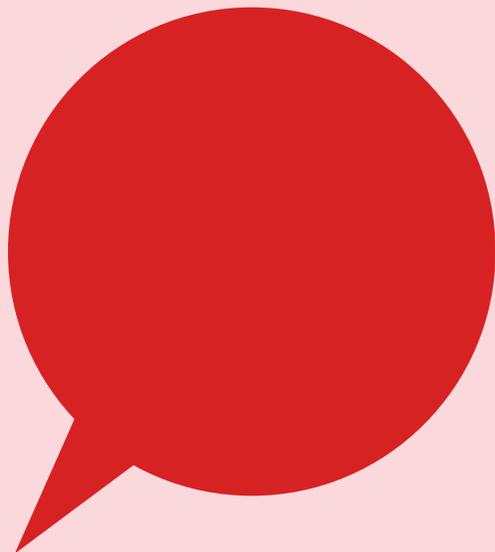


Nordic voices on freedom of expression



Nordic Council
of Ministers



Nordic voices on freedom of expression

Edited by

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Preface

Nordic media in the Nordic democracies is the title of an initiative from the Nordic Council of Ministers, on effects on digitization and globalization in the Nordic countries. It is an initiative to support innovation of tools to improve our culture and focuses on how to collaborate in the Nordics and globally, to create sustainable media developments in a digitized global world.

Step by step the answers form through this book with 14 Nordic authors, at a round table of global experts at UNESCO's World Press Freedom Days, in public Nordic open debates, in media expert meetings, and by addressing the issues on high level political meetings inviting media leaders and media owners.

Dialogue creates democracies

Write an update on facebook and be abused, young females in particular! Who dares to meet the trolls? Should we be silent or take part in the debate? Through dialogue on high ethical standards influence the environment in favour of our democracies?

Free speech in writing, speaking and illustrations is our key for dialogue. However the immensely volume of media, and some of it even edited by algorithms, increases possibilities of threats such as fake news and hate speech. How should we address such a development?

This booklet is an appetizer with summaries and extracts from the debate-book created by a diversity of journalists, authors and academics from all Nordic countries and people reflecting free speech, ethics, minorities, journalism and media.

Read, be inspired and participate in the dialogue to feed our democracies.

*Per Lundgren,
senior advisor Culture and Media,
Nordic Council of Ministers*

*Mogens Blicher Bjerregård,
president,
European Federation of Journalists*



Photo: Norden.org /
Thomas Glahn.

"The increase of media outlets has made it easy for everybody to take part in the debate. Unfortunately it has also created more hatred and in particular towards young females. Thus, our Nordic tradition for press ethics and gender is an important signal for other countries."

*Dagfinn Høybråten (Norway),
Secretary General,
Nordic Council of Ministers*

The black van

By Liljan Weihe (Faroe Islands)



Photo: Mogens
Blicher Bjerregård /
Illustration:
Ole Rode Jensen.

Someone I don't know wrote something negative about me on Facebook. The thread took a sudden turn and ended up with a rape threat.

Two men, one of which I later found out was the principal at a local school, started fantasising about going to the newsroom to pick me up and gang rape me in a black van. They believe that I deserved it because they did not like an interview I made that evening.

Prior to the threat, I had faced a long and exhausting libel case. The minister of Finance had sued me and other journalists for libel because we reported a story about him that he disapproved of.

Although the rape threat had no direct connection to the libel case, they bear one thing in common – that is to keep me silent with fear. Fear is one of the biggest threats against freedom of speech. It causes self-censorship, which is uncontrolled and has no clear boundaries. That is why fear is so powerful.

The only way to fight against these threats is to face the fear and keep on doing what we do best – telling the truth.

Liljan Weihe is a news editor at Kringvarp Føroya (Faroese TV and radio).

Freedom of expression vs Gender equality

Time to step up

By Maria Edström (Sweden)

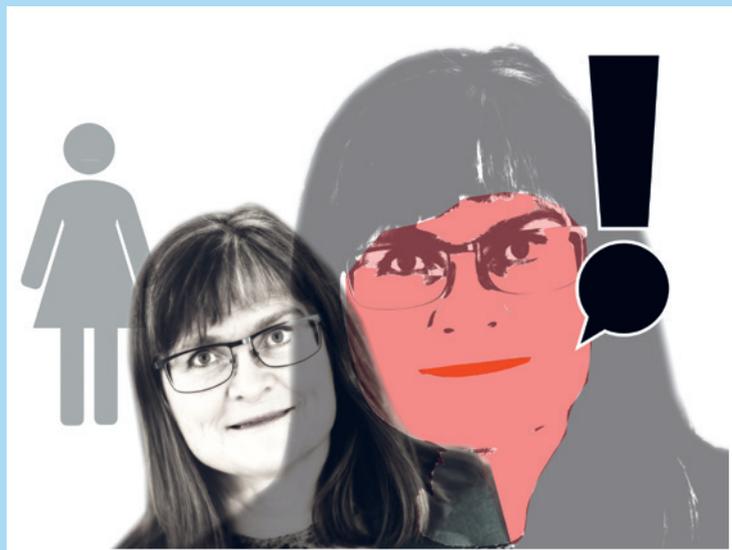


Photo: Johan Wingborg. Illustration: Ole Rode Jensen.

Men are dominating the media. This is a problem for democracy. Because you cannot see the complete truth of the world if you only listen to half of the population.

If we want real freedom of expression, both men and women should have a voice in the public debate. Women should not be silenced due to sexualised hate speech.

More journalists need to be aware of the global commitment to gender equality and sustainability and start producing news through the life experience of women. Newsroom policy should take into account the Sustainable Development Goals, the Beijing platform for Action and CEDAW (The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discriminations against Women).

Changes such as these will encourage more female participation in journalism, both in editorial management and in the news content. This is obvious but it will require willingness in order to include more voices in the media. The newsrooms that are successful have made gender equality and diversity a leadership issue. It is time to enlarge the meaning of freedom of expression by improving gender equality so that we can meet the global challenges.

Maria Edström is researcher and teacher at Department of Journalism, Media and Communication, Gothenburg University. Her research areas are freedom of expression, gender and equality.

"Written to the young man mentioned in the text"

By Knud Steffen Nielsen (Denmark)



Photo: Justa
Steffen Nielsen.

As a boy I went with my parents to the beach just below the Kegnaes Lighthouse

I must again have been irritated (or a word which is worse where the little Oedipus pops up) with my father. He had gone into the sea. The air full of summer heat. I was wearing swimming togs too. My mind started to flicker. Picked up a stone, as I so often do; love skimming stones. But this one was not flat but just a stone, like a stone can only be a stone. I flung it in his direction. Wished/Did not wish it to hit him but perhaps only give him a fright ...but it came unnervingly close to him.

Did I, from some gut feeling, in fact really want to hit him?

I wanted I suppose at the last moment a little deviation, in that I only imagined the scene, mimed what could have been reality without wanting reality. And of the two what was reality? Nothing more happened – at least not overtly.



My childhood's prehistoric history. "Patricide" is also an indication of the frailty of civilization; it has, so to speak, also a Freudian super ego and id.

Would the boy later be able to throw a concrete block from a bridge over a motorway in irritation? Or has his super ego become coupled with the control mechanisms of civilization, its super ego e.g. moderations.

This important delay mechanism in legal history, when vendettas became replaced with a third, a type of external court and one by agreement (convention, so to speak), stopped tearing each other's heads off in a steady flow. That was at least the intention.

But we know that the varnish of humanism is thin. Underneath lies the Freudian and barks barbarically.

Some people said to the boy who was now 42 years old:
"Now, after 9/11 you need some torture against the terrorists."

This frail exposure staggers between the following freedoms:

1. The freedom of the eagle. The freedom of the eagle is total and can suspend all other rights of freedom.*
2. The freedom of the sparrow is to be eaten.
3. Freedom from the good old days. "It wasn't me who did it, it was she who started."
4. Freedom in the system. "Why can't I travel free with the tram? It's running anyway."
5. The freedom to be slim. Fat people should pull themselves together.
6. Patriarchal freedom. The father said: "It is because father says so." The boy had asked about the magnetic North Pole.
7. My freedom. I am against the assertions of others.
8. Freedom to show mercy: Many wild, indigenous peoples are kind.
9. "If you don't stop your blogging I will smash your parent's faces."
10. The freedom of the cannibal. One can be a cannibal if one can argue convincingly for it.
11. Freedom for you is to be like me: If only your body was identical to mine everything would function so much better and more Danish.
12. Freedom for witches. And witches we must define broadly as the population is broad. One should use:
13. Either the water treatment where one dies and therefore is acquitted. Or the water treatment where one is pulled up to the surface alive and therefore must be given the death penalty.
14. Freedom to be observant to be able to help society: I think the scowling look has something to do with pedophilia.

15. The freedom of knowing where somebody lives.
"I know where you live."
16. And this you must know: I would always, without exception, fight for your right to have the same opinion as me.

* The freedom of the Eagle, 2. Racial Care a43. Extract cited below:

One name for each journal, for each patient./ No expressions of feelings/The waste is still the flower that withered, as it is written/.

Schizophrenia is not a sustainable plant./ /Journal: not sustainable./ Johanne/ Disease number 14. ... Nonproductive, self-destructive, can only work out to pluck hair from her eyebrows and eat them. Another name for a curse, the total)/ (Yesterday she found 7 four-leaf clovers.// Not to be registered/)

Characteristic features for the doctor, Hochschrab, ... predominantly Nordic, firm erect musculature, strong chest determinedly ambitious// flawless // unchallengeable personality marriageability//12 SIP3/VB9997756/ "original health". Although the medical examination form of his wife is missing //

Is reproduction in the interests of the people desirable// fertility good// high utility value/ the minor crookedness in the spine is temporary// prognosis good//.

(Assignment, only for school children and students and especially for you who often has to sit and wait for the others: Can the above generalizations in a way be said to have the cutting character of a power cut, or is it nonsense? What do you think?)

Translated from Danish by Ejler Nyhavn.

Knud Steffen Nielsen, Danish poet.

"Pluralism in private media as well as public service media makes it possible for citizens directly to take part in an open debate as a prerequisite for the development of our democracy."

*Dagfinn Høybråten (Norway),
Secretary General,
Nordic Council of Ministers*



Photo: Norden.org /
Thomas Glahn.

Press freedom in the Nordics – but with one eye

By Ali Alabdallah (Sweden)



Photo:
Hani Alkhateeb.

How can press freedom be exercised through journalism without taking other opinions in consideration? In particular regarding the immigrants' opinions in all situations related to them as new citizens and regarding their home countries. The media often talk about refugees as numbers, mere numbers as victims who are displaced by wars.

If we look at how media in the Nordic countries cover the news of refugees during the so-called "asylum crisis", we would find many news stories talking about their suffering, poverty and misery as well as the huge flow of refugees. In the news, we are mostly told about negative events. They rarely present the positive sides – such as the benefit from having thousands of Syrian doctors, engineers and intellectuals, who emigrated to the Nordic countries?

I noticed another serious empathy gap in the Nordic media. In particular, it becomes obvious when two attacks

take place at the same time. When terrorists in November 2015 made an appalling attack in Paris while 43 civilians were killed by a bomb attack in Beirut. However the Media in Western and Northern Europe only focused on the Paris attack even though both attacks were carried out by the same terrorist group.

The absence of other voices and views from emigrants and the gap between Nordic journalists and immigrant journalists are some of the reasons, that media in the Nordic countries create biased views about new citizens.

Therefore, I would advise every media outlet to be open-minded and include new voices of immigrant journalists. I believe that the media will gain when there is diversity. Most important, it will surely have an impact on the integration and a better future, when the civic society receive the flow of news from a more balanced composition of those working in the media.

Ali Alabdallah is a Syrian immigrant in Sweden.

Keeping the media strong serves the interests of voters and politicians alike

By Poul Krarup (Greenland)



Photo: Leiff Josefsen.

In 2014, Greenland's government eliminated a national media subsidy that cost SermitsiaqAG, the country's largest media outlet, 2.5 million kroner. At the end of 2016, the subsidy was partially reinstated, and SermitsiaqAG received 1.5 million kroner.

This sort of political flip-flopping makes it hard for media outlets to make long-term plans, which could prove disastrous for independent media in the long run.

This is true in big countries as well as small. But, in Greenland, it only adds to the hurdles faced by privately owned media outlets.

During election time, for example, candidates are eager to appear in the media. Once the election is over and it is time to pass on important information to the public, the official sites and press releases are enough all of a sudden. The media become unnecessary.

The media must also deal with the

rise of social media and free publications, both of which undermine our business model, making it hard for us to keep our newsrooms staffed.

Getting a handle on these issues is vital, especially in a country like Greenland where a small population and an out-sized public sector makes people generally hesitant to speak out against the powerful.

The lack of proper information results in poor political decisions. In Greenland, the almost endless list of mistaken policies is inversely proportional to the decline of independent, critical media outlets.

The media makes up part of the foundation that helps keep democracies sturdy. Keeping the media strong, then, serves not just the national interest, but also serves politicians' interests.

Poul Krarup, managing director of Greenland's largest privately owned media outlet 1990-2017. Editor-in-chief of Sermitsiaq, Nuuk Ugeavis newspapers, and The Arctic Journal.

Sámi media adds value to Nordic societies

By Pirita Näkkäljärvi (Sápmi, Finland)



Photo:
Vesa Toppari / Yle.

Sámi media adds value to the Nordic societies. Sámi media plays an important role in the Nordic democracy. Sámi media brings Sámi perspectives to the public discussion. It gives voice to a minority, an indigenous people, in the Nordic democracy.

Sámi media provides factual information about the Sámi people to decision-making. The Sámi media also serves as a cultural institution and a bastion of Sámi languages. Providing the public with trustworthy information about Sámi issues is an essential task in order to serve the Nordic democracy.

The 100 year Sámi jubilee week in Trondheim in February 2017 revealed differences in narratives. The Sámi media emphasised the significance of working together as one indigenous people across the borders of the Nordic nation states and Russia. In contrast the Finnish media largely ignored the common Sámi jubilee celebrations in Trondheim, and instead focused on the visit of Finland's president Niinistö in Inari as one of many visits due to Finland's 100 years independence in December 2017.

Pirita Näkkäläjärvi is the Head of Yle Sápmi (part of Finnish Broadcasting Company).

Globalisation demands investigative journalism

By Axel Rappe (Finland)



Photo: Pauli Bo-
ström/Yle Bildtjänst.

Today we see threats to the investigative journalism. Authorities want to suppress whistleblowers (such as in the USA) and force journalists to release their sources (in Finland).

Many media companies dismantle the investigative journalism while trying to seek unique story to be one of a winning concepts to achieve the public.

At a time when disinformation, populism and threats are prevailing, it is vital to have investigative journalism.

International cooperation among investigative journalists helps obtain more resources for research and increases the impact of their works. Politicians and authorities cannot easily avoid scrutiny if they are exposed at international level.

Investigative journalism has to inform, expose and analyse what is going on in the society. That is to tell the public truth, that they don't know that they need to know.

Axel Rappe is a reporter and investigative journalist with Yle/Finnish television.

An uphill battle for journalism

By Kjersti Løken Stavrum (Norway)



Photo: Ragnar Hartvig. Illustration: Ole Rode Jensen.

Social media has transformed freedom of speech from a noble principle to a practicable reality. When everyone is able to publish anything, the concept of professional journalism is blurred and difficult to perceive for the audience.

How to distinguish journalism from all other content? Being accountable and part of a structured system of press ethics can be an opportunity to stand out and communicate a difference for the media business in a future where everyone has a voice, but few know what is worth listening to.

A legitimate, transparent and well structured work for *press ethics* is now the sole marker for professional journalism and can, if nurtured wisely and complied loyally, provide an answer to several of the core challenges to journalism, including fake news, hate speech and hidden advertising/content marketing. But in many countries the work for press ethics is too marginal, too unknown and has had too little impact for too long.

A trustworthy system for press ethics needs to get all the relevant

parties onboard: the publishers, the editors as well as the journalists.

To be able to communicate with strength and a clear voice, the editors need to comply with the code of conduct. The complaint system must be free, fast and transparent. That is the judging on the cases must be as open and accessible as possible to the complainants as well as the audience in general.

Establishing a sustainable system for press ethics is probably too late in countries that do not yet have one. To strengthen the system in countries that have one, requires leading media houses and newsrooms to take a prime and strong position in the process.

In the absence of accountable, structured work for press ethics, the need to regulate and discipline hate speech and fake news will force governments to do the job for the press. This will reduce the freedom of the press.

Kjersti Løken Stavrum, CEO at the Tinius Foundation at Schibsted Media Group. She is the former secretary general of the Norwegian Press Association.

Publish names and show respect

By Astrid Olhagen (Åland)

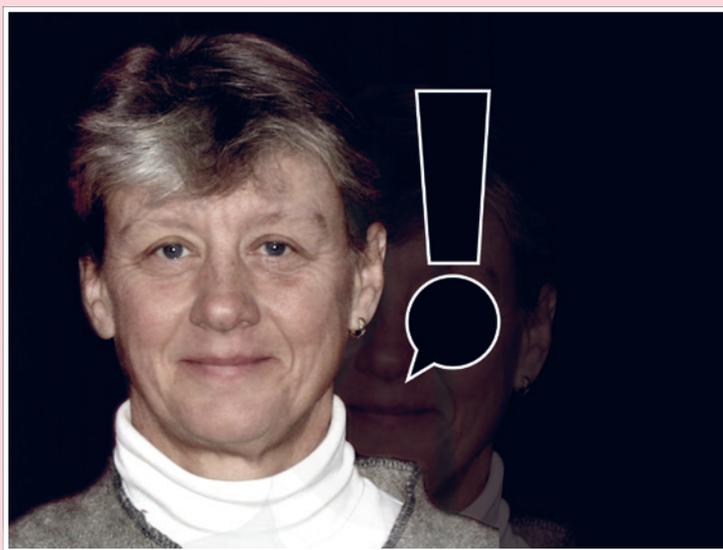


Photo: Folke Halling.

A highly positioned civil servant in the government of Åland was in a serious and fatal car crash outside Åland. The media in Åland chose to present this news in different ways:

One media published the name of the civil servant, since it was well-known in Åland. It also reported about the police investigation that now was conducted as a consequence of the accident.

Another media withheld the information about the identity, but speculated freely about whether the person from Åland had caused the accident by an irresponsible overtaking. This proved to be false, and the civil servant was much upset by the speculation, but not by the publishing of the identity.

Journalists who are reporting about a person identified in the report are more likely to check all the facts, and to do a more thorough research before publishing. They are also more likely to leave out ungrounded speculations from their reports. This is why traditional media should consider if publishing the names of people involved in crime and accidents more often. In particular when it is people who are already well-known to the public in other respects, such as politicians or as powerful businessmen.

In small communities everybody always knows who it concerns. They freely discussed at the coffee tables at every workplace. On social media, there is no limitations on naming the persons involved in the topic of the day.

Astrid Olhagen, freelance journalist and formerly editor at Åland's radio and television.



Photo: Norden.org /
Thomas Glahn.

"The youth of today are more active as users and even producers of content in an extent never seen. This has an impact on future dialogue, media literacy and inclusiveness to let the youth take part in the public dialogue."

*Dagfinn Høybråten (Norway),
Secretary General,
Nordic Council of Ministers*

Trolls prevent the young from participating in politics

By Emma Holten (Denmark)



Photo: Pictures
by Levende Mennes-
kerettigheder/Human
Rights in Action.

In the beginning, the internet was praised. Now, finally, we would have the democratic sphere that would set off true debate. The most reasoned and thorough argument would reach the top, and everyone, on every rung of society's ladder, could be the one making that argument!

Alas, 20 years later, the excited clamour has all but ceased. Increasingly, young people opt out of political debate online. Why? In my view, two main factors are responsible. Troll culture is the first. People with a knack for chaos have always existed.

But now, these people are wreaking havoc in every conversation, and the effect is swift: confusion and fear are the immediate consequences. Why risk engaging in a conversation, spending time to reflect and understand, if you can never be sure if the thread will be bombarded with hate or derailment? A meaningful conversation depends on an agreement on

the terms, if someone treats it as a joke, everyone who takes it seriously will disengage.

The second reason is the ways in which online profiles are tied up with actual identity. Engaging politically is a very risky public move. Before, one could move between different spheres in life, maybe test out different thoughts and views. Now, a political utterance is forever tied to you as a person. The space to change your mind or admit defeat is slim. To many young people, the rewards for engaging politically are simply not worth the risk.

The result is a loss for democracy and for all of us. The debate becomes a space for those who have no doubt, no sensitivity, and even less a wish to learn. An increase in polarisation is the immediate consequence, the long term ones are much scarier and difficult to predict.

Emma Holten is a feminist, human rights activist, and a reknown debater in Denmark.

No more shaming

Strategies against online harassment

By Aina Landsverk Hagen (Norway)



Photo: Katrine
A. Ziesler.

Online harassment comes in many shapes and forms, but have one thing in common: An expectation that the receiver will not resist.

But gagging is not for everyone to endure. From interviews and surveys on the topic a set of resistance strategies towards harassment and threats emerge. One of them is to strike back, to turn the shame of being a victim to shaming the perpetrator.

The legal knowledge on countering various forms of online harassment, is crucial here.

Other widely used strategies are to document the harassment as a way of feeling more secure, finding a community of people that support and understand the stress caused by online harassment.

For some it is a strategy to ignore it all together. For others we will find it limits the emotional strain to press charges – depending on the severity of the harassment.

Bloggers, debaters, activists, journalists and editors in Norway talked about the harassment they experienced the first time, and the common denominator is the shock, the loneli-

ness and the dependence on people supporting your subjective perception of the situation. This is what Judith Butler calls *speech injuries*: When we are so shaken by the surprising experience of being exposed to hatred, that we alter our public opinions or refrain from discussing certain topics in the public sphere. To prevent speech injuries is one of the most important tasks of a democracy.

It is easy to forget that digital technology is not neutral, its characteristics are influencing our actions and the ability to empathize. It is for the moment a normless sphere, where sanctions against hate speech, harassment and threats are yet to have the same impact as in physical life. The responsibility to prevent and tackle online harassment and threats should fall on authorities, employers, technology companies and editors, not on individuals who are harassed.

Aina Landsverk Hagen is a senior researcher and social anthropologist at the Work Research Institute at the University College of Oslo and Akershus.

Algorithm as editors

By Per Strömbäck (Sweden)



Photo: Sofia Runars-
dotter. Illustration:
Ole Rode Jensen.

We are facing a new reality for media, where i.e. facebook allows algorithm as the new editors to design our newsroom.

Digital technology masquerades as inevitability, but rather the lack of responsibility and transparency in the new media companies. It is a product of self-interest and choice, pushed by legislation and government investment.

There is nothing inevitable about today's situation, argued by the author drawing and analysing upon technological development and legislation to support his case. While the lack of responsibility on the part of Internet intermediaries may be healthy for their profits and the stock portfolios of their share-holders, the rest of society pays the price.

The free services we enjoy may not only threaten our privacy, but the worst is that truth, our democracy and legal foundation are at risk. Using the cover of being "only a technology company", Internet companies can turn a blind eye to the consequences of user behaviours and further impact on society as a whole. If "information wants to be free" was an appealing maxim in the early days of the world wide web, maybe traditional media hold the answer to how we can make online environment a better place.

Per Strömbäck is editor for the web magazine netopia.eu and author of several books on digital economy.

Fake news make money

By Heikki Jokinen (Finland)



Foto: Riitta Supperi /
Keksi. Illustration: Ole
Rode Jensen.

Did you know that Muslim refugees desecrated a church in Kristianstad, Sweden with broken liquor bottles, urine and faeces? True or False? But millions of people read about it.

The story is not true at all, but this kind of fake news are connected with one thing: money.

These stories make money for the web sites that publish them. The more shocking the headlines and claims are, the more clicks, ads and income they generate.

There is also another way to make money out of completely imaginary news.

In a small Macedonian city called Veles many people produce fake news as a living. The fake news mainly target at the US market to attract a maximum number of clicks. The story on Muslim refugees is one of the stories widely distributed by the websites.

Meanwhile, the economic model of traditional media is failing. Because fact-checking, ethical and investigative journalism are not cheap.

Will false news slowly take over the quality journalism? Can journalists still do their job?

What is to be done? Everyone can help by supporting diverse and balanced media and paying for their media consumption.

Heikki Jokinen is a Master of Social Sciences and freelance journalist. He is Vice President of the Board for the Finnish Union of Journalists.

Misinformation, disinformation in the information age

By Elfa Ýr Gylfidóttir (Iceland)



Photo: Mogens
Blicher Bjerregård.

Public enlightenment is the forerunner of justice and the foundation of democracy. During the 20th Century, ethical rules and standards were created for traditional media to make sure the free exchange of information provided by the media are accurate, fair and thorough.

Ethical journalism should have integrity and follow certain principles. Today, the line between traditional media and social media is blurring. We are living in the information age. There has seldom been so much information circulating that is either wrong or biased. What are the traditional means to ensure fairness and accuracy in the media? Are there any ways to ensure ethical standards and rules in the "new media" environment?

Elfa Ýr Gylfadóttir is the Director of the Media Commission, the independent regulator for media in Iceland. She is the author and co-author of several peer reviewed articles on media policy and media law. She is the Chair of the Steering Committee on Media and Information Society at the Council of Europe.



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This booklet contains abstracts of 14 articles on freedom of expression written by both female and male debaters, journalists, writers, and academics. They speak about freedom of expression as seen from their Nordic perspective – whether they are from Denmark, Faroe Islands, Finland, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, or Åland.

***Nordic Voices on Freedom of Expression* is a snapshot of the debate book “Den svåre yttrandefriheten – nordiske röster” produced by the Nordic Journalist Centre for the Nordic Council of Ministers in 2017.**

Enjoy the debate!

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