The Norwegian media landscape

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Director General

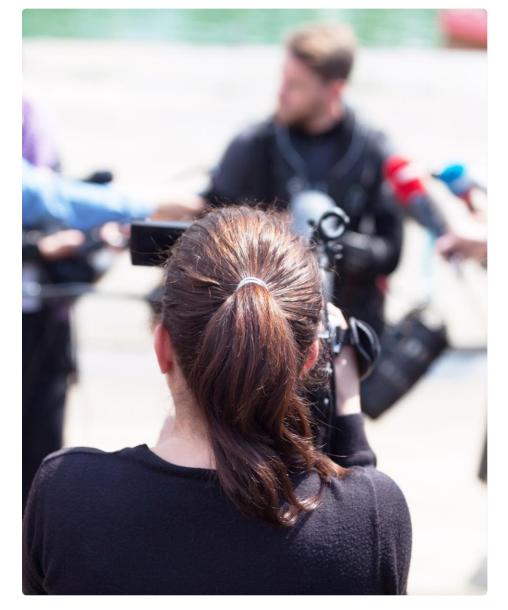
The Norwegian Media Authority



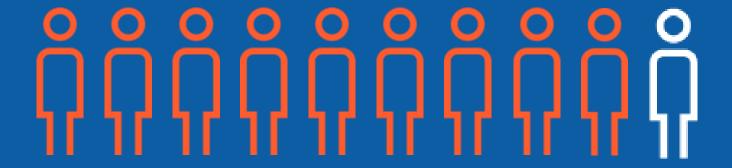


A rich media diversity

- Approximately 230 newspapers (online and print)
- Publicly funded public broadcaster (NRK)
- Commercial public TV broadcaster (TV 2)
- 5 national commercial broadcasters
- Approximately 560 local radio licences largest percentage on DAB
- 9 local TV companies



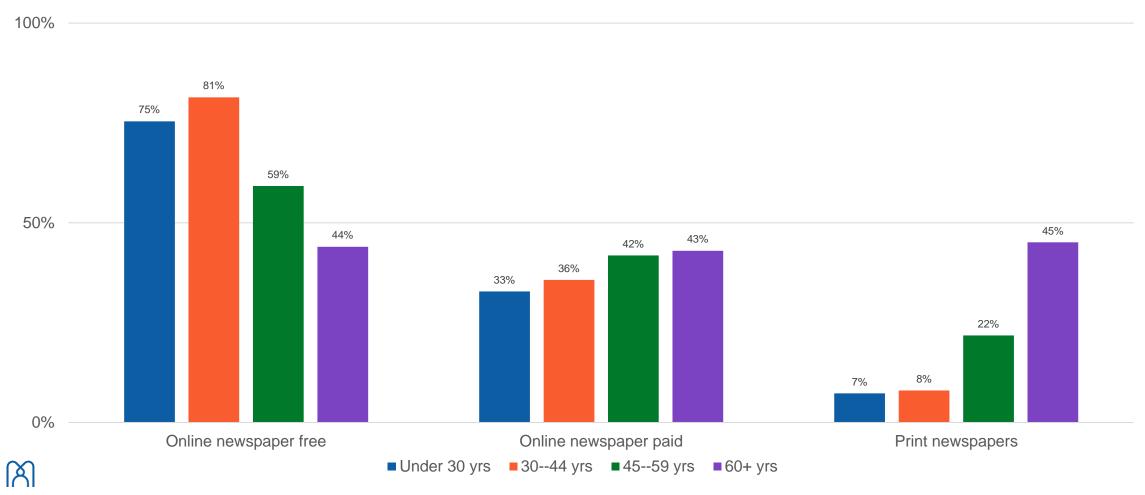




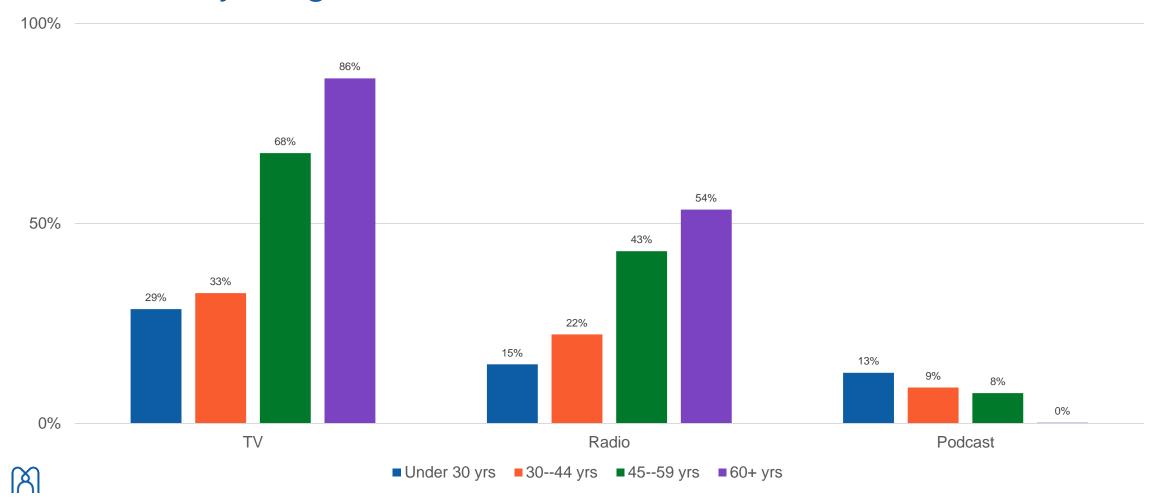
Use the internet on a daily basis



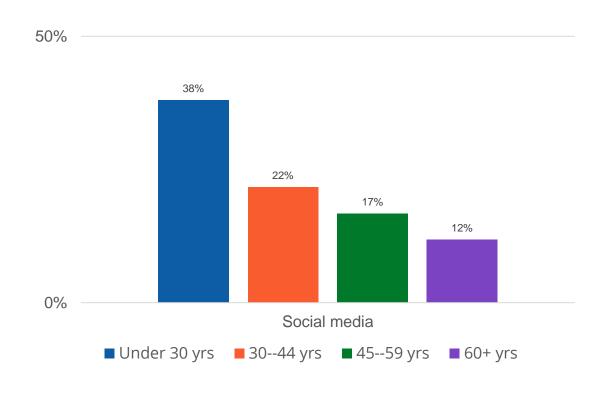
Most people use **free online newspapers** as their main news source

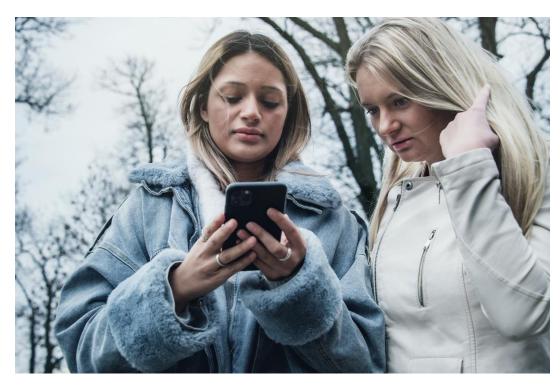


TV and radio are more popular news sources among older adults than younger adults



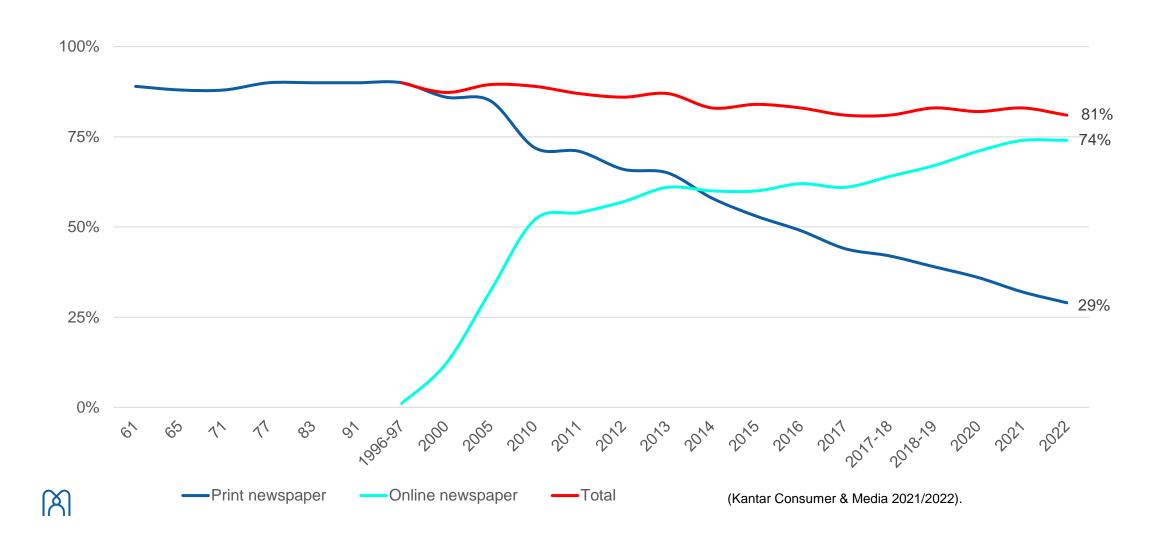
Social media is a quite popular news source among young adults



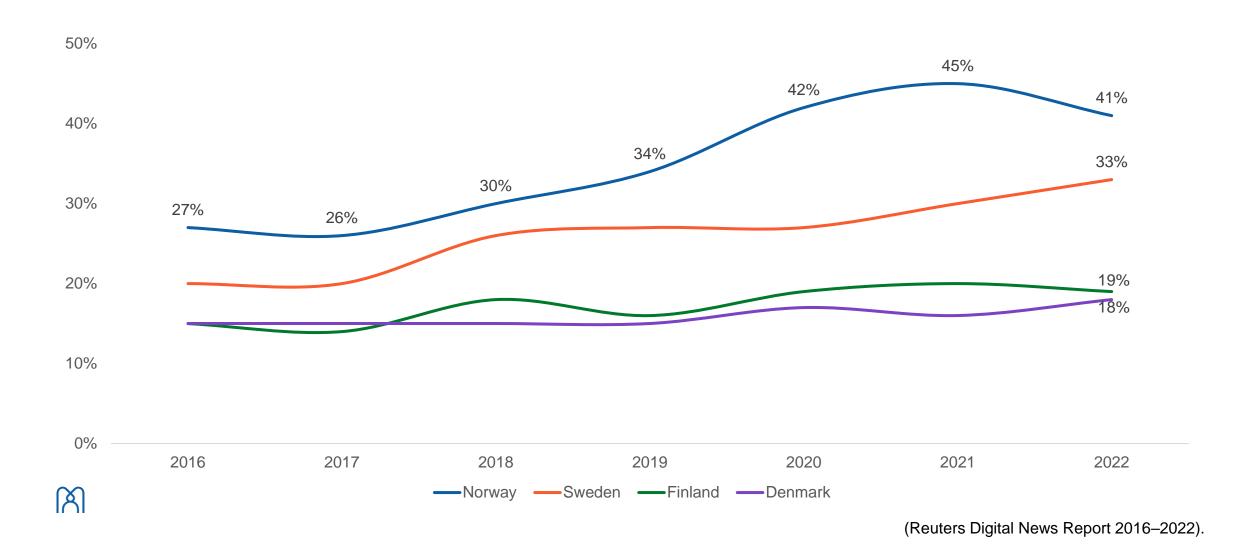




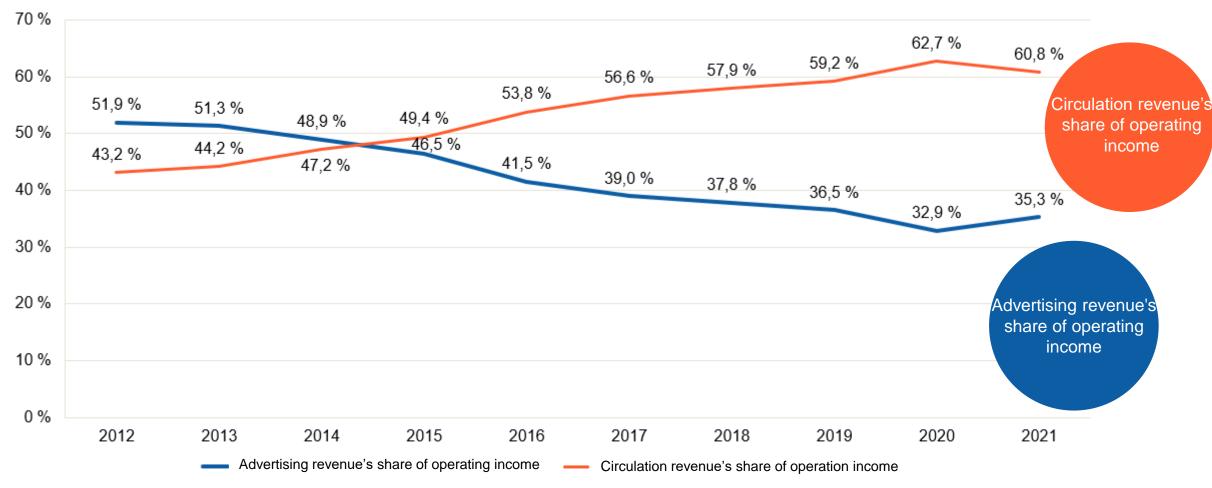
81% read Norwegian newspapers online or in print daily



High willingness to pay for digital news in Norway

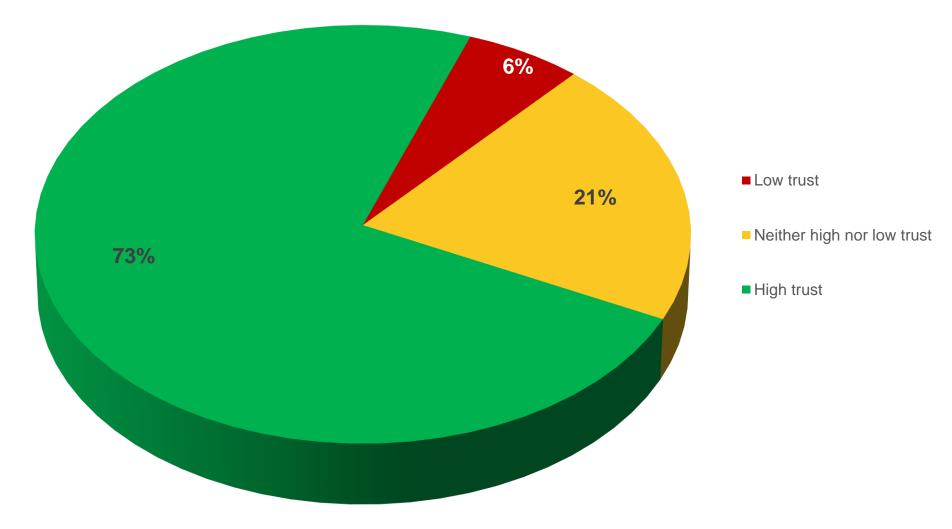


User revenue is now the main source of income for newspapers





High level of trust in Norwegian news media



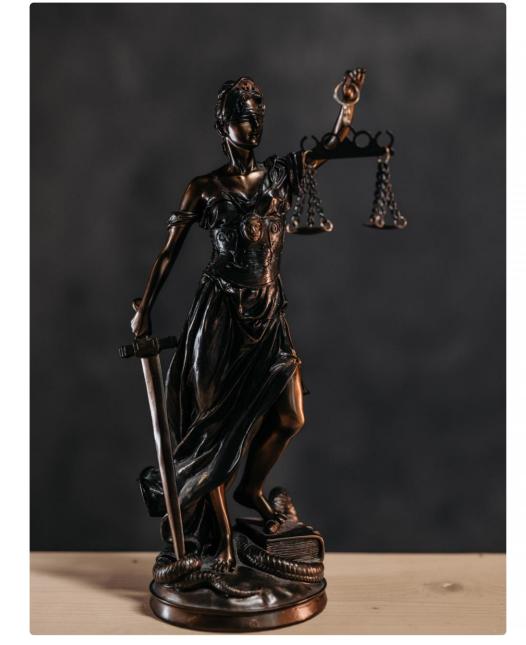




Media policy is enshrined in the Norwegian constitution

'The authorities of the state shall create conditions that facilitate open and enlightened public discourse.'

The Norwegian Constitution Article 100, sixth paragraph





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The government's goal is to ensure robust Norwegian media and to facilitate conditions that enable a good media provision for all groups in society.

The need for credible, editor-controlled media of a high standard is greater than ever.

From the platform of the current government (2021).

Government instruments

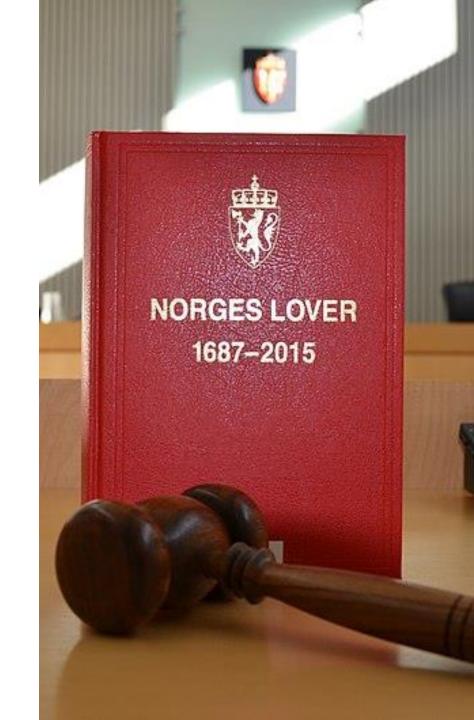
- VAT exemption
- Direct media support schemes
- Public service broadcasting
- Financial support for commercial public broadcasting
- Broadcasting licences
- Protection of children from harmful content in audiovisual media services





The Media Liability Act

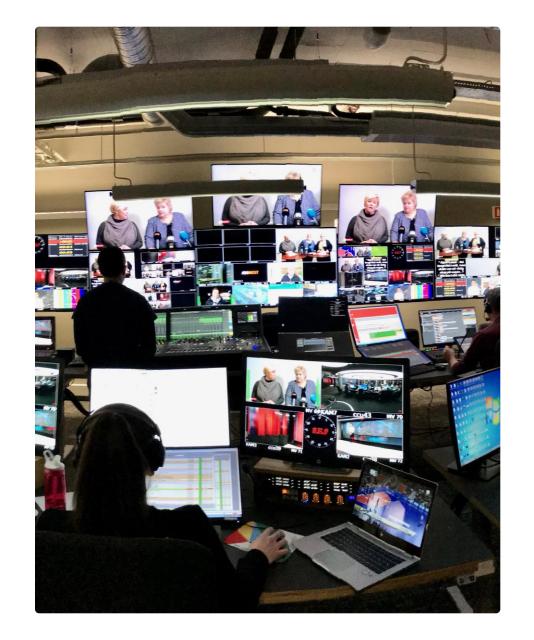
- Purpose: To facilitate an open and informed public discourse by ensuring editorial independence and by establishing clear lines of liability for content that is published in editor-controlled journalistic media.
- Scope: Media engaged in regular journalistic production and publication of news, current affairs, public debate or other content of general interest.





The Broadcasting Act: regulates audiovisual media

- Regulates Norwegian radio, TV and audiovisual on-demand services
- The Act includes rules on, for example:
 - Advertising, sponsorship and product placement
 - Facilitation for people with disabilities
 - Licences (approval) for broadcasting





The Audiovisual Programmes Act aims to protect children

- Purpose: To protect minors against harmful effects of exposure to moving images.
- Measures can include:
 - Age limits
 - Transmission time restrictions
 - Access control





The media Support Act

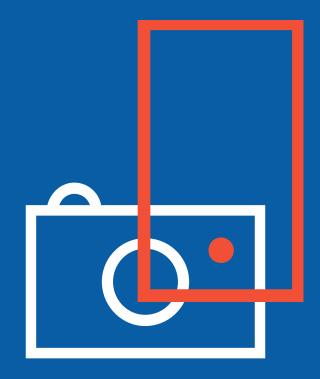
- Purpose: To promote a diversity of editorcontrolled journalistic media throughout Norway by contributing to predictable financial frameworks for media activity and increased independence in managing the media support.
- Mandatory: Every four years, the government will propose a long-term financial framework for media support, including NRK (Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation), as part of the budget proposal.





The Norwegian Media Authority's mission

The Norwegian Media
Authority shall promote
democracy and freedom of
expression by fostering
media diversity and
media literacy.

















- Administer the government media support schemes
- Assist the Ministry in developing regulations and reporting on the media field
- Grant broadcasting licences
- Oversee laws in the media field
- Contact with international authorities
- Insighs and analyses on children and media, media diversity and media literacy
- Communication, advice and guidance for media actors and media users

Presentation of the Medietilsynet:

https://studio.youtube.com/video/z_W5qy7ntbk/edit



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