

**NATIONAL CULTURAL POLICY FRAMEWORK AND TRENDS
IN FINLAND**

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Introduction

Finland (Suomi) is the fifth largest country in Europe (338,145 sq.km) with a small population (5 million). Finland is the most northerly country in the world: one quarter of its total area lies north of the Arctic Circle. Finland has common borders with Sweden, Norway and Russia, as well as a long West-South coastline and a sea border with Estonia. Approximately 70 per cent of the land surface is forest and 15 per cent cultivated land, settlement or roads. Sixty-two per cent of the 5 million people live in urban areas, and 54 per cent in the three South-Western provinces. The official languages are Finnish (94 per cent) and Swedish (6 per cent). Finnish differs sharply from European languages, belonging to the Finno-Ugrian group of languages. There is a minority of Sámi people in Finland, estimated at 6500. State religions are Lutheran (89 per cent) and Orthodox (1 per cent), and 9 per cent of the population do not belong to any denomination. Finland is a Republic with a President elected every sixth year, and a 200 hundred seated Parliament elected every fourth year.

Finland belongs to the Nordic social welfare states which have traditionally emphasised the need for an extensive network of public cultural institutions (libraries, theatres, operas, orchestras etc.) to ensure access to cultural services and at the same time recognising the need to safeguard the autonomy of artists and their works. Cultural democracy and cultural democratisation are key elements in support of this system of welfare state cultural policy. The economic recession of the early 1990's has initiated the deconstruction of social welfare state policies. There is a new discourse on the future of the social welfare state and the arts and culture including ideas such as privatisation, decentralisation and debureaucratisation. State support for the arts has traditionally been distributed in the form of grants and awards to cultural institutions and individual grants to artists. Currently there is a demand for increased support for production e.g. in a form of project grants as opposed to individual subsidises. Questions of public and private sector cooperation in financing for the arts and culture are being raised as well as other issues including the interpretation of human rights in cultural policies, mass media and environmental questions.

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This survey of Finnish cultural policy focusses on the responsibilities of the Ministry of Education which plays an overall and major role in the financing and decision making process of cultural policy development at the national level. There are, however, other government ministries involved in particular areas of cultural policy including the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Transport and Communications, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Labour, which are not extensively mentioned in this context. This contribution will provide information within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education on the various cultural and arts institutions, organisations and associations in Finland, educational and training opportunities as well as the legislative, financial and administrative mechanisms established in support of the various fields of art and culture.

1. General Directions of Cultural Policy

The current Finnish legislative and administrative cultural policy framework was created throughout the 1960's with its origins in the 19th century and the development of Finnish nationalism. The framework is based on the following key elements: the development of a central government administration for the arts, the establishment of cultural institutions, art societies and artists associations, and the development of a municipal cultural administration. Public libraries, adult education and the maintenance of cultural heritage are also significant components to the present system of central government and municipal cultural administration.

Recently, the concept of decentralisation, giving more autonomy to the municipalities, has become a priority. Traditionally, the municipalities have held a strong position in Finland as the major public financer of culture. Of the public support for art and culture municipalities make the largest contribution (60 %), while the state contribution is 40 per cent. In comparison to other Western countries, the regions (provinces) do not play a strong role in the development of culture. In general, they are an extension of the central administration and receive their funding from the state. Unlike local governments, the regions do not hold elections or have their own system of taxation.

A redefinition of state cultural policy objectives was initiated in the spring of 1993 following a report tabled in Parliament. The state's cultural policy role will focus on facilitating interaction amongst key players in the cultural sector and the dissemination of information. The report made nine major recommendations on issues including: developing professional training in the arts, safeguarding linguistic diversity, promoting the development of various forms of cooperation through open private financing of culture and voluntary work, and ensuring that conditions conducive to ecologically sustainable development of national and built environments are met.

Cultural policy in Finland can be characterised by two features: the legislative basis for the main policy measures, and the national lottery being the main financial source for the culture budget.

2. Administrative and Institutional Structures

National level

Although the Parliament has ultimate approval over the state cultural budget, it relies heavily on the advice provided by the Council of State and upon recommendations made by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Education. The Ministry of Education has jurisdiction for the administration of the arts and culture at the national level.

Since 1990, the *Ministry of Education* has been divided into two sectors: one for education and science policies, and the other for cultural policies. The Department for Culture, within the Ministry, is responsible for the planning and implementation of cultural policy including matters relating to the arts, public libraries, museums,

copyright, cultural heritage, media culture, peace work and cultural institutions including the Finnish Film Foundation, the Finnish Film Archives, the State Office for Film Censorship, the National Board of Antiquities, the Suomenlinna Fortress, and the Library for the Visually Handicapped. The Department of Higher Education and Research is responsible for the higher art education and the four "art academies", the Sibelius-Academy of Music, the Theatre Academy, the University of Arts and Design, and the Academy of Fine Arts.

The Department for Culture has the following standing consultative bodies to advise it: the Arts Council of Finland, nine national arts councils, eleven regional arts councils, the State Council for Purchase of Works of Art, the Board for State Guarantees for Exhibitions and the Copyright Council.

In 1967, the Promotion of the Arts Act created a system of arts councils, headed by the *Arts Council of Finland* (ACF). Currently, there are nine *national arts councils*, including one for architecture, cinema, crafts and design, dance, literature, music, photographic art, theatre, and visual arts, and eleven *regional arts councils* for each of the provinces in Finland, excluding the autonomous province of Åland.

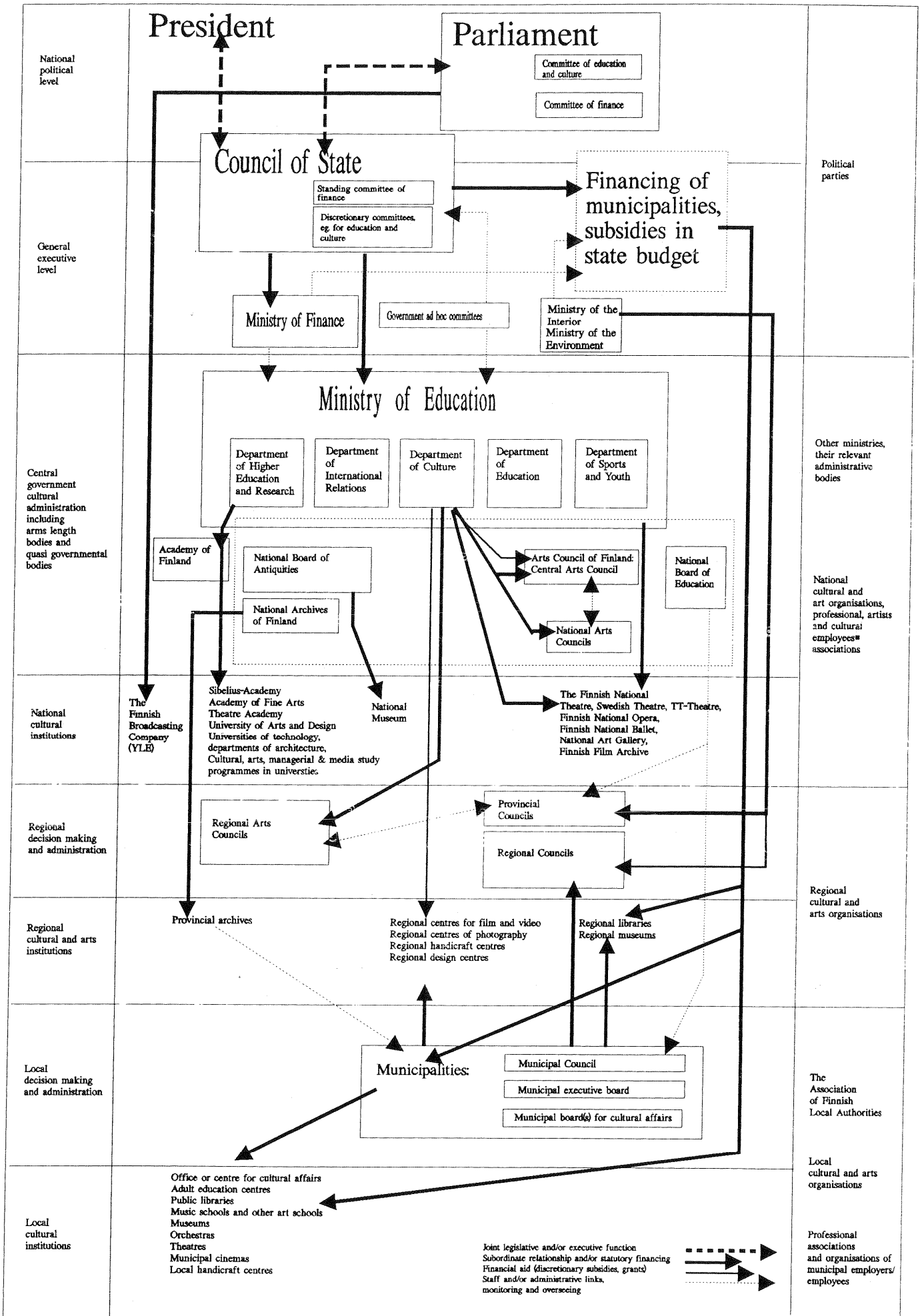
The Arts Council of Finland (i.e. the ACF and the nine national councils) acts as an arms-length body. It awards grants to artists and acts as a permanent expert and advisory body to the Ministry of Education in matters relating to the planning and implementation of arts policies. The Arts Council of Finland consists of the nine chairpersons of the National Councils as well as four other members appointed by the Council of State. The National Councils have from 7 to 11 members. The members are elected for a period of three years, and they represent professional associations of artists, cultural institutions and organisations. Majority of the members of the arts councils are artists: 64 per cent of the members of the National Councils for the period 1992-1994 were artists. The Arts Council is led by a Chair working as a full-time civil servant nominated for a three year period with the assistance of a Secretary General.

The Arts Council of Finland and the national and regional arts councils provide an important link between artists, regional interests and the Ministry of Education in matters relating to the arts and culture. This link is mediated by the system of professional associations and organisations of artists, cultural workers and cultural institutions.

FIGURE CULTURAL POLICY DECISION MAKING AND ADMINISTRATION IN FINLAND (in detail)

Levels of decision making

External interest articulation



Regional Level - the Regional Arts Councils

The eleven regional arts councils maintain an autonomous decision-making position to the provincial government. They are independent to develop, promote and support arts and cultural policies in their respective provinces. However, they are obligated to operate within the limits of the appropriations they receive from the state arts budget.

The members of the regional arts councils, eleven in each of the councils, are nominated for a period of three years by the provincial government. The objective of the regional arts councils is to promote cultural development and support the arts at the regional level. They award grants to artists in their respective regions and award state subsidies to regional cultural organisations and associations. They also administer the system of "guiding regional artists" which allows the regional councils to employ a maximum of four artists annually to stimulate cultural life in the regions.

Regional Arts Councils do not financially support regional cultural institutions, theatres, orchestras or art museums. These institutions are maintained by the municipalities in which they are situated and receive additional state subsidies for regional functions.

<p><i>Arts Council for the provinces of</i> Central Finland Häme Kuopio Kymi Lapland Mikkeli Northern Carelia Oulu Turku and Pori Uusimaa Vaasa</p>
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Local level - Municipalities as Supporters of Culture

Since the first years of independence Finland has had an extensive and empowered system of municipal government. There are four hundred and sixty (460) municipalities in Finland, of which ninety are considered cities. Central government subsidises or transfers grants to municipal cultural institutions (theatres, orchestras, public libraries, museums, adult education centres) as well as to non-institutional cultural activities. This system of central government subsidisation for non-institutional cultural activities at the local level was introduced into legislation in 1980 by the Cultural Activities Act. The majority of municipal cultural boards were established following the introduction of this act.

At the beginning of 1993 the Municipal Cultural Activities Act was replaced by a new Act requiring a more general framework. Under this new act municipalities are under an obligation to promote, support and organise cultural activities, and to organise basic education in the arts.

In conjunction with the new Act of 1993, the central government legislatively introduced a new overall system of grants for municipalities to strengthen the autonomy of municipalities by allowing them full control over the allocation of funds provided by the state. Municipalities may use their state funding either to cover running costs or to start up new projects. The amounts received from the state are calculated according to a set of principles based on key ratios describing the scope of the activities involved including: number of pupils, number of hours of teaching, population of municipality and number of people employed by an institution, etc.

This recent reform has led to a dramatic increase in state funding for cultural institutions at the local level. Compared to the former practice of paying discretionary subsidies to the municipalities, local cultural institutions are now safeguarded by the law. In 1993, 102 museums, 53 theatres and 24 orchestras received state grants according to the new legislation, which amounted to approximately 89,9 million FIM for museums, 153 million FIM for theatres and 59 million FIM for orchestras - an estimated increase of 20 per cent from 1992.

3. Instruments of Cultural Policy

Financing

In 1993, the state **cultural** budget totalled 2 257 million FIM which translates into 1.4% of the state budget. The amount of cultural budget has been stable at that level since 1991. Activities supported by this cultural budget include not only arts, cultural heritage, and libraries but also youth and sports. (See table below.) In 1993, the states **arts** budget was 844 million FIM of which 35 million FIM were given to the individual artists in the form of grants and an estimated 14 million FIM to the public lending remunerations. Expenditures for arts education and training are neither included in the cultural or arts budget, and they are not represented in the figures given below.

The majority of the central government **arts** budget is allocated in the form of state grants to national, regional and municipal cultural institutions. A large portion of the revenues are generated by the national lottery. Six hundred and sixty (660) million FIM of the arts budget were raised from lottery funds in 1993. Private sponsorship has played a small role in the financing of Finnish culture.

Culture budget 1993 (million FIM)	
Arts funding	844
National Gallery	29
Cultural Heritage	109
Libraries	661
The Finnish Film Archive	12
Other	33
Sports	446
Youth work	123
<i>Total</i>	2257

Legislation

The 1967 Promotion of the Arts Act defined the relative responsibilities of different national and regional expert bodies promoting the arts and culture in Finland. The Municipal Cultural Activities Act (1980) defined the municipalities' responsibility at the local level in promoting cultural activities. Replaced in 1993 by a new legislation, more autonomy was granted to municipalities in organising their cultural activities. According to the new legislation municipalities are allowed to decide independently how to allocate the share of funding contributed by the State. The new legislation regulates also state support for libraries, museums, theatres, orchestras, music schools and basic education in the arts.

For the central legislation related to cultural policy and public administration of the arts and culture see the appendix.

Copyright

In Finland, copyright falls under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education. The present Copyright Act was enacted in 1961 and has been amended several times, most recently in 1993 in accordance with the requirements of the EEA Treaty (European Economic Area Treaty). In 1988 the contribution of the combined value added of copyright related industries to the Finnish GNP was 3 per cent and the total turnover of the sector was 25 billion FIM.

The emergence of new copyright and neighbouring rights organisations in recent years has increased the financial resources of particular sectors in the arts including music, cinema and video. These revenues have contributed to the establishment of new centres and foundations in support of artistic production and training of artists.

There are four copyright organisations in Finland: **Teosto** - The Finnish Composers' International Copyright Bureau, **Gramex** - The Copyright Society of Finnish Performing Artists and Phonogramme Producers, **Kopiosto** - The Finnish Reproduction Rights Organisation, and **Kuvasto** - The Visual Artists' Copyright Association. In 1992 these organisations collected a sum total of 260,7 million FIM as follows:

TEOSTO	157,8
GRAMEX	42,3
KOPIOSTO	59,9
KUVASTO	0,7
Total	260,7 million FIM

Founded in 1928, **Teosto** is the oldest copyright organisation in Finland. The purpose of Teosto is to protect the copyrights of composers and authors of Finnish music in Finland and abroad. It grants performing and reproduction rights, collects compensation for the public use of music and allocates the collected funds to copyright holders. Since 1984 Teosto has also been responsible for the collection of blank tape levies. **LUSES**,

the Foundation for the Promotion of Finnish Music promotes Finnish music, particularly abroad. It publishes Finnish sheet music and produces records, awards grants and organises competitions for composers. LUSES maintains the Finnish Music Information Centre. LUSES is founded mainly by the blank tape levy.

Gramex was established in 1967 to protect the rights of performing artists and phonogramme producers. It allocates collected compensation to rights holders and maintains **ESEK**, the Performing Music Promotion Centre. ESEK supports the production of records and music videos, music performances, tours and training. It also promotes the export of Finnish music.

Kopiosto was founded in 1978 by 21 organisations representing different groups of copyright owners to administer and control the reprographic reproduction rights in Finland. In 1982 Kopiosto started the administration of secondary use of radio and television programmes, and in 1986 it extended its activities to the field of retransmission rights. In 1992 Kopiosto had 43 member organisations. Kopiosto maintains **AVEK**, the Promotion Centre for Audiovisual Culture, established in 1987 to promote audiovisual production and distribution, education and research, with the revenues it receives from blank tape levies.

Kuvasto was established in 1987 to protect the rights of visual artists. It collects compensations for the reproduction and exhibition of works of art and distributes the revenues collected to rightholders. Kuvasto maintains the Promotion Centre for Visual Arts, **VISEK** established in 1988 to support the presentation of works of art in the audiovisual media, educational and arts programmes, video arts and performances.

4. Sectorial Policies

In this chapter different fields of art and culture policy are briefly presented by introducing the main organisations on the field as well as the financial and administrative structures. In general the administration of arts policies is conducted by the system of sectorially organised national arts councils (mentioned above). This system is not necessarily reflected in this section. In this context, cinema is defined as a cultural industry, though generally seen as one art field with its own national council. Cultural heritage and libraries are represented outside of the structure of the national councils area of expertise belonging to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education. Education and training in the arts are not included to the state culture budget but to the education budget, and also administered by the Department for Higher Education and Science (higher education) and the School Department (art education) within the Ministry.

Architecture

In Finland architecture is considered an art form meriting its own national council within the Finnish Arts Council system. The National Council for Architecture is responsible for providing advice on the administration of the portion of the state art

budget allocated for architecture. The Museum of Finnish Architecture receives the highest portion of the state arts budget for architecture estimated at 5 million FIM in 1993. The National Council awards individual grants to architects totalling approximately 880 000 FIM in 1993.

The Museum of Finnish Architecture promotes and safeguards Finnish architecture, maintains a library and archive, and organises exhibitions. The Society of Architecture is jointly organised for architects and art historians, and it acts as the national bureau for the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). The purpose of the society is to promote architecture and environmental culture. There are two Universities of Technology, and one University (Oulu) in Finland offering degree programmes in architecture.

Crafts and Design

Crafts and design have a long tradition as an independent field of art in Finland. The National Council for Crafts and Design was established in 1968. In terms of the state arts budget, crafts and design receive only a minor share of funding. Industrial design receives additional state support outside of the arts budget. Individual artists received 2,3 million FIM in 1993 and 4,3 million FIM was allocated the Museum of Applied Art in 1993. The Museum of Applied Art was built in 1873.

The Finnish Society for Crafts and Design was established in 1875 to promote Finnish design. In 1991, the Design Forum Finland was established by joining the mentioned Society and the Information Centre for Design. Design Forum promotes Finnish design, e.g. by organising exhibitions and publishing and disseminating information. The University of Arts and Design, formerly the University of Industrial Arts, offers degrees and postgraduate studies in graphic design, ceramic and glass design, interior architecture, furniture design, textile design, industrial design, clothing and fashion design and crafts.

Cultural Heritage

The Ministry of Education is responsible for the administration of the material and non-material cultural heritage. Since 1985 the Ministry of the Environment has shared the responsibility for protection of built environment and cultural landscapes in cooperation with the Department of Monuments and Sites within the National Board of Antiquities. The final decision for protection is stated by the Provincial Government and approved by the State Council. The National Board of Antiquities awards restoration grants to individual persons for restoration of buildings protected by town planning authorities or regarded as of cultural and historical importance. In recent years there has been an increased interest in establishing educational programmes examining the environment from a cultural perspective.

The National Board of Antiquities is a specialised organisation under the Ministry of Education empowered with the task of protecting the nation's cultural heritage and

environment. The Board directs and supervises the administration of antiquities, researchers and records the nation's material cultural heritage, promotes and controls the preservation of antiquities and artefacts, buildings and sites of historical and cultural importance, maintains museums and arranges exhibitions, and assists educational work in the field of antiquities. In 1992 the Board was reorganised now consisting of five departments. It also maintains the National Museum of Finland.

There are approximately 900 museums in Finland of which 15 per cent are art museums. Fifty per cent of the museums are administered by municipalities, 4 per cent by the state and 46 per cent by private foundations. According the new Museum Act (1992), 102 museums have been specifically identified as warranting state subsidies, but also other museums are eligible for support. The National Board of Antiquities acts as an advisor in matters concerning museums subsidised by the Act. The Finnish Museum Association was established in 1923 as an interest organisation for museums. There is a new emphasis being placed on museums as essential tools in the development of regional and local culture. According to the new Act, the total amount of funding available for 1993 was 90 million FIM, a 50 million FIM increase from 1992 - almost more than double the funding available in 1992.

The National Museum (established in 1893), *National Art Gallery* (state-owned in 1990) and *Finnish Museum of Natural History* are the national central museums in Finland receiving support directly from the state budget. In addition, five museums have been nominated as national "special" museums including museums of handicrafts, sports, technology, applied arts and architecture. Their special status grants them an additional 10 % of support from the state. There are 20 provincial museums and 15 regional museums also receiving an additional 10 % of state support in line with the new emphasis placed on decentralised policies of the state to extend support to the municipalities.

The National Archives of Finland is a central archives under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education. Besides preserving official and private records and documents, the National Archives directs and supervises the *eight provincial archives*, inspects the archives kept by the authorities, and acts as an advisory-body for the authorities. The National Archives contains records from the Middle-Age to the present time. *The Finnish Film Archives* was established in 1957 and has been a state-owned institution since 1979. The Finnish Literature Society maintains the Folklore Archives and the Literature Archives.

The oldest architectural monuments in Finland are medieval stone castles and churches, and intricately carved, folk-built wooden churches from the 18th century. In Finland the building heritage does not yet have comprehensive, nationwide protection programme, and the protection policy has been inconsistent. The present Protection of Buildings Act came into force in 1985 together with some important changes and amendments to the Building Act. Cultural values are the main grounds for protection. According to the Protection of Buildings Act, preservation in towns and villages will be implemented primarily with the help of the town plan on the basis of Building Act. The buildings owned by the State are protected with their own act. Land-use planning is a often used way of the protection of buildings and milieus. There is no separate legislation for the

protection of whole milieus, but the significance of preservation landscapes of cultural and historical value has been noticed lately.

The non-material cultural heritage of Finland is strongly rooted in the oral folk culture as compiled by Elias Lönnrot in the national epic *Kalevala*. *Kalevala* is a collection of stories and poems, recorded in the 1800's, that was an essential component in creating a sense of national identity amongst the Finnish people. *Kalevala* inspired artists, writers and composers especially in the end of the 19th century as "Karelianism", which drew its inspiration from the untouched wildernesses and rune lands of Karelia (Eastern Finland). Today, the *Kalevala* Society and the Karelia Society maintain and promote this tradition. Finnish folk music has a long and rich tradition, where "kantele", a central instrument of the folk music is an essential element of the *Kalevala* poems.

The Finnish Literature Society established in 1831 aims at promoting knowledge and research into the folk tradition, literature and Finno-Ugric languages. It is a research centre and a cooperation organisation of the research institutes in the field. It has close cooperation with the Academy of Finland, National Archives, National Board of Antiquities, and the Ministry of Education, universities and scientific societies. As a publisher the Society publishes scientific, non-fiction literature. The Society maintains three funds, from which prizes are awarded to researchers and writers. It also maintains the Folklore Archive, Literature Archive, Library and the Finnish Literature Information Centre.

The Finnish Crafts and Arts Organisation is a nation-wide consultative organisation for the crafts. On the local and regional levels there are over 200 craft centres. Its guiding principle is to maintain and keep up to date expertise in Finnish crafts. The Finnish Crafts Council promotes Finnish crafts and design. The Friends of Finnish Handicrafts was established in 1879 to advance national handicrafts traditions. The Home District Association promotes local cultures by producing information and organising culture tours.

In 1991, the Fortress of Suomenlinna and the Rauma Old town were inscribed in UNESCO's World Heritage List. Suomenlinna is the most significant defence fortification in the Nordic and Baltic area. It has functioned as both a Swedish stronghold against the East and a Russian fortress against the west. Founded in the Middle Ages, Old Rauma is the most complete surviving wooden town in the Nordic area. The Ministry of Environment is preparing the Finnish proposals for the UNESCO Natural Heritage List.

International cooperation in the field of cultural heritage is arranged by bilateral agreements and through acting in international organisations. Traditionally, the Nordic countries have a long tradition of close cooperation, and interaction with the Baltic countries has been increasing. Finno-Ugric "relative nations" have a special position in cooperation within the non-material cultural heritage.

Literature and Libraries

Each year approximately 10.000 new titles are published of which 2 000 are fiction and 8 000 non-fiction titles. The relative number of newspapers (242 in 1992) and journals (2 500 in 1992) published in Finland is among the highest in the world, as well book purchases, library lending and reading habits are also at a high level. The National Council for Literature compiles a list of 300 titles of high quality. These books are available to public libraries at reduced price, since the Ministry of Education is allocating 1,6 million FIM to the Book Agency to support the retail of these titles to libraries.

Seventy-five per cent of the state arts budget for literature is given directly to individual writers. In 1993 approximately 7.0 million FIM was awarded to writers in the form of artists grants, and an estimated 14 million FIM for public lending remunerations. The amount allocated for public lending remunerations varies annually depending on the levels of library purchases. In 1991 it was 17.5 million FIM.

Little state support is given to the promotion of publishing and distribution. Financing is also made available to libraries for the purchase of "high quality" literature otherwise not widely distributed. The translation of Finnish literature is also supported by the State.

Public libraries, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, are owned by municipalities and maintained with the help of state grants. The state share of funding for libraries in 1993 was 644 million FIM, which represents 55 per cent of their total budget. Bookloans are free of charge under the Public Libraries Act. There are approximately one thousand public libraries in Finland.

Music

Music receives the largest share of state support for the arts. In total this sector received 203.4 million FIM in 1993 of which 122.5 million FIM is granted to opera, 5.3 million FIM to individual artists and 16.6 million FIM for other activities in the field of music. According to the terms of the new Theatre and Orchestra Act, 1992, the state subsidy for orchestras increased dramatically from 7 million FIM to 59 million FIM in 1993.

Finland has a strong music education programme. There are approximately 140 music schools and institutions and eleven conservatories in Finland which receive state funding amounting to 205 million FIM in 1993 outside of the above mentioned budget allocated to music. The Sibelius Academy of Music, founded in 1882, offers university level education in music training.

The number of orchestras in Finland is comparatively high considering the size of its population. Finnish orchestras are under contract by the municipalities and therefore musicians are considered as civil servants. The main symphony orchestras are the Radio Symphony Orchestra and the Helsinki City Orchestra while there are approximately thirty smaller orchestras.

In 1993, a new opera house was built for the Finnish National Opera, originally established in 1911. The Savonlinna Opera Festival, arranged in a courtyard of a 500 year old castle, is one of the oldest and most famous music festivals in Finland. There are also several other music festivals in Finland, particularly in the summertime.

Photography

Finnish photography celebrated its 150th anniversary in 1992. However, it was not until the 1970's that photography, as an independent art form, was officially recognised by the state through the establishment of the National Council for Photographic Art. The Photographic Museum of Finland received the largest share of the state arts budget for photography (2.7 million FIM in 1993) while individual artists received 1.6 million FIM in 1993. Aside from organising exhibitions, the museum maintains an archive, a library and conducts research.

Several regional photographic centres were established in the late 1980's to arrange exhibitions and events, courses and workshops and run galleries. The University of Arts and Design offers a degree in photographic arts. There are currently several professional organisations in the field of photography including the Central Association of Photographic Organisations (FINNFOTO).

Theatre and Dance

The first professional theatre, the Swedish-speaking theatre "Svenska Teatern i Helsingfors", was established in 1866. Shortly after, in 1872, the Finnish National Theatre was built in Helsinki. The National Opera, the National Theatre, Swedish-speaking Theatre and the TTT Theatre in Tampere, receive a high portion of the state arts budget allocated to professional theatres in the form of special grants-in-aid. Additionally there are 31 professional theatres, 15 theatre groups, 3 Swedish-speaking theatres and 2 Swedish-speaking theatre groups receiving state grants.

In 1993, the total contribution made to the theatre from the state arts budget was 199 million FIM, of which 188.5 million FIM was reserved for professional theatres and dance theatres (95 % of the total budget), 2.7 million FIM for individual artists in the form of state grants and 8 million FIM for amateur activities, theatre organisations, experimental theatre, training etc.

There are over 1 000 active amateur theatre companies in Finland, which average over 10 000 performances annually. Amateur theatres are organised under six national umbrella associations, the largest of which are the Finnish Amateur Theatre Association, TNL-Theatre Association and the Association of Swedish Youth.

The Theatre Museum, founded in 1962, is responsible for collecting material from the Finnish stage, promoting theatre through information exchanges and maintaining an archive. It also conducts research. The Theatre Academy, founded in 1943 originally as the Theatre School, received university level status in 1979. The Academy currently

offers degrees and post-graduate studies in acting, dramaturgy, sound and lightning design, and dance.

The dance sector experienced a significant growth during the 1980's including the establishment of both professional and amateur dance groups and dance education and training for children. The National Council for Dance was established in 1983 as well as the Department for Dance in the Theatre Academy. Approximately 4.0 million FIM of the state's art budget was allocated for dance in 1993 which does not include the subsidies provided to professional dance theatres. These theatres are financed from the theatre budget mentioned above according to the 1992 Theatre and Orchestra Act. Individual artists received an estimated 1.6 million FIM of the state's art budget allocated to dance in 1993. There are nine professional dance theatres and approximately 100 private dance schools in addition to the National Ballet (financed from the states art budget for opera) and the National Ballet school.

Visual arts

The visual arts have traditionally been defined to include painting, sculpting and graphic arts. Recently this definition has been expanding to include performance, installation, environmental and video arts. The Finnish National Gallery maintains the Museums of Finnish Art, of Foreign Art, of Contemporary Art and the Central Arts Archives. The Gallery receives funding directly from the state budget. In 1993, they received 26.9 million FIM of which 2.7 million FIM was reserved for new art purchases. The fund designated for individual artists grants is approximately 10 million FIM each year allocated by the National Council for Visual Arts.

The Academy of Fine Arts was established in 1848 offering degrees in Painting, Sculpting, Print Making and Time and Space Studies. The Academy also offers workshops in photography, performance and environmental art. There are approximately 80 art schools for children in Finland. There are five professional organisations for visual artists which distribute the state support for art exhibitions. Private galleries also play an important role for visual artists and in Helsinki alone there are some forty galleries presenting works of visual arts.

5. Artists

The number of artists increased considerably from 1970's to the beginning of 1990's in Finland. According the census data the number of artists increased 52 per cent from 1970 to 1985, whereas the number of the whole working force increased only 7 per cent at the same time. Reasons for the general growth of the number of artists can be found in the development of the system of professional training for artists, as well as in the forming of new professional groups in the field (e.g. video artists, multimedia artists) and changes in the professional status of some "old" occupations (e.g. light and sound designers). The vigorous growth seems to have ceased in the beginning of 1990's. According to 1990 census data, although it is not completely comparable with the earlier ones, the number of artists increased only 6 per cent from 1985 to 1990.

The total number of artists in 1970, 1980, 1985 and 1990.

	Number of artists	Change from previous year	
		number	%
1970	9.639	-	
1980	10.876	+1237	13
1985	14.620	+3744	34
1990*	15.564	+944	6

*In 1990 census data there was a different definition on professions.

Source: Census of Population.

The number of artists and the share of women in 1970, 1980 and 1985.

	1970	Women (%)	1980	Women (%)	1985	Women (%)	Change
Musicians & composers	2779	12	3230	19	4642	30	+1863
Photographers & kameramen	1815	31	1635	28	2004	25	+189
Visual artists	1080	28	1261	31	1910	40	+830
Writers and critics	287	40	316	43	460	42	+173
Theatre & cinema directors & managers	-	-	251	27	378	32	+127
Performing artists (actors, dancers & singers)	-	-	905	47	1069	47	+164
Designers	923	62	1074	55	1501	66	+578

Source: Census of Population (Liikkanen 1988)

State Support for Artists

Policies in direct support of artists were established during the 1960's. The system of *artists grants* is based on the Artists Grant Act of 1969 allocating a tax free flat monthly sum (6 000 FIM in 1993) to artists. The nine national arts councils are responsible for allocating short term grants for periods of 1, 3, or 5 years and the Ministry of Education is responsible for long term grants of 15 years. These long term grants are distributed upon the recommendation of the Arts Council of Finland. The majority of one year grants, which can also be distributed as half-year grants, are allocated primarily to young artists, and 15 year grants are allocated to artists over 40 years of age with a meritorious career. Each year are distributed 112 one-year, 41 three-year, 22 five-year and 10 fifteen-year grants. Approximately 480 artists are continually supported by the artist grant each year, an estimated 3 per cent of the total number of artists in the country.

This system of artists grants is complemented by a system of *project grants*. A sum equivalent to 50 artists grants is annually allocated as project grants for materials, equipment, training courses, gallery and studio rentals, etc. In 1993 a sum of 3.3 million was allocated to 231 projects. Additionally, a small sum of *travel grants* is also allocated to artists (0.5 million FIM in 1993).

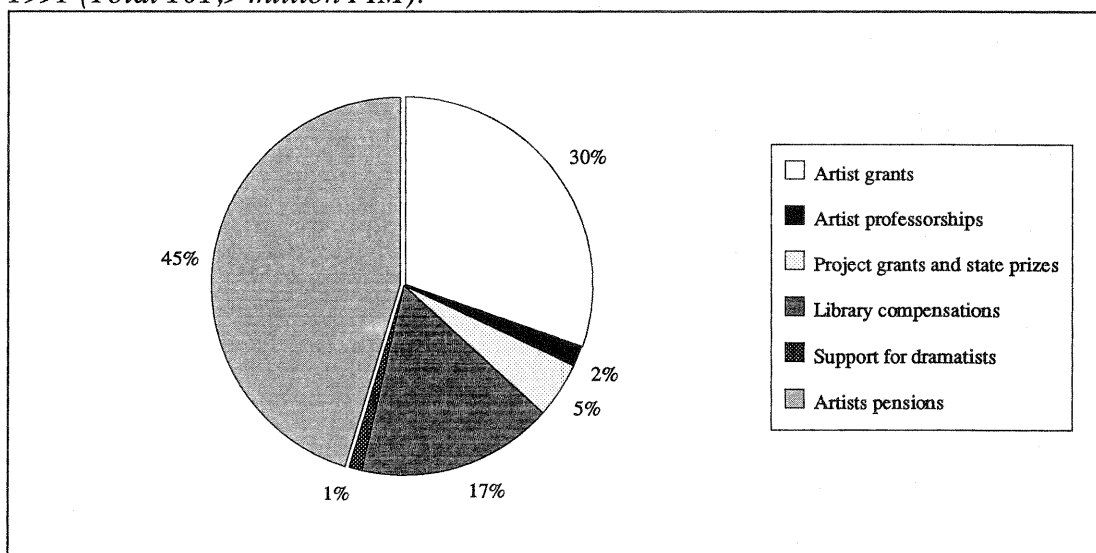
Artist Professors are appointed by the President of Finland upon the nomination of the Arts Council either for a five-year term or permanently. The appointed candidate has to be an outstanding and accomplished artist. They receive a monthly salary, which is

considered as taxable income. Currently there are 11 Artist Professors.

A series of grants are awarded to *writers and translators* under the 1961 Library Compensation Act as compensation for the public lending of author's works. The total sum of these grants is amounting to ten per cent of the public libraries' expenditure on books.

State prizes are annually awarded to artists or artist groups. In 1993, 2 million FIM was distributed in the form of state prizes.

FIGURE. The direct support for artists from public authorities at the national level in 1991 (Total 101,9 million FIM).



Public support is available for "high quality productions" including films, photographic art books, and crafts and design. National crafts and design exhibitions are subsidised as well as experimental dance projects.

Purchases of works of art are made for public buildings by the National Committee for the Purchase of Works of Art. In 1992, 2.8 million FIM was allocated for this purpose and collectively 278 works of art were purchased.

Artists' supplementary pension schema is offering an estimated 900 artists an additional source of annual income.

Finnish cultural policy does not provide many *indirect* support measures for artists. There are currently only a few special taxation regulations for artists. Artists are able to apply for compensation as a result of their income fluctuations. Currently legislation permits levelling-out procedures, considering the income from production and sale of artists own works on a case by case basis. Self-employed artists must pay income tax based on the income of the previous year, and artists as employees pay taxes according to their wages. Professional expenses are deductible from income for tax purposes for

all taxpayers. Visual artists are released from paying VAT on selling their own works of art. Besides the artists' supplementary pension schema there does not exist any special social security systems for artists.

6. Cultural Industries

Cultural industries, in this context, are sub-divided into four sectors including: the mass media (radio, TV and newspapers), cinema and video, publishing (books and periodicals), and sound recording. The Ministry of Transport and Communications legislates radio, television and newspapers policies, while cinema, video and book publishing belong under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education.

At the beginning of the century Finland had a very strong publishing industry. Technological developments occurring in Western Europe, particularly in the area of cinema, were introduced in Finland at the turn of the century (June 1896) only six months after the Lumière brothers premiere in Paris. Television broadcasts began on a commercial basis in 1956, and the government-owned Finnish Broadcasting Company (YLE) began its broadcasts in 1957.

Cultural industries as a whole represent approximately three per cent of Finland's GNP. Although rapid progress has been made in the development of the electronic media (radio and television), the print media (newspapers, magazines, books, advertising), maintains its dominant status representing approximately three quarters of the sector's turnover.

Mass Media: Radio, TV and Newspapers

Parallel to the trend in arts and cultural policy towards decentralisation, responsibility for Finnish broadcasting has been extended to the regional and local levels. Private local radio, television and cable stations play a major role in providing alternative programming for Finnish audiences.

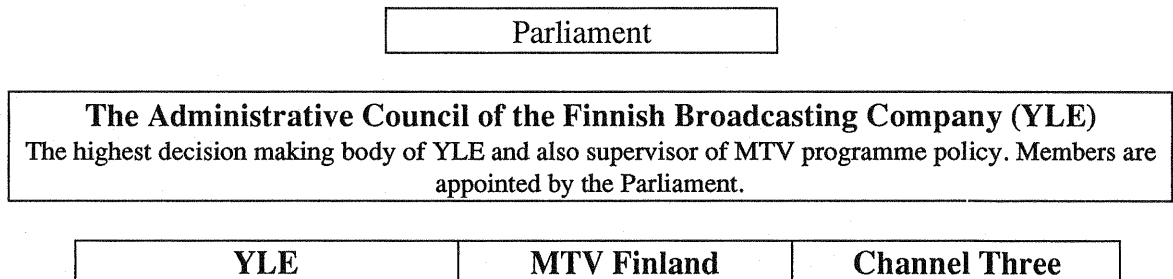
The Finnish Broadcasting Company (YLE) is responsible for radio broadcasting at the national level. There are four nationwide channels three of which offer Finnish programming and one offering Swedish language programming. In addition there is regional level programming including programmes in the Sámi language. The first private local radio stations were established in 1985. In 1992 there were 57 local radio stations of which 50 were commercial.

Nationwide television services, through three terrestrial distribution networks, are provided by the stateowned Finnish Broadcasting Company (YLE) and the commercial MTV Group. The MTV Group is comprised of two smaller companies, MTV Finland and Channel Three Finland. The Finnish Broadcasting Company's operation has been based on a fixed term operating licence issued by the Council of State. In 1994, the terms and conditions under which YLE has operated will be legislated for the first time by a new Broadcasting Act. The Ministry of Transport and Communications will

administer this new Act. The MTV Group, which has been operating under a licence issued by the YLE, will have a new license issued by the Council of State.

The YLE is the dominant producer of Finnish television representing 70-80 per cent of overall production market in Finland. Domestic productions account for some 54 per cent of YLE's programming. Forty per cent of foreign programmes come from Britain and the USA. According to the new act, YLE is obligated to offer services in Swedish, Sámi and other minority languages and to support domestic culture through production and programming.

Finnish Broadcasting System



Private local TV stations
 Operating licences issued by the Council of State and supervised by the Ministry of Communications

(Adapted from the Audiovisual Finland.)

The penetration of cable TV networks increased rapidly throughout Finland during the 1980's. It is estimated that in 1980 there were less than 70 000 households with cable TV. In 1992 the figure was approximately 800 000, representing over one third of Finnish households. Despite the rapid increase of cable television in the early 1990's, it is considered relatively insignificant in comparison to the growth of television and radio.

Cable transmission licences are issued by the government. Cable networks are obligated by state content quotas to carry a certain share of domestic productions. Domestic programming quotas range from 20-25 % depending upon the size of the company. The state has also imposed advertising quotas which stipulate that commercials may not occupy more than 11 per cent of programming time.

The publishing industry in Finland has maintained its tradition as a strong sector with an estimated total of 242 newspapers published in 1992. Currently newspapers account for one third of the total turnover of the print media sector. Of the total number of Finnish newspapers 58 were daily papers and their circulation was 45 000.

Cinema and Video

The majority of Finnish film production is subsidised by the state. The Finnish Film Foundation, the national organisation responsible for the promotion of Finnish film production and distribution, in 1992, distributed grants in the sum of 62 million FIM allocated by the Ministry of Education. Support from the Finnish Film Foundation represents 50-60 % of most feature film budgets.

AVEK, the Promotion Centre for Audiovisual Culture in Finland, established in 1987, promotes Finnish cinema, video and television, in particular the production and distribution of documentary and short films and co-productions. In 1991/92 the total support provided by AVEK was 14 million FIM, the majority of which was generated by blank tape levies.

Audiovisual support provided by AVEK and the Finnish Film Foundation

AVEK 1991-1992	million FIM	Finnish Film Foundation 1992	million FIM
Production	10,7	Long films	2 825,9
Education	1,2	Short films	8,4
Research and publication	0,3	Other production	16,2
Other	1,0	International operation	1,2
		Cinemas	5,6
		Import	1,7
		Audiovisual culture	1,3

Source: Audiovisual Finland.

The National Council for Cinema distributes grants and awards to individual artists (2.1 million FIM in 1993), supports "high quality" films (1.5 million FIM in 1993) and acts as an advisory body to the Ministry of Education on matters relating to film including fifteen year artist grants and artists pensions. The Council also advises the Finnish Arts Council on the allocation of project grants.

The Finnish Film Archives is the national film archive and museum. In addition it also runs its own film theatre and conducts research. The University of Arts and Design, in Helsinki, offers degrees in film. In 1992, there were 246 cinema theatres located mainly in urban cities. There are also festivals for film, of which the most important are the Tampere International Short Film Festival, Midnight Sun Film Festival in Sodankylä (Northern Finland), and Oulu International Children's Film Festival.

The video market in Finland did not begin to flourish until the beginning of the 1980's. Between 1982 and 1984 rental and sales figures grew from 30 million FIM to 150 million FIM. The Finnish video market is primarily dominated by American films, with a market share of over 60 %. State support for this industry is minimal. Distribution channels are controlled by only a few large companies including Europa Vision (43 %), Fazer Video (14 %) and Esselte Video (14 %). In 1991, market revenues decreased significantly from 305 million FIM in 1990 to 265 million FIM in 1991 with the

majority of its turnover (66 %) generated from rentals. In comparison to other Nordic countries the level of video rentals is relatively low. Over half of the households in Finland which have television sets also have a video recorder. Today, video recorders are most commonly used for "timeshift" programming.

Publishing: Books and Periodicals

Until the beginning of the 1980's Finland had the highest per capita production of books in the world. After newspaper and periodical publishing and national broadcasting, book publishing is the third largest cultural industry in Finland. Approximately 10 000 new titles are published each year, of which 80 to 85 per cent are non-fiction. In Finland there has been a 22 % sales tax on books. Recently there has been a proposal to have a VAT rate on books lowered to 12 % commencing in 1994.

The book market is dominated by major and medium sized general interest publishers. In recent years smaller publishers specialising in certain types of literature have been able to increase their market shares. Book publishing companies are represented by the Finnish Book Publishers' Association, which has 62 members. In addition there are over 500-600 societies and different organisations who do not belong to this association active in the publishing industry. The Book Publisher's Association is also responsible for allocating the small fund (700 000 FIM in 1993) made available by the state in support of the promotion of publishing of books. These books must have a small circulation and little commercial value.

The total number of Finnish periodicals, general interest magazines and academic journals available is approximately 2 500. In 1992, there was an estimated total of 337 million subscriptions and 35 million copies were sold individually.

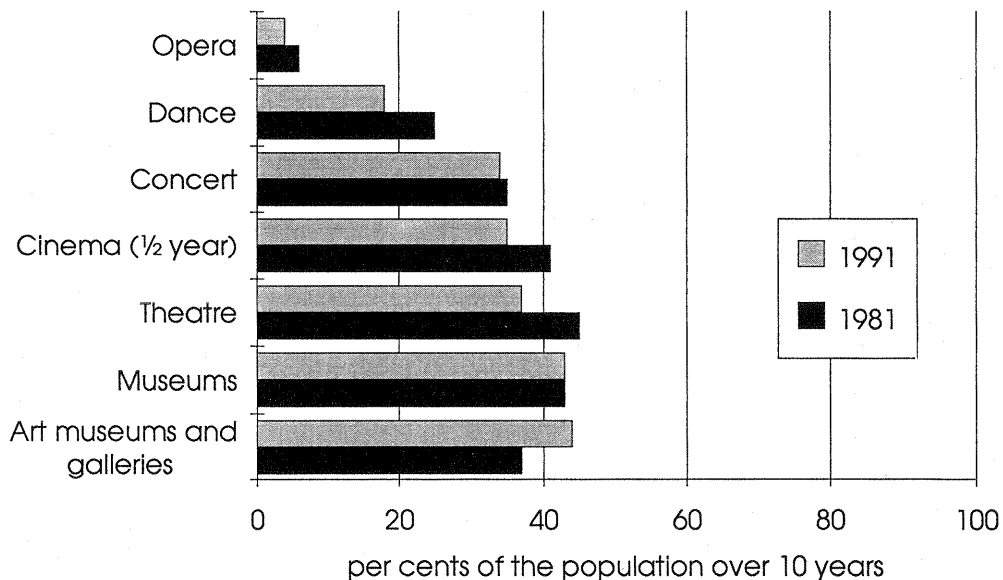
Sound Recording

Sound recording has the second largest share of the cultural industry market. In 1991, 15 million records were sold (approximately 3,0 per capita). The total sales figure for 1991 was estimated at 650 million FIM. Throughout the 1980's there was a significant growth in the sound recording industry as a result of the introduction of compact discs. In 1992, fifty-four per cent of revenues were generated by the sale of compact discs. ESEK, the Performing Music Promotion Centre supports the production of music.

7. Cultural Participation

Finns lead an active cultural life. Over eighty per cent of the population visited or attended at least one cultural event in 1991. Furthermore, thirty per cent of the population dedicated a significant portion of their leisure time to arts activities. The most popular and traditional forms are reading, writing, playing a musical instrument and painting. In the past ten years, art museums and exhibitions have attracted the largest number of visitors. It is estimated that forty-four per cent of the population over ten years old have visited an art museum or exhibition. Although theatre remains a popular cultural activity, attendance figures have slightly declined in recent years. Women between the ages of 35 and 64 compose the majority of opera and music festival audiences.

Attendance at cultural events during one year.



Source: Liikkanen & Pääkkönen 1993.

As attendance declined in the performing arts, reading habits and visits to the public library remain the most popular forms of cultural participation in Finland. In 1991, 60 per cent of the population had used the public library services and 18 loans per capita were calculated. Seventy-five per cent of Finns had read at least one book during the six months, and 95 per cent read the newspaper on a daily basis.

In average, Finns listen to radio 1 hour and 48 minutes per day, to phonogrammes 13 minutes per day, watch television 2 hours and 20 minutes and video recordings 12 minutes per day. In comparison of the time spent amongst the various electronic media, books, newspapers and periodicals, the share of time spent watching television is the greatest.

Young people, between the ages of 15-24, make up the largest group of people attending the cinema. It is estimated that 80 per cent of them had visited the cinema

during the first half of 1991. Cinema attendance has been on a constant decline since the 1980's. In 1981, there were 2 attendances per capita and in 1992, only 1 attendance per capita. However, approximately one half of the population, specifically 45 per cent, had attended the cinema in 1991.

8. International Cultural Cooperation

Finnish international cultural cooperation has traditionally been based on bilateral and multilateral agreements, often with a statutory status, and conducted by the Department for International Affairs of the Ministry of Education. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has the ultimate responsibility for all international cooperation and agreements at the official level.

Finland's cultural cooperation with other countries has during the last decades had three main areas: cooperation with the Nordic countries, multinational cooperation through international organisations, e.g. UNESCO, OECD, the Council of Europe, and bilateral cultural exchange on the basis of agreements between governments. Finland has regular cultural exchange with approximately 40 countries. There are also over 100 friendship societies which promote cultural exchanges with Finland.

During the latter half of the 1980's, and especially in the early 1990's, the context as well as procedures of international cooperation have undergone considerable changes. The advancement of European integration seems to reinforce the role of international organizations, as well as the role played by direct contacts and networks at the grass root level. An example is the formation of cooperation between European regions at the local level. There has also been a remarkable increase in the international activities of non-governmental organisations and institutions. Simultaneously, the role of bilateral agreements seems to be diminishing in European cooperation. As one of the EFTA countries Finland has signed the agreement on the European Economic Area. In the cultural field the influence of the EEA has been greatest to audiovisual culture and copyright matters. EEA has enabled Finland to participate for example in the EU's MEDIA programme. In 1992, Finland applied for membership in the European Union.

The official international cultural cooperation is administered by the Department for International Affairs within the Ministry of Education and by the Department of Press and Cultural Affairs within the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in cooperation with other departments. In the Ministry of Education the administration of international cooperation has recently been re-organised by moving many of the tasks under the jurisdiction of respective departments, and further to different institutions, universities and non-governmental organisations. The Department for International Affairs acts as a coordinating body, and is responsible for the Finnish participation in international educational, scientific and cultural cooperation in terms of governmental agreements and membership in international organisations.

The major international activities of the Department for International Affairs relate to Nordic cooperation, Finland's participation in the activities of UNESCO and other educational, scientific and cultural organisations (such as the Council of Europe, WIPO)

and bilateral cultural agreements and funds. Through its specialised bodies the Department is engaged in activities such as the exchange of students, researches and experts through the Centre for International Mobility (CIMO) and the instruction of Finnish language and culture abroad through the Council for Instruction of Finnish for Foreigners. The Department also handles questions pertaining to cultural ties with expatriate Finns.

The Department for Press and Cultural Affairs within the Ministry for Foreign Affairs produces and disseminates information on Finnish politics, economy and culture to be used abroad. It cooperates with the mass media as well as with institutions and organisations in the fields of its interests. Both departments cooperate with the Finnish institutes abroad and with the friendship societies.

Cultural cooperation on the Nordic level was re-emphasised in 1971 by the Nordic Cultural Convention for cooperation in the fields of education, science and culture. This cooperation agreement between the five Nordic countries is facilitated by the creation of several coordination bodies, for example, the Nordic Council of Ministers (culture and media, education and research), the Committee of Senior Officials for Nordic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Cooperation, the Permanent Secretariat and the Steering Group for Nordic Cultural Projects Information Abroad. Joint institutes and projects are financed by a Nordic cultural budget.

The Prime Ministers of the Nordic countries agreed in 1992 to intensify Nordic cooperation in the context of European integration. Culture was counted among the key areas. The priority areas of cultural cooperation were defined as student exchange, cooperation in the field of film and media, joint projects concerning children and young people, as well as promoting linguistic cooperation and equality of the Nordic countries. One of the recent priorities has been joint Nordic cultural projects abroad, aimed at increasing knowledge and appreciation of Nordic culture and art. The questions concerning the Sámi, regionally extending over the area of Norway, Sweden and Finland, also have an important status in the Nordic cultural cooperation.

The Nordic Arts Centre is a Nordic institution based in Helsinki, on the Suomenlinna fortress island. It is managed by the Nordic Art and Design Committee, appointed by the Nordic Council of Ministers. The Centre works to develop and coordinate Nordic cooperation in the visual arts in order to promote awareness of contemporary Nordic art in the Nordic countries, as well as outside Scandinavia. It also works to develop active cooperation with other art forms. The Arts Centre organises exhibitions, publishes catalogues and the art review SIKSI (in English). The Centre has guest studios for visiting artists from all of the five Nordic countries as well as from Greenland, Lithuania, Italy and Ireland.

Finland became a member of the United Nations in 1955, and joined UN's educational, scientific and cultural organisation UNESCO in 1956. UNESCO has been an important link between Finland and the countries outside the European region. This concerns especially the developing countries, with whom Finland has had fewer bilateral agreements. The awareness of the importance of the cultural dimension in the development work has created a closer link between the work of the Finnish International

Development Agency (Finnida) and the Unesco commission.

Recently, the main activity of the Finnish National Commission for UNESCO has been the promotion of the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988 - 1997) proclaimed by the United Nations as a system-wide effort to rethink development. Maintaining the objectives of the Decade, Finnish cultural policy makers try to ensure that a cultural dimension is inserted into every component of society and not to be treated as an isolated sector. On a basis of a Nordic initiative the World Commission for Culture and Development was nominated to produce the World Report on Culture and Development by the end of 1995.

In 1970, Finland acceded to the European Cultural Convention, and, consequently, became a full member of the Council for Cultural Cooperation (CDCC). Finland joined the Council of Europe as late as 1989. During the 1980's Finland took part in two projects of CDCC: project 11 (Promotion of creativity taking into account the development of culture industries in 1982-1991) and project 10 (Cultural dynamics in regional development in (1984-1991). Finland has also participated in the work of the Standing Committee on the Mass Media (CDMM) since 1983, and since 1989 as a full member. The Research and Information Unit of the Arts Council of Finland is a member of CIRCLE (Cultural Informations and Research Centres Liason in Europe).

As the composition of European society becomes increasingly multicultural, and parallel to European efforts to ensure the interpretation of human rights in cultural policies, Finland is currently reexamining its cultural policy strategies. Finland is in the process of completing the Council of Europe's country review of cultural policies following the evaluation of France, Sweden, Austria and the Netherlands. One of the aims of this program is to collect comparative information and data in order to provide a comprehensive resource of information that would aid in the discovery of new solutions for all dimensions of the arts and culture.

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APPENDIX. Main legislation pertaining to cultural policy, cultural administration and culture industries

1. Cultural and arts administration

Decree on Ministry of Education (136/90)
Promotion of the Arts Act (328/67, amended. 712/91, 1105/91)
National Board of Antiquities Act (31/72)
Act on National Art Museum(185/90)
Finnish Film Archives Act (891/78)
Act on National Board for Education (182/91)
Act on the Library of Visually Handicapped (11/78)

2. Financing the arts, promoting of the arts creativity

Artists Grants Act (734/69, amended. 1173/89)
Act on Grants and Subsidies for Authors and Translators (236/61, amended. 1080/83)
Act on State Guarantees for Art Exhibitions (411/86)
Statute pertaining to the Use of Revenues from Lottery, Lotto and Football Pool (725/82)

3. Copyright and neighbouring rights

Copyright Act (404/61, amend. 418/93)
Act on Rights in Photographic Pictures (405/61, amend. 91)

4. Municipal cultural services

Municipal Cultural Activities Act (720/92)
Financing of Municipal Educational and Cultural Activities (728/92)
Act on Financing Municipal Services: Education and Culture (705/92)
Museums Act (729/92)
Theatres and Orchestras Act (730/92)
Public Libraries Act (235/86, amended. 725/92)

5. Arts education and training of the artists

Higher Education Development Act (1052/86)
Act on University for Arts and Design (52/73)
Act on Sibelius-Academy (1068/79)
Act on Academy of Fine Arts (175/85)
Act on Theatre Academy (87/79)
Act on Comprehensive Arts Education (424/92, amend. 732/92)
Decree on Schools for Craft and Design Studies (495/87)
Decree on Schools for Visual Arts and Media Studies (147/89)
Act on Music Schools and Conservatoires (723/92)

6. Broadcasting, film, mass media, culture industries

Act on Organisation of National Broadcasting ("Radiolaki" 517/88)
Act on the Finnish Broadcasting Company (1380/93)
National Telecommunications Act (183/87)
Act on Cable Transmission (307/87)
Film Censorship Act (299/65)
Film Censorship Procedures Act (300/65)
Act on the Inspection of Video and Other Audiovisual Programmes (697/87)

7. National heritage

Museums Act (729/92)
Act on Archaeological Remains (295/63)
Buildings Act (370/58)
Protection of Buildings Act (60/85)
Statute for the Permitation of the Exportation of Objects of Cultural Value (445/78)
Administration of Suomenlinna Act (1145/88)

8. International cultural cooperation

Decree on the Constitution of UNESCO (549/56, amen. 426/67)
Decree on the National Commission for UNESCO (163/66)
Decree on the Statute of the Council of Europe (410/89)
Decree on the European Cultural Convention (98/70)
Decree on the Nordic Cultural Treaty (909/71)
Decree on the Nordic Cultural Fund (199/77)

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