

No. 4 2006 (November)

Nordic cooperation

New website for young Nordic filmmakers – dvoted [Nordic cooperation]

A new website for young Nordic filmmakers, dvoted, is launched, and it is the only Nordic service in which the means and guidance for professional film production are offered to young filmmakers. The website is produced by the Danish Film Institute, Norwegian Film Institute, Swedish Film Institute, Koulukino-Skolbio/The Finnish Film Foundation and the Icelandic Film Centre.

The aim of dvoted is to identify and develop the talent and skills of every young person who has the ambition to tell stories in moving images. The project was initiated by the Nordic Council of Ministers. The Swedish Film Institute has administrative responsibility for the project. The central project group is located at the Danish Film Institute.

Source: The Nordic Council of Ministers (29 November 2006)

The digitization of Nordic public service channels [Nordic cooperation]

Will the television programmes of the Nordic public service channels reach the viewers of neighbouring countries after the process of digitization of the terrestrial network has been finished?

This question was raised by Anita Brodén (fp), Swedish representative of the Nordic Council. The occasion was a discussion during the latest session of the Nordic Council some weeks ago, concerning the problems associated with trying to view television programmes transmitted from neighbouring countries and caused by the transition from analogue to digital transmission, not least in Finland, according to a press release from the Nordic Council.

In her answer, the Swedish Minister of Culture, Lena Adelsohn Liljeroth, points out that in Sweden, Finland and Denmark transmissions of the public service channels in the analogue terrestrial network are accessible to all, the same transmission technology being utilized in all three countries. The coverage of the networks does not stop at the national borders; people living in the border areas benefit from the overspill. Likewise, the digital terrestrial networks, when fully developed, will have the same effect.

The Minister of Culture said that she shared the commitment to realizing easy access to neighbouring countries' transmissions, and she will follow the transition to digital networks closely.

Source: The Nordic Council (27 November 2006)

New marketing channels get through to Nordic youngsters [Nordic cooperation]

The pressure from marketing efforts aimed at youngsters, especially the age group 12-16 years, is increasing. The Nordic Council of Ministers is carrying out a project ("Kortlægning af markedsføring til børn og unge i Norden") that systematically surveys new methods of marketing, e.g. via SMS and mobile phones.

A report has been published, TemaNord 2006:572 (ISBN 92-893-1400-1, in Danish only), focussing on the methods being utilized.

Source: The Nordic Council of Ministers (31 October 2006)

Printed media

Sources have great trust in journalists [Printed media] [Denmark]

Generally, sources – those most quoted by the media – have greater trust in journalists and their employers than do the rest of the population, according to a survey carried out by the Centre for Journalism and Further Education (CFJE).

One of the aims of the survey has been to highlight and find a new course for a discussion on the ethics of journalism based on a definite foundation of knowledge, the starting point being the sources' own experiences.

CFJE points out that sources for Danish newspapers have a primarily positive view of the articles they appear in. Seven out of ten sources have been asked for quotations more than ten times within three years. However, the most quoted sources are not happy about the general knowledge level of the journalists they meet.

Source: CFJE (23 November 2006)

Children should be more frequent library users [Printed media] [Denmark]

Eighty percent of all Danish children use the public libraries. However, during the course of the past 7-8 years, the most frequent users have halved their annual visits to the library. The Minister of Culture, Brian Mikkelsen, has appointed a committee consisting of experts to find out how this development may be changed.

During 2007 a report will be prepared, including recommendations on how libraries for children and what they offer can be made more attractive, the Ministry of Culture states.

The Danish National Library Authority's website contains minutes of the committee's meetings, and the committee invites the public to discussions via the web, asking for points of view on the work that has to be done.

Source: The Ministry of Culture (19 October 2006)

NOK 253 million in production grants for newspapers **[Printed media] [Norway]**

One hundred and thirty-eight newspapers have received production grants from the Media Authority, following the Ministry of Culture and Church Affairs' establishment of regulations for distribution of grants for 2006. In all, NOK 253 million has been distributed. Two new newspapers received grants in 2006, while one newspaper has been reinstated in the scheme.

Dagsavisen, with a circulation of 33,380 copies, received more than NOK 42 million in 2006, followed by Vårt Land with a grant of more than NOK 34 million (circulation 29,158). Fifteen of the other newspapers received grants exceeding NOK one million. Beyond that, the grants have largely been lower than NOK 0.5 million, according to an overview from the Media Authority.

Source: The Media Authority (14 November 2006)

The European Commission does not accept Sweden's press subsidy scheme **[Printed media] [Sweden]**

When the Budget Bill for 2007 was presented by the new Swedish Government (16 October 2006), (in Swedish) one of the proposals was that operating support for newspapers should not be raised (adopted by the Parliament in June 2006) and that support for distribution of newspapers on Saturdays should be abolished.

The Government's reason for the proposals was that amendments to the press subsidy scheme must be sanctioned by the European Commission, and that the Commission has notified that it will start an investigation of the Swedish press subsidy scheme during 2007. Going through with changes in the scheme before the investigation is finished might cause a call for reimbursement for the involved newspapers.

On 22 November 2006, the Ministry of Education, Research and Culture writes in a press release (in Swedish) that the European Commission has notified the Government that it has preliminarily determined that the Government is not acting in accordance with the EC Treaty state aid rule.

In an internal PM from the Commission, it is stated that the Swedish Government should amend its regulations for press subsidies and that the Commission expects a proposal that addresses regulation revision. 'I am very surprised by the Commission's statement, because it

does not correspond with the information we have received', says Minister of Culture, Lena Adelsohn Liljeroth.

The only agreement between the Swedish Government and the Commission is that an economical analysis shall be carried out, the Ministry writes. It underlines that the Government regards press subsidies as an important instrument in efforts to maintain media plurality, a question that also involves democracy.

Source: The Ministry of Education, Research and Culture (22 November 2006)

Audiovisual media

108 permits for local TV

[Audiovisual media] [Denmark]

The Radio and Television Board has granted 108 permits to applicants wanting to transmit programmes in local TV channels, 41 in Copenhagen and 67 in the rest of the country.

The permits will be in effect until 31 October 2009, when the analogue transmitters will have been replaced by digital ones, with the capacity for one local TV channel.

Only in the large cities did the Radio and Television Board have to prioritize among applicants, owing to lack of capacity.

Source: The Radio and Television Board (22 November 2006)

A broad film settlement

[Audiovisual media] [Denmark]

The Minister of Culture, Brian Mikkelsen, has entered into a new film settlement with all the parties represented in the Parliament, for the period 2007-2010. The agreement has an economical framework amounting to DKK 2 billion.

The film agreement implies, among other things, a new key for the distribution of grants, increased cooperation between Danish film producers and the TV companies DR and TV 2, increased efforts to strengthen production of documentaries, and support for a new European film policy think tank.

Source: The Ministry of Culture (27 October 2006)

Finnish films take a 25% share of the market

[Audiovisual media] [Finland]

“Admissions for local titles exceeded 1.5 million last weekend in Finland. With over a month to go and two domestic premieres ahead, the total figure will still grow somewhat, but even now the total domestic admissions of 2005 have been surpassed by over 60%”, the Finnish Film Foundation announces (in English).

“Also the total admission figure for all titles is growing, being at the moment approximately 6 million, which means a growth of around 18% compared to 2005. Local titles, however, are doing comparatively well, the domestic market share being around 25%”.

Source: The Finnish Film Foundation (21 November 2006)

SVT’s programmes to be transmitted in the digital terrestrial network **[Audiovisual media] [Finland]**

Swedish public broadcaster Sveriges television’s (SVT) programmes will be transmitted in the new digital terrestrial network that is replacing the Finnish analogue television networks on 1 September 2007.

According to the temporary solution unanimously lined up by the ministerial working group on communication policy, the programmes of the compilation channel SVT Europa will be transmitted in the first phase, the Ministry of Transport and Communications states.

At first, the network will comprise the Swedish language area of Eastern Bothnia and Southern Finland. Later on, the network will gradually be developed to include the rest of Finland. The viewers must have a pay card to receive the SVT programmes in the digital network.

Source: The Ministry of Transport and Communications (11 November 2006)

Increased public support for the Icelandic film industry **[Audiovisual media] [Iceland]**

The Minister of Culture and Education, Þorgerður Katrín Gunnarsdóttir, the Minister of Finance, Árni M. Mathiesen, and representatives of the Union of Icelandic Filmmakers have entered into an agreement comprising a doubling of the funding, from 372 million (EUR 4 million, USD 5 million) to 700 million (EUR 8 million, USD 10 million) by 2010, Daily News from Iceland writes.

“It was also agreed that from now on at least four full-length acted movies will be produced in Iceland every year with special emphasis on movies for families.

Continued support for documentaries and short films is also planned, as well as increased financial support for the production of Icelandic TV programmes”.

Source: Daily News from Iceland (15 November 2006)

New plans for Norwegian digital radio **[Audiovisual media] [Norway]**

Minister of Culture and Church Affairs, Trond Giske, has presented plans for the allocation of capacity for digital radio (DAB). The purpose is to arrange the digital radio network for better

coverage in rural areas and to ensure that the audience has access to the local channels of public service broadcaster NRK.

NRK will move most of its DAB activities to the regional network and is allowed to administer the whole network. The surplus capacity in the national digital radio network will be utilized by, among others, the commercial channels P4, Kanal24 and Radio2Digital. To have their permits prolonged, these channels must commit themselves to public service activities until 2020.

Later, invitations to tender will be sent out for the remaining capacity in the national network (1-2 channels). This opens things up for new participants in the whole of the DAB network. The new arrangements will enable broadcasters to implement their plans to develop the DAB network to 80% coverage of the population, according to a press release from the Ministry of Culture and Church Affairs.

Source: The Ministry of Culture and Church Affairs (22 November 2006)

The European Commission will abolish state-owned company Boxer's monopoly [Audiovisual media] [Sweden]

“The European Commission has decided to refer Sweden to the European Court of Justice for its failure to change rules giving state-owned company Boxer TV-Access AB a monopoly to provide access control services in Sweden's digital terrestrial broadcasting network”, states the European Commission in a press release (in English).

“According to the Directive on competition in the markets for electronic communications networks and services (Commission Directive 2002/77/EC), Sweden had to abolish all monopoly rights for broadcasting transmission services by July 2003. However, Sweden has so far failed to abolish Boxer TV-Access AB's monopoly. The referral to the Court is the final stage of the infringement procedure under Article 226 of the EC Treaty”.

Computer Sweden quotes a representative of the Ministry of Education, Research and Culture, stating that the Commission has been notified by the Ministry that steps are being taken to have a bill adopted in the Parliament during the spring of 2007, making amendments to the legislation in order to open up the market for competition.

Source: The European Commission (17 October 2006) Computer Sweden (13 November 2006)

Shortening of the licence periods for public broadcasters [Audiovisual media] [Sweden]

In the Budget Bill for 2007, the Government proposes that the coming licence periods of the three public service companies Sveriges Radio AB, Sveriges Television AB and Sveriges Utbildningsradio AB should be three years: 1 January 2007 - 31 December 2009. When the Parliament adopted the guidelines for the public service companies last spring, the licence period was six years.

No amendments to the guidelines are proposed. During the three-year period 2007-2009, the Government will assess the general public service policy and decide what kind of guidelines for the longer perspective should come into effect. The purpose is to preserve the activities of the companies and allow them to develop, according to a press release.

Source: The Ministry of Education, Research and Culture (16 October 2006)

Information Society

Digitization of the cultural heritage [Information Society] [Denmark]

A working group has been appointed, with the objective to further recommendations that enable digitization of selected parts of the cultural heritage, among others the archives of the public service company DR.

Digitization encompasses both text-based and audiovisual media as well as objects in the museum and archive sphere, and is to be realized as a component of the Media Agreement, for the period, between the Government and the parties DF, S, RV and SF.

The principal requirements of the working group are to preserve and communicate the cultural heritage and to address the copyright problems associated with digitization and communication of the cultural heritage, the Ministry of Culture states.

Source: The Ministry of Culture (24 November 2006)

First stage of national wireless broadband network ready in spring 2007 [Information Society] [Finland]

In June 2005, the telecommunication company Digita Ab was allocated a permit to develop a new digital mobile communications network, based on the frequencies that were freed when the NMT 450 network was closed down.

The Ministry of Transport and Communications writes in a press release (in Swedish) that development of the wireless broadband network with national coverage is delayed due to complaints made against the allocation. However, the first phase of development is to be finished in April 2007.

The geographical distribution will also be changed compared to the original plans. When the third stage of network development is complete in December 2009, the network will cover a considerably larger area than the planners thought possible.

Source: The Ministry of Transport and Communications (1 November 2006)

Iceland has the highest broadband penetration in Europe **[Information Society] [Iceland]**

72% of Icelandic households had a broadband connection in 2006, according to Eurostat (in English). This means that the country has the highest broadband penetration in Europe, 6% ahead of the Netherlands, which is the leading household broadband country among members of the European Union.

Iceland is increasing the gap in relation to the other Nordic countries: Denmark has 63% penetration in households, Norway 57%, Finland 53% and Sweden 51%, according to Eurostat.

Statistics from the management consulting firm Arthur D. Little confirm the Eurostat surveys.

Erik Almqvist, director of TIME Nordics, Nordic branch of Arthur D. Little, told icelandreview.com that “Icelandic telecommunications company Síminn has been very proactive in promoting broadband in contrast to incumbents in many other European countries which have not been thinking as far ahead.”

Sources: Eurostat (10 November 2006) and Daily News from Iceland (16 November 2006)

Plans for eNorway 2009 are being realized **[Information Society] [Norway]**

An ongoing evaluation, dated October 2006, shows that most of the measures planned for 2007 have already been fulfilled, the Ministry of Government Administration and Reform states.

A central objective for the eNorway plan is that Norway shall be in the forefront internationally with regard to offering electronic services from the public authorities.

In a press release, the Ministry announces that the ambitious objectives for ICT development in Norway, expressed in the eNorway plan, are being realized through a broad national effort, involving many participants both inside and outside the public administration. The focus of the plan is to ensure that all Norwegians have access to information technology and services, and that public services in general be digitally accessible.

Source: The Ministry of Government Administration and Reform (27 October 2006)

Sweden must have an effective and secure IT infrastructure **[Information Society] [Sweden]**

The IT Policy Strategy Group put forward its visions for the future of Sweden in connection with the group's final report before it ceased its activities on 31 October 2006.

In a press release (in Swedish) from the Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications, the group's report *Bredband för tillväxt, innovation och konkurrenskraft* (Broadband for growth, innovation and competitiveness) is presented. The visions,

recommendations and discussions that have been going on within the group since it was set up in June 2003 are summarized in the report.

Some of the visions are: Sweden must be a leading country with respect to effective and secure IT infrastructure, securing the best conditions for entrepreneurial activities, innovation and public and private electronic services. Swedish citizens should, with the help of information technology, have access to the services they need, regardless of where they are.

Source: The Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications (23 October 2006)

Freedom of speech and copyright

New council for copyright matters appointed [Freedom of speech and copyright] [Finland]

A new council for copyright matters has been appointed for the period 2006-2009, the Ministry of Education announces. The commission of the council is to assist the Ministry when the need to consider copyright cases arises, and make statements in matters concerning the application of copyright legislation to specific issues.

The council consists partly of representatives of the most important rights holders and partly of representatives of the users of protected material. The chairman and vice chairman of the council and at least one additional member of the council must be in the legal profession and be proficient in the field of copyright law.

Source: The Ministry of Education (12 October 2006)

Amendments to constitutional protection of freedom of speech and the press? [Freedom of speech and copyright] [Sweden]

The committee of inquiry on freedom of the press and speech matters has submitted a report that is intended for public debate.

In an international perspective, the Freedom of the Press Act and the Fundamental Law on Freedom of Expression give unique and detailed protection at the constitutional level for a range of specific media. The criticism of the detailed regulation in the legislation has mainly been aimed at the fact that new technology falls outside the realm of constitutional protection, e.g. e-cinema.

The committee of inquiry on freedom of the press and speech matters has introduced three alternatives, but has not made any recommendations as yet.

The minimum alternative implies that the Freedom of the Press Act and the Fundamental Law on Freedom of Expression are to be repealed, and that freedom of speech is to be protected only by the European Convention on Human Rights, Article 10, and the Instrument of Government's general regulations on freedom of speech, supplemented by a new section in the Instrument of Government.

The intermediate alternative implies that the Freedom of the Press Act and the Fundamental Law on Freedom of Expression are to be repealed and that freedom of speech is to be protected only by the European Convention on Human Rights, Article 10, and the Instrument of Government's general regulations on freedom of speech, supplemented by a new chapter section in the Instrument of Government, entitled Freedom of Speech in Certain Media.

The maximum alternative implies that the regulations of the Freedom of the Press Act and the Fundamental Law on Freedom of Expression are to be summed up in a new constitutional act on freedom of expression. In order to avoid problems related to constitutional protection for technical recordings, a so-called stencil rule is to be introduced, implying that protection is granted when certain information is indicated in the recording. E-cinema is protected. Even other, smaller amendments to the fundamental laws of the Constitution are to be made.

The minimum and intermediate alternatives are more in line with protection of freedom of speech legislation in other countries than with current legislation. However, they are also less stable and less precise than the existing protection, the Ministry of Justice states in a press release.

Source: The Ministry of Justice (15 November 2006)

Disruption of films by commercials to be tried in the Supreme Court of Sweden
[Freedom of speech and copyright] [Sweden]

The commercial TV company TV4 is now taking a case regarding disruption of films (*Alfred and Hajen som visste för mycket*) by commercials to the Supreme Court of Sweden.

The film directors Vilgot Sjöman and Claes Eriksson objected to the disruption of their films (*Alfred* and *Hajen som visste för mycket*, respectively).

The Court of Appeal wrote in its sentence that the disruptions in question not only broke up the continuity and dramaturgy of the films, they also introduced environments that felt strange and unmotivated in the particular context. In some instances, the disruptions resulted in blurring of the intended dramatic effect of the cut between two scenes, *Dagens Nyheter* writes. The case has been followed with great interest by several European copyright holder organizations.

Source: *Dagens Nyheter* (27 October 2006)

Media ownership

Schibsted sells out of Swedish TV4 and Norwegian TV 2
[Media ownership] [Norway]

Nordic Broadcasting Oy buys Schibsted's 5,388,368 shares in TV4 AB for SEK 270 per share, in total SEK 1,455 million, the Norwegian media corporation Schibsted announces.

The press release from the corporation states that the block of shares equals a stake of 26.9%. The purchase amount estimates the value of TV4 to SEK 5,200 million on the enterprise value level. The accounting profit for Schibsted will be in the range of NOK 550 million, based on the present foreign exchange quotation. Implementation of the agreement assumes approval from the Swedish competition authorities.

The explanation for the interest shown by the Swedish competition authorities is that Nordic Broadcasting is owned by Bonnier and Proventus, with a share of 50% each. The Bonnier share in TV4 will exceed 50% after completion of the agreement.

Daniel Sachs, Managing Director of Proventus and chairman of the board of both Nordic Broadcasting and TV4, thinks, according to DagensMedia, (in Swedish) that the Schibsted sale opens up possibilities for the creation of a new Nordic TV channel. It means closer cooperation between TV4 and Finnish TV3, both now owned by Nordic Broadcasting, which has its head office in Helsinki.

Schibsted has also sold its share (33.37%) in the Norwegian TV 2 Gruppen AS for NOK 1.15 billion to A-pressen Nasjonale Medier AS, A-pressen TV Invest AS and Egmont Holding. The transaction has been approved by the executive board of Schibsted ASA.

The Norwegian Media Authority has (in advance) cleared Egmont's and A-pressen's purchase of TV 2 shares, and writes in a press release that the purchase does not imply that any of the participants exceed the threshold value of 33.33% set in the Media Ownership Act.

Source: DagensMedia (6 November 2006) /Schibsted ASA (24 October 2006) and the Media Authority (13 November 2006)

Media surveys

Parents keep an eye on youngsters' media use [Media surveys] [Sweden]

The report *Ungar & Medier* (Youngsters and the media) shows that Swedish parents keep an eye on their children's media use more than do most parents in other countries, according to similar studies. The report also reveals that adults and children have different opinions on damaging content.

This is the second study of its kind carried out by the Media Council. Two thousand children and young people and 2,000 parents were asked about their encounters with the media in everyday situations.

One of the findings is that friends, homework and sports activities still take up a larger portion of children's leisure time than does time spent on media usage. Parents' views on how their children spend their leisure time concur with the children's own accounts.

Eighty-three percent of the parents feel that programmes and films containing explicit sex portrayals and pornography are very damaging to children and young people, while only 18% of the youngsters say that they feel bad when they watch pornography. Sixty-one percent of the children and young people say that the content that makes them feel bad is portrayals of

other children's suffering. Among the parents, 67% say that fictional violence, e.g. in TV series, is damaging, while only 14% of the youngsters feel this way. Youngsters, on the other hand, think that non-fictional violence, e.g. in news broadcasts, is far worse, the Media Council states.

Source: The Ministry of Education, Research and Culture /the Media Council (2 November 2006)

International issues: The Nordic perspective

Compromise on new television directive

[International issues: The Nordic perspective]

“The EU ministers responsible for audiovisual affairs agreed on the general approach of a new directive concerning audiovisual services at their Council meeting in Brussels on 13 November. Legal provisions concerning European television broadcasting activities will change substantially, if the European Parliament supports the general approach adopted by the Council”, the Finnish Ministry of Transport and Communications writes in a press release (in English).

“The Council meeting adopted a compromise proposal made by Finland, which presently holds the EU Presidency. The debate about the directive was mostly concerned with the ‘country-of-origin’ principle and product placement. Some Member States were critical of the proposal but a majority supported Finland’s proposal”.

Sweden could not vote for the proposal, because there is still room for improvement, above all with regard to commercials aimed at children and commercials for drinks containing alcohol, according to the Swedish Minister of Culture, Lena Adelsohn Liljeroth.

The Minister thinks the negotiations have turned in a more favourable direction lately, especially regarding possibilities to influence TV transmissions aimed at one EU member country, when the physical premises for the transmissions are located in another member country. On the initiative of Sweden, new regulations have been introduced, indicating that the country sending the transmissions must cooperate with the receiving country on questions of importance to the public.

The new directive will update the legal provisions of 1997 with regard to technological development. The European Parliament intends to vote on the draft directive in December.

Sources: The Finnish Ministry of Transport and Communications (13 November 2006)/ the Swedish Ministry of Education, Research and Culture (15 November 2006)

Publications

Nordic Media Trends [Publications]

Nordic Media Trends is a series of books on the Nordic media landscape. They describe and analyse developments in the media sectors of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden with comparability in focus. The series is the fruit of collaboration between Nordicom, the Media Secretariat in Denmark, Statistics Finland, Statistics Iceland, medianorway and MedieSverige (Nordicom-Sweden).

Two new books in the series are now available:

* (NMT 8) *Media Trends 2006 in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. Radio, TV & Internet* offers a broad picture of the three media sectors in the Nordic countries. Comparative Nordic statistics provide data about structure, ownership, economy, content and consumption, and articles examine developments country by country as well as media regulation with a Nordic comparative focus.

* (NMT 9) *Radio, TV & Internet in the Nordic Countries. Meeting the Challenges of New Media Technology* presents articles where Nordic media researchers examine convergence, Internet and the public sphere, public service in the new media landscape, Nordic radio in the digital era and EU's current media policy.

Source: Nordicom (10 November 2006)

60 Women Contributing to the 60 Years of UNESCO [Publications]

Several Nordic women are represented in the book *60 Women Contributing to the 60 Years of UNESCO – Constructing the Foundations of Peace*. The Norwegian Ingeborg Breines, director of UNESCO's Geneva Office, has taken the initiative to realize the book idea.

Calling the book “a signal contribution at the end of the 60th anniversary celebrations of UNESCO”, the UNESCO Director-General Koïchiro Matsuura “pays tribute to the thousands of talented women who are deeply committed to UNESCO's ideals and hard working to implement its programmes”, according to a UNESCO press release (in English).

He says that "the choice of only 60 women, hailing from 52 countries representing all continents, across the different fields of competence of the Organization for this publication was therefore a difficult task. They include women who hold, or have held, important positions in the Organization, who have led or inspired UNESCO's work in Member States, who have been in charge of programmes, projects, committees or juries, or who have lent their status or name to help advance UNESCO's objectives. Some of the contributors were present at the Board Session, including Aziza Bennani, Maria Clemencia Lopez-Jimanez, Anaisabel Prera Flores, and Sonia Mendieta de Badaroux, Members of the Executive Board, and Françoise Rivière, Assistant-Director-General for Culture of UNESCO”.

The sole Swedish contributor to the book is professor Ulla Carlsson, at Göteborg University, who is a member of the board of the Swedish UNESCO Council and the Director of Nordicom. Her contribution is entitled Empowerment through media. Ulla Carlsson was recently awarded the prize Wahlgrenska priset for 2006, on the grounds that, through her extensive activities, she has, among other things, made invaluable contributions to furthering media research in Sweden and the Nordic countries. She also contributes enthusiastically to communicating the results of Nordic media research throughout the world.

Source: UNESCO (23 October 2006)

The Yearbook Nordic Literature 2006

Nordic Literature is an annual presenting a large number of books from all the Nordic countries. It also includes a variety of articles on what's going on in the world of books. In this edition, the annual takes the temperature of recent developments in Nordic literature since the turn of the millennium.

Nordic Literature 2006, ISBN 92-893-1387-0, 184 p, Danish and English.

Source: The Nordic Council/the Nordic Council of Ministers