satisfactory technical conditions for the performance of popular music.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

financial

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

To manage and allocate public grants for equipment to venues, clubs, organisers, rehearsal communities, as well as the development, facilitation and construction of rehearsal spaces and performance venues within the field of popular music.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Since the inception of this measure in 2009, several hundred rehearsal spaces/venues, rehearsal communities, big bands and folk music groups have received grants for rehearsal equipment, and venues all over the country have received grants for performance equipment. The Music Equipment Scheme has also provided grants for approximately 140 shipping container-style rehearsal spaces, which have been set up throughout all counties in Norway, as well as grants for building and refurbishing rehearsal spaces.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Norwegian Ministry of Culture

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

The Music Equipment Scheme distributed USD 3 481 308 (29, 8 million NOK) in 2015. The Music Equipment Scheme receives its funding from the proceeds of the Norwegian national lottery, which are allocated by Royal Decree.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

Name:

Musikkutstyrsordningen

Type of Entity:

NGO

Type of Involvement:

The scheme is administered by an eponymous NGO (Musikkutstyrsordningen; trans. the Music Equipment Scheme). Its supreme organ is its General Assembly, consisting of NGOs active within the popular music business. It meets every other year.

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

Yes

i.1 At what level the evaluation was conducted?:

National

i.2 What were the main conclusions?:

That the Music Equipment Scheme should be continued as it is, and that the management of the scheme has been well targeted according to its mandate.

All music genres should have access to apply for grants through the Music Equipment Scheme. Music genres that are not currently included in the Music Equipment Scheme also need support for facilitation of rehearsal studios and, to a lesser extent, performance venues.

The evaluation found that the current responsibilities of the Music Equipment Scheme should not be delegated to other organizations such as Arts Council Norway or the Norwegian Music Council.

i.3 Which indicators were used to determine impact?:

- Has the administration of the scheme has been sufficiently targeted in according to its mandate?;
- does the distribution of funds ensure that all relevant music genres are sufficiently supported?;
- does the scheme offer the best tools to perform the set tasks or can they be resolved better in other ways?, and
- should the mandate of the scheme be extended to all genres?

The National Museum Network for Minorities and Cultural Diversity

b. Key objectives of the measures:

To coordinate and strengthen efforts to include minorities and enhance cultural diversity in museum exhibits, collections, staff and audiences.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

The National Museum Network for Minorities and Cultural Diversity organises 24 museums all over Norway (2016) and operates primarily through 1-3-year projects. The number of museums participating in each project range from five to 15, and are recruited from a pool of member museums across Norway. Three projects have been carried out since 2012: a travelling exhibition involving five member museums that toured all over Norway, and the two projects described below.

The largest project to date was carried out in 2009-2012, and aimed at training people with minority backgrounds for recruitment in museums. The current project involves writing a book on strategies for inclusion in Norwegian museums, where the contributors reflect critically on recent exhibits, workshops, documentation projects or other activities designed to increase inclusion and involvement of minorities at their respective institutions. The anthology is due for publication in 2017.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Young people with minority backgrounds.

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

This differs from project to project. The expected result of the current project is the publication of a book, thereby documenting and disseminating the important job that many museums are doing on diversity issues. The book will hopefully serve as inspiration to others, and as a tool for critical evaluation of related strategies and projects elsewhere.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Oslo Museum

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

The administration of the network is funded by the Oslo Museum, whereas the projects receive funding from Arts Council Norway. The Network's current project has received a total of NOK 600 000 from Arts Council Norway. The Oslo Museum receives its funding from the Norwegian Ministry of Culture and the City of Oslo.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

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h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

Yes

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

Yes

i.1 At what level the evaluation was conducted?:

Local

i.2 What were the main conclusions?:

Eight of 19 recruits are employed by museums today, others are in the process of applying for museum jobs, and others are studying museum-related disciplines. It is probable that these effects are due to the fact that people were recruited through the museums' own networks. Recruits enjoyed the social settings and were pleased with the professional development acquired through the project.

i.3 Which indicators were used to determine impact?:

How and whether recruits and their mentors were satisfied with their participation in the project and the impact of the project for the recruits and the participating institutions.

Copyright legislation (revision)

b. Key objectives of the measures:

Copyright legislation is a vital part of a sustainable cultural policy, and a balanced copyright system is important for cultural diversity.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

legislative

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

Copyright revision in Norway continues. Copyright legislation is considered a vital part of a sustainable cultural policy, and a balance copyright system is important for the diversity of cultural expressions. The first stage of the revision in 2013 contained measures against copyright infringements on the Internet. The second stage was the implementation of the EU directive on the term of protection; these measures entered into force in July 2014. The third stage was the implementation of the EU orphan works directive and new measures regarding the extended collective license, and these amendments entered into force July 1 2015. The fourth stage is the overall revision of the Copyright Act. A consultation paper for a renewed Copyright Act was published in March 2016 and the consultation period ended in September 2016.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

To make the Act more accessible for all users and to update provisions where necessary.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Norwegian Ministry of Culture

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

The revision is carried out within the framework of the Norwegian Ministry of Culture's operating budget.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

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h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

The Media Diversity Commission

b. Key objectives of the measures:

The Media Diversity Commission was established in September 2015, and will present its report (Green Paper) to the Norwegian Ministry of Culture by 1 March 2017. The Ministry of Culture established the Commission to assess the impact of digitalization, globalization and media convergence on the Norwegian media industry and media policy.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

The media sector has experienced a fundamental shift because of digitalisation, and the changes have challenged the business models of legacy media. At the same time, the public's access to information and different media has never been greater. The effects of these changes on media diversity are unclear. The Media Diversity Commission will assess these.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

A.i. indigenous people, cf. Sami newspapers below.

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

The Media Diversity Commission's mandate is, in short, to assess the goals of the state on media diversity, and how the Government's economic measures, including the license fee for the public service broadcaster NRK and press subsidies, best can be used to promote and uphold media diversity in Norway. The Commission will also examine models that can finance other state contributions to a vital democracy and a diverse media sector, such as public service broadcasting on radio, press subsidies, subsidies for local broadcasting, Sami newspapers, scholarships and the like.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Norwegian Ministry of Culture

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

USD 372 780 (NOK 3, 191 million NOK) for the Media Diversity Commission and USD 163 551 (NOK 1,4 million) for the Secretariat.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

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h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

Production Grants for News and Current Affairs Media

b. Key objectives of the measures:

Production grants shall contribute to maintaining diversity in news and current affairs media characterised by high quality and independent journalism, including media in markets that are too small to be sustainable and alternatives to the leading media in major markets. The new support scheme, which was implemented in 2014, is platform-neutral, meaning that aid is awarded regardless of how the content is distributed. The objective is to stimulate digital publishing and new production and distribution strategies for newspapers which receive direct grants.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

financial

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

Subsidies are given to media which contain a broad range of news, current affairs and debate content from different areas of society. Contrary to the former press subsidy scheme, cf. Norway's first report, news and current affairs media are eligible for grants regardless of the method of distribution (i.e. print or digital). Also, the grant is calculated based on circulation and frequency on all platforms, and not strictly on the basis of the circulation of print newspapers. News media are grouped according to their circulation, publication frequency and local competitive environment. There are two main groups of recipients: 1) Leading and sole media that publish at least one edition per week and have an average net circulation of between 1,000 and 6,000 copies. 2) Secondary media that publish at least one edition per week and have an average net circulation of at least 1,000 copies. The distribution of funds *between* the groups defined in the regulations is determined by the Ministry of Culture each year, based on the economic development within the different groups.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Maintaining a vital and pluralistic media sector in the future by removing barriers against digital publishing and innovation in the newspaper industry.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Norwegian Media Authority

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

USD 36 565 420 (NOK 313 million) in 2016.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

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h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

The Government's Declaration on Interaction with the Voluntary Sector

b. Key objectives of the measures:

To set down fundamental principles and overarching objectives for the Government's interaction with the voluntary sector. The Declaration is an expression of the Government's appreciation of the voluntary sector, and a framework for a productive, positive interaction in the coming years. It encompasses all levels of government and all policy areas.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

regulatory

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

The Declaration establishes a framework for dialogue and interaction with the voluntary sector irrespective of which government ministry, directorate or agency is involved, and is intended to form part of an integrated policy for the voluntary sector.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

The Declaration is not a set of rules, but describes the Government's ambitions for its interaction with the voluntary sector. Its purpose is to help provide productive framework conditions for the voluntary sector. The Declaration recognises the value of voluntary work and seeks to provide predictability in the context of cooperation between the Government and the voluntary sector. It is not, however, an agreement between the Government and the with the voluntary sector as such.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Norwegian Ministry of Culture

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

This measure is implemented within government ministries' and agencies' operating budgets.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

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h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

Purchasing Scheme for Literature

b. Key objectives of the measures:

The objective of the scheme is to facilitate accessibility, a breadth of genres, artistic diversity and high artistic quality in Norwegian literature. It is directed primarily towards the book market, as it expands/increases said market and expands the economic base of Norwegian literature. The scheme also provides libraries with approximately 50 % of new books to their collections. This is in addition to the libraries' own acquisitions.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

financial

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

Arts Council Norway purchases and distributes to libraries a given number of all new quality books published in Norway. 703 copies of each high-quality book for adults and 1480 copies of each high-quality children's book. There are purchasing schemes for fiction for adults and children, non-fiction for adults and children, translated fiction and comics/cartoons. This purchasing scheme, as a form of cultural policy subsidy, is a distinctly Norwegian phenomenon.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Maintaining a vital and pluralistic book sector in the future and facilitating new voices and debutantes among authors.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Arts Council Norway

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

USD 14 602 803 in 2015 (125 million NOK).

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

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h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

The Norwegian Government's High North Initiative. Cultural cooperation.

b. Key objectives of the measures:

The Government considers the High North as Norway's most important foreign policy field of interest. The main objective is to ensure continued stability, predictability and peaceful development. In this work, international cooperation is a high priority. The arts and cultural sector can contribute on many levels and in different ways to establish, develop and strengthen cooperation across borders. Culture, arts and cultural initiatives are therefore considered an important element in the High North policy area.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

Regional

National

International

c.2. the nature of the measure:

financial

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

Participation in international organisations and fora that aim at supporting and developing international cooperation in the High North; practical and financial contributions to measures facilitating the development of cultural cooperation in the High North, and practical and financial contributions to the implementation of cultural cooperation projects.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Maintaining and further developing contacts, knowledge exchange and development and cooperation across borders in the High North.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Norwegian Ministry of Culture

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

USD 1 285 046 (NOK 11 million) from the budget of the Norwegian Ministry of Culture in 2016. In addition, other grants and financial contributions to the arts and cultural sector in Northern Norway, whether from the Ministry of Culture, Arts Council Norway or local and regional authorities, underpin the aims of the High North Initiative.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

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h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

i.1 At what level the evaluation was conducted?:

National

i.2 What were the main conclusions?:

An evaluation report from August 2015 concluded that the scheme has been managed well and that it has reached its objectives. The scheme is contributing to a strengthening of musical activities amongst both professional musicians and amateurs.

Norwegian International Engagement for the Arts

b. Key objectives of the measures:

To ensure that the Norwegian arts and culture sector participates on the international arts arena and to contribute to a stronger cultural dimension in Norway's profile abroad. To build strong networks, ensure access to key arenas and relevant institutions/partnerships internationally and to bring international impulses back to the arts in Norway.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

International

c.2. the nature of the measure:

financial

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

Funds are made available for strategic internationalisation measures (preferably long term) in cooperation with Norwegian and /or foreign professional arts organisations/actors; professional marketing of Norwegian arts; arts festivals, professional arts meetings and launching events; network initiatives to stimulate the demand for Norwegian arts and professional partnership projects with Norway (within the arts); programs for invited international guests at Norwegian arts festivals, and travel support for international experts and press visits to Norway.

To make Norwegian arts and culture successful abroad is a joint effort shared by the cultural sector, the arts' organisations/cultural industries and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, including the network of Norwegian foreign missions. The foreign missions are door openers and connecting links to key partners, professional arenas and market opportunities in the host countries.

The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs' main partners in the implementation are the Norwegian Centre for Design and Architecture, Performing Arts Hub Norway, Music Norway, Norwegian Literature Abroad (NORLA), Norwegian Crafts, the Office for Contemporary Art Norway (OCA) and the Norwegian Film Institute.

Several NGOs and/or private companies are involved in promoting Norwegian arts and culture abroad, and are beneficiaries of grants and other financial support from the Government.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

That Norwegian arts are strong and competitive on the international arts arenas.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

The total annual amount (in 2016) is USD 5 607 476 (NOK 48 million).

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

Yes

i.1 At what level the evaluation was conducted?:

National

i.2 What were the main conclusions?:

The delegated measures or the cooperation with the seven arts organisations, cf. above, have been evaluated. The evaluation concluded that many international arts projects with Norwegian partners take place annually. Most of the travel activities/exchange take place in Europe; however, music and film have a larger geographical outspread. Based on the reports from the travel activities, most projects were found to be constructive and positive in relation to the overall objective. The participants were pleased with the measure and saw it as a very helpful and important measure to reach a larger audience and to build international networks.

i.3 Which indicators were used to determine impact?:

- Has the support contributed to internationalisation of Norwegian arts and culture, i.e. increased contact, collaboration and dissemination of knowledge between arts and culture professionals and practitioners in Norway and abroad?;
- has the support contributed to Norwegian arts and culture professionals and practitioners getting established in a sustainable commercial market?;
- are the recipients satisfied with the content of the support and the way it is administered?, and
- are professional arts and culture organisations satisfied with the content of the support and the way it is administered?

Support to the Cultural Sector in Developing Countries

b. Key objectives of the measures:

The objective of this grant scheme is to stimulate a free and robust cultural sector in developing countries where cultural rights are protected, promoted and adhered to. Cultural rights are understood as the free access to diverse cultural expressions, freedom of artistic expressions, copyrights for creators of artistic expressions and safeguarding of cultural heritage.

The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, including the foreign missions, is responsible for the grants – however, the grant beneficiaries are responsible for the implementation on the ground.

This strategy of this measure was subject to a reorientation following a new strategy in a White Paper presented to the Storting on Norway's international cultural engagement (2013).

c.1. the scope of the measure:

International

c.2. the nature of the measure:

financial

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

Project or travel grants are provided to various beneficiaries. Beneficiaries may be cultural institutions, private, voluntary or public organisations and institutions with clear links to the cultural sector; human rights organisations engaged in the cultural sector; individual artists working with issues that fall under the objective of the scheme; copy rights organizations or UNESCO and other multilateral organisations.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Artists from developing countries should be prioritised with travel grants in exchange projects.

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

The successful promotion of free and diverse cultural expressions; enhanced skills, quality and professionalism in the cultural sector; organisational structures, including meeting places that will provide artists and other cultural professionals and practitioners with opportunities for development; protection and promotion of tangible and intangible cultural heritage; promotion of freedom of expression in general, and cultural rights in particular, in accordance with Articles 19 and 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; documentation on cultural rights and violations of these; an increase in the number of artists who have the opportunity to travel, and increase in market opportunities, and an increase in the number of states parties to the World Heritage Convention, and in the active follow up of these obligations.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

Total annual allocation is USD 10 397 196 (NOK 89 million).

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

No

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

The Aspirant Scheme

b. Key objectives of the measures:

To enhance and strengthen employment opportunities for young artists and cultural workers with ethnic minority backgrounds, and to ensure that cultural institutions reflect the diversity and composition in the Norwegian population when it comes to ethnic minorities and people with different cultural and social backgrounds. The scheme will be evaluated by an external research institution in 2017.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

financial

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

Institutions and enterprises in the arts and cultural sector can apply for grants to employ a newly educated artist or cultural worker with minority background. Grants are given to applicants who can document the necessary qualifications and the ability to provide the candidate with appropriate tasks and experiences to fulfil the objective of the scheme. Since the scheme started in 2012, Arts Council Norway has received a total of 162 applications. 9 million NOK have been awarded to a total of 30 grants.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Minorities and indigenous peoples

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

A gradual increase of artists and cultural workers in Norway from minority backgrounds with an appropriate education. The scheme is also expected to increase the proportion of employees in cultural industries and in the Norwegian working population as a whole with an arts or cultural education – and in particular artists and cultural workers with minority backgrounds.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Arts Council Norway

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

USD 1 051 401 (NOK 9 million) in the period 2012-2016.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

Yes

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

Digitisation of Radio

b. Key objectives of the measures:

Digitisation of radio in order to promote greater competition, increased diversity as well as increased content in broadcasting.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

Local

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

Radio broadcasts by the public service broadcaster, the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation (NRK) will exclusively be distributed platforms by the end of 2017. The same applies for the national commercial radio broadcasters and local radio broadcasters in the urban areas.

The digital terrestrial radio network is based on DAB technology. The NRK will reach 99,5 % of the population via the DAB network.

The NRK as well as commercial national radio broadcasters and local radio broadcasters in the urban areas will switch off their FM transmissions in 2017. According to a White Paper to the Parliament; Meld. 8 St. (2010-2011) *Proposal for the digitisation of radio*, the digitisation of radio should be industry driven and leave technology choices to the industry. The role of the authorities is to facilitate digitization in general by setting up criteria after which the Government has allowed the national broadcasters to switch off their FM transmissions in 2017.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

The digitisation of the NRK's radio broadcasts has led to a greater diversity as well as increased public service content on radio. While the NRK has three radio channels with a nationwide coverage in the analogue FM network, the NRK distributes ten channels in the digital DAB network. The digital radio channels provided by the NRK targets different groups, such as senior citizens and the Sami population.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Norwegian Ministry of Culture

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

The NRK's public service remit, including digital radio, is financed by a licence fee. The income from the licence fee was USD 607 476 635 in 2016 (NOK 5,2 billion).

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

No

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

Action Plan for Gender Equality in Norwegian Film Productions

b. Key objectives of the measures:

To create a stable and enduring gender equality in Norwegian film productions.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

financial

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

The Norwegian Parliament has agreed upon a goal of better gender balance and equality in production funding. At least 40 % of the Norwegian Film Institute's production support should be distributed to women or men, in the professional categories of director, script writer and producer, so as to achieve a greater gender balance and equality.

The Action Plan was launched in 2016, and contains measures within talent development, subsidy schemes and communication and knowledge development.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

female professionals working in the film industry, especially within the categories of directors, script writers and producers.

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

A better gender balance concerning professionals working in the film industry, especially within the categories of directors, script writers and producers.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Norwegian Film Institute

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

None.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

The Instrument Fund

b. Key objectives of the measures:

To provide (school) bands with application-based funds, specifically for buying instruments. As instruments are expensive, this cost is one of the major issues when organizing a brass band/wind band in Norway. School bands, or bands with a high percentage of youth members, face particular challenges, as the economic resources of parents and their possibility of engaging with their children's extra-curricular activities may be facing pressures. School/youth bands in Norway are nevertheless important contributors in promoting cohesion and social engagement across social borders in communities.

The specific target group are brass/wind bands where $\frac{3}{4}$ of members are from 7-19 years old. Non-school bands may fall within this limitation, and will in those cases be applicable. This is, however, very rare.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

financial

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

Allocating funds for instrument purchases to applicant bands.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Bands will have an improved average quality of instruments, and the average age of the instruments will diminish, reducing repair and maintenance costs. Lowering costs involved with organising school bands helps keep membership fees down. This upholds band participation as a low-threshold, community-building and non-curricular music education activity.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Norwegian Ministry of Culture

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

The Instrument Fund receives its funding and from the proceeds of the Norwegian national lottery, which are allocated by Royal Decree. The proceeds awarded to the Fund in 2016 are USD 1 752 336 (NOK 15 million).

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

Name:

The Norwegian Band Federation (Norges Musikkorps Forbund)

Type of Entity:

NGO

Type of Involvement:

The Norwegian Band Federation is engaged as the entity receiving, evaluating and administering applications and disbursements. All bands, regardless of federation membership, apply to the Federation.

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

No

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

The Art Initiative (Kunstløftet)

b. Key objectives of the measures:

To develop interesting and relevant art projects for children and youth, and to enhance and strengthen the quality, acknowledgement of and general interest for art and art products for young people. Art directed towards children and youth should have an increased role in the public sphere.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

financial

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

Grants are allocated to various projects according to three strategies: supporting artists and various projects based on applications; developing knowledge and discourse based on edited websites and newspapers; and, finally; by special initiatives targeted at stimulated areas of interest (such as interactivity and participation); that projects and arts criticism for young people might challenge norms, mechanisms of power and public perceptions of arts for children and young people.

1150 applications have been received. Out of these, 352 applications within a wide variety of artistic art forms and genres, have received funding.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

A gradual increase of artistic quality and a greater appreciation of arts and arts products for children and young people, as well as a stimulated general interest for arts in children and young people.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Arts Council Norway

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

A total of USD 7 009 345 (NOK 60 million) has been granted from the Norwegian Cultural Fund, cf. Norway's first report, between 2008 and 2015.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

Yes

i.1 At what level the evaluation was conducted?:

National

i.2 What were the main conclusions?:

This scheme has been evaluated twice, by the same research institution. The main conclusion of the evaluations were that the scheme was largely successful according to its objectives. The evaluations also found certain challenges, such as the Art Initiative's ambitious goal of developing and building the knowledge about, and status of, arts and culture for children and young people. There were also challenges relating to the variety of approaches and art forms for children and young people.

i.3 Which indicators were used to determine impact?:

Assessing the appropriateness of the Art Initiative as a mode of working to realise the objective of developing professional art for children and young people, and its achievements in contributing to the development of further knowledge about the quality dimension in art for children and young people.
Assessing the relevance of the Art Initiative for children and young people, in light of changes in society and contemporary challenges; and assessing the Art Initiative as a contributor to increased knowledge about the interest and prestige of art for children and young people.

Mainstreaming Children and Young People as a Cross-Cutting Priority in the Norwegian Cultural Fund

b. Key objectives of the measures:

To further enhance the quality of artistic expressions and products for children and young people; and to allocate an equal status to arts and culture for children, young people and adults.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

To mainstream children and young people as a cross-cutting priority in all activities and all evaluations of applications undertaken by the Norwegian Culture Fund, which is administered by Arts Council Norway, cf. Norway's first report. This work is being integrated in existing schemes, and the mainstreaming is subject to a continuous monitoring, accompanied by awareness-raising initiatives within the Arts Council.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

A wider and greater appreciation of arts and culture for children and young people. Arts and culture for children and young people should have an equal status to arts and culture for adults.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Arts Council Norway

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

Not applicable.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

The Declaration on Leisure Activities for Everyone

b. Key objectives of the measures:

To ensure that all children, irrespective of their parents' finances, have the opportunity to participate regularly in at least one organised leisure activity together with other children.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

regulatory

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

To set down a shared ambition to make leisure activities available for all children. Voluntary organisations in the fields of sports, the arts and culture, are important for children and young people. The methods of reaching out to children will vary from municipality to municipality.

The Declaration is signed by the Government, The Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities (KS), the Norwegian Children and Youth Council, the Association of NGOs in Norway, The Norwegian Olympic and Paralympic Committee and Confederation of Sports and several other NGOs.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Increased participation in leisure activities among children.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

The Norwegian Ministry of Culture and the Norwegian Ministry of Children and Equality.

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

Not applicable.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

Frifond

b. Key objectives of the measures:

To support and stimulate children's and young people's activities and participation, and to enhance the conditions of volunteer organisations and other membership-based groups at local level. Financial support is given to organisations and independent groups and associations with children and young people, and includes a huge variety of objectives and activities.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

financial

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

More than 15 000 local organisations for children and youth are awarded funding for their activities. Funding is distributed by two national umbrella organisations for children and youth organisations.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

No

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Children and young people are encouraged to participate as creators, producers and beneficiaries of cultural activities. Organisations led by children and young people are strengthened at local level.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Norwegian Ministry of Culture

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

USD 23 364 486 in 2016 (NOK 200 million). Frifond receives its funding both from the Ministry of Culture and from the proceeds of the Norwegian national lottery, which are allocated by Royal Decree.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

Name:

The Norwegian Children and Youth Council (LNU)

Type of Entity:

NGO

Type of Involvement:

Administration of funding to organisations and local groups.

Name:

The Council for Music Organisations in Norway

Type of Entity:

NGO

Type of Involvement:

Administration of funding to organisations and local groups.

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

Yes

i.1 At what level the evaluation was conducted?:

National

i.2 What were the main conclusions?:

The main conclusion of the evaluations were that the funding is supporting children's and young people's local activities and that is an important contribution to organisations, independent groups and associations at local level.

i.3 Which indicators were used to determine impact?:

The number of local groups receiving funding in different parts of the country.

CIVIL SOCIETY**Have you taken or supported initiatives involving civil society in activities::****Promote the objectives of the convention through awareness raising and other activities: Yes****Please explain how:**

Cf. Norway's first Quadrennial Periodic Report, section 3.3.1.

Collect data and share and exchange information on measures adopted at local and international level:

No

Please explain how:**Provide spaces where ideas of civil societies can be heard and discussed while developing policies:**

Yes

Please explain how:

Cf. Norway's first Quadrennial Periodic Report, section 3.3.1, and the description of The Government's Declaration on the Interaction with the Voluntary Sector above.

Implement Operational Guidelines: No**Please explain how:****Other: Yes****Please explain how:**

A grant scheme for VAT compensation for voluntary organisations was established in 2010. The grant provides more than 20 000 organisations (2016) with a total of USD 151 869 159; NOK 1,3 billion, in core funding.)

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, Industry and Fisheries. The Register provides public authorities and others with information on the voluntary sector. Participation in the Register is voluntary. 40 000 organisations have registered (2016), and the Register is still growing in numbers.

The Grassroots Share is a scheme administered by Norsk Tipping, a state-owned company under the Norwegian Ministry of Culture charged with implementing the Government's gaming policy and administering the national lottery. 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, cf. above.

Is Civil Society contributing to this report?:

No

Name of the Organization(s):

Contribution from Civil Society

This section is to be completed with information provided by civil society:

Has the civil society taken initiatives to::

Promote the principle and the objectives of the Convention locally and internationally: No

Please explain how:

Promote ratification of the Convention and its implementation by governments: No

Please explain how:

Bring the concerns of citizens, associations and enterprises to public authorities, including vulnerable groups:

No

Please explain how:

Contribute to the achievement of greater transparency and accountability and accountability in the cultural governance:

No

Please explain how:

Monitor policy and programme implementation on measures to protect and promote diversity of cultural expression:

No

Please explain how:

Build capacities in domains linked to the Convention and carrying out data collection: No

Please explain how:

Create innovative partnerships with the public and private sectors and with civil society of other regions of the worlds:

No

Please explain how:

Challenges encountered or foreseen to implement the Convention:

Solutions found or envisaged:

Activities planned for next 4 years to implement the Convention:

Supporting attachment provided by the Civil Society:

Achievements, challenges, solutions and next steps

Describe main results achieved in implementing the Convention:

As stated in Norway's first Quadrennial Periodic Report, 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. Several of the measures presented in this report, whilst clearly in line with and in the spirit of the Convention, have been in effect for several years, if not decades, before the adoption of the Convention. In one respect, the Convention could be seen as a confirmation of important aspects of Norwegian cultural policy; or it could be seen as closely interlinked and integrated with said cultural policy. It is not possible to isolate the results achieved in implementing the Convention from the results achieved in implementing Norwegian cultural policy.

Challenges encountered or foreseen to implement the Convention :

Whilst not directly related to the Convention itself, making arts and culture available to everyone, regardless of their social or economic background, remains an important priority. The arts and cultural sector should ideally, in all chains of the process from artistic production to dissemination and enjoyment, represent a cross-section of present-day Norwegian society. This is not always the case, however.

Solutions found or envisaged to overcome those challenges:

Making arts and culture accessible to everyone, and ensuring that everyone has the opportunity of engaging with arts and culture, whether as creators or audiences/consumers, requires a continuous effort and remains an important guiding principle in Norwegian cultural policy. On the initiative of the Norwegian Minister of Culture, the Norwegian Presidency of the Nordic Council of Ministers will be launching, in 2017, a three-year Nordic project on the inclusion of immigrants and people with minority backgrounds into the arts and cultural sector – as audiences, artists, creators, cultural workers and disseminators. The project aims to involve both professional and amateur arts and cultural institutions and organisations.

Steps planned for the next 4 years:

Maintaining a continued strong, public funding of arts and culture for everyone, in line with the traditions of Norwegian cultural policy and the spirit of the Convention.

SOURCES AND STATISTICS ANNEXES

1. Economy and Finance

When reporting data in this section, it is important to define the "cultural sector" for statistical purposes and apply that definition consistently. For guidelines, please refer to the [2009 UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics \(FCS\)](#)

1.1. Total Flows of Cultural Goods and Services

1.1.a Cultural Goods

(a) Exports in cultural goods	0.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Imports in cultural goods	0.00	<input type="checkbox"/>

1.1.b Cultural Services

(a) Exports in cultural services	0.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Imports in cultural services		<input type="checkbox"/>

1.2. Contribution of cultural activities to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

(a) Total GDP	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Share of cultural activities in GDP	<input type="checkbox"/>

Which methodology was used to calculate the share of culture in total GDP?

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1.3. Government expenditure on culture (If not available, please use government expenditure on Recreation and Culture)

(a) Total government expenditure	0.00	<input type="text"/>
(b) Share of culture in government expenditure		<input type="text"/>

2. Books

	Num	Year	Source
(a) Number of published titles	0		<input type="text"/>
(b) Number of publishing companies			
Total all companies	0		<input type="text"/>
Small Size Companies	0		<input type="text"/>
Medium Size	0		<input type="text"/>
Large Size	0		<input type="text"/>
(c) Bookshops and sales			
Bookstore chains	0	0.00	<input type="text"/>
Independent Book stores	0	0.00	<input type="text"/>
Book stores in other retail		0.00	<input type="text"/>
Online Retailers		0.00	<input type="text"/>
d) Translation flows			
Number of published translations	0		<input type="text"/>

3. Music

(a) Production / Number of albums produced:

	Num	Year	Source
Physical Format	0		<input type="checkbox"/>
Digital format			<input type="checkbox"/>
Independent			<input type="checkbox"/>
Majors			<input type="checkbox"/>

(b) Sales / Total number of recorded music sales:

Physical format	<input type="checkbox"/>
Digital format	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Media**(a) Broadcasting audience and share**

Year

Source



Programme type	Audience share	Type of ownership	Type of access	Remove
		- None - <input type="checkbox"/>	- None - <input type="checkbox"/>	

(b) Broadcasting media organizations

Year

Source

**Number of domestic media organizations providing**

Ownership:	Radio channels	Television channels	Both radio & television channels	Total
Public			0	0
Private	0	0		0
Community			0	
Not specified			0	
Total	0	0	0	0

(c) Newspapers (excluding online newspapers only)

Year	Source		
	▼		
<i>Publishing format</i> PRINTED	Daily newspapers	Non-daily newspapers	Total
Free Only			0
Paid Only	0	0	0
Both Free and Paid			0
BOTH PRINTED & ONLINE			
Free Only			0
Paid Only			0
Both Free and Paid			0
Total	0	0	0

5. Connectivity, infrastructure, access

	Num	Year	Source
(a) Number of mobile phone subscribers per 1000 inhabitants	0		▼
(b) Number of households with Internet access at home	0		▼
(c) Number of individuals using the Internet			▼

Percentage of people participating in cultural activities at least one time during the last 12 months

6. Cultural Participation

Activity (in %)	Female	Male	Total
Cinema			
Theatre			
Dance (including ballet)			
Live concert/musical performance			

Exhibition

All activities

Is there any available data on the reasons for the non participation in cultural events?

No Yes

Main reasons for non participation (in %)	Female	Male	Total
Too Expensive			
Lack of Interest			
Lack of time			
Lack of information			
Too far away			
Other			

7. Additional clarifications:

Please refer to the attached Statistical Annex.

Additional Annexes (if any):

Attachment	Size
 statistical_annex.docx	31.32 KB

SUBMISSION

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Royal Norwegian Ministry of Culture

Position:

Deputy Director General

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 21/12/2016

Statistical Annex to Norway's Second Quadrennial Periodic Report on the Implementation of the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

Due to technical challenges with the formatting of figures in the on-line form, please refer to the present document as the Statistical Annex.

1. Economy and Finance

1.1 Total Flows of Cultural Goods and Services

1.1.a Cultural Goods

Description ¹	USD	Year	Source
(a) Total exports in cultural goods	39 018 691	2015	Statistics Norway
(b) Total imports in cultural goods	69 859 813	2015	Statistics Norway

1.1.a Cultural Services

Description ²	USD	Year	Source
(a) Total exports in cultural services	85 864 486	2015	Statistics Norway
(b) Total imports in cultural services	394 859 813	2015	Statistics Norway

1.2 Contribution of Cultural Activities to Gross Domestic Product

(a) Total GDP	USD	Year	Source
	500 519 000 000	2014	Statistics Norway

(b) Share of cultural activities in GDP	%	USD	Year	Source
	1, 89	9 813 084 112	2014	Statistics Norway

¹ Source: Statistics Norway: "Utenrikshandel med varer".

² Source: Statistics Norway: "Utanrikshandel med tenester for ikkje-finansielle føretak"; fritidsaktiviteter.

1.3 Government Expenditure on Culture

Total government expenditure ³	USD	Year	Source
	1 494 217 290	2015	Statistics Norway ⁴
Share of culture in government expenditure ⁵	0,8 %	2015	Statistics Norway ⁶

2. Books

a) Number of published titles (name, year, source)

2015: 6608

Source: "Musikk, litteratur og visuell kunst i tall 2015", Arts Council Norway, www.kulturradet.no

Den Norske Forleggerforening/The Norwegian Publishers Association
http://www.forleggerforeningen.no/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Bransjestatistikk_2015-finale.pdf

2014: 6421

Source: "Musikk, litteratur og visuell kunst i tall 2015", Arts Council Norway, www.kulturradet.no

Den Norske Forleggerforening/The Norwegian Publishers Association
http://www.forleggerforeningen.no/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Bransjestatistikk_2015-finale.pdf

2013: 6400

Source: "Musikk, litteratur og visuell kunst i tall 2015", Arts Council Norway, www.kulturradet.no

Den Norske Forleggerforening/The Norwegian Publishers Association
http://www.forleggerforeningen.no/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Bransjestatistikk_2015-finale.pdf

b) Number of publishing companies

Total	Number	Year	Source
	105	2016	Norwegian Publishers Association http://www.forleggerforeningen.no/om-oss/medlemsforlag/

The Norwegian Publishers Association is a trade organisation for publishers. The members represent approximately 80 % of the sales from publishers to booksellers in the country. There is currently no comprehensive overview over non-member publishers.

³ Figures provided refer to the budget of the Norwegian Ministry of Culture.

⁴ Source: Statistics Norway: *Kulturstatistikk 2015*.

⁵ This refers to the share of culture in total government expenditure.

⁶ Source: Statistics Norway: *Kulturstatistikk 2015*.

Small size companies	Number	Year	Source
	96	2016	Norwegian Publishers Association http://www.forleggerforeningen.no/om-oss/medlemsforlag/ Norwegian Literature Abroad http://norla.no/nb/informasjon/om-norsk-litteraturbransje

Medium size	Number	Year	Source
	5	2016	Norwegian Publishers Association http://www.forleggerforeningen.no/om-oss/medlemsforlag/ Norwegian Literature Abroad http://norla.no/nb/informasjon/om-norsk-litteraturbransje

Large size	Number	Year	Source
	4	2016	Norwegian Publishers Association http://www.forleggerforeningen.no/om-oss/medlemsforlag/ Norwegian Literature Abroad: http://norla.no/nb/informasjon/om-norsk-litteraturbransje

c) Bookshops and annual sales figures

Bookstore chains	Number	NOK/USD ⁷	Year	Source
	8 major chains	1,110 MNOK/ 129,7 million USD	2012	Norwegian Publishers Association 2012
	8 major chains	1 159 MNOK/ 135,5 million USD	2013	Norwegian Publishers Association 2013
	8 major chains	1 159 MNOK/ 135,6 million USD	2014	Norwegian Publishers Association http://www.forleggerforeningen.no/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Bransjestatistik-2014.pdf

⁷ The currency conversion is based on UN Treasury's UN Operational Rates of Exchange pr. Dec. 1. 2016:
<https://treasury.un.org/operationalrates/OperationalRates.php>

	8 major chains	1 261 MNO K/ 147,3 million USD	2015	Norwegian Publishers Association http://www.forleggerforeningen.no/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Bransjestatistikk_2015-finale.pdf . (p. 31)
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Independent ⁸ bookstores	number	NOK/USD	Year	Source
	N/A	330 MNOK/ 38,5 million USD	2012	Norwegian Publishers Association 2012
	N/A	426,6 MNOK/ 49,8 million USD	2013	Norwegian Publishers Association, 2013
	N/A	159,5 MNOK/ 18,6 million USD	2014	Norwegian Publishers Association http://www.forleggerforeningen.no/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Bransjestatistikk-2014.pdf
	N/A	184,6 MNOK/ 21,5 million USD	2015	Norwegian Publishers Association http://www.forleggerforeningen.no/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Bransjestatistikk_2015-finale.pdf . (p. 31)

Bookstores in ⁹ other retail	Number	NOK/USD	Year	Source
	N/A	59,4 MNOK/ 6,95 million USD	2012	Norwegian Publishers Association 2012
	N/A	97 MNOK/ 11,3 million USD	2013	Norwegian Publishers Association, 2013
	N/A	135 MNOK/ 15,7 million USD	2014	Norwegian Publishers Association: http://www.forleggerforeningen.no/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Bransjestatistikk-2014.pdf

⁸ This figure is grouped under the heading 'chainless bookstores/kjedeløse' in the Norwegian Publishers Association's statistics

⁹ This figure is grouped under 'other retailer/øvrige forhandlere' in the Norwegian Publishers Association's statistics

	N/A	98,4 MNOK/ 11,4 million USD	2015	Norwegian Publishers Association: http://www.forleggerforeningen.no/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Bransjestatistik_ikk_2015-finale.pdf . (p. 31)
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Online retailers ¹⁰	Number	NOK/USD	Year	Source
	N/A	439,5 MNOK/ 51,3 million USD	2012	Norwegian Publishers Association, 2012
	N/A	453,4 MNOK/ 52,9 million USD	2013	Norwegian Publishers Association, 2013
	N/A	430,5 MNOK/ 50,2 million USD	2014	Norwegian Publishers Association http://www.forleggerforeningen.no/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Bransjestatistik-2014.pdf
	N/A	581,5 MNOK/ 67,9 million USD	2015	Norwegian Publishers Association http://www.forleggerforeningen.no/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Bransjestatistik_2015-finale.pdf . (p. 31)

d) Translation flows

Translation flows	Number	Year	Source
Books translated from Norwegian into 47 different languages	419 publication grants awarded 386 books published	2014	Norwegian Literature Abroad: http://norla.no/
Books translated into Norwegian	1009	2014	“Musikk, litteratur og visuell kunst i tall 2015”, Arts Council Norway, www.kulturradet.no
Books translated from Norwegian into 47 different languages	431 publication grants awarded 392 books published	2015	Norwegian Literature Abroad: http://norla.no/
Books translated into Norwegian	1112	2015	“Musikk, litteratur og visuell kunst i tall 2015”, Arts Council

¹⁰ This figure is grouped under ‘direct sale to user/direktesalg til sluttbruker’ in the Norwegian Publishers Association's statistics

			Norway, www.kulturradet.no
Not yet available		2016	

2. Music

a) Production/number of albums produced¹¹

Physical and digital format	Number	Year	Source
	745	2012	MedieNorge: http://www.medienorge.uib.no/statistikk/medium/fonogram/85
	604	2013	MedieNorge: http://www.medienorge.uib.no/statistikk/medium/fonogram/85
	615	2014	MedieNorge: http://www.medienorge.uib.no/statistikk/medium/fonogram/85
	618	2015	MedieNorge: http://www.medienorge.uib.no/statistikk/medium/fonogram/85

b) Sales/Total number of recorded music sales

Physical format	Sales numbers (million)	Year	Source
	N/A	2012	N/A
	134,7 MNOK/ 15,7 million USD	2013	IPFI Norge: Årsrapport 2015 https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/26234926/%C3%85rsrapport_Impi_2015.pdf
	83,1 MNOK/ 9,7 million USD	2014	IPFI Norge: Årsrapport 2015 https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/26234926/%C3%85rsrapport_Impi_2015.pdf
	108,4 MNOK/ 12,6 million USD	2015	IPFI Norge: Årsrapport 2015 https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/26234926/%C3%85rsrapport_Impi_2015.pdf

Digital format	Sales numbers	Year	Source
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¹¹ The overview of all Norwegian music albums produced every year is based on the number of applications received by Arts Council Norway's programme for music production and publication. This programme aims to support and strengthen production and dissemination of Norwegian music and contribute to support diversity and quality in the publications. Musicians/right holders who are based and work in Norway may apply for funds. The funding programme encompasses both digital and analogue publications. However, not everyone who produces music apply for funding to the ACN and hence the figures do not provide a complete picture.

	N/A	2012	N/A
Downloads and streaming (Spotify, Tidal, Apple Music)	468,4 MNOK/ 54,7 million USD	2013	IPFI Norge: Årsrapport 2015 https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/26234926/%C3%85rsrapport_ifpi_2015.pdf
Downloads and streaming (Spotify, Tidal, Apple Music)	521,7 MNOK/ 60 million USD	2014	IPFI Norge: Årsrapport 2015 https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/26234926/%C3%85rsrapport_ifpi_2015.pdf
Downloads and streaming (Spotify, Tidal, Apple Music)	538 MNOK/ 62,8 million USD	2015	IPFI Norge: Årsrapport 2015 https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/26234926/%C3%85rsrapport_ifpi_2015.pdf

3. Media

a) Broadcasting audience and share

Year: 2015

Source: Norwegian Media Authority

<http://allmennkringkastingsrapporten2015.medietilsynet.no/>

MedieNorge

<http://www.medienorge.uib.no/statistikk/medium/tv/219>

<http://www.medienorge.uib.no/statistikk/medium/radio/240>

Programme type	Audience share (% of daily viewers and listeners)	Type of ownership (private/public)	Type of access (paid/free)
NRK	51 (tv) 35 (radio)	Public	Annual licence fee (non-commercial)
TV2	41,6 (tv)	Private with public funding	Free (commercial)
P4	16 (radio)	Private with public funding	Free (commercial)
Radio Norge	9 (radio)	Private with public funding	Free (commercial)

b) Broadcasting media organisations

Number of domestic media organization providing

Ownership	Radio channels	Television channels	Both radio and television channels	Total
Public			1	1

Private (with public funding)	2	1		3
Community			N/A	
Not specified				
Total				4

c) Number of newspapers

Year: 2014-2015

Source 1: Norwegian Media Authority

http://www.medietilsynet.no/globalassets/publikasjoner/2015/mediekompetanserapporten_2014.pdf

Source 2: MedieNorge

<http://www.medienorge.uib.no/statistikk/medium/avis/361>

Publishing format	Daily newspapers	Non-daily newspapers	Total
Printed			
Free only			
Paid only	72	156	228
Both Free and Paid			
Both printed and online			
Free only			
Paid only			
Both Free and Paid			191
Total			228

4. Connectivity, infrastructure, access

Year: 2015, 2016

Source: Statistics Norway), MedieNorge

	Number	Year	Source
Number of mobile phone subscribers per 1000 inhabitants	5 715	2015	http://www.medienorge.uib.no/statistikk/medium/ikt/341
Number of households with internet	98%	2016	https://www.ssb.no/teknologi-og-innovasjon/statistikker/ikthus

access at home			
Number of individuals using the internet	96%	2016	https://www.ssb.no/teknologi-og-innovasjon/statistikker/ikthus

5. Cultural Participation

Year: 2015¹²

Source: Statistics Norway

https://www.ssb.no/kultur-og-fritid/artikler-og-publikasjoner/profilert-innhold/_attachment/269027?_ts=15533e71088 (s.28)

Activity	Male %	Female %	Total
Cinema	67	66	
Theatre	43	48	
Dance (including ballet)	10	19	
Live concert/musical performance	59	63	
Exhibition/museum	40	43	
Total			

Is there any available data on the reasons for the non-participation in cultural events?

Yes, but no nationwide data available for the reasons they are not participating:

https://www.ssb.no/kultur-og-fritid/artikler-og-publikasjoner/profilert-innhold/_attachment/269027?_ts=15533e71088 (p.37-38)

However, a focus group study carried out by Audiences Norway in 2014 found the following reasons for people not participating in arts and culture:

- Non-users are happy and do not feel they are missing out
- The current performing arts brand doesn't reflect their own self image
- The offer is perceived to be lacking in relevance
- Marketing does not often reach non-users and when it does it fails to capture their imagination
- Price is not the barrier – lack of perceived benefit or value is

Source: <http://norsktopublikumsutvikling.no/assets/insights/Lower-Income-Insight-report.pdf>

¹² The report was published in 2016 and is partly based on the figures from the last national survey on cultural trends carried out in 2012. Hence the numbers in the table are from 2012, being the most recent survey to date.