

Guidelines

Age Classification of Audiovisual Programmes





Medietilsynet

Norwegian Media Authority

Mailing- and visitors address:

Nygata 4

1607 Fredrikstad

Telephone: 69 30 12 00

Email: post@medietilsynet.no

www.medietilsynet.no

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Guidelines – Age Classification of Audiovisual Programmes

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1 Which audiovisual programmes must have age limits and what is harmful content?

The Audiovisual Programme Act¹ stipulates that all films and programmes² made available to the general public shall have an age limit³. This rule is limited somewhat as the Act only applies to platforms and screening facilities that are regulated by the Act. There is also an exemption for certain programme categories that do not need age limits⁴.

When films and programmes are classified according to the Audiovisual Programme Act, one must consider whether the content can be harmful or seriously harmful to the wellbeing of children and adolescents. When assessing harmful content, one must first analyse the assumed

impact the content may have, and the reactions the depictions can have on children in various age groups. Based on an assessment of the aspects accounted for in the guidelines, the audiovisual programme shall be age-classified, i.e. given one of the applicable age limits.

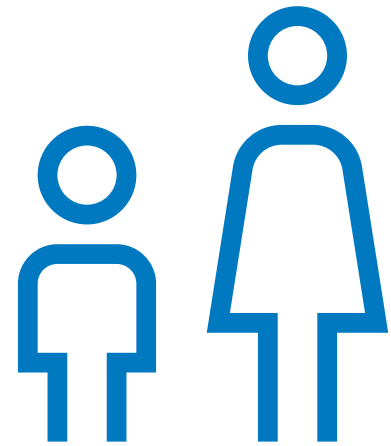
It is important to be aware that it is not relevant to consider whether the film is suitable for children or not. It is the assumed harmful effect which is to be emphasised when setting the age limit.

¹ Act of 6 February 2015 No 7 relating to the protection of minors against harmful audiovisual programmes.

² The Act uses the umbrella term "audiovisual programmes".

³ Age limits are: All ages, Age 6, Age 9, Age 12, Age 15 and Age 18.

⁴ See Appendix 1 for further information on the exemptions.



Harmful content is content that can induce anxiety, alarm or frighten certain age groups. The same applies to themes that may be disturbing or unsettling for children in certain age groups and content that may cause discomfort, confuse or offend children's norms. Examples of this include sexualised content that is not presented on children and adolescents' terms.

Seriously harmful content is content consisting of gross violence or extensive and explicit sexual depictions. Content that may very negatively scare or influence children and young people's thoughts, ideas and attitudes over time, is also considered to be seriously harmful. Examples of this

include combinations of sex and violence, or glorification of suicide, vigilantism, (for example particularly brutal "revenge films") and gross animal abuse. Seriously harmful content must always have age limit 18. This type of content⁵ cannot be broadcasted on television⁶.

When assessing harmful content, one must consider what children and adolescents in various age groups can withstand, and what their norms are. One must also consider the context⁷, and children and adolescents' right to information and access to media content⁸.

⁵ See the table in Appendix 2 which lists certain type examples of the difference between harmful content with age limit 18 that can be shown on television and seriously harmful content that cannot be shown on television.

⁶ In this connection, "television" means traditional, linear broadcasts that are defined in Section 1-1(c) of the Broadcasting Act.

⁷ Context: how the content is presented, and children and young people's maturity and knowledge.

⁸ The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child article 13 and 17 set certain requirements for children's right to information and access to media content.

2 Assessment factors – age classification

2.1 Introduction

There are several factors that must be considered when deciding on an age limit for films and programmes. The basis for these assessments is how the content and themes are depicted and how this in turn could be perceived by children and young people in various age groups.

Below is an overview of questions that should be asked during an assessment. The reflections you make are intended to guide you when placing films and programmes in the correct age category according to the tables in Chapter 3 relating to age limits.

2.2 The expression of a film or a programme

The references of children and adolescents, their experiences with media and knowledge of various genres and programme types are important for their viewing experience. If children are able to recognise the film or programme's structure and patterns or perceive that there is a distance between the programme's universe and their own lives, it is likely that the depicted content will appear less frightening. The expression of a film or programme is therefore significant for the age classification. Consider the following:

Context

Is the framework for the film or programme recognisable for the age group? Is the genre of the film or programme familiar to children? How realistic is the programme: is it animated, clearly a fictional universe, realistic or authentic (fact-based, or documentary)? Does the film or programme take place within a familiar or unfamiliar environment? Does the story end well or badly?

Mood

What is the atmosphere in the programme or film? Is the mood light and pleasant, dark or sombre? What is the level of intensity? Does the programme contain dramatic audio and/or visual effects? Does this occur alone, often or throughout? Are there scenes, music or themes that could cause alarm, frighten, disturb or create anxiety? Or are they “good scares”?

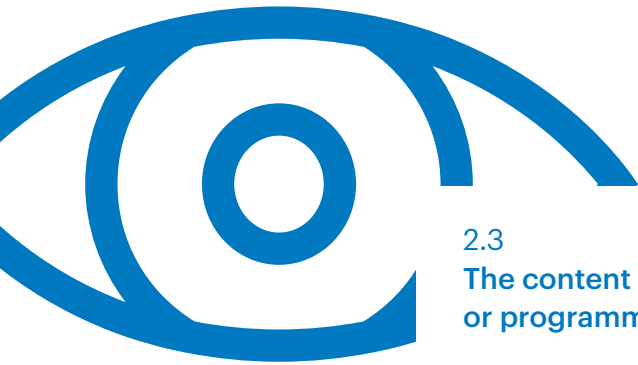
“A good scare” shudder-inducing scenes that could be perceived as a little scary at the time, but in a good way that is adapted to the child’s maturity and boundaries – in other words “delight mixed with horror”.

Characters

How are the characters in the programme portrayed? Are they familiar? Do they appear safe or unsafe? Are they frightened and uncertain, or tough and assertive? How are problems resolved and how do the characters fare? Are there characters with key roles in the programme or film which children and young people could easily identify with?

Although animation may contribute to mitigate the films expression, this will not necessarily distance the characters and story for the youngest children. They can easily identify even with animated characters.

Irony, satire, and “dark humour” have a context that can be difficult for children to understand. This means that they might understand a situation literally. Keep this in mind when considering the content of a movie or a programme.



2.3 The content of the film or programme

The content of the film or programme, its theme or individual actions (such as the number of blows or expletives) cannot be assessed in isolation from the artistic expression. Depictions of violence or sex are therefore not independent criteria in the age classification of films and programmes. Such depictions must always be assessed along with other criteria, such as how portrayals appear in the plot, how brutal, detailed or explicit the depictions are, or how much of the film/programme contains these types of portrayals. Consider the following:

Violence

How is the violence depicted? Is it humorous (slapstick) or ironic (parody), fantasy violence or realistic? How harsh, cynical or brutal is the violence. And how is it presented; how detailed, bloody, explicit, how much? In what

context does the violence appear; is the violence typical for the genre (e.g. “action” or “fantasy”)? Who performs the violence, and does it appear in a glorified or critical light?

Sexuality

How is sexuality presented? Is it just hinted at, is it depicted with little detail, or is it extensive and explicit? Are the portrayals consensual or non-consensual? Is the presentation offensive or does it push boundaries for children and young people in various age categories?

Nudity and intimate scenes in a “non-sexual” context are not considered harmful for children and young people according to the current regulations.


Is the sexual content on children/ young people's terms, or is it presented in a manner that children and young people will find uncomfortable, disturbing, intrusive or offensive?

Other themes

Does the programme contain or address topics/themes (see list in fact box below) that are presented in such a way that it could have a disturbing or alarming impact on children and young people in different age groups? Or is the theme addressed cautiously and indirectly, and/or in a manner that is adapted to children? How extensive and detailed are the depictions, and how realistically are the themes portrayed; is it fact or fiction?

Many programmes address topics that can be difficult for children and adolescents to handle. Nonetheless, this does not mean that programmes with difficult topics should always have a high age limit.

When deciding age limit based on theme, particular attention must be given to the programme's expression; such as mood, genre (e.g. fact or fiction), how it is facilitated for children and young people in various age groups and the level of detail in the portrayals. For example, is the theme continuous throughout the programme, or is it only touched upon briefly?



Pay special attention to the following **themes** when setting age limits for an audiovisual programme¹⁰ :

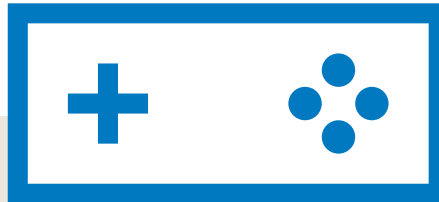
War, accidents, catastrophes, terrorism, genocide, mental illness, animal abuse, suicide, incest, assault, gross neglect, quarrel, divorce, bullying, racism and drug abuse.

Embarrassing scenes, swearing and individual expletives are not considered harmful for children and adolescents according to the current regulations. Programs and films with *consistently crude humour* such as derogatory, sarcastic or sexualised language and/or scenes with grotesque elements of humour on the other hand, can be disturbing, offensive and/or intimidating to children under the age of 12.

«A programme within the programme»:

A program may sometimes include elements or scenes from other programmes, films or games that already have an age limit. This applies to programmes with for example gaming- or movie reviews. This type of programme may not necessarily need the same age limit as the game or movie mentioned. An overall assessment must always be made, and the elements that are showed must be assessed against the factors in the guidelines.

¹⁰ The list of themes is intended as a guideline, and does not provide an exhaustive overview of content that may be harmful for the wellbeing of children and young people.

**The «Let's play» genre:**

Gaming videos and alike show excerpts from computer games that may have received a recommended age limit by PEGI. Gaming videos often show an image of the gamer in a split-screen version whilst the gamer is playing and commenting the content of the video.

The age limit of the video game is not decisive for the age limit of such a video. The reason for this is that a video game has a different expression, and the perception of the viewer is different to when playing a video game yourself. Observing others playing a video game can create a distance to the content, which in turn can impact the age limit of the programme/film. This means that although a game such as *Fortnite* for

example has a PEGI age limit of 12 years, a video showing a person playing *Fortnite* may not have the same age limit.

Use the assessment steps in the age classification guidelines when setting the age limit on a video with gaming, and not the PEGI age limit. An overall assessment of the programme must always be made, and the age limit should reflect the content of the particular programme.

3 Age limits

The following section contains an overview of what is normally accepted as regards to content and expression within the individual age categories. The content in the tables is cumulative, i.e. they build on each other. In other words, the content permitted in lower age categories is also permitted in higher age categories even though this is not explicitly stated in the tables. Examples from

films and programmes/series are listed under each age category. If the examples are from television series, they are listed on the basis of the Norwegian Media Authority's general impression of the series¹¹. The Authority has not assessed every episode in the listed series. However, the films have been classified by the Norwegian Media Authority.

Note! The overview intends to provide the best possible understanding of what can be accepted within the different age categories. The overview is not exhaustive, so please note that there will be content and/or forms of expression you may not find explicitly described in the text or tables. Use the tables as a guideline.

¹¹ For example, a series that is used as an example within the category Age 12 may contain individual episodes with a higher or lower age limit.

3.1
All ages



Films and programmes classified as All ages must use audio and effects moderately and cannot contain

any alarming portrayals. Some slightly dramatic or moderately scary element are permitted if they are very brief and take place within a safe framework that is facilitated for children under the age of six. (see text box under section 2.2 «The good scare»). This applies to films such as *The Adventures of Moominpappa* (2021) and the animated series *Maya the Bee*. The same applies to portrayals with modestly dramatic effects if they are brief and take place within a clearly humorous framework, such as in early silent films and in the cartoons about *Tom and Jerry* or the animated film *Despicable Me 2* (2012). Other examples include the animated films *Elias og Storegaps hemmelighet - Anchors Up* (2017) with short dark scenes, as well as *Knerten og sjøormen - Twigson and the sea serpent* (2019) which has several dramatic scenes that are short and within a safe framework.

Many factual, reality and documentary programmes can be permitted for all ages if they have a mild/cautious expression, or do not have disturbing themes or portrayals. This applies for example to the documentary *Trond Giske - Makta når Trond Giske - Power reigns* (2021) and reality shows such as *Married at First Sight*, *Farmen* and *71 grader nord*.

Examples of other films and programmes within the “all ages” category include the *Karsten og Petra* films (2012, 2013 and 2014) children’s programmes such as *Postman Pat* and *Fireman Sam*, and family programmes such as *Beat for beat*, *The Masked Singer*, and *Strictly Come Dancing*. Many comedies, “sitcoms”, films and different programme series intended for young adults and/or adults will normally also be given the “all ages” limit. This applies to most episodes in series such as *Modern Family*, *Taskmaster* and *The Big Bang Theory*.

«All ages»: Content and expression			
Mood/expression	Violence	Sexuality	Other themes
Light/cheerful Calm expression Brief «startle effects», or moderately thrilling, dramatic elements in a safe framework	Short sequences in a distinctly humorous «cartoon universe» Very short and suggestive	Suggestive or not intrusive	Toned down Few details Adapted for children

3.2

Age 6



Films and programmes classified as Age 6 may contain individual scenes or portrayals that are moderately dark or threatening. The same applies if there are scenes with dramatic sounds and/or heavy use of effects. Examples are *Olsenbanden - Siste skrik - The Olsen Gang - Last Scream* (2022) and the animation films *DC League of Super Pets* (2022) and the *Lego*-films. Brief, scary elements are permitted within the framework of “good scares” (see text box under section 2.2) and violence is permitted if it is clearly humorous and over-the-top (“slapstick”), such as the *Home Alone* films.

Themes that generally seem difficult and painful can be permitted with an Age 6 limit if they have a toned down expression and are adapted for children in this age group.

This applies to animated films such as *My Life as a Zucchini* (2017) which is about a little boy who loses his mother and is sent to an orphanage.

More realistic films and programmes with brief dramatic or threatening portrayals can also be classified Age 6. Examples of this include the competition programme *Labyrint* (NRK Super) and the comedy film *Fjols til fjells* (2020).

Age 6: Content and expression			
Mood/expression	Violence	Sexuality	Other themes
Some dark, dramatic or moderately threatening scenes Scenes with dramatic or powerful effects (sound or images) Brief scary elements (characters or situations)	«Slapstick»	Suggestive or not intrusive	Toned down Little detail Adapted for children

3.3
Age 9



Films and programmes classified as Age 9 may contain short but not explicit violence or war images such as in the movies *Pitch Perfect 3* (2017 – violence in a humorous setting) and *Darkest Hour* (2017 – some war images), longer scenes with intense or dramatic moods such as in the the films *Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle* (2017) and *Jumanji: The Next Level* (2019), or have individual scenes with a dark and unsafe mood combined with depictions of moderately scary figures and/or dangerous situations such as; the three first *Harry Potter* movies (*The Philosopher’s Stone*, *The Chamber of Secrets* and *The Prisoner of Azkaban*), the “scary movie” *Goosebumps* (2015) and *Roald Dahl’s The Witches* (2020).

Actual incidents or depictions of accidents, operations or non-dramatic deaths may be unsettling to children under the age of nine. The same applies to depictions of unsafe family relations, bullying situations and humans and animals that are suffering. Programmes with such themes shall generally be given an Age 9 limit or higher. Examples include the docudrama series *Alarm 112* and *Oslo Brenner*, (“*Oslo on Fire*”) which contain dramatic portrayals of accidents, fires, etc.

For *Fortnite* videos showing fighting scenes, 9 years would be the correct age limit.

Age 9: Content and expression			
Mood/expression	Violence	Sexuality	Other themes
Sequences with dark, intense or an unsafe mood, particularly in combination with scary characters or threatening situations	Brief non-explicit violence Action violence typical for animated films and series	Suggestive or not intrusive	Moderately depictions of unsafe and/or unstable family relations and/or adults Somewhat dramatic images of accidents, deaths and/or surgery Non explicit images/ short thematic depictions (see list of topics under section 2.3) Children suffering or in difficulty (including bullying) Animals suffering

3.4

Age 12



Films classified as Age 12 may contain some unsettling themes related to the “adult realm”, such as depictions or portrayals of relationship conflicts, sexual acts or strong emotional outbursts. Examples of such themes may occur in factual or reality programmes such as certain episodes of *Trekant* (NRK) or *Paradise Hotel*.

Other themes that may be difficult for children to handle (see examples mentioned in fact box in Chapter 2.3) should be classified as Age 12 or higher if the theme is portrayed in a way that may have a harrowing effect on children and youth. This applies for example to the film *Rekonstruksjon Utøya - Reconstruction Utøya* (2018) which contains strong verbal descriptions of terrorist attacks from the survivors of the terror on Utøya in 2011. The same applies if there are portrayals in the programme that may intimidate or disturb children.

Examples of this include the documentary series *Stemmene i hodet* (NRK) which is about psychological distress and a movie like *Røverdatter - My Heart Belongs to Daddy* (2018) which contains authentic close-up depictions of drug abuse and an unstable adult.

Violence or brief depictions with “horror effects” in an unrealistic context is normally acceptable in films and programmes for young people from age 12. This particularly applies if the content is based on well-known stories, books, cartoons or similar, or where the plot in another way revolves around a clear fantasy universe or within a comical framework. Examples include films such as the five last films in the *Harry Potter* universe (*The Goblet of Fire*, *The Order of the Phoenix*, *The Half Blood Prince* and *the Deathly Hallows part 1 and 2*) and *Game Night* (2018).

More realistic depictions of violence or frightening elements can also be permitted if they are brief and portrayed in a non-explicit manner, such as crime shows like *Law and Order: Special Victims Unit* and *The Rookie*.

Films and programmes must also be classified as Age 12 if they contain non-explicit sexual acts (*After We Fell*, 2021) or sexual descriptions on children and young people's terms (*Få meg på, for faen Turn me on Dammit!*, 2011). The same applies if the programme has consistent, crude dialogue or humour that could be disturbing

or offensive to children under this age. Examples of this include the US comedies *Ted 1* and *2* (2012 and 2015), *Sausage Party* (2016) and *Checkered Ninja 1* and *2* (2018 and 2021).

For gaming videos that contain battle scenes with graphic images of blood, for example *Gameplay from Player's Unknown Battlegrounds* (PUBG) a 12-year age limit will often be correct.

Age 12: Content and expression			
Mood/expression	Violence	Sexuality	Other themes
Generally dark or intense mood Some fear (characters, scenes or music) Brief horror effects	Parody/humorous Unrealistic Non-explicit action violence in real film («Live action») ¹²	Non-detailed depictions of normal sexuality Sexual depictions on children and young people's terms	Relationship conflicts and/or strong emotional outbursts Non-detailed depictions or scenes from war, catastrophes, terror, etc. (see list over topics under section 2.3) Generally coarse humour (disparaging, sarcastic or sexualised)

¹² Live action is all films that are not animated.

3.5
Age 15



Films and programmes classified as Age 15 may contain realistic, authentic or intense depictions or scenes of war, catastrophes, or terrorism acts. Examples include the documentary film *Cries from Syria* (2017) which contains authentic and detailed descriptions of war crimes, torture and victims, and the film *Utøya 22. juli* (2018) which is close to reality and provokes feelings of anxiety and panic.

Depictions of gross neglect and abuse will also qualify for a 15 year age limit. The same applies to films and programmes with close sexual portrayals. This applies for example to the Danish film *The Queen* (2019) which has some detailed sexual depictions and a disturbing theme concerning sexual exploitation.

Films and series with extensive action violence or explicit, cynical and/or detailed depictions of

violence, abuse and murder shall be classified as Age 15. This applies for example to several episodes of *Game of Thrones*, crime shows such as *Homeland* and *The Bridge* and a movie like *Smile* (2021). Other examples are films and series with an anxiety-inducing mood and horror effects such as certain episodes of *The Walking Dead* and *The Black Phone* (2020).

Other content that usually comes under the Age 15 category, is films and programmes that have a consistent sexualised expression and/or contain acts that can appear offensive and/or disturbing to children and young people under this age limit. This applies to the *Fifty Shades of Grey* movies and *Kjøp meg* (episode in season 1 of the docuseries *Innafor*). In addition, this applies to movies such as *Spring Breakers* (2012) which is consistently sexualised in its expression and depicts the use of drugs and violence in a glorified way.

Age 15: Content and expression			
Mood/expression	Violence	Sexuality	Other themes
Anxiety-inducing mood Generally gloomy mood in combination with violent, sexual or thematic elements (see list under point 2.3) Horror effects	Large amounts of action violence Detailed/explicit/bloody Realistic Abuse/torture	Detailed and/or intense sexual depictions Extensive, but not explicit sexual depictions (“soft porn”)	Detailed and/or realistic depictions of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War • Catastrophes • Terror • Neglect • Abuse/incest • Suicide

3.6
Age 18



In some cases, films and programmes must be classified with an Age 18 limit. This mainly applies to films with particularly violent content and/or expression, and that contain large amounts of gross, cynical and/or detailed violent acts, often in combination with an anxiety-inducing expression. Individual depictions of more peculiar forms of sex, non-consensual sex or a combination of violence and sex will normally also qualify for an Age 18 limit. The same applies to films that contain extensive, explicit sexual portrayals (so-called “hardcore porn”, see Appendix 2).

Examples of films with an Age 18 limit include the horror movie *The Belko Experiment* (2017) and the gangster movie *The Villainess* (2017), which both contain large amounts of very brutal, cynical and bloody violence and/or murder

scenes. Other examples include the thriller *The Neon Demon* (2016) which has pervasive anxious mood and depicts an extreme sexual act, and *Raw* (2017) which has a very disturbing theme and contains several detailed depictions related to cannibalism.

See more about Age 18 limit and serious harmful content in appendix 2.

Age 18: Content and expression			
Mood/expression	Violence	Sexuality	Other themes
Particularly anxiety-inducing mood combined with detailed/ explicit and rough depictions of violence and/or sex	Large amount of gross, cynical and/or detailed acts of violence Sexualised violence	Depictions of non-consensual sex Combination of sex and violence --- “Hardcore porn” (extensive, explicit and detailed sexual depictions)	Glorification of suicide, vigilantism, gross animal abuse

Appendix 1

1 To which platforms and screening facilities does the Audiovisual Programme Act apply?

The Audiovisual Programme Act applies for making audiovisual programmes available to the general public through

- Television (i.e. services that are intended or suitable for watching live and simultaneously by the general public)
- Video On Demand services, streaming, online publications television services, etc. (called “audiovisual on-demand services” in the Act)
- Cinema screenings, television screens in businesses, etc. film clubs, kindergartens, schools, day care facilities for schoolchildren (called “screening at a public gathering” in the Act)

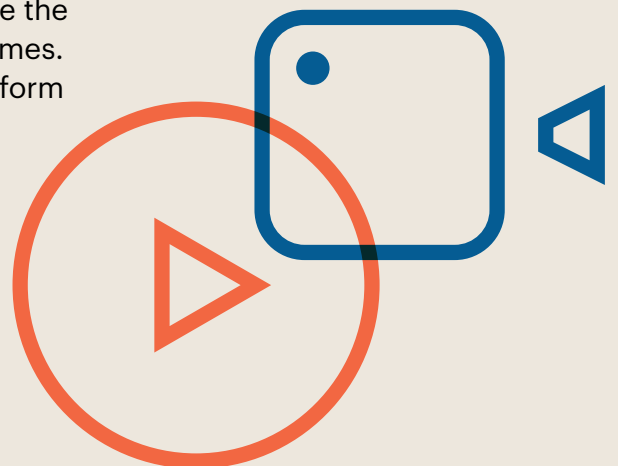
- Sale, rental, free distribution of DVD/Blu-ray (called “the making available of a videogram in Norway” in the Act)

The Act only applies to these types of services and screening facilities if they are based in Norway. Norwegian YouTube channels that fulfil the terms in the definition of on-demand service in the Broadcasting Act are to be regarded as a Norwegian audiovisual On-demand service and thus subject to the provisions of the Audiovisual Programme Act. Services established abroad, such as Netflix, HBO, etc. are not covered under the Act.

2 Who is required to classify the content with age limits?

The distributor of audiovisual programmes is obliged by law to age classify audiovisual programmes according to the guidelines determined by the Norwegian Media Authority.

The distributor is the copyright holder of the Norwegian distribution rights of the programme on the screening platform in question, i.e. cinema, video, tv or VOD. The distributor gives access to the programme for the different distribution platforms. The distribution platforms give the public access to the programmes. Sometimes a distribution platform may also be the distributor of audiovisual programmes.



3 What programmes are you required to classify with age limits?

Generally, all audiovisual programmes that are made available as mentioned in Item 1 of the Appendix, must be classified.

However, the following programme types are exempt from the obligation to classify, and do not need an age limit:

News and current affairs

E.g. News broadcasts and other programmes dealing with current news affairs, such as comments on news or political opinions on news, current events, etc. The programmes can be adapted to a magazine format or be purely debate programmes, and the intention of the programme is primarily to inform viewers. The exemption applies to general current affairs and news. Programmes about new films and series etc. are not exempt from classification.

Educational and research material

Programs where the intention is to convey knowledge and research. Examples include presentations and lectures on scientific topics, technology and experiments. Programs adapted for educational or training situations, and that can be used as an educational tool and be followed by student activities, teaching assignments, tasks, etc.

Information on non-profit, political or religious activities

E.g. programmes about, or containing information about, non-profit organisations or activities. Transmissions from political meetings and debates, programmes containing information about political activities. Transmissions of religious ceremonies where the general public has access (e.g. services, etc.), programmes with information about various religions.

**Music material**

E.g. programmes that mainly contain music, such as transmissions from and recordings of cultural events such as opera, musicals, concerts, music videos etc.

Sports material

E.g. programmes that mainly contain sports, such as live streams or recordings of sports events, sports magazines, summaries and highlights from sporting events, etc.

Hobby, instructional and recreational material

E.g. programmes that mainly contain instructions, where the intention is to give the viewers instructions in one or several hobbies. For example, programmes with various activities such as hobby work, games, play, fashion/ make-up, cooking, interior, construction work, etc.

Live broadcasts

Including live transmission of an event at a cinema or other screening facility.

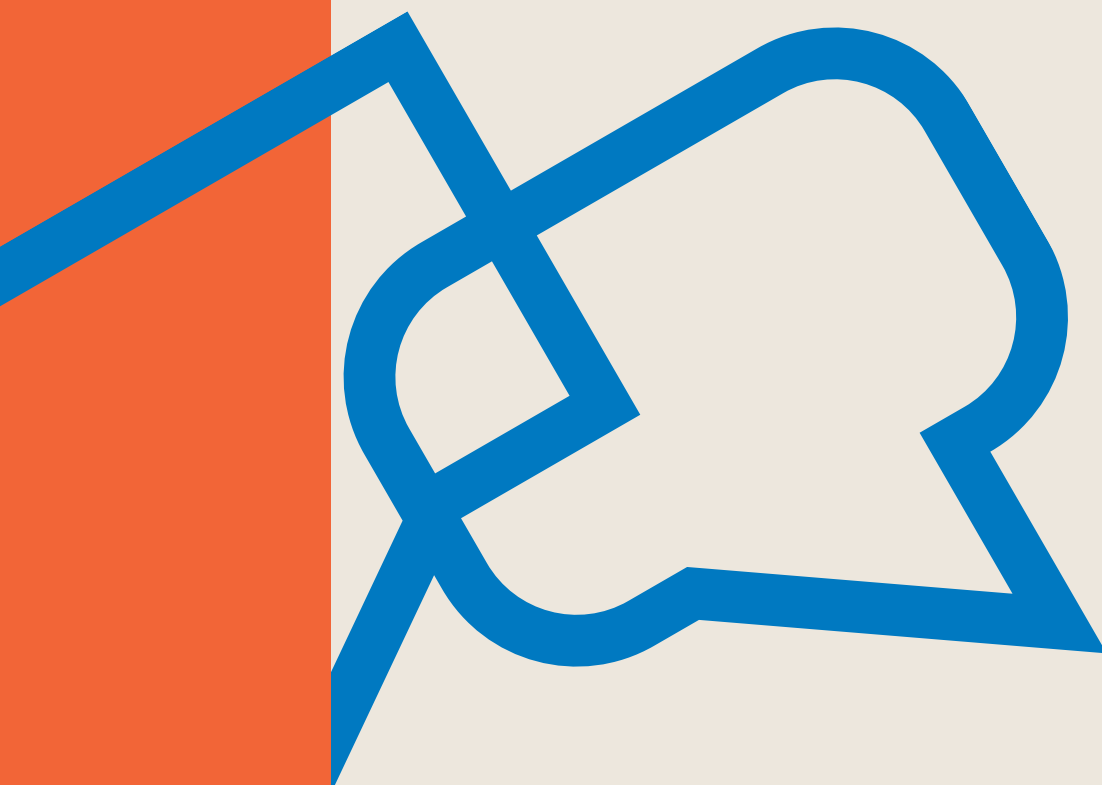
Screenings as part of exhibitions in institutionalized showrooms for visual art

Examples: Programmes screened as part of exhibitions in art galleries and art museums.

Changes may occur which may entail that more programmes are to be exempt from the obligation to classify.

Appendix 2

1 Schematic overview of the difference between harmful and seriously harmful content (incl. special rules for television)



	Content	Television
Harmful content ¹⁵ (Age limit 15 or 18)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Depictions of sexual activity between consenting adults with the purpose of being exciting, without close-ups of penetration, ejaculation, etc. (so-called "soft porn"). 2. Large volumes of violence (detailed, gory, realistic). Abuse and torture. 3. Other themes such as intense/realistic depictions of war, catastrophes, terrorism, gross neglect, assault, suicide. 	SEPARATE AIRTIME RULES FOR TELEVISION (watershed)
Seriously harmful content ¹⁶ I (Age 18 limit)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Detailed depictions of sexual activity between consenting adults focusing on close-ups of genitalia in motion, close-ups of penetration, oral sex, ejaculation, etc. (so-called "hardcore porn"), and other explicit scenes that may include fetishes. 2. Very gross depictions of violence that almost conflict with the ban in Section 236 of the Penal Code. 3. Other themes such as combinations of sex and violence, glorification of suicide, vigilantism, and gross animal abuse. 	NOT PERMITTED TO BROADCAST (regardless of airtime)
Seriously harmful content ¹⁷ II (Age 18 limit)	Content that by itself may conflict with Sections 317 and 311 of the Penal Code but must be regarded as justifiable for artistic, scientific, informational or similar purposes ¹⁸ .	NOT PERMITTED TO BROADCAST (regardless of airtime)

¹⁵ The descriptions in this item must be compared with the text and table in Chapters 3.5 and 3.6 for a complete overview.

¹⁶ This is content that will be permitted for distribution on DVD/Blu-ray and Video On Demand with an Age 18 limit.

¹⁷ This is content that will be permitted for distribution on DVD/Blu-ray and Video On Demand with an Age 18 limit.

¹⁸ There must be a concrete assessment on a case-by-case basis. One example from administrative practice is the film "Sansenes rike" ("The Realm of The Senses"), decision made 12th July 2004.



Medietilsynet

Norwegian Media Authority

Mailing- and visitors address:

Nygata 4

1607 Fredrikstad

Telephone: 69 30 12 00

Email: post@medietilsynet.no

www.medietilsynet.no

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