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664 entries from 252 broadcasters and production companies in 36 countries! More than ever, the PRIX EUROPA is a living testimony to the dynamism and vigour of European public broadcasting. What’s more: the quality of the entries have been truly remarkable. Be it first-rate television series, innovative short radio formats or cutting-edge apps to facilitate journalistic research: once again, the festival will be a dazzling showcase of quality broadcasting ‘made in Europe’. We can and should be proud of it.

On behalf of the PRIX EUROPA Steering Committee let me take this opportunity to address my heartfelt gratitude to the Europe-wide alliance of public broadcasters and political institutions that actively sponsor the festival. Special thanks go to the regions of Berlin and Brandenburg for their generous support, as well as to rbb for hosting us in its historic building.

The record number of entries for this year’s edition shows the central place that the festival has taken for our profession across Europe. For a week, Berlin will become the place for the very best media talents to meet, debate, learn, innovate and shine.

I look forward to this exceptional event and to meeting you there.

Yours sincerely

Roger de Weck  
President PRIX EUROPA,  
Director General of Schweizerische Radio- und Fernsehgesellschaft - SRG SSR
RUNDFUNK BERLIN-BRANDENBURG - RBB

Each year in October the time-honoured Haus des Rundfunks resonates with voices from all over the continent. Radio people, TV people and onliners from 40 European countries gather here to listen and see, to present and discuss a new crop of media productions with their colleagues.

This year’s PRIX EUROPA subjects 199 productions to your scrutiny. As media professionals with different backgrounds, languages and perspectives you will probably have good reason to discuss and disagree but I am sure you will also notice that you have one common ground which is what brings you here: your passion for quality.

I look forward to your findings and the winners of this year’s PRIX EUROPA driven by the motto 'Standing up for Quality in Broadcasting'.

Dagmar Reim
Director General of Rundfunk Berlin-Brandenburg
Welcome to PRIX EUROPA 2012, the 26th edition of the European Broadcasting Festival.

This year our call for submissions to PRIX EUROPA was answered by 238 European broadcasters, media companies, film schools and independent producers. They have entered their best projects to compete for the prestigious award Best European TV, Radio or Online Production of the Year 2012: all in all, 650 productions made in 38 countries across this continent. Behind each submission you will find a bunch of committed people who have devoted a considerable part of their lives to making this film, radio piece or online project - sometimes against all odds, sometimes with a lot of support but too little money. Initial ideas had to be abandoned, many darlings to be killed – but you did not surrender.

And during one week hundreds of European programme makers will watch and listen to the works of their professional peers together, discuss and finally elect which are the best this year. It is this thorough and transparent evaluation process that makes the attendance at PRIX EUROPA fruitful and sustainable.

I invite all of you who have come to Berlin - and especially those who attend this festival for the first time: please open your ears and eyes for what your colleagues from other countries have to disclose, and let us hear your opinion. Become a member of the professional community that is united here in Berlin to ‘Stand up for Quality in Broadcasting’ – all over Europe.

Susanne Hoffmann
Festival Director PRIX EUROPA
Answering to the question which three elements mainly compose European identity at present, the citizens recently surveyed mostly mentioned the values of democracy and freedom, the single currency and - for the first time ranking third - culture. Our commitment in the field of culture is not aimed at standardization and levelling of European cultures but quite the contrary: it shall make more visible the enormous cultural diversity within the European Union as well as promote creation and transnational diffusion of audiovisual works.

Having strongly advocated the MEDIA programme from the beginning, launched its own film award (LUX PRICE) and supported PRIX EUROPA for many years, the European Parliament has demonstrated its strong and enduring commitment. I am convinced that this year’s PRIX EUROPA once more will prove that without any doubt, it is worth continuing these efforts being made.

Doris Pack
Chairwoman of the Committee on Culture and Education in the European Parliament, Vice-President PRIX EUROPA

www.europarl.europa.eu
Dear participants in PRIX EUROPA 2013,
Dear visitors from all over Europe,

Welcome to PRIX EUROPA 2013, and welcome to Berlin! Our media world is going through times of great change. Profit expectations are in fierce competition with the demands of high quality. In this situation, PRIX EUROPA sends a clear signal every year in support of quality broadcasting by honouring the best television, radio and online productions. At the same time, it gives media professionals from all over Europe a platform where they can meet and network, as well as deal with content ‘made in Europe’ across the limitations of language barriers.

Especially in these difficult times of Europe ‘in crisis’, PRIX EUROPA makes a valuable contribution by facilitating the experience of a common European identity and connectedness – a pleasant change from the more frequent predominance of purely national perspectives and discourse. My heartfelt thanks go to all those who have committed themselves in a broad European Alliance to PRIX EUROPA and are supporting quality in broadcasting by making this annual meeting in Berlin possible. I wish all of you taking part in the festival inspiring encounters and an exciting selection of the best productions European broadcasting has to offer.

Warm regards,

Hella Dunger-Löper
Permanent Secretary and Berlin Senate Commissioner for European Affairs

www.berlin.de
ZWEITES DEUTSCHES FERNSEHEN - ZDF

ZDF is one of the two national public broadcasters in Germany covering within its family of networks the whole scope of journalism, of fiction and non-fiction. One of the leading producers in Europe of documentaries as well as TV fiction, ZDF is associated with PRIX EUROPA from an early stage and each year eager to send the best of its productions to the Prix. Honouring and supporting quality in public broadcasting is the reason of the Prix’s existence and also its future. Being awarded at PRIX EUROPA is a reconfirmation of that quality in a very competitive business. ZDF supports the experience, the human exchange and the productive dialogue between juries, as can be experienced year and year over again at the PRIX EUROPA in Berlin.

Dr. Frank-Dieter Freiling
Senior Vice President, International Affairs, ZDF, Germany, Vice-President PRIX EUROPA

www.zdf.de
EUROPEAN COMMISSION
For two decades, the European Commission has actively supported PRIX EUROPA. We have done so, because the Festival clearly contributes to European culture and to cross-border understanding. Not only does the Festival help to promote the high quality of European radio, TV and new media products, it helps also to ensure that these products are widely distributed in Europe.
In 2013, as in the past, we are offering prizes for ‘PRIX EUROPA Best Radio Documentary’, ‘PRIX EUROPA Best Online Project’ and ‘PRIX EUROPA Best TV Documentary’.

www.europa.eu

LAND BRANDENBURG
Land Brandenburg has been supporting PRIX EUROPA since 1996 and stands behind this its motto ‘Standing up for Quality in Broadcasting’ wholly. The Ministry for Economic and European Affairs is a member of the PRIX EUROPA Steering Committee and Alliance.

www.brandenburg.de
MEDIANANSTALT BERLIN-BRANDENBURG - MABB

After the Media Week in September, the international media industry is already meeting again in October – this time in Berlin for PRIX EUROPA. Berlin is the ideal location for a European competition that is all about creativity and quality. This will be the 27th time that PRIX EUROPA brings together Europe’s best productions and the people behind them for a professional dialogue and a competition to find the best programmes. We are glad that we can help to make this productive exchange take place again and again, and we wish PRIX EUROPA all success in the future in its efforts to bring the European media world together.

www.mabb.de

MEDIENBOARD BERLIN-BRANDENBURG

Medienboard Berlin-Brandenburg is the first stop for creative professionals active in the film and media industries on behalf of the federal states of Berlin and Brandenburg. We are responsible for film funding and media business development in the capital region, we promote the film and media region Berlin-Brandenburg and foster stronger industry-wide ties among its many companies and creative professionals. The Film Funding department supports films and film-related projects in the categories of content and project development, production, sales and distribution. The Media Business Development department provides funding to encourage content development for media in the digital age as well as media-related projects, conferences and awards in the region - such as the PRIX EUROPA.

www.medienboard.de
EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION - EBU
Founded in 1950, the European broadcasting Union (EBU) is the world’s largest professional association of national and public broadcasters, numbering 71 Active Members in 52 countries throughout Europe, North Africa and the Middle East, and 46 Associate Members in 29 other countries throughout the world. Based in Geneva, the EBU acts at the international level on behalf of its Members by promoting Public Service Media values, but also by providing to all public broadcasters a platform to share knowledge and to aim towards excellence. By collaborating with the PRIX EUROPA, the EBU offers broadcasters a tremendous opportunity to compete for excellence. PRIX EUROPA and the EBU is the winning team in the broadcasting field.

www.ebu.ch

EUROPEAN ALLIANCE FOR TELEVISION AND CULTURE - EATC
Since 1987, the EATC, through the Prix Genève-Europe, tries to stimulate the development of audio-visual culture in Europe, by encouraging new authors towards careers in television fiction. In 2005 we decided to join forces with PRIX EUROPA. The aims of both competitions are very similar, that is to distinguish and celebrate excellence in broadcasting. PRIX EUROPA for many years now is the leading European media competition. This year for the ninth time during PRIX EUROPA, the Prix Genève-Europe will be awarded to the most innovative script of an already produced television fiction programme written by a newcomer.

Louis Heinsman
President, European Alliance for Television and Culture

www.ebu.ch/eurovisiontv/pge/index.html
ARTE
The European Culture Channel ARTE broadcasts on its TV-screen and offers on its website a wide range of documentaries, feature films and arts programmes, which reflect the diversity of cultures in Europe. ARTE has supported PRIX EUROPA since 1992. The European cultural channel ARTE is pleased to support the 26th PRIX EUROPA festival. ARTE is a natural partner of the PRIX EUROPA, since the basic aims of the competition are close to its own: to publicise and support Europe’s best TV productions, to increase the accessibility of these to the largest audience possible, to overcome language barrier and to strengthen the European production. Together with the other members of the Steering Committee of the PRIX EUROPA, ARTE pledges to ensure that these principles are adhered to, in order to stimulate high quality television broadcasting.

www.arte.tv

DANISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION - DR
An independent, licence fee financed public service institution comprising television, radio and online services. DR stands for highest quality in public broadcasting and after participating in the festival for years is now joining the PRIX EUROPA Alliance in 2013.

www.dr.dk
ELLINIKÍ RADIOFONÍA TILEÓRASI - ERT
Hellenic Broadcasting Corporation is an official member of the PRIX EUROPA Alliance since 2010 and has been actively participating in this exceptional festival for many years, with programmes and jury members. We are happy to be part of this rich and creative media event, whose uniqueness lies in the open, democratic jury system, enhancing in this way the most innovative and quality programmes to come to light and the most interesting discussions among professionals to take place.

www.ert.gr

FRANCE TÉLÉVISIONS
France Télévisions is the leading broadcasting group in France and has an audience global market share of circa 30 percent. Offering 5 digital channels (France 2, France 3, France 4, France 5, France Ô / Réseau Outremer), some in HD, its mission is to provide quality and pluralism of programmes and to supply the audience with information, fiction, documentaries, variety shows and sports on various different screens and platforms, according to the digital requirements. France Télévisions is a public broadcaster funded through a mixt of licence fee, advertising revenues and grants coming from the State. France Télévisions has been part of PRIX EUROPA since its beginning.

www.francetelevisions.fr
MTVA - MEDIA SERVICE SUPPORT AND ASSET MANAGEMENT FUND
MTVA was established in January 2011 and has mostly absorbed the activities and functions of the still existing separate non-profit companies Hungarian Television (MTV), Hungarian Radio (MR), Duna Television and the Hungarian News Agency (MTI). With a staff of over 2000, MTVA is in charge of producing, commissioning and acquiring programmes at the request of all the public service radio and television channels (4 TV channels and 9 radio stations) as well as manages the online platforms of the Hungarian public service media. It also provides all administrative services to the broadcasters and MTI, handles the budget and is the owner of all the physical and intellectual properties, including the archives of the entire public service media system. The integrated media institution MTVA joins the PRIX EUROPA Alliance as a successor of MTV Hungarian Television. Being the content provider for all Hungarian PSM TV and radio channels, it takes up the challenge and proudly presents its productions together with Europe’s best and most creative contents at the PRIX EUROPA Festival.

www.mtva.hu

NORSK RIKSKRINGKASTING - NRK
In times of continuous convergence and digitalisation, it is good to have a place that remains focused on content. On those stories that are the true core of it all. Where the telling of the stories is reviewed and discussed amongst the most demanding audience of them all – our colleagues.

The Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation is a proud partner of the PRIX EUROPA Alliance. Our sincere wishes for another successful event in Berlin with discussions and creativity hand in hand!

Tommy Hansen
Director Communications & Public Affairs

www.nrk.no
NTR
NTR is the Dutch public broadcasting organisation that focuses on information, education and culture and has special attention for youth and diversity. NTR is different from other public broadcasters in The Netherlands in that it is bound by government to allocate a considerable part of its broadcasting time to topics dealing with (ethnic) diversity in society. Since 1996 NTR therefore supports the PRIX IRIS, the European media award for Intercultural TV Programmes. The first presentation of the IRIS at the PRIX EUROPA 2000 was the culmination of a successful merger between the PRIX EUROPA and the PRIX IRIS. Since then PRIX EUROPA - being a true meeting place of media professionals from all over Europe - has proven to be the perfect platform to enhance diversity in public broadcasting. That is the reason why also in 2013 the PRIX EUROPA TV Iris Category is under the Patronage of NTR.

www.ntr.nl

ÖSTERREICHISCHER RUNDFUNK - ORF
For many years, PRIX EUROPA and the ORF have been connected through a genuine friendship. A friendship that has spanned several generations, and will certainly span several more. Genuine friendships do not only rely on feelings and on mutual liking, but also if both partners profit from it equally. ORF Radio uses PRIX EUROPA shamelessly for its goals: a filling station for ideas and energy, a market place for all sorts of different radio perspectives and as a platform for continuous training and education and also as a vantage point over the development in trends.
In exchange, the ORF makes its best available for use by PRIX EUROPA: commitment and creativity, debatable productions, jury members and coordinators - and a little money. Good for the competition and good for us. That is what genuine friendship is made of.

www.orf.com
RADIO RUSSIA
Radio Russia is the State Broadcasting Company, the main state radio station and the only one of general format, producing all kinds of radio product: news, reports, talk-show, music and science programs, programs for children, radio drama and sport review. Radio Russia has started broadcasting in 1990. Its daily broadcast is 24 hours.
Radio Russia has the most powerful distribution network in this country – more than 1300 transmitters, and the daily audience is more than 80 million people.
The unique place in broadcasting grid is being occupied by the serials and radio drama. Radio plays produced by Radio Russia win the Radio mania state professional prize; twice became the winners of PRIX EUROPA.
Radio Russia is open to any kind of collaboration, as it could be reciprocal, the projects will be productive and valuable for everyone who is involved in the process.

www.radiorus.ru

RTBF - RADIO-TÉLÉVISION BELGE DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ FRANÇAISE
As public broadcaster of the French speaking Belgium, the RTBF is very proud of taking part in PRIX EUROPA Alliance as a new member of this growing association. The RTBF considers this new association as an opportunity to demonstrate and expose its wide diversity of programmes which are produced in an environment getting more globalized every day. Joining the members of the Europe’s largest festival for Television, Radio and the Online Media is also a unique chance to increase RTBF credit amongst 1.000 European media makers. With four television channels, five radio stations and an active place on the internet, the RTBF has built its distinctiveness by supporting and investing in creativity for 60 years. Today, the RTBF is very proud of being invited to share the results of its commitment to this Festival.

www.rtbf.be
RAIDIÓ TEILIFÍS ÉIREANN - RTÉ
RTÉ has a long and greatly valued relationship with the PRIX EUROPA. As the Irish national public service broadcaster, we sit on the most westerly margins of Europe but understand ourselves to be firmly located within the European broadcasting family. The PRIX EUROPA gives us an annual opportunity to strengthen our relationships with other European broadcasters and stands as a beacon of the quality and standard to which we aspire. It is a marketplace of ideas and a platform for new developments in the European broadcasting world. It provides us with an arena for professional discussion and development and enables us to come into intense contact with the very best that Europe has to offer. We are proud of our association with the PRIX EUROPA and grateful for what it gives our producers and journalists.

www.rte.ie

SCHWEIZERISCHE RADIO- UND FERNSEHGESELLSCHAFT - SRG SSR
With its focus on quality programmes of European format and promotion of creative exchanges, PRIX EUROPA shares SRG SSR’s high commitment to quality, diversity and innovation in a multi-lingual environment. In times of a fast changing media world, this broadly-acclaimed competition for television, radio and new media offers an excellent platform for discovering new trends and tendencies in an international context and for exploring the DNA of European productions. SRG SSR is proud to be a long-time partner of PRIX EUROPA and wishes this year’s edition the best of success and cross-border attention.

www.srg-ssr.ch
SVERIGES RADIO - SR
Swedish Radio is the most trusted media in Sweden, even the most trusted organization of any kind, with IKEA as a runner up. That is an envious position for a media company, and there is a story behind it. Swedish Radio has kept a very high profile in independent quality journalism of all kinds, including investigative journalism and is offering means to the public to send protected and anonymous material through Radioleaks. At the same time Swedish Radio has been innovative reaching out to audiences on mobiles and the internet. We have the largest local media network and at the largest network of foreign correspondents. Quality pays off. Innovation pays off.
PRIX EUROPA is also about quality and innovation and we are glad to be part of PRIX EUROPA and are especially pleased that PRIX EUROPA understands the importance of radio as a medium.

Cilla Benkô
Director General

www.sverigesradio.se

SVERIGES TELEVISION - SVT
Sveriges Television is the Swedish public service television company with the widest range of programming of all TV companies in Sweden. SVT operates eight channels, all channels are digital and distributed via all kinds of platforms. The SVT-programmes can for example be viewed on svt.se.
SVT programming is non commercial. Advertising is not allowed but sponsoring of sports events is. The programming covers the whole genre spectre. In 2013 SVT1 is the biggest channel and also recieves the highest ranking by the Swedish audience.
SVT is together with the public service radio (SR) the most trusted Swedish media and enjoys a very good support from the Swedish TV audience. SVT is also a proud sponsor of PRIX EUROPA, a festival that -like SVT - honours the best possible quality TV-programmes.

www.svt.se
SVERIGES UTBILDNINGSRADION - UR
Swedish Educational Broadcasting Company is part of the public service broadcasting group in Sweden. UR’s mandate is to produce and broadcast educational and general knowledge programmes (radio, television and webb) which enhance, fill out, and strengthen the work of others active in education. We take particular responsibility for those with disabilities and for those among Swedish ethnic and language minorities. UR joined the PRIX EUROPA in 2008.

www.ur.se

TELEWIZJA POLSKA S.A. - TVP
The consequent development of the PRIX EUROPA Alliance, and its growing influence among the European media make participation in this body a simple necessity. In the world of proceeding integration, globalization and profound changes in the media technologies, joining forces and exchanging ideas is a basic activity for every media player that wishes to survive on the market. Simultaneously, the care and efforts for preserving the high quality of the media content in the democratizing landscape, should become one of the pillars of the future that is now on a crucial stage of the making. It is one of the basic responsibilities of the public broadcasters to act as a center of inspiration and innovation springing from the deep sources of previous achievements. As such it is the very essence of the TVP already 60 years of history, and the very reason of its continuing activities within the PRIX EUROPA Alliance.

www.tvp.pl
VLAAMSE RADIO - EN TELEVISIEOMROEP - VRT
VRT, the Flemish public broadcaster of Belgium, is very glad and proud to become a new partner of the PRIX EUROPA Alliance this year. Being a broadcaster located at the crossroads of different European cultures, we believe it is very important to share and discuss different and refreshing first class television content and ideas, for the benefit of all. Events and platforms like PRIX EUROPA offer huge opportunities to us all to become even stronger and better content providers in the future. VRT is looking forward to another wonderful edition of the PRIX EUROPA Festival in Berlin. We hope to discover some new and refreshing ideas and wish everyone the very best of luck in the different competitions.

www.vrt.be

YLEISRADIO - FINNISH BROADCASTING COMPANY
Yle is a modern public broadcaster from the North. Our work is based on longstanding values: independence and trustworthiness. Yle offers a platform for high quality journalism, lively debate and memorable moments in TV, Radio and internet. Yle wants to connect Finnish people. Yle also brings Finnish media creators and producers together with the rest of Europe – one of the strongest connections is PRIX EUROPA! Yle trusts in quality programming. We believe that quality and authenticity is also our way to gain the interest of younger audiences. We want to make a difference and provide programming which is relevant and highly appreciated by everyone in Finland. An open and conversational atmosphere of the PRIX EUROPA festival has always been of great importance to Yle. PRIX EUROPA is a source of innovation and helps us to create better stories to our audiences.

www.yle.fi
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**CATEGORIES AND PRIZES**

**TV DOCUMENTARY CATEGORY**
This category is looking for TV documentaries up to 90 minutes.
The Jury Group will award one prize:

★ **PRIX EUROPA Best European TV Documentary of the Year 2013**

**TV FICTION CATEGORY**
This category is looking for TV dramas with a complete storyline (minimum length 30 minutes) and episodes from TV fiction series, mini-series and serials.
The Jury Group will award two prizes:

★ **PRIX EUROPA Best European TV Drama of the Year 2013**
★ **PRIX EUROPA Best European TV Fiction Series or Serial of the Year 2013**

**TV CURRENT AFFAIRS CATEGORY**
This category is looking for journalistic research programmes focusing on in-depth information and investigative journalism.
Minimum length: 15 minutes.
The Jury Group will award one prize:

★ **PRIX EUROPA Best European TV Investigation of the Year 2013**

**TV IRIS CATEGORY**
Under the Patronage of the Dutch Public Broadcaster NTR
IRIS invites programmes that deal explicitly with the ethnically diverse character of European societies and contribute towards equality, understanding and tolerance between people of different origins, cultures and religions.
The Jury Group will award one prize:

★ **PRIX EUROPA TV IRIS Best Intercultural TV Programme of the Year 2013**

**PRIX GENEVE-EUROPE**
Under the Patronage of the European Alliance for Television and Culture - EATC
The Jury Group will award one prize:

★ **PRIX GENEVE-EUROPE Most Innovative Television Fiction Script of the Year by a Newcomer**
CATEGORIES AND PRIZES

RADIO DOCUMENTARY CATEGORY
This category is looking for feature productions and journalistic research programmes focusing on in-depth information and investigative journalism.
The Jury Group will award two prizes:
★ PRIX EUROPA Best European Radio Documentary of the Year 2013
★ PRIX EUROPA Best European Radio Investigation of the Year 2013

RADIO FICTION CATEGORY
Single radio drama programmes and episodes or programmes from series and serials.
The Jury Group will award two prizes:
★ PRIX EUROPA Best European Radio Drama of the Year 2013
★ PRIX EUROPA Best European Radio Drama Series or Serial of the Year 2013

RADIO MUSIC CATEGORY
This category is looking for new ways of communicating music to audiences in the fields of classical, jazz, folk and world music.
The Jury Group will award one prize:
★ PRIX EUROPA Best European Radio Music Programme of the Year 2013

ONLINE CATEGORY
This category is looking for online projects which have vision, creativity and also public responsibility.
The Jury Group will award one prize:
★ PRIX EUROPA Best European Online Project of the Year 2013
Sir David is a living embodiment of public service broadcasting – producing ambitious programmes that speak to the public’s intelligence and curiosity. His wildlife documentaries set benchmarks for quality. They touched and influenced generations of media makers and viewers across Europe and the world.

His unparalleled vision and skill, as best embodied in his ‘Life’ series, enabled him to reveal the wonders of the unseen to a mass audience. For example, in ‘The Private Life of Plants’, which the PRIX EUROPA festival had the honour of showing, he turned what are in essence immobile objects into heroes of a riveting five-hour drama.

Throughout his career, be it as a manager for the BBC or a producer, Sir David embraced technological change to bring ever more compelling images to the public and capture its imagination. He is also an outspoken advocate of quality public service broadcasting.

With the Lifetime Achievement Award, PRIX EUROPA wishes to pay tribute and thank Sir David for his immense contribution to our profession. We could hardly think of a greater role model and inspiration for the current and upcoming generations of public media talent.
### Programmes in Competition

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Anton is 12 years old. He lives with his grandmother in a little house outside Moscow. He spends his holidays with his pals or just plays around with his babushka, who lovingly teases him back. Those carefree days of summer vanish when he goes off to a military training camp, like most Russian children do, where we find him armed and in uniform.
Twenty-five years ago Nedjeljko Babic left his job as a carpenter to start his God-given career: matching lonely men and women. He became famous very fast, thanks to his skill, but also his nickname – Gangster. This he got solely thanks to his image: he always wears sunglasses. His whole life Gangster has helped men and women from his mountain region to find a soul mate. But lately his job has become more difficult - women do not want to live in villages anymore. The men that are Gangster’s clients are mostly uneducated and middle-aged and only seemingly desperate to find a life partner.

When Maya (33), a young and pretty Bulgarian girl, comes to Gangster looking for a new husband, it seems that it will be an easy case for him. But the fact that she is a single mother, and a foreigner, makes it a mission impossible for Gangster - it seems that Croatian guys, no matter how desperate they are to find a woman, do not want a Bulgarian with a child. This also seems to apply to Marin (45) who is good-looking and smart, but passive and unable to overcome peer pressure from his community. He likes Maya, but he does not dare to admit it.

We also follow Gangster’s dealing with Peter (42), a German whose father is from Gangster’s village. Peter is disappointed in western women; he thinks that they enjoy too much sexual freedom, so he comes to his father’s native land in search of more traditional women. These three characters form one story and paint a big picture of a contradictory and troublesome relationship between men and women in a world torn between the traditional and the modern.
Honza was born in 1974 into the cheerless era of socialism in Czechoslovakia.
At that time, his parents Jana and Petr lived in one room in the apartment of Jana’s divorced mother and her widowed grandmother.
A few years later, the family moved from Prague to Liberec where Petr found a job and a little house for the family. When Honza was born, his father began writing a family chronicle and he has continued to do so for 37 years.
The film shows how not only the life of one ordinary family, but also Czech society has changed in the last four decades.
Who are we, where do we come from and where do we go?
This film looks into the everyday life of an ordinary man who suffers from schizophrenia. Thirty-year old Jiří Láska (his last name means ‘love’), who lives in a village under the mountains, Batňovice near Trutnov, is not your usual apathetic patient in the psychiatric ward. Using modern technology, he communicates with his surroundings and runs his own website, for which he films unusual journalistic videos. Jiří also has an extraordinary gift for self-reflection and his life is characterised by helpfulness and his desire to be useful and productive. He even asks about sensitive issues surrounding sex and conception, which most people might find embarrassing to talk about.

The protagonist trained to become an electrician, attends church and sacrifices himself to take care of his kin. He tries staying in contact with his father, who suffers from a more serious form of the same disease Jiří suffers from. At Christmas he is able to organise one of a handful of meetings with both his parents.

This chronicle, filmed over the course of a single year, tells the story of his life with his very old grandmother and sick mother. It contains moving scenes which force the viewer to think, but also amusing incidents verging on the grotesque.
Are women better at getting out of poverty than men?
Rafea is an uneducated Bedouin mother from the Jordanian desert. Being the second wife to a patriarchy minded, unemployed Bedouin has not afforded Rafea many opportunities to better herself, her family or the women in her community. However, she remains undaunted by the weight of tradition and the film follows her heroic efforts to do some good and learn new skills.

Along with a handpicked group of other illiterate mothers and grandmothers from poor communities, Rafea goes to India to go to the Barefoot College, where they train to become solar engineers, and bring power to their communities. The college brings together women from all over the world. But learning about electrical components without being able to read, write or understand English is the easy part. Harder to negotiate is the pressure from home, as Rafea’s husband, unhappy with her continued absence, forces her to abandon the course and return to Jordan. Rafea is forced to risk everything, including losing her children, if she wants to complete the course.

Supported by the village community, who want solar power installed, and sponsor Raouf Dabbas from the Ministry of the Environment, Rafea’s husband’s objections are overruled. Once back in India, Rafea makes up for lost time and finishes the course top of the class.
‘Before I went, I was an uneducated woman who knew nothing and had no experience,’ she says, ‘I never imagined I would one day get this experience. I am going to change the role of women in Manshait Al Gayath.’ Inspired, Rafea starts recruiting her female neighbours to join the solar revolution.

A related entry is being presented in the Online category of Prix Europa 2013.
When the government of Indonesia was overthrown by the military in 1965, Anwar and his friends were promoted from small-time gangsters who sold movie theatre tickets on the black market to death squad leaders. They helped the army kill more than one million alleged communists, ethnic Chinese, and intellectuals in less than a year. As the executioner for the most notorious death squad in his city, Anwar himself killed hundreds of people with his own hands.

Today, Anwar is revered as a founding father of a right-wing paramilitary organisation that grew out of the death squads. The organisation is so powerful that its leaders include government ministers, and they are happy to boast about everything from corruption and election rigging to acts of genocide.

In the film Anwar and his friends agree to tell the story of the killings. But their idea of being in a movie is not to provide testimony for a documentary: they want to be stars in their favourite film genres - gangster, western, musical. They write the scripts. They play themselves. And they play their victims.

The film is a journey into the memories and imaginations of the perpetrators, offering insight into the minds of mass killers. And the film is a nightmarish vision of a frighteningly banal culture of impunity in which killers can joke about crimes against humanity on television chat shows, and celebrate moral disaster with the ease and grace of a soft shoe dance number.
THE PUNK SYNDROME -
A FILM ABOUT PERTTI KURIKAN NIMIPÄIVÄT

This film is about Finland’s most kick-ass punk rock band, Pertti Kurikan Nimipäivät. The band members, Pertti, Kari, Toni and Sami, are mentally handicapped and they play their music with a lot of attitude and pride. We follow these professional musicians on their journey from obscurity to popularity. We watch them fight, fall in love and experience strong emotions. We witness long days in the recording studio and on tour. They laugh, cry, drink and fight over who gets to sit in the front on the tour bus. Then it is time to make up and go talk to people in the audience and tell them how great their band is.

Their songs are about the problems in society as well as about things that they face in their everyday life: how going to the pedicurist sucks and the misery of living in a group home. The guys give a piece of their minds to both politicians and people whose attitudes towards people with intellectual disabilities need improvement.

This film is about the essence of punk. It is a story of handicapped people rebelling against the mainstream. This time you are allowed to stare and wonder why they act the way they do. And you will fall in love with them as you watch how the most kick-ass punk band in Finland conquers the world.
During the bloody years of the dictatorship in Argentina from 1976 to 1983, the military regime sequestered pregnant women, make them give birth, murdered them and took the babies.

Thirty-five years later, the emblematic lawsuit: ‘The stealing of babies, State Crime and Crime against Humanity’ opens in Buenos Aires. These court proceedings, unique in the world, are the result of exemplary fighting over thirty years, led by the Grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo to find the 500 stolen babies, their grandchildren.

Ironically, General Videla responsible for the putsch in 1976, the main accused, has died in prison after being sentenced by the court to 50 years of prison for this crime.

For the young people who have found their real identities a new life began. How do they deal with these state lies and find a place in their real families?

One hundred and seven of them have been found to date. But the fight continues.
This story could have ended the Cold War long before Gorbachev:
In the autumn of 1959, the Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, leader of
world communism and America’s arch-enemy, arrived in Washington for
a no-holds-barred 2 week tour of the U.S.

At a time when ordinary Americans built atomic shelters in their
backyard, Khrushchev veered between seducing them and threatening to
blow them to smithereens.

In the end, this rotund man captivated citizens and media alike in – as
he termed it – the trip of his life. Great archive footage and Khrushchev’s
own voice recordings provide the backbone of this film.

The one-hour documentary film, woven together in a kaleidoscopic
collage of contemporaneous television and radio reports, newsreel
coverage, home movies, still photos, and political propaganda - both
Soviet and American. It chronicles Khrushchev’s journey across America
as it happened, with flashbacks motivated by the narrative that places the
events and discussions depicted within a broader historical context.
Rose went in reverse around the roundabout; she had missed the exit.
Rose got Chanel perfume for her daughter, the third bottle this month.
Rose wants to be in love, but she cannot remember how to go on the Internet.
Rose gave the waitress a 20 euro tip.
Rose forgot to wash her hair.
Rose cannot find a bridge partner anymore.
Rose wrote her credit card pin code right on her card holder.
Rose thinks her daughters worry too much about her.
Rose doesn’t get invited anywhere anymore.
Rose eats expired luxury foods.
Rose has no desire to end up crazy.
Rose forgot the name of her disease.
Rose wants to be left in peace: she’s self-sufficient.
She has got plenty of pep. But what has life left her to hold on to?
DRAGAN WENDE - WEST BERLIN

A bordello doorman in West Berlin wants the Wall and his past back. The Yugoslav immigrant Dragan Wende used to be the street king of West Berlin’s 1970s hedonistic disco scene. Along with his friends, he roamed the nightclubs on both sides of the Wall – his pockets full of Western money. But when the Wall fell, everything changed. Dragan has not set foot in East Berlin for the past 20 years and has no intention to do so. A microcosm of underdogs and their survival strategies unfolds as a tragicomedy in a still-divided city.

A crazy piece of world history told from the kitchen of an eccentric and washed-up bordello doorman. A moving piece of family history, told in the historical dimension of the Cold War. A loving portrait full of black humour, stunning archive footage and music.
This is a story about people who pushed to their mental and physical limits - and beyond:
Olympic champion Marita Koch is the best 400 m runner of all times. She scored 15 world records, of which the last remains unbroken to this day. She became a poster child for East Germany and Erich Honecker’s favourite athlete. This did not make her immune to the watchful eye of the Stasi, the East German secret service. After all, this treasure had to be guarded.

Shot putter Udo Beyer was the oldest of six children in a working class family. Competitive sports allowed him to graduate from high school and see the world. He became an Olympic champion, broke three world records and he served as the captain of the East German athletics team for a number of years. Today the eternal optimist runs a travel agency in Potsdam.

Brita Baldus is also in need of optimism. Once the best East German diver she has had difficulties establishing herself in the united Germany. Finding a job in her hometown Leipzig that actually pays enough to make a living is not always easy, despite her two degrees.

The sprinter Ines Geipel saw the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles as an opportunity to escape from East Germany and be with her Mexican lover. Instead she ended up in the hands of the Stasi. When she obtained her Stasi file years later she found out about the destructive methods of the East German secret service. She was fortunate enough to survive.

Today she is a writer and professor at one of the most renowned acting schools in Germany.

Films about competitive sports in the GDR have focused mostly on the issue of doping. For her final film project at the German Film and Television Academy Berlin (dfFB) Sandra Kaudelka chooses a more differentiated viewpoint, strongly influenced by her own autobiographic connection.
The film captures the story of the rise and downfall of Erich Honecker (Leader of the German Democratic Republic from 1971 until its collapse in 1989) and focuses on the ex-dictator’s last days in the GDR before moving to his exile in Chile. Honecker and his wife became refugees in their own country, facing a lynch-mob mentality among frustrated East Germans. While the state found itself unable to give them shelter, only a Lutheran pastor, having himself been suppressed for years by the regime, invited the couple into his family home thus creating one of the most exceptional shared housing of the 20th century. The documentary has caused a stir internationally and nationally because it includes the first interview in 20 years with Erich Honecker’s widow Margot Honecker (84), who has lived in Chile since the downfall of the GDR. The former First Lady still idealises the GDR and sees its demise as ‘a tragedy’. The film combines archival footage and also interviews with former head of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev and Eduard Shevardnadze, his Minister of Foreign Affairs, former West German Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt; Honecker’s successor, Egon Krenz; and the prominent East German Socialist politician, Gregor Gysi.
Greek politics, in a time of crisis:
The parliamentary election on 6 May 2012, held in the context of an unprecedented economic, social and moral crisis, was a historical moment for Greece, a challenge for its democracy. Filming the campaign was then a great opportunity to look very closely at Greek politics, largely responsible for the current situation of the country.

The film follows the steps of four candidates: Giannis Ragkousis for the socialist party PASOK, Rena Dourou for the left radical party SYRIZA, Nikos Kostopoulos for the conservative party New Democracy and Ilias Panagiotaros for the neo-Nazi party Golden Dawn who all try to re-establish their contact with their voters. This was also an occasion to explore the current situation of a society deeply touched by the crisis. Offering an unusually intimate behind-the-scenes look, with no comments and no talking heads, the film observes political practice in Greece today.
Director Marc Schmidt films his childhood friend Matthijs, who, due to his autistic disorder, desperately tries to create order in the chaos around him. Schmidt follows him close to the heart. Explosive confrontations with the outside world are alternated with stylized observations and personal confessions. Little by little the film unravels Matthijs’ complex way of thinking and shows the catastrophic consequences it eventually has for him.

Director’s statement:

‘Matthew’s Laws is a portrait of my school friend Matthew and is therefore my most personal film. Because of his autism, Matthew wrestles with himself and with his surroundings. He stands outside of our world, but his struggle to be part of it says a lot about ourselves as well.

As a survival strategy, he tries to get a grip on our social codes. What we have mostly made our own as a matter of course, costs him tremendous effort to master. He’s always aware of our unconscious behaviour. In that sense the film is not only about Matthew and his autism, but also about ourselves. I forced myself into Matthew’s life, but due to his extreme character and behaviour he made an enormous claim on me as well. This film reflects that development. I thereby forsake the position of objective filmmaker that I assumed previously and instead play an active role in the film. As a documentary film maker, the custom of merely observing seems more and more inadequate to me. I want to come as close as possible to the people I film, and my influence on the situation plays an essential role in that regard.’
To Norwegians, as to Scandinavians in general, the thought of becoming the object of a major terrorist attack was remote in the extreme. But when such an attack actually happened, it was on a scale that shook the world to its foundations. What really happened?

A devastating bomb explosion in the heart of Norway’s capital city, Oslo. A deranged man’s ruthless hunt for defenceless children and young people on the isolated lake island of Utøya. Seventy-seven people killed and close to one hundred injured. Government buildings left in ruins, with damage amounting to billions of kroner. Hundreds of people doomed to suffer from life-long traumas. A nation - and a world - left reeling.

Based on unpublished police documents and interviews with those whose lives were changed forever as a result of the bombing and shootings, the accurate story is told of one of the most outrageous terrorist attacks ever - minute by minute.

In the space of only two hours, Norway became a different country: hundreds of people had lost someone they loved; and five million had lost their illusions.
WHEN THE BOYS RETURN

Every week, Palestinian children are arrested in the West Bank by the Israeli army. Some of them are as young as 12 years old, and the most common accusation is stone throwing.

The film starts when the prison ends. In the Hebron area, Mohammed Jamil (15), Hamze (17) and Mahran (20) have returned home after months and years in prison. They are hailed as heroes on their big homecoming party, but getting back to everyday life is more difficult than they could imagine. Soldiers, military raids and demonstrations mark the environment. They also have trouble with their own families, friends and school authorities.

Mohammad Jamil (15) was released last summer and it was the happiest day of his life. But he cannot really get it together and spends his time drifting, fighting with his father, and getting into trouble with the Israeli soldiers again. He does not want to go back to school, and every week his mother is worried he will be arrested again.

Mahran (20) was arrested at 14, and life after prison came to a stand-still. 5 years after the release he never went back to school, he didn’t get a job, and spends his nights alone playing computer games, sleeping in the daytime.

Hamze (16) wants to get as far away from the refugee camp as possible. But he also knows that it may never happen. He takes extra courses to manage to study Hotel Management, but cannot concentrate.

He takes out his aggression on his little brother, but at night he has regrets and goes to hold him while he is sleeping.

In a weekly counseling group, they meet to share their stories to try to come to terms with their common traumas. Despite the fear and confusion, they also have dreams for the future.
Katarzyna has beautiful angelic eyes but not a very angelic personality. She is fierce and stubborn. She does not tolerate weakness and always aims high. Her ambitions are beyond boundaries of reality. She has a clearly defined purpose in life, that she is absolutely committed to. In order to implement her plan she uses all possible measures, methods and people.

At the same time Katarzyna has the power to attract other people. Men fall in love with her over the Internet, women wish to become friends with her, people want to work for her for free.

Katarzyna’s life goal is to cheat death. She manages to do so for almost a decade.
WHO IS THIS KUSTURICA?

Emir Kusturica views himself as a rock musician and believes that he became a world-famous filmmaker by pure chance, as he shoots his movies only in between concert tours with the ‘No Smoking Orchestra’ band.

At these little pinpoints of time he gets ‘Palmes d’Or’ at Cannes, ‘Golden Lions’ in Venice, builds his own villages, a power plant and a piste and regrets not having become a professional football player.

Kusturica’s own living is very much similar to his movies, where shoes are polished with cats, death is treated like a story from the tabloid press, and life is like a miracle.
In May 2009, Rodrigo Rosenberg, a wealthy, charismatic lawyer went cycling near his home in Guatemala City and was murdered. Nothing unusual there: Guatemala has a murder rate four times higher than Mexico's - worse in fact than Iraq's for civilians during the war. What was extraordinary is that Rosenberg knew for certain, he was about to be killed.

Rosenberg’s lover had been murdered a few weeks before. He was driven to investigate things, he told his friends, that would inevitably lead to his death. A video he recorded days before he died accused the president of his murder. Uploaded to Youtube, it nearly brought down the government.

There began an investigation, a journey into Rosenberg’s soul and Guatemala’s hell, that after multiple twists and turns, reached a stunning conclusion.
THE FORGOTTEN

The story of thousands of mentally ill and one madman.

Men, women and children hidden and chained, deprived of food and water, some of them frequently beaten, or abandoned in the cities from children by their own families.

The documentary shows the situation of most of the mentally ill in Africa. From the history of Grégoire Ahongbonon, a man who one day decided to devote himself to rescue, heal and reintegrate the forgotten of the forgotten, the mentally ill in Africa.
Twelve years ago Anya and Xenya had a daughter, Nadya.

They were very young, and their life together soon became problematic. Xenya ended up in jail, and Anya and Nadya ended up living with Xenya’s family.

During the twelve years that have passed, Anya has effected quite a lot of changes in her own and Nadya’s life, some of them involving Xenya.

The first time Xenya went to jail – for beating Anya – he did not have to stay that long. But the second time he was sentenced to four years, for rape.

During most of the twelve years Anya has worked with Xenya’s mother in their shoemaker’s workshop. Xenya’s father, a retired policeman, has come and gone in the shop, taken care of his granddaughter, but also had a relationship with Anya. When Sasha, Xenya’s father, beats Anya and ends up in prison, Anya finally leaves Xenya’s family. She has divorced Xenya and found a new man, with whom she and Nadya live.

This film is the final piece in a trilogy chronicling a tale of a one-time middle class Russian family whose life is slowly coming apart at the edges. Covering the 12 years since the birth of baby Nadya, this film builds upon the previous films and offers an insight into small town Russia.
ROAD’S END

Daina Stebere lives in western Latvia, near the Russian border, out in the woods, alone; she has to walk three kilometres to reach the nearest road. She has no electricity, no running water. The roof of her house is in a state of collapse. Daina’s farm is self sufficient in most areas, her days are filled with hard work. She carries water with an oke, cares for the animals, milks her cows and goats, chops wood, keeps the house warm.

By night, Daina’s dead husband Elmars comes visiting. ‘One night, he brought a large bouquet of magnolias. His face was younger than when he died, but he had the clothes that he was wearing at the funeral’, she tells us. ‘In the dream, he held me, and then we kissed – in a way we had never done when he was alive’.
For two years a man was slowly decomposing in his apartment in the Geneva neighbourhood of Les Acacias without anyone being aware of it.

The ex-wife of the deceased Michel Christen is indignant; she rails against an ‘administrative lie’: ‘The law says that a person is dead only when their body is discovered. What if someone discovered Napoleon’s body today!’

Strangely, the fifty-year old in question knew everyone in the neighbourhood. But he was ill, tired of life. So, when his neighbours or fellow drinkers at the local bar missed him one day, they imagined he was in hospital.

Drawing on a report commissioned by the government but never made public, Pierre Morath has produced a crushing indictment of the inward-looking management practices of the public services supposed to care for the weaker members of society.

The fate of Michel Christen is a strange kind of crime, which tells us a great deal about the weakening of social bonds in ‘civilized’ Western societies.
The day after London won the Olympic bid, terrorists attacked the public transport network killing 52 people and injuring over 700. Seven years later, as the eyes of the world were once again focused on the capital, the film gathers the testimony of over fifty people directly affected by the bombings, exploring the long lasting effects as they reflect on their experiences and how their lives have changed.

After the conclusion of the public inquest in 2011, a multitude of previously untold stories emerged of the bravery, difficulties and horror that people experienced on that day in 2005; many of these have been included in this film as well as testimony from people who have never spoken publically before.

This is an ambitious retelling of the story of what happened on that day, with contributions from commuters, emergency service workers, TFL staff and families of victims. With enormous compassion for one another, ordinary people tell extraordinary stories of the day when they were thrown together, and their struggle to cope in the wake of the blasts that shook London.

Entering organisation
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Author/s Ben Anthony
Director/s Ben Anthony
Camera Brendan Easton and Ben Anthony
Commissioning editor/s Clare Paterson
Producer/s Sarah Hamilton
Production company Minnow Films
www.minnowfilms.co.uk
Co-producer/s BBC

Length 90 min
Total budget €270,000
Original language English

Date of production June 2012
First broadcast BBC
On 2 July 2012, 21:00
When Salma, a young Muslim girl in a south Indian village, was 13 years old, her family locked her up forbidding her to study and forcing her into marriage. During that time, words were Salma’s salvation. She began covertly composing poems on scraps of paper and, through an intricate system, was able to sneak them out of the house, eventually getting them into the hands of a publisher. Against the odds, Salma became the most famous female Tamil poet: the first step to discovering her own freedom and challenging the traditions and code of conduct in her village.

Salma’s extraordinary story is one of courage and resilience, and the film follows her on an eye-opening trip back to her village. Salma has hopes for a different life for the next generation of girls, but as she witnesses, familial ties run deep, and change happens very slowly.
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<td>The Undertaker: Grave Legacy</td>
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Judith falls in love with brilliant art historian Ernst. It is an unlikely relationship but it brings out the best in both of them. Gradually Ernst changes. It starts with small lapses in memory, easily made fun of. Finally he is diagnosed with Alzheimer’s disease. Judith needs to adjust to the loss of everything that made Ernst special. As he is nearing the point where he will forget who and what he once was, he reaches a final decision, asking Judith for the ultimate sacrifice.
Nick is a friendly guy who is unable to keep any job for long. He can’t find his way in life, to the great despair of his girlfriend Cynthia, who works as a dog hairdresser to provide income. When Nick, working as a delivery boy for a Japanese restaurant, ends up in a dark pub, he encounters four strangers who all seem to be there by sheer coincidence. But to Nick fate seems in play, because suddenly something strange happens… Something that will bond these five strangers forever.

The tragicomical fiction series tells the story of five likable underdogs who conceive the ambitious plan to participate in the Ultimate Quiz: the Super Prestige. The road to the top, however, is beset with a lot more obstacles than they had initially thought. They encounter the most unexpected situations and they find it difficult extricating themselves, no matter how much trivial knowledge they have gathered.
Based on real characters and events, this three-part drama focuses on the personal sacrifice of a Prague history student, Jan Palach, who set himself on fire in protest against the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1969. Dagmar Burešová, a young female lawyer, became part of his legacy by defending Jan’s family in a trial against the communist government, a regime which tried to dishonour Palach’s sacrifice, a heroic action for the freedom of Czechoslovakia. Jan and Dagmar’s story is one of basic human values, truth, honour, justice and courage. The fight for freedom, for moral principles, self-sacrifice and protest in those desperate times led to the moral unification of a repressed nation, which twenty years later defeated the totalitarian regime. The anniversary of Jan Palach’s death inspired a new generation of students to start protests that led to the eventual fall of communism in Czechoslovakia, part of the eventual destruction of the Iron Curtain.

Lawyer Dagmar Burešová, who spent her life representing dissident opposition leaders, became the first Minister of Justice in a free Czechoslovakia.
MISCHIEF

Three 13-year old friends have an idea: in order to get rid of their strict physics teacher, who moreover discovers their secret, they decide to accuse him of sexual harassment. What may look like a schoolboy prank thus quickly turns into a game which gets out of control, not only ruining the life of the teacher and his family but affecting also the families of its originators. Are the teenagers prepared to plunge into the grown-up world, with all the possible consequences, including readiness to accept responsibility?

The film was produced in the context of the film season Innocent Lies which relies on the motto: ‘Everybody has a reason sometimes not to tell the truth’. Though telling the personal stories of individuals, each film focuses on topical social phenomena, such as new family patterns, the power of the media, economic crisis or false accusation of sexual abuse.
RITA: TEAMPLAYER

In season 2, the leading character Rita for the first times frees herself from her past and puts herself in a situation where she is vulnerable. She embarks on the road to a proper relationship with Rasmus with the express intention of ‘domesticating’ herself, and she aims at being an adult in a manner she has never experienced before. One last attempt at normality - or rather what Rita believes is normal.

But temptations are everywhere, and when Rita suppresses her need for casual sex and unbridled freedom, her urges emerge in other ways – in her work, in her relationships, and in her choice of the fights she picks. Here she can vent the frustrations that come with consciously applying restraints to one’s own nature.
And this in turn has consequences. Rita does get hurt. She does get dumped, to devastating effect - until, with a little help from an unexpected quarter, she realises that she is a survivor, and that to put herself in a vulnerable situation at all is for her the greatest imaginable victory. Rita is a diamond in the rough, and we follow her attempts to polish herself up.

Rita becomes the centre of the show – bigger, wiser, wilder, older and at the same time both more normal and more screwed up. These things have a way of going hand in hand.
Gabriel (27) is in a bad state, eaten away by an inner pain that even his close relations cannot comprehend. His secret is so terrible he has never told anyone about it, not even his mother. At the age of 12, he was duped into a sexual and love relationship with a priest, the director of his religious school.

Fifteen years later, Gabriel realises that this man, Father Vincey, has destroyed him psychologically and turned him into a wreck because he made him an accomplice to his crime. Gabriel acquires a weapon and takes a room in a small hotel near the boarding school of which Father Vincey is still the charismatic director.

Which path will his vengeance follow? Gabriel himself does not know but he is committed to get to the bottom of this. A confrontation between a victim and his predator. A man confronting an institution alone, the Church, ready to cover up the shame with silence at all cost.

The drama retraces this combat by going back in time, in order to recount the slow process of sliding from a desire to a criminal act. Father Vincey appears as a seductive, generous man who is considerate and watchful. With regards to the young Gabriel, he is never hasty nor brusque but uses a form of tenderness which he subtly converts into bringing the child to believe that this relationship was decided by God and must remain secret. It is the first time a French drama tackles such a painful subject: paedophilia in the Catholic Church. This film is inspired by true facts.
IN BLOOM

Tbilisi, Georgia, 1992. The Soviet Union has collapsed and the newly independent country is engulfed in chaos: war has broken out in Abkhazia, on the Black Sea coast, and society is plagued by violence, anarchy and vigilante justice.

The lives of the fourteen-year old protagonists, Eka and Natia, unfold on the street, at school, at a lake and in the line they have to stand in each day to get their ration of bread. They live close to each other, are classmates and best friends and have home lives that are difficult in different ways.

One day, Natia takes Eka to a small lake to reveal to her a secret: She shows her a pistol given to her by an admirer named Lado. Eka thinks the gift is proof of Lado’s love and an important tool of self-defence in their dangerous world.

Natia is abducted by an older admirer, Kote, who declares her to be his wife. Eka hopes that Natia will resist and protests against this act of violence. But, to Eka’s dismay, Natia forgets about the pistol and about Lado and marries her kidnapper. Natia and her new husband throw a wedding party. Her classmates, including Eka, are invited. Everyone is in good spirits, only Eka’s mood is gloomy.

When Natia’s husband, Kote, gets jealous and kills her old admirer, Lado, a conflict arises between Eka and Natia. They fight for the pistol.
On 4 September 2009, Colonel Georg Klein, Commander of the field camp of the German Bundeswehr in Kunduz, Afghanistan, takes the decision to bomb two fuel trucks which had been hijacked by the Taliban. The fuel trucks which are stuck on a river sandbank, are, at this time, encircled by a large crowd of people from the surrounding villages including many women and children who are helping themselves to free petrol.

Being repeatedly informed that this is a gathering of hostile armed forces and nothing else he draws the conclusion that there is a direct and imminent danger to the German soldiers - reason enough to have the two assisting US combat aircrafts drop bombs.

Although the US pilots don’t share the view that there is imminent danger, Colonel Klein, who is following events with the help of aerial shots, goes through with the bombardment.

As a result an estimated 140 people - mostly innocents - die.

The film follows the horribly difficult process for the colonel of making this decision, combining fictional re-enacted passages with interviews and statements by some of the people who were affected.
Berlin, June 1941: five friends Wilhelm, Friedhelm, Charlotte, Viktor and Greta get together in a restaurant to take leave of each other before three of them leave for the eastern front. They party carefree and promise each other to meet up in a few month, after the war. They are confident that it will be over by Christmas.

Except for Friedhelm and Viktor, they all consider this war a great adventure for a greater good. But they don’t sense yet how much the unimaginable experiences, the harshness and the deprivations of war will change them.

Wilhelm, a level-headed highly decorated officer has to take care of his younger brother Friedhelm who is more interested in literature and philosophy than in being a hero. But the experiences they make fighting that war will change both of them in ways they never expected.

Meanwhile at home Greta is heading for a career as a famous singer by getting involved with a SS lieutenant colonel. By means of her private connection to the Nazi regime she tries to save her Jewish lover Viktor from deportation by organising false papers. But Viktor, the son of a Jewish tailor, is betrayed and gets caught on his way to the railway station. Greta never finds out about what happened to him and thinks that he is safe. Charlotte is following Wilhelm’s unit with the field hospital in which she is fulfilling her duty as a nurse. She is proud of being part of something great, something bigger than life itself. And she still hopes that one day her unfulfilled secret love to Wilhelm will come to a happy end. But war leaves nothing as it was and the experiences Charlotte makes and the things she does will shake her beliefs.

The experiences of friendship and betrayal, belief and disappointment, illusion and awareness, guilt and responsibility will change their lives forever.

A related entry is being presented in the Online category of Prix Europa 2013.
Entering organisation
Westdeutscher Rundfunk - WDR / ARD

Contact
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www.wdr.de/tv/home/film/

Author/s Ulli Stephan
Director/s Isabel Kleefeld
Camera Alexander Fischerkoesen
Commissioning editor/s Barbara Buhl
Producer/s Anette Kaufmann
Production company Odeon TV GmbH
http://www.odeonfilm.de

Length 89 min
Total budget €1,350,000
Original language German

Date of production July 2012
First broadcast Das Erste (ARD)
On 27 March 2013, 20:15

In the middle of the night a special police squad storms the bedroom of business consultant Juliane Schubert. Just returned from a business trip to the Middle East, Juliane is interrogated after her arrest by the commissioners Theissen and Hindrichs: did she rent apartments and cars, which were used to prepare a terrorist attack? The evidence is overwhelming. Someone accessed her computer and stole her virtual identity. How is it possible that someone empties her entire bank account, without the bank becoming suspicious? Whom can she trust? Once she has fallen into the net of the investigators, Juliane has only one goal: she wants her old life back!
SILENT CHILDREN

The fate of 11-year old Fee from Romania is at the heart of this thrilling drama. Her life takes a dramatic turn when her father confides her to strange men who auction her off to Ronnie, a pimp for pedophiles. Together with the orphan boy Bran she ends up in an illegal club for pedophiles in Berlin.

Chief Detective Wegemann is passionately devoted to her profession. She wants to effect genuine change. She has had her eye on the club for some time and is committed to trying to raid it and find the child-traffickers. She turns for support and a search warrant to Ms. Lessing the public prosecutor.

Lessing is, however, good friends with Judge Neidhart, a regular customer in the pedophile club and is initially irritated by the strong-willed young Wegemann. She has no idea that her friend Neidhart leads a double life and unwittingly drops hints to him of the planned action.

Of course the club’s owners get advance warning about the raid and the children are nowhere to be seen - except for Fee who has managed to hide in a cupboard. But she no longer speaks.

Ronnie, Wegemann's informer, wants to leave the scene behind by entering a witness protection scheme and gives her and Lessing a decisive tip. They successfully raid a flat and free a group of distraught children, among them Fee's friend Bran. The women are happy and confident that they will now be able to catch the traffickers and pedophiles. But they have no idea how far the network of evil reaches: Bran’s testimony against the politician Kurt Wagner is dismissed. Ronnie’s application for witness protection is denied.

Time is running and little Fee is no longer safe.

Lessing and Wegemann realise that in order to protect her they will have to go it alone.
THE PRESS III

ICELAND

Entering organisation
Sagafilm

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Author/s Oskar Jonasson,
Sigurjon Kjartansson, Margret Ornolfsdottir,
Johann Aavar Grimsson

Director/s Oskar Jonasson

Camera Arnar Thorisson

Commissioning editor/s Palmi Gudmundsson

Producer/s Kristinn Thordarson,
Kjartan Thor Thordarson,
Arnbjorg Haflidadottir

Co-producer/s Channel 2, Sigurjon
Kjartansson, Oskar Jonasson

Title of series The Press III
Episode № 1 of 6
Length 45 min
Total budget €1,087,506.26
Original language Icelandic

Date of production May 2012
First broadcast Channel 2
On 14 October 2012, 20:15

After a short period of immigration Lára chooses to move back to Iceland with her 14-year old daughter to be near and take care of her father who is diagnosed with cancer. Alda returns to her old school and Lára starts working for her old employers at The Post as a journalist.

It doesn’t take long for Lára to get involved in a new case. A Philippine woman dies in an arson attack at a restaurant. Ties to an anti-immigrant group soon emerge. At home Lára has to deal with her daughter who, through Isak her new boyfriend, has started hanging out with local youth gang.

The pace picks up as a bomb explodes outside a school for immigrants and the group responsible declares war against non-Icelanders.

The unrest escalates and before long Lára finds herself investigating the murder of an immigrant shop-owner. As she gets closer to the truth she has to deal with her daughter’s rebellious behaviour, her father’s illness, press deadlines and a tough editor in need of a scoop.

After Alda comes to her senses and convinces Isak to turn his back on his lifestyle it looks as if Lára can stop worrying about her daughter. But the past soon catches up with him and with nothing to lose but a life hardly worth living, Isak and his brother seize an apartment building and hold its inhabitants hostage. Armed and firing wildly from the building the police struggle to deal with a situation usually preserved for crime dramas on their TV screens.

Lára misses her father’s funeral and puts herself in grave danger as she desperately tries to save her daughter’s life hoping her actions don’t lead to headline news and an obituary.
VOLARE - THE GREAT STORY OF DOMENICO MODUGNO

This mini-series tells the story of a young man from southern Italy who, after being born into extreme poverty, moves from Apulia to Rome to follow his dreams and passion for cinema and music, which will continue to be his focus for the rest of his life. In Rome he enrolls at the Experimental Centre, a school where he meets his future wife Franca Gandolfi, and starts to sing and act. Up until 1958, the year of his consecration, when Modugno wins the Sanremo Song Festival and triumphs even in America, with a piece that will make him famous all over the world and will become Italian music’s most representative song. In fact, ‘Nel blu dipinto di blu’, translated into all languages and broadcast continuously from the loudspeakers of Broadway and by radio stations, stayed at the top of the American hit parades for thirteen weeks, winning two Grammy Awards, the Cash Box Billboard Oscar for best song, and three gold records. It sold a total of more than 22 million copies all over the world, 800,000 copies in Italy, where it led to the creation of the first real record industry. It was a piece of total modernity, which still represents Italian modern music around the world today.

The film is also the story of a great love, of a proud, energetic man, of an obstinate talent and inexhaustible passion that made Domenico-Mimmo-Mimi Modugno an icon of our times.
As a child, Amadou flees his native country Guinea to escape from the rebels. He ends up in the Netherlands and spends several years in a centre for asylum seekers, waiting for a decision on his asylum application. Meanwhile, he learns the language, goes to school and nearly graduates. Before he can actually graduate, however, the authorities decide to send Amadou back to Guinea. Together with four fellow-countrymen he is taken to the airport in a small van. The five foreigners whose asylum applications have all been rejected decide to put up resistance against their expulsion. In view of the interests at stake, the authorities go to great lengths to deport the five men. This incident, based on true facts, leads to a night full of violence and intrigue that only produces losers.

This film was inspired by the director’s brother and protagonist Romijn Paval Conen.
On V Day, May 1945, as a continent emerges from war, Barnum’s mother Vera is raped in her attic in Oslo by an unknown man, leading to the birth of Barnum’s half brother, Fred. When Barnum is born five years later, to the man that Vera has since met and married, the Nilsen family, like Europe, is already splitting in two. Growing up together during the Cold War – Barnum with his father, Fred searching for his – the half brothers become estranged and Fred eventually disappears. At the film festival in Berlin in 1990, as the Wall is still coming down, Barnum learns that Fred has returned. Finally, as the true identity of Fred’s father comes to light, the two half brothers may once again be reunited.

Revolving around the life of un-produced screenwriter Barnum Nilsen, the series is a dramatic family saga that offers a historical parable of 20th century Europe.
Yelena Diagileva, an ambitious businesswoman, dreams of rising to the top of the career ladder when she encounters an unexpected problem - she will have to ‘win over’ her boss’ son in order to get her long-awaited promotion. Lena is almost ready to compromise her principles and forget about her husband, who prefers to sit quietly by the fire every evening, when disaster suddenly strikes, and Lena is abducted by a serial killer, Rodion.

Rodion sees his cold and superficial career-motivated wife Katia, whom he loved dearly, reflected in each of his victims. Ivan, Lena’s husband does his best to prevent a tragedy, but Rodion has the whip hand. During the terrifying hours while Lena is held hostage, she is forced to listen to a murderer’s confession and see his family tragedy mirroring her own. Lena has only one option left - to convince Rodion that her repentance, although overdue, is sincere and hope that his resolve will falter and he will have a change of heart.
I’M A MINER, WHO IS MORE

The main character - Palo, is a young teenager in the heart of Slovakia with nothing to worry about, except girls and drinking. But for his 18th birthday he gets a present from his father – a job in the mines. A series of situations begins where Palo tries to avoid this traditional job and he searches for other possibilities how to live his life. In the end he finds the only solution that brings him to the brink of being an adult. The story is characteristic for the Slovakian mining regions, but also for most young people from villages and small towns.

Entering organisation
FTF VŠMU - Film and Television Faculty, Academy of Performing Arts in Bratislava

Contact
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Author/s Roman Fábian
Director/s Roman Fábian
Camera Ivo Miko
Commissioning editor/s Roman Fábian
Producer/s Jan Melikant

Length 51 min
Total budget €11,310
Original language Slovak

Date of production August 2012
First broadcast STV
On 11 November 2013, 22:00
BAREFOOT ON RED SOIL

This film traces the life of Pedro Casaldálaga (*1928), a Spanish-born emeritus Brazilian Bishop of São Félix do Araguaia. He is one of the most known practitioners of Liberation Theology and well-known for his work in support of indigenous peoples.

Rome. Vatican City. In 1988. Peter Casaldálaga, Bishop of Brazil, is subjected to a ‘test of faith’ by the Cardinals Ratzinger and Ghent. In this ecclesiastical conversation which also involves Casaldálaga refusing to sign a paper, he explains his motivations and how they came about.

Brazil. Sao Felix. In 1968. Forty years earlier. Peter Casaldálaga arrives in Sao Felix, forty years old and full of hope and enthusiasm. He had wanted to become a missionary for a long time. Finally his dream has come true. Casaldálaga knows his mission will be difficult. He will have to deal with poverty, disease and illiteracy.

What he doesn’t know is that Sao Felix is a lawless city where violence rules and corruption abounds. Casaldálaga will soon discover the plight of the weaker laborers working and living as slaves; posseiros (farmers) forced to abandon their lands and endangered Indian villages. What should he do? Build a church dedicated to baptise and bury people? Close his eyes to the pain of the people? Casaldálaga understands that neutrality is impossible and if he wants to continue in Sao Felix do Araguaia, he must take sides.

Peter Casaldálaga covers the region of Mato Grosso to collect testimonies from Indian posseiros and laborers, and published a devastating report. The farmers (owners of large estates), led by Armandão, in consequence declare war on Casaldálaga and run to put a price on his head. But all attempts to remove him fail.

Years have passed and he still lives on the banks of the Araguaia.
When Rasmus gets off the train in Stockholm in September 1982 he leaves his small home town behind, never to return. Young and beautiful he throws himself into the gay community of Stockholm.

Benjamin is a Jehovah’s Witness. Eagerly he walks from door to door spreading God’s word, nothing disturbing his faith. Not until he knocks on Paul’s door, one of the warmest, funniest and bitchiest gay people God has ever created.

At Paul’s annual Christmas party Rasmus and Benjamin meet and fall deeply in love. A short time of happiness follows, but suddenly young men start to get sick, fade away and die.

AIDS has come to Stockholm, a city where most people go on living as if nothing happened.
What happens when robots become so human that they can barely be distinguished from real people? When they can even be our lovers? The drama series takes place in a world parallel to our own, in which people’s lives have been completely transformed by the new generation of robots - the Hubots. We meet warehouse worker Roger whose wife leaves him for her personal trainer Hubot. The Engman family buys Mimi, a mysterious second hand Hubot, with shattering consequences. And we get to know ‘The Wild Ones’, a group of Hubots that have been released by their owners and now fight for their freedom.

We enter a world where the Hubot is as natural a possession as the modern car – just as sought after, loved, and hated. Many people already own a Hubot and even more dream of acquiring the latest model. The Hubots have transformed human existence once and for all and it is hardly possible to imagine a world without them. In addition to being a luxury accessory for the better-off, the Hubots can perform both dangerous and monotonous work. They take care of the old and lonely and have a role wherever there is a lack of a human being. But the Hubots create new problems and dilemmas. Who is responsible for the Hubots’ actions? And should Hubots have ‘human rights’?

As more and more people interact with their Hubots the boundary between man and machine is blurred. Having managed to create copies of ourselves that are so close to the real thing that we are even linked to them emotionally, the ultimate question arises – What exactly is a human being?
THE UNDERTAKER:
GRAVE LEGACY

The lifeless body of beautiful Celia Suter is found in a chicken coop. Cause of death according to the doctor: asphyxiation due to a severe asthma attack. Undertaker Luc Conrad, who left his police job no more than a year ago, doubts this diagnosis. To him there is clear evidence that it was murder. He calls the police and is taken aback, when his former partner – privately and professionally – shows up at the scene. Anna-Maria finds the encounter with Luc unpleasant. But as a professional she believes that she can separate her job and her emotions and starts investigating consistently. Much to her chagrin Luc starts interfering in police work again.

While Anna-Maria and her colleague concentrate on a seedy competitor to the Suter chicken dynasty, Luc checks out the family background of the clan, neglecting the other (dead) customers - much to the distaste of his right hand Erika Bürgisser.

Erika has been working at the Institute Conrad for decades and misses Luc's father, who founded the company and died a year ago. Erika also distrusts their new intern: skinny, pale and dressed in black, Fabio Testi looks like the grim reaper in person. But the young man shows some talents that are both surprising and bizarre.

The murder case, the encounter with Anna-Maria, his former colleagues and D.A. Odermatt stir up a terrifying memory in Luc of events, that led to his leaving the police force. Former inspector Luc Conrad was called to the Aare riverbank by his best friend Bernhard Mäder in the middle of the night. Luc found his friend – with a deadly gunshot wound. The culprit was never caught. An internal investigation acquitted Luc of any suspicion of having committed the crime. But doubts about his innocence remained.

Does the undertaker now get the chance to clear his name?
UTOPIA
UNITED KINGDOM

Utopia is a legend. A cult graphic novel rumoured to have predicted the worst disasters of the late twentieth century. Dismissed as the fevered imaginings of a madman by most, and idolised by a handful, only one thing seems certain about Utopia: come into contact with it and you won’t be safe for long.

When a small group of outsiders find themselves in possession of the manuscript of Utopia they are at the centre of a nightmarish conspiracy turned real. Targeted by a shadowy organisation known only as The Network, they are left with one option if they want to survive: they have to run.

Never able to return home, their lives are transformed. They cannot use credit cards, public transport, mobile phones, email or texts. They cannot contact their families or go to the police. They cannot go anywhere CCTV might pick them up. They live in constant fear of discovery and they have no idea why they are being pursued – all they know is that the men who want to kill them think nothing of mass murder.

These people are not heroes. Ian is an IT consultant who still lives with his mum and he is way into his mid-twenties. Becky is a student who might only have eighteen months to live. Wilson is a survivalist oddball. And Grant is an eleven year old boy. Nonetheless, they are the only people now standing in the way of The Network’s plan.

The Network is everywhere: in government, in business, in charge. A secret organisation constrained neither by borders nor common morality. Nobody knows what their plan is, just that they will stop at nothing to find the original manuscript of Utopia.

Utopia asks what if the conspiracy nuts are right? What if people are trying to control our lives, doctor our food, experiment upon us, kill us?
MURDER

A young woman lies dead in a Nottingham flat. Her terrified sister is barricaded in the bathroom. A young man with blood on his hands is pulled over for speeding. It is 2 am now, and the three only met at noon. What happened in those fatal hours? All we have to go on is what the two survivors tell us. Who did it? And why?

Entering organisation
British Broadcasting Corporation - BBC

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Author/s Robert Jones
Director/s Birger Larsen
Commissioning editor/s Matthew Read
Producer/s Kath Mattock
Production company BBC Scotland
www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/murder
Co-producer/s Touchpaper Television

Title of series Murder
Episode № 1
Length 60 min
Total budget €743,690
Original language English

Date of production August 2012
First broadcast BBC
On 26 August 2012, 01:00
## Programmes in Competition

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THE BRUSSELS BUSINESS

In the early 1990s two young men discover the enormous influence of lobbying in Brussels. However, these two men will set out on very different journeys. Olivier Hoedeman gets drawn deeper and deeper into a detective-story through investigating cases of lobby influence and becomes the EU’s leading lobby-watchdog. Pascal Kerneis drops a secure job at the European Commission, because he is so fascinated by the immense possibilities of influencing legislation. He becomes a high profile lobbyist for around 40 multinationals in the services sector and now can claim to represent 50 percent of the economical power of the European Union. By following Olivier’s investigations and Pascal’s career this film takes us on a journey into the corridors of power of the biggest economy on earth - the European Union. It dives into the secretive networks that steer the daily life of 500 million Europeans - lobby groups, consultancies, think tanks and law firms teaming up with the EU’s political elite. This political docu-thriller unveils the EU’s untold story. It tries to answer a question millions of Europeans ask themselves in these times of legitimacy crisis: Who runs the European Union? What is the role of private actors in today’s democratic systems?

A related cross media entry is being presented in the Online category of Prix Europa 2013.
On 5 January 2010 Jonathan Jacob leaves home at night. He is intoxicated with amphetamines. After a night of wandering around he is arrested by the local police of Mortsel. Jonathan Jacob is transferred to the nearby psychiatric institution, he acts weirdly. When he realises he will be incarcerated in an isolation cell, things start to escalate. Jonathan becomes aggressive and the hospital refuses to admit him because of this reaction. After this incident, the police take him back to the police station and lock him up. They call a doctor to sedate him. A special unit of the local Antwerp police try to restrain him, so that the doctor can administer the sedatives. But their intervention kills Jonathan. He dies from a ruptured liver. His parents admit that Jonathan was addicted to amphetamines, but they cannot accept that their son was treated as a dangerous criminal. In their opinion their son did not receive the care he needed. And what does the Department of Justice do? Panorama reconstructs the whole story.
This film is a detective story in which the authors set out to track the footsteps of Czech xenophobia.

In the Czech town of Tanvald, the year 2012 began with a disaster. An hour and a half after midnight an old man from Tanvald shot Ladislav, 22 years of age and a young father. Was it self defence? Because the young man was a gypsy and the gunman was a ‘gorgio’, passions ran high. And all of this happened in a town of closed down textile mills with extreme unemployment and low tolerance.

Tanvald has squares, parking spaces and supermarkets. Winter here is colder than in the rest of the country. The filmmakers came here in January 2012, immediately after the tragedy. The court case took place in spring and let the perpetrator go free. However, the situation is not at all clear.

Both sides are hiding something or making excuses. One thing is certain - on both sides there is a lack of will to understand the other side. As it turns out the parents of the victim live in sight of the man who shot. The filmmakers spend a year unearthing the unspoken undercurrents of fear, prejudice and poverty that provided the setting for this tragedy.
Rüschlikon is a village in Switzerland with a very low tax rate and very wealthy residents. But it receives more tax revenue than it can use. This is largely thanks to one resident - Ivan Glasenberg, CEO of Glencore. Receipt of Glasenberg’s taxes overwhelmed public coffers, so the mayor decided to lower the tax rate.

Less fortunate are the citizens of Zambia, who do not see bountiful revenues from their internationally owned copper mines. Zambia has the 3rd largest copper reserves in the world, but 60 percent of the population live on less than one dollar a day and 80 percent are unemployed. However, the terms of Zambia’s bailout make change difficult. The near broke country agreed to loan conditions that required the sell-off of the mines. Copper prices subsequently rebounded, but too late for the country to benefit from an increase of over 350 percent. Now a public company, Glencore’s predecessor company was founded by Marc Rich, a highly controversial and ruthless American businessman who fled US Justice in 1984. The company successfully negotiated a royalty rate of 0.6 percent with the then Zambian administration – the lowest in Africa. These terms leave Zambia out of pocket by the exploitation of its own resources.

Copper has also become a source of health and welfare concerns in Zambia. Water supplies are being contaminated and air pollution detected that exceed World Health Organisation levels. Despite this Glencore strongly asserts that its operations are carefully monitored and clean.

‘This is a story of global trade where money and natural resources only flow one way. The Zambian story is only a small piece of the puzzle. Neither the rule or law nor morals determine what investors pay in tax in Africa. It comes down to what you can get away with.’

A related cross media entry is being presented in the Online category of Prix Europa 2013.
GOLDMAN SACHS, THE BANK THAT RUNS THE WORLD

Ever since the stock market crashed, on the night of 15 September 2008, Goldman Sachs, or GS for short, has been popping up everywhere: in the collapse of the financial system, the Greek crisis, the plunge of the euro, and the campaign to prevent regulation of financial markets.

The investment bank created in New York in 1868 has carved out its reputation and success by working silently behind the scenes. Goldman Sachs was THE bank, the financial institution that ran the world in utmost secrecy.

But today Goldman Sachs stands accused of myriad charges: playing a key role in the subprime loan fiasco, pushing several of its competitors into bankruptcy, helping countries like Greece hide their deficits before speculating on their downfall, precipitating the fall of the euro.

And yet it has come out of this latest crisis richer and more powerful than ever. The film takes viewers right into the heart of the bank that runs the world. The story unfolds like a thriller. It takes us from New York to Athens, with stops in London, Paris and Brussels.
Amazon is by far the biggest online retailer worldwide and in Germany already for quite some time the number one. Almost every product may be ordered here on most favourable terms, often delivered over-night – and even on Christmas Eve.

But who packs the last minute parcels for this gift giving? Each year at the peak season Amazon Germany hires thousands of migrant workers from abroad. For many Spanish people suffering from the Euro-crisis the call to Germany is like a lottery prize. But what actually is in store for them, is quite a disagreeable surprise: In Germany, they are offered contracts not by Amazon but by a temporary employment agency - and on considerably worse terms. First of all they earn significantly lower wages than originally promised in the recruitment-interviews in Spain.

And the living conditions are poor. After finishing time, the workers often have to wait for hours for a crowded bus that drives many kilometres to bring them to their lodgings in a resort that is deserted at this time of the year. Here, two workers at a time are being accommodated in cramped confines. A security service is bullying them and often intruding into their privacy. To protest against these conditions would result in dismissal, without notice.

The reportage exposes what is behind the scenes of Amazon.de and who actually pays the bill for promptly delivered shopping carts purchased on most favourable terms.
PLASTIC - THE REAL SEAMONSTER

Plastic floats. This is where our story begins. Millions of tons enter the ocean every year, pouring out from rivers and shores, ships and platforms. The world’s scientists have studied the phenomenon and come to alarming results. Plastic contains synthetic hormones that are released when plastic breaks down into tiny particles through wind, waves and exposure to the sun. Once in seawater, plastic absorbs toxic substances known as POPs, or persistent organic pollutants. This process allows toxins to accumulate in a density a million times higher than normal.

What happens when fish and seabirds mistake the plastic for food? Scientists have found evidence that these toxins are entering the food chain, and ultimately wind up in our bodies.

Worse still, plastic does not biodegrade. Instead, it becomes trapped in massive maelstroms of garbage. Scientists have identified five of these so-called gyres. A few of them are larger than Spain and Portugal combined. The world’s biggest dumps are at sea. This is what we know so far. But many questions remain. Scientists have noticed that the amount of plastic in the gyres has remained constant for the past twenty years, leaving millions of tons unaccounted for. Where has the plastic gone?

The world’s scientists are on the verge of solving a mystery that might uncover one of the biggest ecological disasters of our times.
It does not happen too often in a documentary but in this case most interviewees were unanimous in their verdict on an entire industry: The work of rating agencies needs to change.

The film takes a closer look into an industry which is usually only selectively illuminated by the media, but indispensable for the financial world: rating agencies.

It is close to impossible to act on the financial markets without a rating and since Standard & Poor’s (S&P), Moody’s and Fitch together conduct 97 percent of these ratings the film focuses on the ‘Big Three’. It explains why and how these companies caused the financial crisis of 2007/2008.

Through interviews with former employees of the agencies and with still active analysts it gives an insight how the agencies work and what caused their errors. With the employees’ testimony it is revealed that the agencies were driven by their strife for market share rather than for high quality products. That means to oblige to the issuers because it is them who pay the ratings.

But conflicts of interests go even further. The journalists disclose the complex cross-ownerships between rating agencies, banks and investment funds. It could not be proven, but insider trading might have been possible. Those who earned because of the bad ratings of Euro zone sovereigns also own the rating agencies.

Because of these accusations accountability, legislation and control are another chapter of the film. And the rating agencies were asked for interviews as well. FitchRatings and S&P’s agreed to talk in front of the camera. Both agencies admitted to having made mistakes. But S&P’s was rather concerned to give too much away as there are several law suits going on at the moment.

The viewer is carried through the film by examples of those who trusted the agencies’ ratings and lost a lot of money due to that.
Gaza, 2012. A Qassam-fighter is collecting the remaining parts of Ahmed Jabari’s body from his wreck after an Israeli airstrike that killed the head of al-Qassam Brigade. A Palestinian journalist who does not believe in violence, is getting a phonecall, his 8-year old daughter was hit. Three of her fingers were cut off. Parallel stories of the Qassam-fighter whose dream is to blow himself up to take revenge and the journalist who is willing to do anything to get his daughter into an Israeli hospital - the only place where she can be saved. The birth of hatred and hope - the chronicles of the latest conflict in Gaza.
In a special report the RTÉ Investigations Unit examined the changing face of the Irish charity industry. The reporters went undercover in the clothes recycling business to reveal how criminal gangs are preying on the generosity of the public. It showed how these highly organised criminals are making millions of euros every year by stealing from charities.

The investigation also revealed, for the very first time, the involvement of private companies in partnership arrangements with charities, where the charities receive little or nothing from the contributions made by the unsuspecting public.

The failure of successive governments to legislate the multi-million euro charity sector is also examined.
BACKLIGHT: THE TAX FREE TOUR

Where do multinationals pay taxes and how much? Gaining insight from international tax experts, Backlight takes a look at tax havens, the people who live there and the routes along which tax is avoided globally. Those routes go by resounding names like ‘Cayman Special’, ‘Double Irish’, and ‘Dutch Sandwich’. A financial world operates in the shadows surrounded by a high level of secrecy. A place where sizeable capital streams travel the world at the speed of light and avoid paying tax. This is an economic thriller mapping the systemic risk for governments and citizens alike. Is this the price we have to pay for globalised capitalism?

At the same time, the free online game ‘Taxodus’ by Femke Herregraven was launched. In the game, the player can select the profile of a multinational and look for the global route to pay as little tax as possible.

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VPRO

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Title of series Backlight
Episode № 13 of 23
Length 53 min
Total budget €118,000
Original language Dutch

Date of production January 2013
First broadcast VPRO
On 25 March 2013, 20:57
International troops are scheduled to leave Afghanistan by the end of 2014. In December 2012 there were more than 100,000 NATO troops posted there. The Norwegian forces were among the first troops to leave their positions in Afghanistan, and the most interesting question for the Faryab people is: how will security develop? This film is all about this question. We meet the local people from Maimana, the Capital of the northern province Faryab, and in particular two young boys who have grown up in the city, but never lived in peace. ‘Without peace, there is nothing’, says Asmat, a 21-year old boy from Maimana. Asmat is worried about the new challenges arising for him and his family following the recent pullout of the NATO-forces in Faryab. The film follows the Norwegian troops closely during their last weeks before the pullout, and then shows the takeover of the Afghan security forces. The footage is unique and shows how the situation escalates when the Taliban try to take stronger control over the region after the ISAF soldiers have left the province capital. The film contains dramatic material from the ID-bombing at the Mosque in Maimana, which was last year’s most deadly in Afghanistan.
MASTERS AND SERVANTS

This film investigates Filipino au pairs being exploited by Norwegian families. An increasing number of families bring young women from the Philippines to work for them as au pairs under a programme that explicitly states that the girls are in Norway on cultural exchange. According to the contract signed between the au pairs and the host families, working hours are limited and the au pairs are supposed to be treated as part of the family. However, behind closed doors of privacy, Norwegian families ignore the contracts and treat the young women as servants – and in some cases even as slaves.

The main character in the film is 27-year old Christy, who has filed charges against her former host family for human trafficking. Her story includes working 24 hours a day, seven days a week without free time or holidays. She was not allowed to leave the house on her own, had her passport and cell phone confiscated by the host parents, and had to share a room with baby triplets. In addition, the story of a handful of au pairs who have been exploited by their host families as sex slaves is told. This film raises the question whether prosperity makes a society more humane?
This film tells the story of some 50 Cameroonian workers who came to Sweden to work as tree planters. They took large loans from banks and families for the expensive flight tickets and the VISAs. They invested all they had in hope to return with money for a better future. They also had to pay an expensive and illegal, so called 'Registration fee', straight into the pocket of the Swedish company owner who lured them to come to Sweden. They had been promised a six months job with a monthly salary of some 2,300 euro. Once they had reached Sweden the conditions suddenly changed. The company owner forced them to sign a new contract and the time of work shrank drastically. Now they were paid by plant and not a fixed salary. They were subjected to bad living conditions and given horrible food. When they protested they received severe death threats. Instead of going back to their families after six months with heaps of money – they are today stranded in Sweden, living without money or a place to live and their residence permits have expired.

The film includes interviews with the workers, the company owner and some Swedes who are trying to help them out. In December 2012 the production team also went to Douala in Cameroon to meet the workers’ families, and interviewed the wives of the stranded workers. To see their point of view and how the exploitation of their husbands affects their daily life. How their dreams of a better life have become nightmares.

The film started a large debate on so called job-trafficking in Sweden causing the government to have another close look at the laws and regulations on foreign labour working in Sweden.
Homicide by negligence: the charge against Nestlé is extremely serious. The Swiss multinational is said to have failed to protect Luciano Romero, one of its employees and an active trade unionist in Colombia. He was to go to Berne to testify against Nestlé, but he was brutally murdered one month before his trip. A tragic case due to circumstances? Nestlé denies any implication in the affair. Temps Présent investigated in Colombia and in the Philippines, tracking testimonies and exceptional documents.
Britain is in the grip of a housing crisis of a sort not seen before, where even the most unexpected people are finding themselves homeless. Every two and a half minutes someone in Britain is threatened with losing their home. Hard-working people who have reliably paid their rent or mortgages for years can be only a few pay packets away from finding themselves without a roof over their heads. And with more people becoming homeless and fewer homes being built, tens of thousands of families are living in temporary accommodation, sometimes in squalid conditions. Panorama follows the struggles and challenges faced by four people as they face the reality of losing their homes. Filmed over the course of five months, the programme reveals the devastating impact of losing everything:

An investment banker who, following the crash of 2008, lost everything and eventually found himself sleeping rough in a park in Croydon;

another businessman whose company went under in the recession and whose family home was repossessed when he was unable to keep up the mortgage repayments;

a grandmother who had worked all her life but could no longer pay the mortgage when she was diagnosed with breast cancer and was forced to stop work;

and a bus driver, whose family of six was evicted from their council house when they could not keep up with the rental payments. The family found themselves living in one-bedroom emergency accommodation, while the council decided whether they have made themselves ‘intentionally homeless’.
Ireland’s long running clerical abuse saga was supposed to have ended – this film proves this is far from the case.

It sheds a dramatic new light on an age old problem, exposing a scandal that goes to the very top of the Catholic Church in Ireland.

It is shown for the first time how Cardinal Sean Brady, the current head of the Irish Church, knew, through a secret inquiry which he led, the names and addresses of children who had been abused – but failed to protect them. The abuse continued for years to come.

The revelations are supported by the powerful testimony of the victims of the abuse, who are telling their stories for the first time.

The film caused a sensation in Ireland, and made news around the world, when it was broadcast, with politicians and clergy calling on Cardinal Brady to resign. The Cardinal continues in office, struggling to re-assert moral authority over Irish Catholics.
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Since the fall of the Iron Curtain, a new generation of violence-prone neo-Nazis has formed and expanded internationally, changing their appearance, but not their ideology. Robert Gokl analyses the history of right-wing extremism in Austria and explores why revisionism, anti-Semitism and racism still hold a fascination for some young people today - after decades of prohibition.

This film tells the story of post-war right-wing extremism: from ‘werewolves’ and anti-Semitic riots at the Schiller celebrations in 1959, to the first political casualty, the Nazi resistance fighter Ernst Kirchweger. He was killed in 1965 by a right-wing fraternity member during demonstrations against a university professor’s anti-Semitic statements. A continuous succession of right-wing agitation and neo-Nazi riots runs like a thread through the early years of the Second Republic and continues through Norbert Burger’s NDP and the ANR of the 1970s and 1980s, Gerd Honsik’s Auschwitz lies, Gottfried Küssel’s paramilitary sport groups and the letter bomb assassin Franz Fuchs, right up to the skinheads of the 1990s.

There was a reason why Haider’s Freedom Party received applause from the extreme right when it contrasted ‘hard-working Austrians’ with ‘foreign social welfare scroungers’. Haider’s comment about the ‘national miscarriage’ was widely praised by the German national right-wing fringe as was his appearance before Waffen SS veterans in Krumpendorf.
JOBS WITHOUT FRONTIERS: CAR MECHANIC

The series follows four colleagues that travel towards an unknown destination abroad. Here they will go and perform their regular job for one week, in new surroundings and with new colleagues to the best of their abilities.

The colleagues discover the specific and sometimes harsh working conditions of their fellow professionals. Moreover they have to adapt to the local way of living. The four will come across unknown habits, have to deal with cultural restrictions and limited medical facilities. To get through these challenging, confrontational and sometimes heartbreaking situations, they have to support each other.

Working together with their new colleagues gives our participants the chance to see their jobs from a different perspective and to return to Belgium with more know-how and better competences.

Jobs Without Frontiers is raw reality with real stories.
CLOSE TO THE BONE

For centuries political satirical caricature has been a way to expose hypocrisy, comment on the rulers and make fun of the politicians. Caricature has functioned as a mirror of society - capturing the soul of the nation.

Satirical caricatures are funny, dangerous, provocative, insulting and loving. They are a counterbalance to power, and can topple it. And they have existed for thousands of years. Something as simple as a line on paper can set the world on fire. In the world of drawing, hardly anything is off limits. Cartoonists have a favourite victim; the man with power. Although power and those who have it are juicy prey - locking horns with them can have grave consequences.

The programme shows brave and famous cartoonists from around the world. In this episode France’s most famous and notorious satirical weekly newspaper Charlie Hebdo is depicted as well as the Chinese satire caricaturist Crazy Crab who has gone into hiding out of fear of the Chinese authorities. And the South African cartoonist Shapiro who is fighting a legal battle with president Zuma is visited by the programme-makers.

The series also digs into the past, revealing the history of satirical caricatures and the battles that have been fought throughout time, and takes a peek at some surprising historical caricatures.

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Co-producer/s UR

Title of series Close to the Bone
Episode № 1 of 6
Length 29 min
Original language Danish

Date of production May 2013
First broadcast DR
On 14 May 2013, 22:00
World peace is something we all hope for but when it comes to living together even the smallest differences in behaviour or culture may raise unsolved disagreements.

Even more so if you are a Finn in a block of flats.
THE ZSCHÄPE CASE –
RIGHT WING TERROR IN COURT

Who is Beate Zschäpe and what was her involvement in the murders, bomb attacks and bank robberies that her two right wing fanatical friends Uwe Böhnhardt and Uwe Mundlos are accused of?

These are the questions at the heart of the trial against the sole surviving member of the alleged Nazi terror trio in Munich. Furthermore, what can we learn from the prosecution of Beate Zschäpe: will it contribute to explain the terror series and will it help console the relatives of the victims?
It took Tracy (25) a long time until she was ready to meet us. 'I had 20 to 30 men a day and worked for 20 hours straight. When I slept, I slept in that same bed I took the guys. I just turned the bed sheet'.

The film tells the very personal stories of Tracy and Jennifer – two young Nigerian women whose dream of a better future turns into a prostitution nightmare in the brothels of Germany.

The filmmakers travel to Nigeria to find out why so many Nigerian families urge their daughters to try their luck in Europe, where they not only suffer from the horrible exploitation as sex slaves, but are inescapably tied to their traffickers through an occult voodoo ritual – until they repay their individual ‘debt’ of up to 60,000 euros.

At the hub of this brutal new African slave trade are the so-called ‘Madams’ – Nigerian female pimps, who make the human trafficking business from Nigeria the only major organised crime business worldwide controlled by women.

Told through the eyes of the trade’s victims, the film sheds light on a vicious form of slavery between Nigeria and Germany, where thousands of Nigerian women and girls satisfy a seemingly insatiable demand for cheap, exotic sex from Africa - and where the German justice system is ill equipped and often not willing to help the victims.
THE DIVISION OF CYPRUS

After Cyprus was granted independence from Great Britain in 1960, the outbreak of community violence in 1963/1964, the Greek Cypriot military coup that overthrew the legitimate government in 1974 and the subsequent Turkish invasion, thousands of Greek and Turkish Cypriots were forcibly displaced on both sides of the ‘Green Line’.

To date, the humanitarian, social and political problems remain unsolved. A film based on rare archive footage, interviews with historians and testimonies from Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot refugees. It is part of the cross media project www.twiceastranger.net.
MOHAMED AND THE FISHERMAN

This documentary tells the story of a modern day miracle. Of the 47 people who left Africa aboard a dinghy, Mohamed, a young Mauritanian, is the only survivor. Vito, a lively captain from Mazara del Vallo managed to save him at the very last minute. Vito has invited Mohamed, now living in Paris and in trouble, to join him in Sicily, promising to find work for him and to put him up with his family. Mohamed duly goes to Sicily, where he and Vito relive the dramatic rescue and talk about how many people still undertake such dangerous journeys in the hope of a better life.

He was lucky. Unfortunately that is not always the case.

Two parallel lines of narration alternate the present with the flashbacks of the shipwreck, recalled by Mohamed himself through evocative close-up shots revealing his emotions.

Symbolic images mean to arouse different sensations and moods, like underwater: the seabed, the surface, the sun and the boats seen from underwater recall the place where many people died, their common grave.

The silence of the sea from under water is a metaphor of mankind which does not listen to other people’s suffering.
Mirte is the grumpiest cleaner in the airport immigration centre, a single mother who cannot take care of her 9-year old son, just managing to keep a grip on her life by following a strict set of routines. That is until Luke arrives, a West African refugee who is not put off by her aggression. During the ten days of his asylum procedure their disruptive encounters lead to an unexpected relationship that will challenge Mirte to change her life.
This is the story of four young people who are politically active as terror strikes Norway.
Sana, Henrik, Haakon and Johanne are members of different political youth groups. They are followed up to and throughout the electoral campaign of 2011.

As the film begins, all four are in the middle of preparing for the autumn campaign. Sana (16) is practising speaking in front of an audience. Henrik (19) is tired of defending himself against the accusations of radical youth groups claiming that the party he belongs to is racist. Haakon (19) has ambitions of being elected to a position on the local council, while Johanne (18) is on the brink of pulling out of the school election debates because she is struggling under the pressure.

But then something happens which changes everything.
Terror strikes Oslo. A bomb explodes in the heart of the government’s offices, and a right-wing extremist carries out a mass murder at a Labour Party youth summer camp on the island of Utøya.

Through these four young people, a picture is painted of how the 22 July 2011 changed us all.
As children, Ahmed, Mamadhou and Lukman began a course that would change their destiny. Without their families, they crossed thousands of kilometers illegally until they arrived here. Now 18 years of age, they are no longer protected by legal measures for minors. Alone, in an unfamiliar country, they now have to demonstrate that they are capable of taking care of themselves as if they were mature adults. Their ability to endure the trial ahead will be the key if they are to complete the course.
Per Persson left Sweden 40 years ago in search of adventures. He drove eastward in his Land Rover and ended up in Pakistan where he fell in love with Shamim. They married, settled down in Lahore and had two daughters, Zahra and Maria. Per raised his daughters to be free and strong women which wasn’t very popular with neighbours and relatives. As Zahra and Maria grew older the family felt more and more threatened by the surrounding society.

At last, when the girls are in their mid-twenties, the family takes the difficult decision to move to southern Sweden, back to Per’s roots. Shamim, Zahra and Maria have great hope for their lives in the new country but once in Sweden nothing turns out as expected. The family have to live in a small caravan while being stuck in the Swedish bureaucracy, with endless meetings and paperwork. Money is scarce and their dreams slowly fades away.

After a while Zahra falls in love with Aun, a fellow Pakistani also trying to find a new life in Sweden. When Aun’s Swedish visa expires he moves back to Pakistan and from there he proposes to Zahra, which she accepts. After a tearful goodbye Zahra leaves for Pakistan but promises she will be back in Sweden, in a year or so. In the meantime Per, Shamim and Maria slowly begin to build a decent life in Sweden and especially Maria likes her new country more and more.

And finally, after years of longing, the family is reunited when Zahra and Aun comes back to Sweden. With them they bring their son Lille-Pelle, Per’s first grandson. The whole family celebrate and rejoice, but will they live happily ever after? Well, as Per says: ‘Right now things are pretty good, but how the future will be? Inshallah!’
OUR WORLD: NO MAN’S LAND

Chris Rogers investigates the plight of illegal migrants from India trapped in the UK without a home, work, or an identity, and he goes to their home villages on the sub-continent to find out what makes them want to leave in the first place.

They came to Britain illegally in search of a better life, but the reality turned out to be far removed from what they dreamed of.

Chris and his team spoke to many illegal immigrants who find themselves living amongst rats and rubbish in makeshift garden sheds and garages. The squalor in which they are forced to live is shocking and inhumane.

They actually want to be deported back to India, but they are trapped in a bureaucratic no man’s land without any documents.

They cut themselves off from their families in India ashamed of failing to find work.

One family confessed to paying £10,000 to traffickers who promised a better life for their son and smuggled him from India to Britain with dozens of others in the back of a lorry.

He was told he would have a better life but arrived to find no work or help from the government.

Local councils estimate there are 10,000 sheds concealed from view across London and the Home Counties, lining networks of alleyways. Sheds with beds are the last resort for migrant workers.
STORYVILLE: THE ROAD: A STORY OF LIFE AND DEATH

On the oldest Roman road in the capital, filmmaker Marc Isaacs weaves together numerous poignant stories of loss and the search for belonging into a tapestry of the human experience.

Keelte a young Irish woman leaves home to build a new life for herself on the road where Billy, the old Irish labourer is struggling to find a meaning to his life.

Peggy, a 95-year old Jewish refugee from Vienna and Brigitte, a German born former air hostess, have both suffered bad husbands, whilst Iqbal, an unassuming Indian hotel concierge, awaits the arrival of his wife from Kashmir.

A film that forces you to recognise the struggles and preoccupations of its characters as our own.
Programmes in Competition

01 Stalker  Finland
02 Breaking Horizons  Germany
03 Kaddish for a Friend  Germany
04 Nemez  Germany
05 The Deflowering of Eva van End  The Netherlands
06 Everybody Sometimes Falls  Switzerland
STALKER

A late evening in the autumn, a detached house where a renovation project has been left half-finished, a messy yard. The curtains of the upstairs windows are closed tight. Elina (30) sits at home, in an armchair in a dark room. In the corner of the room there's a huge pile of faded and rotten flowers. Elina (voice over): 'I'm not here. I'm inside his head. And I can't find the way out.

A couple of months earlier.
A single mother Elina works as a waitress in a restaurant. She's planning a night out with her friend Susanna and takes her daughter Pilvi, 5, to the girl's father, her ex-husband Kimmo. In the night Elina meets a charming man and enters into a passionate affair. Arto (35) is an architect. Arto gets more and more involved in Elina's life and even follows her without her knowing. They make plans for the future and things seem to be moving fast. One day Arto goes too far. Elina feels suffocated and wants to take a little distance from Arto, at least for a while. However, this does not please Arto. He is a man who is not to be rejected. From then on he is ever more present in the life of Elina and her daughter. Wherever Elina looks, Arto is there. He isolates Elina from every aspect of her life. He does it systematically, with careful planning, step by step. He is become a true stalker. Elina seeks help from the police but they can't help her - there is no evidence of a crime, at least not for now.
Finally Elina meets Kristiina, Arto's ex-wife and victim. Kristiina has never been able to get over what Arto did to her and she's been following his latest conquest for a good while. Unlike Elina, Kristiina is strong and decides to rescue Elina. The women meet up and Kristiina presents a plan to put an end to Arto's stalking, once and for all. Elina agrees, and they set a trap for Arto.

This entry will be presented to the PRIX GENEVE-EUROPE Jury during the festival week. These jury sessions are not accessible to festival participants. However, the programmes are available at the PRIX EUROPA 2013 Programme Library.
Lara does not really know what she wants in life. At twenty-five, she is about to finish her degree in architecture, but even that does not really interest her anymore. She spends her nights hanging out in night clubs with her friend Nora, but has not been enjoying that for a while, either. She would like to change her life but does not know how.

After a wild night out dancing, Lara finds herself pregnant. Confused and hesitant at first, she throws herself into the adventure: becoming a mother. For the first time in her life she feels she has made the right decision. But then, six months into the pregnancy, she miscarries. Fearing the loss of her new-found feeling of purpose, Lara continues to carry the baby and acts as if she is still pregnant.
KADDISH FOR A FRIEND

Growing up in a Palestinian refugee camp, 14-year old Ali Messalam learned to hate Jews at an early age. After escaping Lebanon, he and his family end up in Berlin-Kreuzberg. Here, he tries to fit in and longs for nothing more than to be accepted by his fellow Arab youths. But to gain this recognition, he has to prove himself. In a test of courage, he breaks into the apartment of his Russian neighbor Alexander Zamskoy, an 84-year old Jewish World War II veteran. But Ali’s ‘friends’ follow him into the apartment and vandalise the old man’s home with abandon. Alexander only recognises Ali when he returns home earlier than expected and reports him to the police. To avoid being sentenced and deported, Ali is forced to seek out closeness to his enemy.

Entering organisation
Westdeutscher Rundfunk - WDR / ARD

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SiMa Film Sigrid und Martin Bach GbR
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Georg Steinert (ARTE)

Length 94 min
Total budget €1,280,000
Original language German

First broadcast ARTE
On 10 May 2013, 20:15
A young Russian-German, torn between love and his criminal past, is struggling to make a new beginning in Berlin.

Nemez is how young Dima is called by his boss, art thief Georgij. Nemez is Russian and means ‘the German’. Just released from juvenile detention centre, Dima wants to start a new life in Berlin. But his past still has a grip on him: Georgij refuses to let him go, and Dima’s father, who does not feel at home in Germany, wants to take the family back to Russia.

Young and naive, Dima is taken in by gangster Georgij. It is his first step away from being a loner and his way of resisting his parents’ broken dreams, the unfulfilled longings of Russian-German immigrants for social acceptance.

The only thing that gives Dima hope is his love for art student Nadja, but his criminal connections prove disastrous for both of them. Dima has to risk everything in order to find a pathway to himself. Alongside three million Russian-Germans many other migrants live in Germany; they are here, but they do not really belong. Feeling like a stranger is very common for all immigrants. Dima has internalised this feeling, but he finally wants to get rid of it. This proves to be a difficult journey.

The film tells a coming of age story with a film noir atmosphere. On the threshold of adulthood, the characters experience intense feelings as yet unknown to them: love and separation, betrayal, violence, and even murder. Joy replaces pain. Decisions have to be made to give new direction to a young life. Nemez tells the story of an immigrant’s difficulties, of the search for a place in an unfamiliar society, and of the idea that home is where love is.
THE DEFLOWERING OF
EVA VAN END

The film is a tragicomedy about the Van End family. Evert (48), Etty (46), Erwin (20), Manuel (16) and Eva (15) are a perfectly normal family, who over the years have developed a slightly dysfunctional way of relating to one another.

Then, all of a sudden, the incarnation of perfection enters their lives, embodied by German exchange student Veit (17). With his arrival, doubt, insecurity, fear and desire invade the Van End family. How have they been able to function all these years, with all of their imperfections? During the course of Veit’s stay, all five family members start to reinvent themselves, as they feel increasingly alienated from themselves and from each other. It turns out, however, that it is not perfection that brings happiness, but their blood ties. And besides, nobody is really perfect.
EVERYBODY SOMETIMES FALLS

Three young people, all with their abilities and fears, united in the need to face up to an ‘adult’ world, to become aware of themselves as members of a community while at the same time keeping the fire which makes them feel alive.

Jullo is a young skater who exudes vitality. When he discovers that he has a heart disease and needs a transplant, he is paralysed with fear. Jullo embarks on a struggle with the dark side of his mind, which all but obliterates his grip on life but which eventually leads him to discover that he can carry on being who he is and pursue his passion.

Edo is a young artist who is only able to communicate with the outside world through his dark, introspective work. A young girl opens a door which, from his narrow universe constructed entirely of drawings and graffiti, leads him to the outside world. To pass through that door, to have contact with the outside world is, for Edo, an almost impossible step, the beginning of a road which he struggles to travel while the ‘jungle’ of the outside world attempts to sweep him away.

Chiara is a young charismatic ski sportswoman with a natural ability to attract the attention of both fans and the mass media. Sporting success falls unexpectedly on her shoulders and she finds herself confronted with all the demands which come from living off sponsors, supporters and image. Chiara struggles with herself and her fears, looking for a way to pursue her passion for the snow while allowing time and space for the responsibilities which are a consequence of her success.
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On the evening of 14 May 2010, the police turn up outside the apartment of Michaela Horn in Carinthia (Austria). They bear devastating news: her 13-year old son Joël took his own life. 'It happened completely out of the blue', the attractive woman, mother of six, recalls. After the funeral, she and the boy’s father, who no longer lives with the family, start looking for explanations. The police report mentions an ‘insult on Facebook’ that is said to have deeply troubled her son that night.

Searching through the computer last used by Joël they come across a link in the browser history - taking them to a homepage that portrays her son as a homosexual. His name is spelled out in bold letters along with: ‘You are a butt-fucking homo. You are too gay for words.’ The site includes pornographic videos and images of complete strangers. This discovery, which the parents copy onto a USB stick and hand over to the criminal investigations department of the police, marks the beginning of a brief and ultimately disappointing trip through the Austrian legal system. It arrives at the fact that – for a variety of reasons – there will be no further investigation into their son’s case.

'I was not prepared to accept the pointlessness of Joël’s death’, Michaela Horn concludes. As a consequence, in August of 2010, she decides to appeal to the public. She makes herself available for interviews and is a guest of talk-shows in Austria and Germany. She wants to inform, to point out the dangers of the Internet to other parents. And she would like to see changes in the relevant laws. Public appearances are for her a part of the mourning process. She says that what gives her strength is her work, everyday life with her children, and the memory of her son.
Three dimensions: height, length and depth.

Three people: a mountaineer, an ultra marathon runner and a speleologist. The mountaineer has climbed Mount Everest, the ultra marathon runner ran 900 kilometers in nine days and the speleologist has visited 600 caves and chasms.

Each of them lives and wins in their dimension. Do they beat themselves or the mountain/cave/road? Did the mountain, cave or road change them? Do they know why they are doing it? Do they think they are different from others? What do they have in common in this ‘3D trigram’? How different are their ventures from ours, which are less noticeable? Do we all have ‘our own Everest’? Memories, experiences, passions, superhuman efforts… Radio ‘knitting’ in the reportage – 3D.

The audio material was collected for years and the authentic recordings of conversations with the mountaineer on the top of Mount Everest and the ultra marathon runner during his run from Banjaluka to Mitrovica, which served as a juicy and purposeful illustration in this reportage, have a special value. Radio documentary 3D was made without author frames and narrative.

The author identified the three main characters by sound; thus you can hear the mountain wind while the mountaineer is talking, the sounds of the cave while the speleologist is talking, and the sounds of rhythm, which reminds one of the rhythm of steps, while the ultra marathon runner is talking.
A LONGER ROAD TO THE
BATTLEFIELD - CHAPTER 4:
WHEN OUR BODIES DIE...

This radio documentary is conceived as a series about two trips from Finland to Bulgaria that took place 135 years apart. At 7:20 am on 25 August 1877 the life guards of the Third Finnish Rifle Battalion of the Imperial Russian army of Alexander II boarded a train at the railway station in Helsinki and crossed Europe. They followed the route of the then new railway to Firesti, crossed the Danube and then embarked on a long march to participate in the Russo-Turkish War 1877-78. The stories of the heroic battles across the Danube are perpetuated in the collective memory of many Finnish families. Chapter Four tells the story of the Great Battle near Gorni Dabnik and follows the route of the Finnish Battalion through the Balkan mountain to Istanbul and back. We cross Bulgaria, reading Wilhelm von Wendt’s Diary written in 1880 in Helsinki and see the country through his eyes. There are two parallel stories happening nowadays – the creative team’s investigations in Finland, in the Finnish Battalion’s old barracks in Helsinki and in Bulgaria.

The great-uncles of Soila Valkama, director at Radio Yle, were also involved in the war, and in May 2012 she travelled to Bulgaria to visit the historical places. Both trips form the main storyline of the project, giving an insight into the intersection between the present and the past, the North and South of Europe.

This multilingual radio project has become a meeting point in an audio dialogue on travelling as a feeling of being irresistibly attracted to the unknown, and also on the willingness to help another nation in the name of independence. The project developed in several directions as a multi-layered novel about the people who went to war, about collective and family memory, and ultimately about Europe itself.

Competing for Best European Radio Documentary of the Year 2013.
This documentary was created during the recording of Une Vizek’s radio drama ‘Pomračenje’ (Darkening).
In the drama the new secretary of a director of a large company slowly reveals the underlying principles of a corporate maze while trying to find a way out of this completely dehumanised world. Une Vizek’s drama is a global metaphor for the modern world tangled in the web of closed corporate systems which is strangely reminiscent of Huxley’s anti-utopian vision of the future.
The performers in the radio adaptation of ‘Pomračenje’ are the Members of the Theatre of the Blind and Visually Impaired ‘Novi zivot’ (New Life). They are an amateur theater ensemble which reached very high performance standards through continuity and long-term cooperation with professional directors.
The documentary radio drama brings personal stories and destinies of those participating in it, accompanied by fragments of their radio performance in ‘Pomračenje’, highlighting their intense relationship with radio and radio drama - their substitution for visual media which is, as a result of their disability unavailable to them.
Adolf (Áda) Holub (1919-1990) was my beloved great-uncle. The Czech pop singer Waldemar Matuška looks just like him.

Who was my great-uncle, whom I loved and who was surrounded by a war mystery? I am longing to find out so I set off to meet his relatives and contemporaries. That is where the forbidden Berliner story begins:

What happened when Áda, the then forced labourer fell in love with Elfí, a Berliner woman in the German capital back in 1943? In March 1945 they illegally fled to Prague where Elfí gave birth to their son Werner. When liberation came and the Red Guards dragged Elfí away from their flat, no one knew exactly where to. Áda searched all over Prague for her. Eventually, Elfí and her baby made it back to her hometown, she had survived the bloody expulsion. Both Áda and Elfí started new families after the war; the tie between them was violently cut. The lovers never managed to rekindle their relationship.

Or perhaps they did? In fact, they met once more. In May 1990 a few months before Áda’s death. After nearly half a century Áda could kiss Elfí and shake hands with his adult son Werner. An almost mystic plot had it that Áda met Werner a month after he had lost his other son Aleš, who tragically died in a car crash on a German motorway. He lost one son and ‘found’ the other.

Another secret is hidden in the loft of Áda’s detached house – Elfí’s trousseau. Everyone recalls Áda differently. The shards of memories make up a painful and sometimes bizarrely funny mosaic. Melodramatic memoirs of one family unfolding into a grotesque, as it were. At the same time, though, they bear essential testimony of that particular period of time, of Czech-German relations, humanity, forgiveness and of one very strange love.

Competing for Best European Radio Investigation of the Year 2013.
Trinksaifen (Rudné) in the Ore Mountains (Krušné hory) was a village where 1400 Germans and 3 Czechs lived together. Every Sunday from carnival to Christmas there were balls, in the evening the neighbours would get together in front of their houses, and the Czechoslovak national anthem was sung in German.

It was hard to make one's living in this stony mountain land. Children helped their mothers with bobbin-lacing. The men worked in the ironworks in Nejdek.

Then life substantially changed during World War II and in its aftermath. Roughly three million German citizens, who had lived within the borders of Czechoslovakia before the war were expelled and had to resettle in Germany. Some Germans were allowed to stay – these were mostly professionals needed by the Czechoslovak industry.

After the expulsion, the village became virtually deserted. The German inhabitants were replaced by newcomers from various corners of Bohemia. The original buildings were pulled down or fell into disrepair. Fields were lying fallow. Only a few original settlers remained – among them our protagonists: Ms Severová, Ms Boucká and Ms Zettlová. Three women who had lived all their lives in one place on the ridge of the Ore Mountains, and on whom the history of the 20th century had a much stronger impact than they would ever have wished for. Sadly, none of them lived to see this documentary finished.

The documentary, which gradually came into being between 2004 and 2013, tries to capture the changes of one place and its inhabitants during the last century. It offers a different view on the still controversial issue of the post war expulsion of Germans from Czechoslovakia. It also tells a story of a landscape and of aging and of the ability of coming to terms with one’s fate.
A woman drowns on the Danish west coast after she and her family received a letter saying that they will be returned to Romania. The family was resettled there as the first UN quota refugees ever. Originally, they had fled together with 47 other Burmese from war-torn Burma. In Romania, the Burmese found the conditions however to be impossible, and the entire group fled en masse to Denmark. The refugees write to the Ministry of Justice about the poor conditions in Romania, including the lack of money and food. Denmark chooses to return the Burmese refugees to Romania regardless.

It is Denmark’s right to demand that Romania takes the refugees back? According to a law professor specialised in asylum rights, Denmark also has an obligation to investigate what the refugees are being sent back to. The Danish Minister of Justice does not wish to comment on it.

This is the story of how the EU’s refugee rules are being challenged by a growing stream of refugees from outside and growing poverty inside the EU.
This is radio documentary about Bengt Huhta, briefly one of the best known singers in Finland in the 1960s.

When Bengt Huhta started school, he refused to sing solo in the school Christmas party, but at the age of 19, he became one of the most popular singers in Finland under the artist name Kristian. He won the first ‘Syksyn Sävel’ competition on television in 1968 with the song ‘Näin on’ and received tons of fan mail.

One of the fans who wrote to him was 14-year old Gungerd Wikholm and she was among those who got an answer! Kristian’s career was short and intense with many stunts that were part of marketing back then, including a fake suicide.

Over 40 years later Gungerd, a radio journalist since her youth, decides to look up her former idol. He is now headmaster of a small rural school and still has bundles of unopened fan mail in the attic of his childhood home.

The handsome dark youngster is now a 60-year old man with white hair. What has his life been like?

The programme also features songwriter Vexi Salmi, one of the legends in Finnish pop music.
SLASH AND BURN FINNS OF THE 21ST CENTURY

In Finland a whole generation of temporary and project workers has reached adulthood. Their attitude towards work and life might be dramatically different from that of the previous generations, but this much-discussed phenomenon of our time is hardly a completely new way of living.

Jenni, Suvi, Jussi and Matti are 'Slash-and-Burn Finns' of the 21st Century. They are used to working in changing projects and scraping a living from various fields and potato plots. Despite the prevailing culture of fear and the obsession to succeed, these Finns have managed to find their place in a fragmented society in which a permanent job was once an absolute value and possible to achieve. These enlightened individuals basking in the instability of today are living here and now, because nothing is certain when it comes to tomorrow and, at the end of the day, compromises are for cowards.

Our protagonists in their thirties reveal their philosophy of life, comparing their hopes and expectations to those of their parents and the surrounding society.

Postscript: Since the making of this documentary, all the couples have split up, except for Jenni, who is still sailing around Europe with her mystery man.
The concentration camp for women in Brens, south-west France, existed from 1942 to 1944.

Three women from different backgrounds - Arlette, Nuria and Angelita - recount the time they spent in the camp. At Brens, they co-habited with women from all over Europe - Jews, activists, prostitutes - separated into wooden huts by nationality. A difficult period, being deprived of freedom at the age of 20.

Surprisingly, their recollections are primarily of friendship, affection and creativity in bleak times. A tribute to the solidarity and moments of friendship essential to overcome such an ordeal.
HOW I LOST MY FATHER

In 1983, while the French surgeon Hadrien Edelman was carrying out an operation, something went wrong. He became seropositive, and his life changed irreversibly, as did that of his family.

Thirty years later, his youngest daughter Gabrielle decided to use the radio as a vehicle for an investigation into the father she had scarcely known. All she had to go on were a few childhood memories, some documents that came to light after his death, and what she found out from her mother, Victoire, her elder brother, Sébastien, her sister, Mathilde, their nanny, Manon, and Dr Steiner, her father’s doctor.

Competing for Best European Radio Documentary of the Year 2013.
HALTS MAUL, DU LÜGST - VERDINGKINDER IN DER SCHWEIZ GERMANY

SHUT YOUR FACE, YOU’RE LYING - CHILDREN IN SERVICE IN SWITZERLAND

Hundreds of thousands of orphans, children of divorced parents, illegitimate and so-called socially damaged children, were 'put into service' in Switzerland. They were often taken away against their parents' wishes by the authorities responsible for orphans or the poor and given into the care of farming families, which received money for board in return. Many of them were held as slaves on the farms as late as the end of the 1970s. Some were mistreated and sexually abused.

Children who were put into denominational children's homes instead of the farms, often shared a similar fate. There was hardly any state control, children in service and at children's homes had no rights. The majority have remained silent in shame until this day.

The farming families who profited from the children remain silent, too. The Swiss authorities often hinder those affected, from finding out more about their own past, numerous files have been destroyed or cannot be found. Even information about their biological parents is often refused by the authorities.

However, the natural parents of children formerly in service are also silent. It was the shame of being labeled 'adulteress' which kept her from speaking, says the mother of Lisa Mattis. She lost her four children because of just one night with another man. She has since spent 47 years searching for her three sons. She found her daughter Lisa 35 years after the girl's birth. The Swiss morality which destroyed many families was still prevalent into the 1980s. 'An adulteress, an unmarried woman had absolutely no rights in Switzerland. If she could not have an abortion, the child was taken from her,' said the secretary of the solicitor, who back then placed her under the care of a guardian.
Just months after protest was banned in Bahrain, demonstrators are still demanding an end to absolutism and continue to clash with the police and military. The royal family is brutally suppressing any form of protest, and can, since the beginning of the ‘Arabellion’ in March 2011, depend on Saudi Arabia’s support.

Saudi soldiers and troops from other Gulf States marched into Bahrain in order to bring down the pro-democracy movement using tanks and other military vehicles - resulting in deaths and injuries. Against this background, the author exposes the politically explosive decision to deliver tanks to Saudi Arabia and Qatar by the German government. By doing so, Germany has clearly shown itself to be on the side of the anti-reform and ultra-conservative Gulf monarchies who are set on keeping the reputedly growing influence of Iran at bay.

The radio feature relates shattering stories about the violation of human rights in Bahrain. We hear from Rula Safar, head of a patient care centre who relates how Princess Nura al Khalifa, a member of the reigning Sunnite dynasty, personally beat and tortured her with electro-shock until she lost conciousness - simply because she had treated injured protestors. They finally blindfolded her and forced a signed confession.

Why did the German security council, for the first time in its history, allow deliveries of tanks to Saudi Arabia und Qatar, just four months after the ‘Arabellion’ in Bahrain? By doing this, Germany could very well have agitated the Shiite-Sunnite conflict which has been the cause of instability in the region for decades.
On Christmas Day 1945, American Serviceman Frank Hayostek stuffed a note into a bottle and tossed it overboard from his troop carrier. Eight months later the bottle was found by Breda O’Sullivan on a beach near Dingle in the south west of Ireland. He was 21, she was 18. Breda wrote back to Frank, and in turn Frank wrote to Breda - and so a trans-Atlantic friendship started. Frank put aside 30 dollars a month to come a visit Breda, it took him six years to save enough to fly to Ireland.

And so, on 5 August 1952 Frank finally arrived in Ireland. Would there be a romance? The world’s press clearly hoped so, for they picked up on this impossibly romantic story and descended on Dingle en masse.

What happened next was part circus, part tragedy, but Frank and Breda’s relationship never recovered. So what happened during Frank’s two weeks in Ireland?

Sixty years on we listen to a story that is partly about friendship - possibly about deceit - but absolutely involves bicycles.

Competing for Best European Radio Documentary of the Year 2013.
On 10 March 2010, Katie Couric opened the CBS evening news in America with the arrest of an Islamic terrorist cell originating in Ireland. The US prosecutors in the case declared the arrests represented ‘the new face of terrorism’.

Two American women and an Irish citizen, originally from Algeria, were accused of involvement in a conspiracy to kill Lars Vilks, a Swedish cartoonist. Vilks had a 100,000 dollars bounty on his head for drawing offensive cartoons of the prophet Muhammad. All three, who had lived for little over a month together in a small one-bedroom apartment in Waterford, were now looking at a hundred years in American prisons between them.

So what happened? Following a two year investigation ‘The Echo Chamber’, for the first time, tells the story of what went on in that small apartment in Waterford City.
Every 15th of the month there is a demonstration, in Piazza del Carmine in Cagliari (Sardinia), which is organised by the groups involved in the campaign against the military bases on the island and members of the families of soldiers and civilians who have fallen ill as a result of the pollution caused by dangerous armaments.

60 percent of all Italian military bases are on Sardinia. After the closure of the Maddalena base the following remain operational: Teuleuda, Capo Frasca and the experimental firing range at Salto di Quirra, which is the biggest in Europe and was once a NATO base during the cold war, and then was used for multinational exercises. The magistrate Domenico Fiordalisi who courageously started to investigate two years ago, has now reached the point in which legal action is being taken to establish the damage caused by the armaments which have been used for decades on 130 km². It has been established that uranium, tungsten, napalm, cadmium and the extremely dangerous white phosphorus have left traces both on land and in the water. A controversial trial: the evidence has for so long been both denied and hidden. The first investigation in 1999 by two journalists from the paper Nuova Sardegna, reported many cases of tumours and the birth of hideously disfigured animals: lambs and piglets born with six legs, only one eye and other deformities.

Ever since the 19th century and the Risorgimento, Sardinia has provided the bulk of all the soldiers, it is still true today. The writer Marcello Fois reads part of his book The Sardinian Drummer in which he describes in poetic tones the sufferance produced for generations by the military presence on his beautiful island.

There are interviews with witnesses, the sick, relatives, the local population, the magistrate Fiordalisi, lawyers, journalists and a general in Quirra.

Competing for Best European Radio Investigation of the Year 2013.
'It happens every week, somewhere in Latin America. Indigenous people protesting against a copper mine. Local population rises against a hydroelectric dam. Indians chased off their land. Police savagely repress protests. Avatar: The True Story is still showing here, week in week out, and always in a theater near you.' These are the opening words of this programme about a hydroelectric dam being built in Panama. The project is being financed by the Dutch Development Bank and promoted as green energy and a job creator. Plus, it allows Holland to offset some of its Co2 emissions. This project sounds like a winner for every party involved. But is it?

The journalists Ornstein and Frenken set out to investigate, with Ornstein reporting in Panama and Frenken in the Netherlands. Bit by bit they take down the veil of 'green', 'sustainable development' and so-called 'carbon credits'.

The Barro Blanco dam is being built right next to the reservation of the Ngöbe indigenous people of Panama. Several villages will be flooded, people will be displaced and archaeological sites submerged. The river that feeds the lake will cease to provide the Ngöbe with their livelihoods. Forest will be cut down and ecosystems destroyed. Environmental studies done by the developer turned out to be fake, the project is mired in corruption and the Ngöbe have never been consulted. The violent beating down of Ngöbe protests by police has caused several deaths and dozens of injuries, and has been widely condemned as severe human rights violations. Ornstein travels through the area that will be affected by the dam, attends several community meetings and speaks with the people who live there as well as environmental activists. He finds families living in fear for what might happen to them. They receive anonymous threats. Others have lost loved ones during violent police crackdowns.

Competing for Best European Radio Investigation of the Year 2013.
This is a documentary about people who are even to this day inspired by the German journalist / terrorist Ulrike Meinhof. Each character has his or her own issue with Meinhof: the opera composer, the punk singer, the activist, the historian, and even the maker of this programme.

Ulrike Meinhof was a well known German journalist in the 1960s. In 1970 she decided to join the Rote Armee Fraktion (RAF), a left-wing terrorist organisation. She died in prison in 1976. More than the other members of the RAF she became a symbol for left-wing activists.

Many biographies have been written about her life, and artists feature Meinhof in their plays, songs or paintings.

Feature-maker Joost Wilgenhof is one of those who is fascinated by Meinhof. He investigates why this woman, who died when he was nine years old, has fascinated him so much. He writes Meinhof a letter and speaks to Dutch people who feel inspired by her. Finally he finds out that all these people, including himself, have a personal, rather than a political connection with Meinhof. Annie Westebring provides an intriguing insight into people’s relationship with Meinhof:

‘You talk about different political leanings, and you just end up with your humanity, because that is where all your motives are, that is where your convictions come from; from your deep feelings.’

That is the heart of the feature ‘Dearest Ulrike’. It is about desire and the big decisions in life. And the word love is never far away.
One peaceful summer’s day in 2011, Norway’s history changed forever. Out of nowhere, terror struck on 22 July. In Oslo, a nearly one ton large bomb, made from fertiliser, placed in a white van, exploded just outside the Governmental buildings. The explosion ruined the heart of political Oslo and killed eight accidental bystanders. In the chaos of the bombing the terrorist, Anders Behring Breivik, drove to the small island of Utøya, where the Norwegian Labour Party held its annual youth camp. Here Breivik systematically walked around for more than an hour, literally executing a total of 69 persons, most of them youths or children. The terrorist was eventually captured alive. He said this was just the beginning and that he was a commander in a movement against Islam and a multicultural Europe. How did this terrible drama effect the Norwegian nation? How do the police approach such a situation? This programme tells the story of the tragic terror and trauma that struck Norway that day. Through extensive use of amateur recordings and news archives, the programme recreates the dramatic events, step by step. We follow key police staff through the biggest challenge of their lifetime, trying to establish if Breivik was a lone wolf or had accomplices. Excerpts from the enormous media coverage show a nation slowly changing from total shock, to deep sorrow, anger and criticism of the police and the government.
This is a story about how political repression, misinformation and taboos can affect our most intimate life. It is a subjective account of the power of shame and a story about a young woman’s desire to be happy and free. Sheida was born in Teheran in 1984. She once asked her mother how children are made? Her mother said: God puts the baby in the mother’s womb. Growing up in Iran still means growing up with very little access to information about sex. Many girls are left to enter womanhood with the impression that sex equals shame and pain.

Even the tiniest kiss or erotic exchange is cut out of movies and literature. However, Sheida and her friends watched illegally rented films from around the world in their full splendour. Sheida watched Jack and Rose fall in love on the Titanic, kiss and give into love and passion against all odds.

When she fell in love herself, she longed for that moment. Giving in. Trusting happiness. It didn’t happen. All she felt was physical pain. She felt a failure and kept it to herself. One day she walked into a gynecologist’s office in Teheran. She trusted the doctor who affirmed that she would have sex without pain with a procedure. Two nights later she fled Iran across the mountains to Turkey, bleeding and carrying a new, even lonelier shame.

Two years later, in 2010, Sheida and her husband were granted asylum in Norway. A day later they underwent a general medical examination. When asked, Sheida denied having any pain, despite her knowing the truth.

In 2012 Sheida still suffers pain during intercourse, and the shame and loneliness seems to grow bigger daily. Must it be like this? Sheida looks up ‘shame’ in a Norwegian dictionary, and decides to investigate this feeling controlling and isolating her and thousands of other Iranian women.
The story of a man, who by accident ended up in custody and remained there for 12 years. When he was finally freed, it was also by accident. Czesław Kowalczyk was 40 years old, engaged to be married, and had a 4-year-old son when the police knocked on his door. A few days earlier in Gdynia, a horseriding instructor was killed and the witness to the murder was his lover, the wife of another man. The police stumbled upon Czesław Kowalczyk when they stopped a group of the murder victim's acquaintances, including the lover and her husband. At the police station, the woman identified Kowalczyk as the murderer. Despite the fact that a few days later she recanted her deposition and did the same repeatedly afterwards, the police were convinced of Kowalczyk’s guilt and stopped the investigation. Later, the murder victim’s employer testified that the murder was committed by two different people - but the court did not believe him. Czesław Kowalczyk spent 12 years under arrest, 5 years of which were spent in solitary confinement. He was sentenced to three non-binding life sentences, and all appeals to his sentence were set aside. After 12 years, a witness spoke up with evidence against the actual killers. Czesław Kowalczyk was exonerated and released from custody. He had lost his fiancée, all contact with his son, his home, and his job. His mother and siblings were outcasts in their own community, a murderer’s family. What helped him survive imprisonment? Is it possible to rebuild one’s life after such a tragedy?
NEW BEGINNING - THE AIRLIFT

The time is 1975, 1976.
Portugal ceased to be a colonial empire. These are the testimonies of those who came from the former colonies to start new lives in Portugal. Episode 8 is the true story and testimony of Maria João Alexandre who worked as an air hostess with the Portuguese Airline Company (TAP) during the last years of the Portuguese colonial empire.

Maria João shares with us a unique story and painful moments she lived during the biggest civil airlift ever between Luanda and Lisbon, in 1975.

At the age of 22 Maria João witnessed for seven months the two sides of the same despair of those leaving and of those arriving in Luanda and Lisbon. A story that changed her own personal history as well as the lives of those thousands who came from Africa, after 25 April 1974, the Revolution Day.

Maria João remembers quite well those days at Luanda's airport - all she went through - and when she was later transferred to Lisbon's Portela Airport. She recalls how everything was so different in Angola before all this happened; how the old Portugal was when she used to come on holidays. And how it was, when she finally moved to Lisbon for good.
Viorel Stan was a 41-year old man who died in the ambulance on the way to the emergency hospital in Galati.
The diagnosis? Myocardial infarction. All this after two days of incertitude and madness. He was sent like a ping-pong ball from one hospital to another, situated in two different towns, Focsani and Galati. Two towns in two different counties.
The doctors who examined him gave different diagnoses: from torticollis to meningitis, according to the statements from doctors and family. As his condition worsened, his friends transported him in their car, eventually succeeding to put him into an ambulance. But the ambulance had technical problems and would not start unless pushed, so they pushed it by hand.
Viorel Stan received no proper attention. Although he had paid medical insurance for the most important and expansive medical examinations, this did not help him much. No one treated him like someone in pain. On the other hand, Viorel Stan’s wife said about her husband that he was a healthy man. He was registered at a family doctor, but he never paid him any visits because he never felt the need to.
The author followed the story of this patient, piecing together the events. Putting her questions to both hospitals involved, she was told about protocols, rules and regulations.
Looking back on his drama, on the cold corridors, with the smell of drugs and the sound of the equipment that is supposed to save lives, we understood that Viorel Stan is now just a number. The number of the last registration from the emergency unit in Galati where Viorel Stan arrived too late.
The word vampire is the only Serbian word that is used all over the world. It is untranslatable and without synonyms.

In folk parlance, the most famous vampire is Sava Savanovic from the village Zarožje (near the town of Valjevo), who was strangling millers in a water-mill. Sava became known all over Serbia in the 19th and 20th centuries thanks to the short story 'After Ninety Years' by Milovan Glisic and the film 'She-Butterfly' by Djordje Kadijević. In the 21st century Sava reappears among Serbs. At Belgrade Tourism Fair citizens of Valjevo were trying to present him as their new promoter of tourism and brand of Valjevo. The Serbian Orthodox Church reacted criticising the creators of ‘vampiric’ tourism. The citizens of Valjevo got involved in this controversy and later the entire Serbian public. The story was even reported worldwide.

The situation was getting out of control when the peasants of Zarožje, where Sava was born and where ‘his office’ (water-mill) is located even today, reported vampire-thieving to the local police announcing a legal action to the Court in Strasbourg.

After a big media fuss the entire event was slowly falling into oblivion. In this programme, the participants of this event are present, but also a virtual judicial proceeding for the rehabilitation of Sava Savanovic is organised. We are trying to find out who opposes and who agrees if Sava appears again among Serbs and how the vampire descending from the traditional culture could function in the Serbia of the 21st century.
This documentary was made in memory of Ivan Kramberger on the 20th anniversary of his murder.

Kramberger was an exceptional and original personality in the Slovene sphere of media and politics; a popular advocate who spoke from the heart. He was the defender of social rights who helped the sick and the poor, and he became presidential candidate. With the people's support, he ran for president in the 1990 election, winning 18.5 percent of all votes. He rode to various conventions in his Bugatti, a car he assembled with his own hands, and with his monkey Anna Josephine sitting on his shoulder. First a chimneysweep's apprentice, a male nurse and an inventor, he later moved to Germany and became rich only to take up charity work, giving away dialysers and medicine worth millions of German marks. He was a long-haired character brandishing an unbridled tongue; he even built his own tomb ahead of time. He spun his speeches in the manner of a self-appointed people's Messiah, explaining to the Slovenians their way to the future, foretelling the time that we are living today.

In 1992, after Slovenia was recognised as an independent state, Ivan Kramberger said he had no intention of running for president again.

He was murdered in a period when he was creating his own party. He said that he and his party would enter the parliamentary election, but he was shot to death before the actual campaign began. Here are some thoughts from his last speech prior to the attempt on his life.

Our documentary includes his yet unpublished recordings. Three added fragments of a pre-electional radio show were recorded in 1990 on Radio Maribor. His spoken testament is thus a combination of thoughts from one of his last speeches of 1992, recorded a month before his suspicious death. We offer them as an address for our time. A prophecy that has come true to the full.
At 12:40 am, early in the morning of 12 June 1987 two explosions occur in the pipe rack company Empetrol in Tarragona, located in one of the largest petrochemical complexes in southern Europe. It is not until an hour later that a first official announcement is broadcast by the civil government of the city on the radio.

What happened during that time?

Residents of the neighborhoods near the event and the city itself decide to leave their homes in droves fearing large flames that light up the sky. A group of radio journalists from different media are directed to the scene to search information in order to deliver the news. Without knowing it, the radio will become the true protagonists of the long night.
Neglected rights, no access to lawyers and vague or ambiguous motivations for lock up. Those are some of the things revealed when Skolministeriet took a deeper look at how unaccompanied minors seeking asylum in Sweden are being treated by the authorities. Among other things the survey shows that more than half of the cases of detained children over the past five years have not been given the appointment of public counsel, even though it is required by law. And not only does the system fail regarding the detained children’s legal representation, the investigation also shows that the responsible people behind the mistakes are not even aware of the problem or how it can happen.

This is also the story about Zaher, one of the kids in the statistics. A young man who has already been through more than most of us can imagine in our worst nightmares – leaving home alone, trying to survive on the run, violence, rape, isolation and the constant threat of being sent home.

When arriving in Sweden he thought he finally came to a safe and human country, but he changed his mind when he was locked up - alone with his demons and neglected rights.

This programme was specially made to be broadcasted in the Sveriges Radio’s (SR) biggest investigative series Kaliber, as a result of new born collaboration between the two broadcasters UR and SR.
THE GIRL WHO GOT TIED DOWN - ‘CAPTAIN SKIRT’ IS NOTHING.

This is a two-part programme. In episode one the Swedish audience heard ‘She has cut an angel on her arm’. Nora was taken into involuntary care as a teenager because of her self-destructive behaviour. By the age of 17 the self-destructive behaviour had become so bad that she had been selling sex at her youth care institution. The staff did not do anything about it, and one day she is tied up by a ‘john’ and raped so brutally that she ends up in hospital. When the author finds Nora the rapist is still at large. Daniel begins to interview her about what happened in the care home; why she and another girl sold sex, why the staff did not do anything about it and why the police dropped the investigation into the rape and Nora’s other customers so quickly. Daniel decides to try and track down the rapist himself. In the middle of the investigation Nora disappears and Daniel discovers that the rapist has been caught. It turns out that her assailant is former police inspector Göran Lindberg, one of Sweden’s most senior police chiefs and a well-known feminist, nicknamed ‘Captain Skirt’ by other officers.

Here is the second installment, which we will listen to: ‘Captain Skirt is Nothing’. Nora braces herself for her meeting with Göran Lindberg in court but she breaks down afterwards. Nora finds herself taken into psychiatric care. With the aid of hidden microphones we follow Nora behind the closed doors of the mental health care services. She tries to get help by seeing a female psychologist but the senior psychiatrist will not allow it, and Nora decides to take her own life.
THE INSTAGRAM RIOT

When the word was out, it all happened very fast. On a cold December day hundreds of upset youngsters gathered outside a school in Gothenburg. Frustrated and angry the teenagers were out to catch and punish those who for days had been slandering them and their friends on the social network Instagram. The problem was that no one really knew who the culprit was. But that did not matter and soon it all exploded into violence.

It began just a few days earlier when an Instagram account called ‘GBG orros’ (meaning: whores of Gothenburg) was started. It was based on stories and pictures sent in by people and focused on one thing only: to slander young kids by telling stories about their sexual activities. Hundreds of local kids and teenagers found themselves or their friends published on the website with photos, names and intimate stories, most of them totally made up. And some of the exposed kids were no more than 12 years old.

For 15-year old Elin it was a shock to read about herself on the site and realise that someone published ‘facts’ about her telling she was promiscuous and sleeping around all over town. When 17-year old Merima suddenly got surrounded by five strangers outside her home accusing her to be the brain behind it all she got confused. The next day, despite the recent incident, she went to school not realising or understanding what danger she was in. Not until she felt the anger in the air and noticed the police.

This is the story of what happened there in the crowd outside the school, how it all began and how an Instagram account, that was live for a few days only before it was shut down, could cause such harm. In just three days it grew into a monster that not only led to a riot but also spread across the country and resulted in prosecution, massive media coverage and political statements.
They are not your classic homeless. But men and women who have lost everything, or almost everything. They are invisible, because their self-respect makes them bashful. And because the others, who live a so-called normal life, prefer not to see them, scared to become like them. In Turin, where the problem is no better or worse than in any other town, the homeless have found the courage to organise and exhibit themselves and to demonstrate publicly. They leave from the ‘Casa delle suore vincenziane’, where they have breakfast every day, to reach the Town Hall. There they demand homes, rights, jobs and a chance for the future.

Guido Piccoli recorded the stories of three of them: Michele, a former businessman, Salvatore, a former electrician, and Silvio, a former electrical engineering technician. These three spend the day roving about the city and the night wherever they can. We hear the testimony of sister Cristina of the ‘Casa delle suore vincenziane’, who helps them every day, and the considerations of Elide Tisi, council member for social politics, and of Marco Revelli, sociologist who supervised the governmental commission about social marginalisation. The programme can do no more than to produce hope. It is gut-wrenching, unmerciful, but true.
INDIA’S LOST GIRLS

This investigation reports on the abduction of tens of thousands of young girls in India for forced marriages, prostitution and to work as domestic servants.

The reporter follows one father, Bimal, from a remote village in West Bengal, as he searches for his abducted daughter. She discovers a major trafficking route, taking a train which is used to export girls from Calcutta to wealthier areas in the Northern states. There is a market for young women because of a shortage of potential brides, blamed by many on the illegal practice of sex-selective abortions. She exposes a cycle of foeticide, leading to trafficking, linked by the low status given to women in parts of Indian society.

Along with Bimal, Natalia meets the campaigners and police fighting the trade and hears the stories of the trafficked girls. She joins a police raid to rescue 14-year old Rukhsana, who had been sold into marriage.

Natalia accompanies Rukhsana back to her home village and hears how she suffered violence and abuse from her husband’s family. Natalia discovers that the victims and their families can become social outcasts, seen as having brought shame on themselves and their neighbours.

In a remarkable coup, we hear from a trafficker himself, describing his methods, his use of bribery and the profits he has made.

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Competing for Best European Radio Investigation of the Year 2013.
Mid-way between the East End of London and the M25, Romford’s ancient market is struggling… a victim of supermarkets and cut-price stores. Back in the 1980s, it was rowdy and vibrant: the wild west with Essex accents. Every stall was a stage and every trader mouthier than the last. Essex Girl Cathy FitzGerald returns to celebrate the ebullient market that once was.

Cathy bought her first – and last – pair of white stilettos in the market as a teenager. David Eldridge worked on the shoe stall. He is now one of Britain’s leading playwrights, with credits that include In Basildon at the Royal Court Theatre and Market Boy, a play about Romford that premiered at the National Theatre.

Selling espadrilles isn’t obvious training for a playwright, but in the 1980s the market was a stage. There were the characters: the Fruit & Veg Man, the Leather Boys, and the Lampshade Man. And the dialogue – bantering with the customers was rude, funny, and definitely an art. Cathy and David return to Romford to see if the stiletto still fits.
Wireless Nights is a nocturnal exploration of the human condition authored by the musician and broadcaster Jarvis Cocker. Tonight Jarvis takes to the sea in an aural voyage of the imagination. Join him on the midnight sailing of a ferry across the English Channel as he contemplates night crossings mythic and modern and steers the valiant ship Wireless Nights through the uncharted waters where life meets death. Stories elide and collide as the sea gathers force and destinies unfold.

As he moves across dark waters he hears the miraculous story of Jeni, a castaway lost and found in the North Sea, whose epic struggle took place at night. What starts as a pleasure cruise quickly becomes a fight for survival as she tries desperately to follow the lights of the boat she boarded.

Whilst exploring the ship, Jarvis stumbles upon the lorry drivers 'Road Kings' lounge where he meets Sean, a young wrestler, who slips through the ropes of the ring for his first fight night and embarks on his own rite of passage. Surrounded by experienced heavyweight fighters, it's finally his turn to enter the man's arena and a fired up crowd awaits him.

Also on board, a wise old man of the sea, Swilly Billy, who understands all its wrath and wonder, keeps Jarvis on course. Billy used to chase soles in the dark as a fisherman. Tonight, it's the ferryman of dead souls across the ancient River Styx who boards the vessel but fear not, sea sickness tablets are available and the lights of Calais are not far off.
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Glenn’s Lists

Uncompromising and brilliant, neurotic, eccentric and shy, Glenn Gould is regarded today, as he was in his lifetime, as the quintessential embodiment of the difficult artist. At the age of 32, he renounced public performance for good. From then on, recordings of his playing were made only in the studio, where his exacting standards could be met. In collaboration with his sound engineer, he constructed every recording out of countless snippets, his groundbreaking and now legendary ‘takes’.

Drawing on Glenn Gould’s own interviews and testimonies, historian, journalist and writer Philipp Blom presents a portrait of an obsessed and driven man. During one recording session, Glenn Gould ponders and muses on himself and his shortcomings. He counts all the medications he has needed throughout his life, compiles lists of his personal expenses, and remembers the places where, as a young pianist, he appeared onstage. ‘I am,’ says Glenn Gould, ‘a fragile person.’

Competing for Best European Radio Drama of the Year 2013.
Bonnie and Dahlia are two friends who are at their best in the car. It is here conversations unfold that do not necessarily need an audience. However, on public holidays Radio 1 installs a few microphones on the dashboard. Which does not seem to bother Bonnie and Dahlia. Disarmingly open and full of wonder they talk about life in all its amazing details.

As always they do not drive around, but park in a well-chosen spot, turn off the engine and look outside… but perhaps even more inside. Which is certainly the case today. It is 1 November the feast of the dead. Bonnie and Dahlia have chosen a street lined with autumnal trees. The setting is important.

After uncorking a bottle of ‘Veuve Clicquot’ (detail!) they are ready to talk about their subject. Death. They talk with a flair that makes even the darkest side of life bearable and beautiful. The fact that Bonnie is still wearing her pyjamas makes the occasion even more special. How would they like to die? Bonnie doesn’t really care as long as she doesn’t die feeling hungry. A Pizza Funghi would fit the bill nicely. In fact this is what she would choose. Dahlia has different ideas. She would prefer something with a bit of glamour. A majestic end. A death notice appearing in the newspaper on the following day in a small frame on page 5. An event that nobody finds sad but instead evokes a response of ‘Wow!’

Bonnie and Dahlia allow us to eavesdrop as they talk about their own special and yet familiar universe. They do this without frills, speaking in their own dialect. People sometimes wonder if they write ‘their own script’. No they don’t. However, Bonnie and Dahlia sometimes have the strange feeling that they are actors in their own lives, and that their existence could involve a bit of ‘scripting’. Do they get to choose their own music? Yes they do.
CONVERSATIONS WITH ASTRONAUTS

Radio adaptation of a theatre play by the German author Felicia Zeller. The play Conversations with Astronauts was published in 2011 and straightaway, it saw a number of stagings and won many prestigious prizes. The theme of the play explores the relationship between busy, employed western women and their eastern au pairs. Fragmentary scenes map the fates of four families. The whole spectrum of characters in the radio adaptation is played by solely four actresses and has them switching among the roles of mothers, au pairs and their children. The only male voice in this thunderous symphony is Thomas, manager Fummel’s husband. Being an astronaut, he gets to see his family only occasionally, as he observes the planet from the space perspective. The producers just emphasise what the author herself clearly implied - the absence of fathers, who seem far too distant from their families as if they stayed in space enjoying their weightlessness, whereas overstressed mothers have to handle the everyday earthly routine without any chance of detachment or stepping back. The overworked women then vent all their traumas on their eastern au pairs, who are mostly lured to Ditchland with hopes for a ‘better world’. In reality, though, they are just becoming cheap labour. This issue proves to be highly topical in the current context of the Czech Republic, the country right on the border between East and West. While Czech girls are still recruited as au pairs for western families, Czech households are seeking maids from eastern countries.

Competing for Best European Radio Drama of the Year 2013.
Our minute plays are short audio drama units in the widest sense of the word, lasting between one to two minutes.

Czech Radio started recording them regularly in February 2012 and first broadcast them in October of the same year. They cover a vast range of topics and were produced by an equally diverse group of authors ranging from renowned Czech dramaturges, writers, film authors to young debutants.

All the plays are available for listening online on minutovehry.cz. As this project also aims at involving the listeners themselves, it allows them to evaluate the pieces and invites them to write their own scripts - in the past four months we have received about 800 of them.

Here are ten plays which are significantly affected by the present times and were therefore given the subtitle Minutes of Our Lives.

2. Citruses - Motherhood in between responsibility and resentment.
3. Maximal Commitment of Manager No 534 - Much is expected from chief officers. Their reward, though, is feeling ‘irreplaceable’.
4. Anniversary of Instalments Paid - Recipe for a long and happy life for two, with love… on credit.
5. Watch - Married Minutes – Picture of Searching.
6. Candy - Life writes the best of scripts. Be inspired!
7. Hey, Taxi! - The September day started like any other…
10. The Last Minute of Life - Of a Sad Fate of Ivan Bumba.
Soren is a well-established, well-liked and well-respected man at 42. His wife Regine and their two children love him, his brother William’s firm is peak-performing, and he enjoys his friends’ and his colleagues’ respect and appreciation. He is happy.

However, one day, in the middle of an important sales meeting, he is struck by a serious anxiety-attack, and during the following days, he seems to be facing deep depression. Everything he has built his life upon seems hollow and meaningless. His family, his career, his beliefs, his hopes, his place in society, and his contribution to it, any sense of purpose collapses into indifference. Soren realises that he has but one option: He must reconsider his entire life, no matter what the consequences.

Set on finding the meaning of life Soren, breaks with his family as well as his work and moves into a minor flat in the city. In the nightlife, he meets Johannes and Konstantin who are living by their principle: Live everyday as if it were your last, and love every night as if it were your first. The days until you die are void, unless you fill them up with passionate experiences.

Directed by his new attitude to life Soren plunges into parties and escapades, seduction and deceit. No duty to anyone or anything, no repetition, only this striving towards authentic moments of passion.

The 200th anniversary of Kierkegaard is the occasion and background for this series in four episodes. By the series, Kierkegaard’s thinking and philosophy are set in a modern context via the story of the successful web-designer Soren’s mental breakdown and fundamental existential crisis. In his search for a meaning Soren is hurled through Kierkegaard’s various lines of thought: The aesthetic, the ethic, and the religious stages. He cannot exist unless he finds an answer to the question that is haunting him. There must be a meaning to life; otherwise, living it makes no sense.
NEVER TOUCHING

In this play we hear two internal monologues. A 16-year old boy tries to imagine what his father, a man he has never met and whom he knows nothing about, could be like. A middle-aged man is longing for children he never had. He tries to imagine himself as a father of teenage son and daughter. Both characters, although different in age, have reached a point of having to sum up a part of their life. The reason for it is similar: both of them suddenly find themselves alone. The man has just buried his wife, and the boy has just lost his mother. Neither of them has anyone whom they could take care of and who would take care of them. The play does not give a direct answer whether these two people are connected or not.

This introspective story roots in a serious and everyday problem: broken families, children growing up without their fathers, fathers left without their children. Loneliness. The need for intimacy and the need to have someone close to you.

Entering organisation
Estonian Public Broadcasting - ERR

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Author/s Küllike Veeede
Director/s Kalju Orro
Sound Külliiki Valdma
Commissioning editor/s Toomas Lõhmuste
Producer/s Pille Riin Purje

Length 47 min
Original language Estonian

Date of production June 2012
First broadcast ERR
On 12 June 2012, 19:05

Competing for Best European Radio Drama of the Year 2013.
The Fifth Bullet is a story told in film noir style about crime and love in Finland in the 1920s and 30s. The events are set in the late 1920s and early 30s, beginning with the assassination of Heikki Ritavuori, Finnish Minister of Internal Affairs, and its investigation. The perpetrator, a fanatic and currency speculator by the name Tandefelt, was caught red-handed, but the forces behind the assassination were never uncovered. The reason for this can be found in Finland’s political climate in the early 30s. The people involved were also behind the Mäntsälä Rebellion, an armed attempt to overthrow the Finnish Government in 1932 and to reduce the country to chaos. This was foiled, but only by a matter of hours.

The Fifth Bullet tells the story of Olavi Suomi, a young police detective and an officer of the right-wing White Guard between 1927 and 1932. The contemporary world and a femme fatale turn Olavi from a right-wing enthusiast into a cynical and realistic policeman. He learns that the world around him does not care about honour or truth. So why should he? He drowns himself in hedonism and surrenders to his desires. But the wrath of his former fellow idealists takes on sick features, and violence touches his beloved Lili. At the same time Olavi reveals a murder conspiracy that shakes his most sacred icons to their foundation. He decides to act and help both his country and his secret love.

The play is a mixture of real historical events, real historical people and pure fiction. The events reflect the spirit and rise of extremist right-wing movements and the general atmosphere of hate and hope in Finland at this period.

Competing for Best European Radio Fiction Series or Serial of the Year 2013.
WUNDERBAR

The radio play presents a combination of actual events from recent history and totally fictional legends. Wunderbar flashes with both historical horror and glittering images.

Miss A, a promising young actress, is preparing for her breakthrough role in a masterpiece of a famous director. Miss A is totally immersed in the intense rehearsals. Perhaps all her dreams will come true in this play called ‘Recent history’?

Then, almost by accident, Miss A finds documents her parents have hidden. A birth certificate and a doctor’s statement show that Miss A has had a twin, a nearly identical sister.

And one day at the theater, Miss A meets her twin, the still-born Miss B. This turns into a wild journey in time, an adventure that tests the limits of freedom, sexuality and death.
BAD TIME? NO, NO

This series conceived was by Jean-Charles Massera specifically for new listening trends (podcasts, smartphones, headsets). Every week, you receive a call, in your car, over dinner, at work. ‘Bad time? No, no.’ It could be your friend, lover or husband on the line, wanting to discuss relationships, social status, a soccer club scarf...
Reports, sound postcards, documentaries, radio dramas, series, news… Hundreds of original audio creations for your personal listening pleasure.

Episodes:
1. The Restaurant That Looked Like A Chalet.
2. Where’d You Put The Oranges?
3. No More Track Pants.
4. It’s My Scarf, Right?
5. That Beats It All.

Entering organisation
ARTE Radio

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Jean-Charles Massera
Sound Arnaud Forest
Commissioning editor/s Silvain Gire
Producer/s Silvain Gire

Title of series J’tè dérange? Non, non
Episode № 5 episodes
Length 30 min
Original language French

Date of production June 2012
First broadcast ARTE Radio
On 20 November 2012, 14:00

Competing for Best European Radio Fiction Series or Serial of the Year 2013.
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LA SOCIÉTÉ ARTIFICIELLE
FRANCE

Entering organisation
France Culture / Atelier de la création

Contact
Amandine Casadamont
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Author/s Amandine Casadamont
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Sound Jean-Benoit Tétu, Xavier Lévêque
Commissioning editor/s Angélique Tibau
Producer/s Amandine Casadamont
Production company France Culture
www.franceculture.com

Length 56 min
Original language French

Date of production May 2013
First broadcast
France Culture / Les Ateliers de la création
On 4 June 2013, 23:00

THE ARTIFICIAL SOCIETY

Immiscion and views over society in a near future…
Anticipating the past. Around here, in 2043.
Mathilde knows the truth, without knowing it. It is a state secret strictly kept. The truth is branded, engraved in a part of her brain.

During the war of religions, she was part of a special forces unit, infiltrating a religious movement: the Gold Fakirs.
She was spying on them and therefore was implanted some kind of hard disk into her brain, so that she could stock all type of stolen informations. When the war ended, all the hard disks of all the spies were erased and all these special agents were let go, back into a ‘normal life’, back to the ‘mass’.

When Mathilde’s hard disk was erased, an incident occurred, a computer bug. The engineer in charge dropped his cup of coffee on his keyboard, provoking a short circuit.
As he reconnected Mathilde’s brain to a new keyboard, a ghost computer file - an unknown engraved in her hard disk. Impossible to read or to erase.

The engineer did not report the incident, he was too afraid to lose his job. Ever since, Mathilde holds a secret, a truth that only Gold Fakirs know. Mathilde has no conscience of this truth, and nevertheless she carries it. The Dominique sisters, members of a political opposition, will do anything in their power to get the ghost computer file back.

Competing for Best European Radio Drama of the Year 2013.
‘Hell’s beach at 10 years in the morning
Where men showed me well how to cut down other men
I climbed over the corpses, and behind a cold stomach
I found a bike and a harmonica
I don’t know how to play at being adult
Since I witnessed all that…’    Louis Arti

El Halia, tiny mining village in South eastern Algeria with blue sky, sea on the horizon and sand. A simple ordinary life organised around work in the mine and the colourful humour of daily life for a population with the Mediterranean in its veins. On 20 August 1955, at noon, a paramilitary force overruns the village; the men are at the mine, the women busy with their housework, the children at school. Taken by surprise, they are massacred by the Fellagas (Algerian resistsants to colonisation). There are only a handful of survivors. Mica (10), son of Louis, the village baker, witnesses the massacre. In his hiding place, Mica, relives his happier memories; breaths of oxygen to deal with his fear.
‘THE CLOUD IN THE TROUSERS’
OR THE FANTASY ON THE THEME
MAYAKOVSKY AND THE OTHERS

This radio play is a free interpretation of the famous Russian poet, Vladimir Mayakovsky’s well-known poem The Cloud in the Trousers. Mayakovsky’s life is closely connected with the first years of the October Revolution. He was called the tribune of the revolution, but despite a number of his ardent revolutionary poems, actually he was a very sensitive man, which was revealed in his lyrical poems. The radio play emphasises this very part of his work. The scenes from the poems The Cloud in the Trousers and the fragments from The Backbone of the Flute are followed by the episodes from the poet’s life - his relationships with Lialia Brick, Veronika Polonskaya and all those people, who had a great influence on him.

The composition of the radio play is constructed in such a way, that the exchange of the poem’s fragments presents the recollections of these persons, which lead to the reasons for Mayakovsky’s suicide. What made the poet take this step? Unreturned love; the inclination to suicide; the crash of the revolutionary ideas; the CHEKA... or maybe it was not a suicide at all?

The author tries to give answers to these questions and suggests his own version. How close his version is to the truth is hard to state, as it used to be in that time.

Vladimir Mayakovsky was born in Georgia and he spent the years of his youth there. Later he did not lose touch with the Georgian poets.
DAEMON

Sergeant Pete Sebeck has to unravel the case of two dead computer programmers, who had worked for CyberStorm Entertainment, and who died in horrible accidents under mysterious circumstances. The evidence points to a very strange offender: the Internet.

A few days after the killings, Sebeck receives a video message in which Matthew Sobol (MS), a computer genius and head of said company, admits to be responsible for the death of his two former employees. The only problem is that MS died days before the crime.

Sebeck can’t believe that a dead man can organise murders via the Internet and have them realised post mortem. But then he encounters Jon Ross, an IT-consultant, who is quite sure about MS being the head of a monstrous plan which might lead to even more killings. Apparently, MS has created a virus that has infiltrated innumerous computers around the world: the Daemon.

The FBI believes that they will find crucial evidence inside the server-room of Sobol’s villa. When they try to storm the dead millionaire’s house, they are fought back by various traps. Before the FBI manages to retreat, a big driverless off-road vehicle kills many agents. At the same time Brian Gragg (BG), a hacker genius and computer game junkie, plays the newest map of a legendary CyberStorm game created by MS.

When BG finally wins, he encounters Heinrich Boerner (HB), a SS officer character in the game, who challenges BG with an enigma. The solution leads BG to a dark place in the real world. When BG realises that his car is surrounded by traps it’s too late. HB forces him to show his hacker capacities – and if BG won’t pass HB’s test, he will be dead. But what will BG have to do if he succeeds? And what has all this got to do with Sebeck’s investigation and MS’s Daemon?
PIETA PIËCH – A DOCUMENTARY PASSION PLAY

The Porsche grandson and VW supervisory board chairman Ferdinand Karl Piëch is considered to be the most powerful and influential manager in Germany. He transformed the bureaucrat’s vehicle Audi into an aspirational brand for fast earners. The ponderous state corporation Volkswagen was steered by him out of the red and into a position of global leadership among automobile manufacturers, combining under one roof everything with wheels ranging from MAN super trucks to the supercar brand Bugatti. Piëch’s part in the dramatic takeover battle for Porsche has not been forgotten. Piëch has the dubious reputation of being an icy power seeker, but also of being a brilliant engineer with petrol in his blood. In reality the 75-year old is the last great industrial manager who is himself capable of constructing the products his business builds. And he is someone who does not make a great song and dance about it. Contrary to many of his industrialist colleagues, Piëch is uncommunicative, tight-lipped and avoids publicity. What lies behind the fierce façade of this top businessman? Perhaps a man of sorrows of German industry? A sufferer who does what he has to do because he knows why he is here?

This live radio drama presents stations of the cross in seven stages to give pause for a range of thoughts, to extol them in multiple voices and to drive down their multi-lane highways.
ÖDÖN VON HORVÁTH:
CHILD OF OUR TIME

A Child of Our Time was first published in 1938 in Amsterdam, shortly after the author’s death. Similarly to his other works, this novel was also banned in Germany. The anonymous hero and narrator of the novel is a young German man of about 20 years of age, who is rambling about during the years of the 1930s world financial crisis, until he finds his home and acceptance in the community of the army. This young soldier of Germany, imminently entering a world war, unconditionally believes in the justice of war and the necessity to be willing to sacrifice everything for the homeland, as ‘the individual counts no more.’

The youth is drafted in Hitler’s Germany, but he is injured in combat while trying to save his comrade. It later turns out that his lieutenant committed suicide by walking out in exposure to be pelted by the enemy’s bullets after becoming disillusioned with the army and the system. The injured vet is rendered useless upon returning home, and he deals with his own disillusionment by committing murder after entanglement in some imaginary romance and eventually dies by freezing in a park following complete surrender to nihilistic existence.

The novel is a painful, ruthless work of art. It is an acute illustration of Germany’s sinking into the Fuhrer-cult and Nazi demagogy, from the viewpoint of the insignificant, exposed and inert individual.
OPEN HOUSE

The paths of five characters cross at an open house viewing. They scrutinise the house with regard to their respective dreams, expectations and longings, but the past soon begins to stir. A horrifying event from the history of the house might shed light on the connections between these characters: who are they, what stage are they at in their lives; what secrets lurk in this 'strange' house?

Author/s Hrafnhildur Hagalín
Director/s Kristín Eysteinsdóttir
Sound Einar Sigurdsson
Commissioning editor/s Vidar Eggertsson
Producer/s Vidar Eggertsson
Co-producer/s
collaboration with the Reykjavik Arts Festival

Length 39 min
Original language Icelandic

Date of production December 2012
First broadcast RÚV
On 25 December 2012, 13:00

Competing for Best European Radio Drama of the Year 2013.
ACROSS THE THRESHOLD

Nuala cuts a lonely figure. Living alone on the edge of the Atlantic, she is an isolated woman trapped in her past. Wearily she lives from day to day until one day an uninvited guest appears. Nuala accepts her into her home. She begins to be taunted by the guest, although it’s unsure who she really is. It is through Nuala’s response to the questions and taunts that she comes to realise her own confinement. In the world around she sees an unattainable beauty. Her frustration builds, and, as each day passes, she is reminded of the songs that have defined her life. These songs, that have come to her through tradition and which have become instinctive to her, begin to resonate with her again. The words and spirit of the songs reveal to her the truth of her own condition and with this realisation comes a need to change. The music beats out the rhythm of her life from day to day. Inspired by the songs she moves to free herself. She confronts her demons until she finally takes control and finds the means. She leaves her guest behind, tentatively taking the first steps into a new world defined by her own free will and a newfound creative force.
This play relates the experiences of Spanish Armada captain Francisco De Cuellar (FdC) in Ireland. In Spain he sets off to war with his friend Diego. After the first battle at sea he is sentenced to be hanged but survives thanks to an intervention by a grandee who knew him from service with the Conquistadores in Mexico. They are shipwrecked and FdC is thrown into a life-changing journey from strutting captain to wounded refugee.

Told to seek shelter with O’Rourke of Dromahaire, he is helped and hunted by people he meets. FdC finds Diego again and together they make their way for a Spanish ship. But Francisco’s leg-wound makes the journey impossible, and Diego proceeds alone. FdC shelters in a holy well. He is psychologically transported back to Mexico, where his job was to breed vicious dogs. He confesses and begs repentance. He eventually makes his way to another chieftain, McClancy.

FdC inadvertently becomes a hit with the ladies of Rossclogher, who read his new-found sense of humble truth as Latin intensity. When Rossclogher is attacked by Queen Elizabeth’s Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam, FdC takes command of McClancy’s island fort on a frozen Lough Melvin. Fitzwilliam orders a charge, and the fort is about to be over-run, when the ice cracks and the attacking force retreats.

FdC flees to Northern Ireland where he meets three women who make tweed. It’s like Paradise there until he is apprehended. The girls help FdC escape, and he is taken aboard a boat bound for Dunkirk. Miles from their destination, they are bombarded by Dutch warships. FdC advocates rebellion against blind obedience among the Spanish soldiers in Dunkirk, until he is recognised as the captain accused of cowardice.

He ends up taking part in the beheading of four hundred Dutch prisoners, even though his experiences have taught him to know better. Francisco makes his choice, but is it the only one and is it the right one?
Theatre-Maker and musician Dylan Tighe uses his own psychiatric history to probe some of the assumptions underpinning a scientific view of mental health. The play proposes artistic expression, and lived experience as capable of offering insights into the mind (and heart) which science cannot penetrate.

This alternative record of mental health centres around Dylan Tighe's psychiatric records and personal research and includes songs from his debut album Record exploring his diagnosis and experience, along with a collage of sonic and musical sources, documentary, dramatic scenes and archive samples relating to the science behind the concept of 'mental illness.'
Radio drama as response to current events. A series of eight 10-minute episodes. The radio drama is written, recorded and broadcast in the same week. The form is dictated by the news selected, and beyond that, anything goes.

Episode: Dear Mona.
A news report about an exhibition of Dutch paintings in Tokyo that drew a record number of visitors. The big draw was Vermeer’s Girl with a pearl earring. Inspired by this, a correspondence between the paintings Girl with a pearl earring and Leonardo da Vinci’s Mona Lisa emerged.

Episode: Chips Ahoy.
Holland is rocked by media reports of the horsemeat scandal. It is in our frozen lasagnas, in our chili con carne. We don’t like it when we don’t know what we’re eating. And many think horses should not be eaten at all. This news takes us to the drama Chips Ahoy, a film noir about illegal horse races, private detectives in the rain and… alleged horsemeat.
CHRISTIANIA: BLACKED OUT PAST

The series features a private detection agency operating from the houseboat MS Christiania in Bjørvika, with the Opera House and the Oslo upper-class as its nearest neighbours, and the less fortunate members of society living just around the corner from them. Each member of the team has an active social conscience and they specialise in cases in which the exposure of abuses of power is an important motivating factor. The goal has been the creation of a contemporary and relevant crime series located in Oslo. The team is led by 41-year old Nora Kristoffersen, a former police detective; 39-year old Edward Arnfeldt, with a background in the social sciences; Sonja Babita Kumar, a former journalist aged 28; and Pål Edison, a 20-year old self-taught computer expert. Working together they expose the dark underbelly of civilised society.
SIMON’S STORY

Simon has recently returned home after serving with the Army Medical Corps in Afghanistan. He volunteered because he wanted to save lives; his aim thereafter was to study to be a doctor. Simon comes back to his girlfriend Eva, but the reunion doesn’t turn out the way either of them expected.

Eva finds Simon very changed, and she has difficulty in accepting that he is no longer the same person. The time spent in Afghanistan has left its mark on him. Simon is plagued by memories of certain things he experienced - or perhaps didn’t experience. When he tries to tell his story, first to his superiors in the army, and then to a psychologist named Edith back home in Norway, no one believes what he says. Simon is driven to cross certain boundaries, and he finds himself in a very strange predicament. He visits Edith at her home to talk to her, but something happens there, and she is found badly injured.

Did she fall, or is Simon to blame? He is taken to a military prison and an investigator there tries to find out what really happened: this is where Simon’s story begins.
'Andy' is a record of madness into which the titular Andy, a sound producer, descends. Every day he edits sound, mostly for TV soap operas. Andy-Andrzej exists in the world of Baudrillard simulacra, where one can not tell original and copy apart. He talks to the long-dead great Polish actor Roman Wilhelmi (he 'talks' with archival recordings), gets involved with a probably unreal criminal plot and tries to fall in love. Andy is also a perverse tribute to the magic of sound and the ability to record it.
This play is a comedy only insofar as it employs exaggeration and grotesquerie. It is not a situation comedy, it is a detective story. And it’s mode of resolution is uncommon.

The story centered on five former schoolmates. A long time has passed since they finished elementary school. Their relationships have changed and it is no longer clear what binds them. Each has his own reasons to resent the others. One day four friends come to visit the fifth. He is temporarily out of work and out of money, so the visitors bring food and drink along.

A state of intoxication ensues shortly. Not able to answer for their own actions, four of the former classmates kill the fifth with a pneumatic weapon. None of the friends remember who pulled the trigger.

The investigator, whose name is Porfiry, like the famous character in Dostoevsky’s Crime and Punishment, never does solve the crime. Having looked into the circumstances of the murder, and having discussed matters with each suspect, he resolves to lay the blame on the only one of them who is capable of understanding the value of punishment and who is capable of deriving benefit from it.
THE STORY OF X: MOSQUITOS

The series has neither linear structure or single storyline, nor permanent heroes. Every episode has its own author, a unique hero and motive. The episodes are united only by the general idea that is the story of someone called X.
Every time mysterious X appears at the beginning of a new episode from the unknown past having no idea who he (she or it) is and where he has come from. X lives one day of life of another person and disappears at the final by falling asleep, losing consciousness or dying. But at the start of a new episode he rises alive like the legendary Phoenix though now he has another body, another mind and is surrounded by another reality.
X can not only be a man but can also appear as a tree, an animal or a bird. Once X turned into inanimate object – the traffic light that was the only witness of a car accident. X will be a cigarette butt in the next series!
The story may happen in any country of the world, on our or another planet, at the present day, in the past or in the future.

Mosquitos is the second episode of the second series. It is a mystic story that conveys the events of the Chernobyl accident in 1986 through the perception of a young dramatist. The author was born in Belarus, the country contaminated by the Chernobyl radiation. In this country the half-life period is not an abstract notion from the school course of physics but something that human life… or death depends on.
X died in the Chernobyl accident and after death he returns together with other mosquito souls to his native land contaminated by radiation. The series was launched on Radio Russia in early 2013 and is broadcast every two months as a series of five episodes. The main idea of the project is to involve modern writers.
WORKERS’ CHRONICLE

This black-humour comedy is a precisely diagnosed picture of the state and the entire Serbian society in time of transition. All the problems are refracted through the life of a working class family and some of the workers of the factory that went bankrupt.

The main character is a worker to retire soon in the company he built and where he spent his whole working life; this company is to be privatised and he is about to get fired. Due to his personal discontent and problems in the family caused by the difficult social situation and extreme poverty he decides to go on strike.

Parallel to the strike, a family drama of the protagonist ‘Worker’ also takes place. His partner is a housewife who does not work; she ruined her life and gave herself up to despair. His son does not work trying to find his good luck in sports betting. His 23 year-old daughter still has not finished high school, she goes from relationship to relationship hoping to marry a rich boy - in vain.

Workers radicalise the situation by going on hunger strike and only fantasise about food. At some point a TV crew visits the strikers together with a government minister and also with the wife of the main character. Being under the persuasion of the minister she comes to convince her husband to stop the strike.

He does not consent and radicalises the strike by persuading strikers to cut their fingers until their demands are met. Although being unhappy with the idea, the strikers support him. And they all cut their fingers.

However, the protagonist gives up the strike after government proposal. The company he was working at is closed down. He gets a job as an undertaker to a full pension. Ironically he mostly buries workers that burn themselves.
A DEAL IN DREAMS

Laurenz is a young official working with a big office. He carries out his duties precisely. His managers are concerned about his perfectionism. The other day, they tell him to take his typewriter to be repaired. Something strange happens, even Laurenz is astonished – he forgets to take the typing machine. Anne, a secretary to the director, gives him a good talking to. She advises him to leave the office earlier, as the director is concerned about his overtime. Laurenz leaves for a walk in the city. The street is much more colourful and seemingly wilder than his office. Laurenz feels uneasy in the street. He meets his colleague Mandel who asks him to join him for shopping. Mandel wants to buy a birthday present for his wife. They are shopping and, as Laurenz remains alone for a while, he finds a strange shop selling dreams. A seller gives him the opportunity to watch the dreams. Laurenz has some concerns but his interest is stronger than his fear. He tries three dreams. The dreams show him his everyday life without the control of his super-ego. His relations to his manager are upside-down, his passionate love for Anne, the secretary, is disclosed and all dreams are governed by strong egocentrism and megalomania. The price Laurenz must pay for his dreaming is not only the self-knowledge rather unexpected or consciously enforced but especially the time he spends dreaming. Then his employer dismisses him and Laurenz has suddenly a lot of time he was missing earlier.
CREATION MYTHS - ODIN’S WHISPER

Who knows the most about the creation of the world, Odin or the ancient giant Vaftrudner? The programme is based on two different stories from Nordic mythology. One late evening 11-year old Vidar enters the platform at the subway station Gamla Stan in Stockholm. He finds himself a bench where he can get away from the frightening barking of the guard dogs. Suddenly a voice calls his attention and an old baglady addresses him. Who is she? And how come she knows who he is? The old lady tells him the story of the fight between Odin and the giant Vaftrudner about who is the wisest and most omniscient of them. A duel of questions between the two - on the past, the present and the future - finally gives one of them the victory. But to hear the answer to the last question we have to travel all the way to a platform in Gamla Stan one late night when the dogs are barking.

At all times humanity has questioned when the world as we see it took its beginning; how man was created and the meaning of life.

'This is the first story. Here is the sky, all alone. Here is the sea, quite alone. There is nothing more. What that might be, there simply is not.' This is the beginning of one of the stories told by the Maya Indians. This radio series introduces young listeners to myths from different parts of the world, from various religions and from several periods of time.

Title of series Skapelsemyter / Creation Myths
Episode № 3 of 10
Length 15 min
Original language Swedish

Date of production December 2012
First broadcast Sveriges Radio
On 30 June 2013, 08:05

Competing for Best European Radio Fiction Series or Serial of the Year 2013.
This episode broadcast on 9 February 2013 looks at Fyodor Dostoyevsky - the world famous writer and gambling addict who gambles away his wife’s money, while the audience welcomes a new defence alliance. The Russian author died in Saint Petersburg the same day in 1881. Early in his career he was seized by the Tsar’s secret police and sentenced to death for his free thinking and for moving in radical circles. He was put through a mock execution before being sent to a prison camp in Siberia where he remained for ten years.

A further episode broadcast on 9 June 2013, is inspired by Leyla Zana. She was a Kurdish woman and a member of the Turkish parliament. In 1991 she was jailed for having uttered a few words in Kurdish in the parliament and was sentenced to ten years in prison.

In 2012 a calendar was made with 365 people from the whole world active in the same spirit as the diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, famous for his work rescuing Jews – that is, people who risked their lives for human rights, freedom of speech and democracy. The calendar was put together by Swedish organisations and authorities who work to protect these rights. Every day during 2013, SR Radiotheatern will broadcast a short five- to ten-minute play inspired by these people. The plays are fictionalised – sometimes they are almost documentaries, sometimes they are the product of the writers’ unfettered imaginations. This has attracted an audience which does not usually listen to theatre. The plays are recorded ‘on location’ in collaboration with theatres all around Sweden. This gives ‘Världshistorien’ a unique audio-picture with voices from the whole of Sweden – something rarely found on national radio.

In addition to the broadcasts, the plays are available on app at sverigesradio.se/p1/varldshistorien and on Facebook: http://www.facebook.com/varldshistorien. The series has been very active in social media, conducting ongoing discussions with its listeners.

Competing for Best European Radio Fiction Series or Serial of the Year 2013.
Sponsors are dropping away, the roof is leaking, unpaid bills are accumulating in the office. Things are bad at the Bayreuth Festival, the most important and renowned music festival in Germany, stomping ground of the glitterati. Furthermore, a jealous cousin, from nearby Weimar, is breathing fire and brimstone. Will the Richard-Wagner-Celebration 2013 go down in a glorious chaos?

The half-sisters Katharina and Eva Wagner (great-grand-daughters of Richard Wagner) are in charge of the festival on the Green Hill in Bayreuth since 2008. Their personalities could not be more diverse: Katharina a motormouth of a Valkyrie who acts awkwardly at times. Eva on the other hand always in the background taking care of business.

They started at Bayreuth with the honorable resolution to modernise the festival and to overcome old quarrels. Unfortunately, they are obviously overstrained with that resolution. Mishaps and daily embarrassments are the rule: Money missing in the cash box, agreements that are broken, unfortunate interviews about Bayreuth’s ‘idyllic environment’ or the latest opera production that turns out to be an absolute disaster. And the very next day it is in all the papers – from the yellow to the daily press.

The dramatic radio play series is based on these real happenings and statements. Some of the lines in the actual radio play were said exactly like they appear in the play, others are half true and the rest is pure fiction. There is also Richard’s ghost that keeps his great-grand-daughters busy. Because the creator of sounds is not amused at all about what is going on with his Gesamtkunstwerk. This way all the details from the Green Hill are revealed in this radio play series. The dirty details, too.
The world is getting smaller, its contradictions becoming more inevitable. Some live in excess, others have nothing. And in Africa a whole continent dreams of a better life. But what does the discrepancy between rich and poor mean concretely for the average Central European, his way of thinking, feeling and acting? Should he get rid of his mobile phone because he knows under which conditions Coltan is mined in Africa? It’s necessary so that his miracle-instrument can connect him to the world. And what can he do about the fact that he is more upset by the dog-shit in front of his house than by far-away people dying of hunger? These are the questions asked by the nameless characters. They make a desperately comic effort to bring their daily lives into line with this asymmetrical world order.

Meister writes: ‘The gap between our life’s potential and that in places where people are starving, is perverse. It’s a simple fact which no one disputes. But how do we deal with this fact? How does one live in a perversely-ordered world? Well yes, one could say, it’s not so bad, as long as one lives in the right part of that world. Which is a cynical remark. But what about when one doesn’t want to sidestep into cynicism, yet at the same time can’t play the hero standing up and fighting for a better world? What is it like to be an ordinary human being? While writing, I asked myself if it isn’t pointless to write a play about the perversely-ordered world instead of doing something about that world. And what would I have done, if I hadn’t written this play?’

Competing for Best European Radio Drama of the Year 2013.
FAREWELL

John is left vanquished by his guilt of the past and is now ready to face up to the short time he has left. He wants his wife Ann to know the truth, he wants her forgiveness. Something Ann, as much as she loves him after thirty seven years of marriage, cannot do. This is a different man to the man she knew, he has killed a part of her now. She must go back to her life, to their children. She accepts that she will go, leaving John to face the unavoidable; it is only a matter of time before they find him and at last he will find the release he so yearns for.
GOOD NEWS

Adrienne is called in to see her consultant. He has something incredible to tell her; there was a mix up in the pathology lab. She does not have autoimmune hepatitis. She will live.

For the last three months she and her family have tried to deal with the fact she may have less than a year left. She is so astonished at first she can’t bring herself to break the news. She feels almost guilty, embarrassed. Everyone has been wonderful. Her husband Mal has booked the once in a lifetime cruise she has always dreamed of. Fred, her daughter, cancelled her post graduate gap year and came home to help out. And all her friends have been so kind, especially Louise, fellow teacher at the local Further Education college. How will they react to the good news?

Of course everyone is delighted, incredulous, ecstatic. But then the reality of her changed situation begins to come home to her - and to others.

Entering organisation
British Broadcasting Corporation - BBC

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Author/s Melissa Murray
Director/s Marc Beeby
Sound Colin Guthrie, Jenni Burnett
Commissioning editor/s Jeremy Howe
Producer/s Marc Beeby

Title of series 15 Minute Drama
Episode № 1, 3 & 4
Length 42 min
Original language English

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On 22 July 2013, 10:45

Competing for Best European Radio Fiction Series or Serial of the Year 2013.
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02 Cher Claude  
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05 A Children's Radio Day  
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UNCAGE CAGE

A multimedia liberation campaign for John Cage accomplished by creative listeners and users of Radio Ö1 & Internet.

Composer and universal artist John Cage conceived one of the most famous pieces of 20th century music: his ‘silent’ piece named 4’33”.

In 1962, Cage even radicalised this artistic approach in his composition 0'00" and invited his interpreters, to execute ‘a disciplined action with maximum amplification’.

For the occasion of John Cage’s 100th birthday, this is what we asked our listeners to do: To send us a file with their ‘disciplined actions’, we would take care of the ‘maximum amplification’ in a one-hour radio show.

More than 70 compositions reached us via our website: videos, drawings, pictures, music files, texts, scores, improvisations played on recorders, smartphones, toy guitars, vacuum cleaners etc.

All contributions are available online and were broadcast, after they were also simultaneously performed by the participants of Uncage Cage in a live event at the radio-house and then broadcast again.

So on different levels Uncage Cage combined our website as a communication tool, the classical medium radio and a casual live event, in spite of unusual and many legal restrictions that Austrian law provides for the Internet appearance of Public Media.

(use of social media is forbidden etc.)

So Uncage Cage was a somehow slightly disobedient attempt to stretch the legal constraints to their borders via creativity, an experiment with the aim to ‘un-cage’ our restricted web possibilities.
Klara brought the Debussy Year to a good end with the Cher Claude radio series that started on 4 November 2012. In eight episodes Thomas Vanderveken presented the fascinating life story of the French composer Claude Debussy (1862-1918), the figurehead of Impressionism. On eight consecutive Sundays between 6 and 8 pm Debussy’s life was unfolded in a filmic way. The presenter went to Paris to get as close to ‘his’ composer as possible; in carefully selected fragments of letters the special nature of Claude Debussy was brought to life and compelling storytellers aroused the listeners’ interest in Claude’s music.

We present episode 6: Pelléas and Mélisande

How do you make a broad audience enthusiastic about an opera? Klara did it by creating a new opera in which the story is narrated by both old and new protagonists.

Although this is the only opera Claude Debussy wrote, it is also perfect. He spent ten years writing and perfecting it. Its success was overwhelming and proved to be a turning point in Debussy’s life. And yet there is a shadow that hangs over this success. For the libretto Debussy used the work of Maurice Maeterlinck, the great Symbolist writer and only Nobel Prize winner for literature that Belgium has yet produced. However, what could have generated a long-term friendship and cooperation, degenerated into an acrimonious battle.
SEVDAH LAB -
THE DAMIR IMAMOVIC STORY

This programme is a story about Damir Imamovic, a unique Sarajevo musician who pushes the boundaries while remaining true to tradition. He re-interprets ‘sevdah’ which is a popular music form favoured in Bosnia and Herzegovina but also in the former Yugoslav countries. His repertoire reveals him as an exceptional storyteller. Experts claim that Imamovic is not only a new ‘sevdalinka’ singer (sevdah genre songs), but that new sevdalinka was born with him. Ethnomusicologist Tamara Karaca-Beljak, musicologist Trpimir Matasovic and journalist Ahmed Buric are participating as well.

The way in which Imamovic approaches the ancient traditional material is interesting: He realised that the history of sevdah interpretation is particularly layered and all the new layers need to be removed before one can reach something that is fully authentic. He refuses to have the guitar just be a chord accompaniment, fully aware that sevdah emerges from tradition that is not based on western harmony tradition, but rather on the tradition of eastern music which deals with what is usually referred to as heterophony. He combines this with a particular modern expression which is highly fascinating, as on the one hand it is authentic (he fully adheres to folklore tradition), and on the other hand does not approach sevdah as something of museum-quality, but rather something that can be individualistic, modern and authentic.

*Traditional songs about yearning, love and pain
Music comforts, gives strength, changes lives, or even torments. The Power of Music is a 12-part radio series first broadcast in summer 2012 on Yle Radio 1. Each programme lasts an hour. In the series, we meet people whose lives have been greatly influenced by music. The guests include a ten-year old girl who is a composer, a violinist who is a recovering alcoholic, and a 99-year old dentist. The programmes are a combination of music and documentary. The basic elements are an interview, music chosen by the interviewee, and a documentary-like presentation.

In this episode, Uli Kontu-Korhonen, a hospital musician, is sitting in a studio talking about the healing power of singing. In between, the programme accompanies her on visits to a children’s hospital in Turku, where she goes round singing to little patients and their parents. The programme weaves together the musician’s reflections, the everyday life of the hospital, and music. Amid a hospital soundscape, the microphone records the snuffling of a tiny premature baby, the laughter of a child making music on a piece of drainpipe, Uli’s tender singing, whispers, and parents’ emotions.

In the programme, the healing power of music becomes reality and tangible. ‘The most important thing is how the music feels. And whether it does,’ says Uli Kontu-Korhonen.
For 12 spooky hours ghosts, monsters and demons were the stars on Bavarian Classical Music Radio ‘BR-KLASSIK’. For 10 years this Radio Day takes place once a year on BR-KLASSIK. Every year a new motto is set. This time it was ‘monsters, ghosts and demons’. It is all about bringing together classical music and fun, great composers and little ears, education and entertainment. For many children in Germany, this Radio Day is a must. And it is not only a day for them, it is a day by them, in 2012 more than ever.

All the music played on this day (except the opening music every hour) was being selected by the young listeners. From 7:00 am on they could pick up the phone and communicate their music requests, such as their favourite piece, played on their favourite instrument or written by their favourite composer. But interaction was not only taking place by choosing the music programme on the telephone (the ‘ghostphone’). A lot of musical puzzles were waiting to be solved by the listeners during that day. Furthermore the programme contained short reports, concert guides and telephone-talk to ghost expert Alexander Ehrlich from Vienna.

And then there was the writing competition. 382 scary tale-manuscripts had been sent to the editorial team in advance. Audio stories were made out of the best of them and broadcast on the Radio Day. And of course mascot ELVIS, the sheep who actually wants to become a conductor had to be part of the show.

The Radio Day for Children is meant to be a forum for young people who are interested in music, and of course for those who are just starting to discover the enormous field of music, especially classical, jazz, world and film music. The main prizes at the end of the day, which were raffled off among all riddle-winners and scary tale-authors, were real musical instruments.
Music and noises are often called the ‘soul of horror movies’, because they create an atmosphere that can be even more cruel and terrifying than the pictures on the screen itself. In contrast to the conventional habits of listening, dissonances and atonalities are often the attributes of horror sounds. This uncomfortable strangeness opposes traditional rules of composing and therefore sounds different. The means to create an uncanny atmosphere with music are versatile and affected by the joy of experiment: Composers are looking for this strangeness by means of electronic sounds, supposed children-songs, sacred chorals, very suddenly and loudly starting music or unidentifiable sounds and voices. The acoustics of threat and terror make you feel the materiality of the knife, it signals the appearance of ghosts or it mirrors the subconsciousness of the psychopath. It is shocking, traumatising, disturbing and disordering. It has a demonic quality and unknowingly takes possession of the spectators.

The author presents in his documentary a lot of different examples of horror sounds and shows the great variety of this musical genre. He conducted interviews with composers, musicians and movie directors. Raphael Smarzoch confronts some of his friends with the most extreme horror-sounds and let them describe their auditory experience. And he gives depictions of the movie-shots according to the terrifying music and sound.
Matthias Meinharter from the First Viennese Vegetable Orchestra is particularly taken with the leek-violin in concerts. Vegetables were also involved when Luigi Russolo put his manifesto The Art of Noises into action 100 years ago. But the tomatoes thrown at the performers were the least of his worries, given the tumultuous response his concerts regularly provoked. According to this manifesto, the music of the future would not embody Wagner or Beethoven, but the ‘artfully combined noises of trams, internal combustion engines, and the screaming masses’.

For Russolo, the sound of a rippling stream was music, as was the singing whirr of the bullet that hit him in the head. The fledgling Soviet Union celebrated the roar of machines in megalomaniacal productions such as the Symphony of Sirens. And don’t forget Russolo’s spiritual Brother John Cage. So many musicians and composers were influenced by the manifesto during the 20th century.

Russolo’s mysterious intonarumori, his noise-generating devices, hummed, buzzed, rattled, cracked and gurgled strangely. Huge wooden boxes with black horns. ‘Purely in terms of their physical construction, the devices are very simple’, says Blixa Bargeld, who has always seen himself as a futurist rather than a punk musician and has composed three pieces for the intonarumori. Yet we can only guess as to the original sound and the inner workings of Russolo’s intonarumori, because apart from a few drawings and a missing gramophone record, there are no traces of them left. For forty years now, the Venetian instrument-maker Pietro Verardo has been pondering the question of how to recreate Russolo’s inventions with a dedication that is touching. In his workshop, which is periodically threatened with flooding, he tests various out materials. Yet some things must remain shrouded in mystery, such as the enharmonic bow or the russolophon.
They came from the conflict areas of the world: young MC Nuri from Dagestan, who has been living in German refugee camps for years. 14-year old Afghan rapper Hossein, who fled his home Iran via Turkey, facing death when he witnessed other boat people drowning off the Greek shore. Or Revelinho from the Ivory Coast, who almost died from lack of water hiding in a container ship that should take him to Hamburg. They still wait to be granted asylum in Germany.

In 2011, German singer-songwriter Heinz Ratz toured Germany by bike - 7,000 miles, from refugee camp to refugee camp. He was shocked by what he saw: inhuman, degrading conditions and depression. He was so shocked, that he decided to launch another project to draw the public’s attention to this topic and to give an example of how people can stand together.

He invited some of the musicians he had met in the camps to take part in a CD production. Together they started a big tour in 2012 and another one in 2013.

Heinz Ratz and his band Strom & Wasser featuring The Refugees is a project that was overwhelmingly successful in Germany and was honoured by the German government with the Medal of Integration. The author of this programme accompanied the musicians for a while. They spoke about their life stories and visions, interweaving their statements with live music, quotes of song lyrics, and sounds.
This programme follows Björk Guðmundsdóttir, the Icelandic musician, along with young Icelandic children who attended a music workshop in the autumn of 2011, that she, along with her collaborators, coordinated in relation with her latest album, Biophilia (Love of life). These workshops were later given all around the world in connection with her tour of Biophilia.

In the workshop, the main focus was on the creative process, how one can stimulate and help children to find their inner voice. Connections were being made between science, music and technology, where the children had lectures from scientists on all kinds of natural forces; earthquakes, crystals, thunder, lightning etc. They also had lessons from music teachers that linked the natural forces with elements in music theory (e.g. lightnings with arpeggios) and then the children used iPads (and touchscreens) in order to create their own music. All the songs were recorded and given to the children on CDs after the workshop.

It was an experiment in developing a new kind of approach to education where less emphasis is put on academic skills and more on learning by doing, making all kinds of connections between different fields. When Björk started to record Biophilia, Iceland had experienced economic collapse. People needed to try to find new systems in finance, science, arts and education.

This programme finds out what kind of workshop Biophilia was. We hear music created in the workshops by young children, music by Björk and interviews with young children, scientists, musicians, collaborators and philosophers.
MEMORY AND MONTMARTRE: SEARCHING FOR SATIE IN THE WRITINGS OF MARCEL PROUST

Marcel Proust’s long and beautiful novel, In Search of Lost Time, clearly displays the author’s passion for music. His high-society characters spend their evenings in the Paris salons enjoying live performances and then debating the merits of their favourite musicians. Every major composer living in Paris at that time comes under scrutiny: Debussy, Fauré, Saint-Säens, Ravel, Stravinsky, Widor, d’Indy... the list goes on and on.

One composer you will not find on that list is Erik Satie who appears in early drafts of the novel only to be expunged from the final published work. Curt Adler explores the parallel musical lives of these two fascinating Parisians and tries to fathom out why Marcel Proust actually removed Erik Satie from his great work.

Is this a trivial incident or perhaps something more important that can be used as an alternative key to unlocking our cultural history? As the programme progresses we move from this very small and very specific literary omission to the grander march of European culture and to a major turning point in the history of European art music - the emergence of Modernism from Romanticism.

The programme features contributions on piano and in conversation from David Mooney, Head of Keyboard Studies at the Dublin Institute of Technology Conservatory of Music, and Irish actor Daniel Reardon reading extracts from Proust’s letters and writings.
Music is all about the sound. The sound is the adobe of the music. But who determines the sound? The instrument builder or the musician? Or are the opportunities and the restrictions inherent to the instrument? Radio maker Fatos Vladi has a great fascination for the trumpet sound. He followed trumpet builder, Hub van Laar, and three professional trumpeters: ex-soloist of the Royal Concertgebouw Orchestra, Peter Masseurs, jazz trumpeter Eric Vloeimans and Marco Blaauw, contemporary trumpet player of the ‘double bell trumpet’. The four of them share the same passion: the quest for the ultimate trumpet sound.

The story begins at Royal Concertgebouw with Vloeimans rehearsing a music piece. Eric says that he has lost his personal trumpet sound and cannot find it. It gives him a nasty feeling. Trumpet builder van Laar is to build a trumpet for the famous Masseurs, who says: ‘My great expectations from the new trumpet have to do with the sound’. In the past he has ordered several new trumpets, but they did not meet his expectations.

Blaauw explains how the trumpet sound comes to exist and how he is transmitting the resonation of his body into the trumpet. ‘The fact that I sound as I do now, has been a process of acceptation for me’.

All four tell in turn about the challenges of the sound. Their search for the ultimate sound is unique and self opinionated. They have hopes, doubts, dreams and sometimes they triumph. We hear the trumpet sound from hundreds of perspectives, various trumpets of different times and space. The search for the ultimate sound goes from physical to metaphysical. We hear the musicians’ fascination about the sound increasingly growing. In the end they are all happy, but the search for the ultimate sound goes on every day.
SEARCHING FOR ARNE NORDHEIM’S ‘SOLITAIRE’

This programme is the start of a series about some of Norway’s first installations. They were commissioned by and presented at Henie Onstad Art Centre in the 1960s and 1970s. The goal was to show the way to the future as a complete and vibrant museum.

When the composition Solitaire by the Norwegian contemporary composer Arne Nordheim was presented at the Henie Onstad Art Centre in 1968 it created a stir, to say the least. It was one of Henie Onstad Art Centre’s very first commissions and was like an explosion of lights, sound and colours. There is little documentation of Solitaire and the other ground-breaking installations that were exhibited at the Henie Onstad Art Centre.

What was it like to be in the middle of these works of sound, light and movement? This was Norwegian artistic pioneering in a time of change on many levels. A music journalist seeks to find out how this was expressed at the time. He would like to have been there, experiencing the extremes between high and low, avant-garde and establishment, the past and the future, ugliness and beauty clashing with a big bang, being received as shockingly new.

Listen to Svein Terje Torvik’s story about the audio installation that became the start of a unique cooperation between Norwegian contemporary music and contemporary art.
TIP OF THE WEEK

The programme is a guide to the most interesting concerts broadcast by NRK. Tip of the Week also recommends new music releases, artists and other music events. It is genre-transcending, focusing on jazz, classical and folk/world music. NRK’s own journalists are responsible for the recommendations, in conversation with the presenter in the studio. The recommendations must be clearly justified from the music examples and various distinct terms. The relaxed, informal mood aims at communicating to a broad range of listeners interested in music.
Anything is possible was an assumption of the American visionary John Cage who, in the 20th century, revolutionised the current canons of composing and performing music. For him it was the whole world of sounds, natural sound effects, including the intonation of speech. His 100th birthday on 5 September 2012 was celebrated in a special way at Lublin universities.

The John Cage Year was prepared by Prof. Jerzy Kutnik, specialist in American studies at UMCS, the author of John Cage’s biography and by Jan Bernad from the Intercultural Centre of Artistic Initiatives ‘Rozdroża’.

The programme ‘Anything is Possible’ is a collage combining a documentary on the events in Lublin on John Cage’s 100th birthday: music happening, Margaret Leng-Tan’s concert of ‘music’ of his literary texts called one minute ‘lectures’ (anecdotes).

From these facts the author takes us to the experience of extending our sound imagination in everyday life.
THE JAZZ COLLECTION: JOHNNY’S COUNTRY

This edition is part of a series of broadcasts called 'Johnny’s Country', made in memory of the great Romanian jazz musician Johnny Raducanu called by American critic Leonard Feather 'Mr. Jazz of Romania'. The project called 'Johnny’s Country' was initiated in 2013 by Mihai 'Michael' Cretu, bassist and composer, stage music composer, Johnny Raducanu’s nephew, descended from a musical family with a tradition of almost 400 years. The project called 'Johnny’s Country' is a music, theater and poetry show, starting from the book written by Johnny Raducanu, called 'Johnny’s Country', issued in 2005.

The Jazz Collection presented in its 18, 19, 25 and 26 May 2013 editions a preview, with fragments already prepared for the show. This programme features Anca Sigartau as special guest – actress, musician and lyricist. The show contains parts of the interview with her recorded in April 2013, where the artist spoke about a little known fact in Johnny Raducanu’s career, his work for the Disney studios as a voice-over artist dubbing the voice of the main character in the feature length cartoon Up.

In this Jazz Collection you can also find out about the link between the improving styles for actors and jazz musicians. In that same broadcast, we heard for the first time three jazz tunes with Anca Sigartau - vocal.

The Jazz Collection series debuted in 2000, and has been on the air continuously every Saturday and Sunday on Radio România Music Channel. It is designed, produced and presented by Daniela Nicolae, jazz pianist, journalist and physician, with a rich concert experience, participating in international jazz festivals and contests.

Entering organisation
Romanian Radio Broadcasting Corporation - SRR

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Commissioning editor/s Daniela Nicolae
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Title of series The Jazz Collection
Episode № 1 of 4
Length 50 min
Original language Romanian
Date of production May 2013
First broadcast Radio România
On 18 May 2013, 18:10
SEVEN AND A HALF FEET OF RUSSIAN MELANCHOLY, OR UNKNOWN RACHMANINOV

Here is a paradox of contemporary Russian history: Sergey Rachmaninov composed his major works in Moscow, yet the city has no museum devoted to him. For many years Tamara Parshina, the Chairwoman of the Board of the Russian Rachmaninov Society, has been repairing and constructing a building in the centre of Moscow to house the Rachmaninov museum at her own expense. The project is without state funding. For some state officials the name Rachmaninov hits the black list of emigrant-traitors. The composer did not accept the Socialist Revolution in 1917 and emigrated with his family from Soviet Russia.

We disclose some barely known facts from his biography, namely, his investments into the helicopter industry, his financial support of the Red Army during World War II and finally his permanent so-called ‘stay in space’. The Rachmaninov archive in the US Congress library keeps mail transfer receipts of Rachmaninov to the USSR, the evidence of his help for poor Russian musicians in hardship. Rachmaninov was a citizen of Russia all his life. He became a US citizen only very late in life, for the sake of his family who continued residence in the USA after the composer’s death.

His music conveys the image of Russia in sounds. Famous musicians talk about the phenomenon of his music which proved its ability to survive. We hear archive records of Rachmaninov’s performance and the composer’s works performed by modern musicians. The piano we hear in the programme is the only original Rachmaninov piano in Russia today.

The programme evoked a wide response from our audience. Tamara Parshina got plenty of calls with offers of help after the broadcast. A retired architect proposed to make a design of the museum free of charge. Some residents of Moscow donated 19th century interior furnishings to the museum.
In this programme, the first in the 2013 season, Benny Andersson of ABBA meets Camilla Lundberg, one of the most respected music journalists in Sweden.

They know one another but in the course of the programme they are nevertheless surprised at how much they have influenced each another musically. The situation they find themselves in, playing music and then allowing musical associations, is completely new. How do we start? Where will it go? What should we play? Camilla does not hesitate to make the first move and her first association is a piece called Lauren, by the Swedish composer Benny Andersson. ‘What… oh no!’ Benny laughs. The duel has begun. There follows music by Schumann, Messiaen, the Beach Boys, Scott Walker, Eva Cassidy and Poulenc. They talk about the importance of timbre, timing and great singers. Benny relates how during a tour with his band Hep Stars in the mid sixties he discovered classical music and how that changed his way of writing. A revelation. Benny plays that revelatory music: The Thieving Magpie by Rossini, performed by the London Symphony Orchestra (LSO). Camilla associates it with the ‘Mountain Duet’ from Chess, which was performed by the very same LSO. And then Benny says ‘Well, you know, it was you who decided that we would record Chess with them,’ causing Camilla’s jaw to drop.

These personal stories run right through the programme and they become clearer through the music they choose and what they say about it. Through their choices we see how much this music has meant and the associations they make around their own and each others’ choices. And we get to know how they approach the myths, conventions, codes and snobbery of the music world.
The idea was to transform Heinrich Mann’s novel ‘Professor Unrat - Small Town Tyrant’ into a musical for the radio featuring, on stage six actor-singers and the musicians of the Swiss-Italian Conservatory. ‘At the Blue Angel’ takes place in a dance-hall in the late 1940s, in a little town in Northern Italy. The affair between an old professor and the seductive singer Rosa is narrated. While the audience is taking a seat, the waiters serve wine, the orchestra tunes the instruments and then plays a medley of the main themes. Schianni, the dance-hall manager, welcomes the audience with a few jokes hinting at the historical context, then announces a show he wrote and directed. A choral is sung as prologue, the characters introduce themselves and the story of Professor Mondizzi begins.

During a lesson, three students tell the professor about Rosa Frizzola. He decides to tail them to the tavern. There, the tavern manager Grisio introduces Rosa, who sings a raunchy song. Mondizzi is thunderstruck. The relationship between Mondizzi and Rosa is told in a playful mixture of music, songs and acting (sometimes in metric lines). The professor’s nickname Immondizia (garbage) is explained, being related to his Fascist past (and to the reasons why Schianni set up the show). Mondizzi takes possession of Rosa, deceives her and persuades her to marry him. But he has a secret mean purpose. With Grisio’s complicity, he transforms the tavern into a gambling house, turns the singer into a prostitute and uses her as bait to take vengeance on his despised old-time students.

Thanks to Rosa, the professor is finally caught in his own trap. Every now and then, the story is suspended and the joyful atmosphere of Schianni’s dance-hall bursts in with wine service, clowns and dances.
As part of the Piano Season on BBC Radio 3, we broadcast a series of 26 short features called The Piano A to Z. These were broadcast during our daily afternoon drive-time show In Tune. The features were designed to give a quirky but informative overview of aspects of the piano, using a light touch but with real information, so as to both entertain and educate our audience. The features were offered as free downloads, so that listeners could build up a set of bite-sized programmes that would have real value.

The series used a variety of contributors, including top-ranking pianists, and other experts in fields related to the themes. The tone was light, sometimes humorous, sometimes provocative, as in the contrasting views expressed about the value of competitions. We are submitting six from the full set:

C is for Competitions. Competitions are a vital part of many classical pianists’ careers. They are a testing ground, and a way to get noticed in a crowded field. But are they an exciting way to make a name as a young musician, or a necessary evil?

D is for Duets. The piano is rare in that it can be played by two people at the same time. The intimacy of sharing a stool and playing shoulder to shoulder can make for a very pleasant experience.

G is for Glenn Gould. He was a Canadian pianist who became one of the best-known and most celebrated classical pianists of the 20th century.

M is for Movies. Exploring the role of the piano in movies, from the very first days of silent cinema, to modern classics like The Piano.

P is for Page turning. All you have to do is turn a page while the pianist’s hands are otherwise engaged. But page turning is fraught with difficulties.

V is for Virtuoso. What are the true qualities of virtuosity, and which pianist composers are regarded as virtuosoi?
Last spring, Tony Phillips came up with the idea of collaborating with the BBC Philharmonic to create a ‘special’, celebrating the first season of the Radio 4 series he started in 2011: The Listening Project. This is an ambitious oral history and radio exercise the BBC has undertaken with the British Library. Two people who care about one another sit down to talk - a chance to capture memories, re-live shared moments, have difficult conversations - before it is too late. The exchanges are broadcast on BBC Radio 4, forming an intimate, honest, and genuinely distinctive listening experience – a radio first. They are then archived in the British Library, creating a sound archive of our times for future generations to hear.

To create The Listening Project Symphony (LPS), Cathy FitzGerald whittled down over 250 tiny three-minute exchanges on a wide variety of themes into a 25-minute narrative. Composer Gary Carpenter then set this to a specially composed score. We kept things simple because The Listening Project is simple and as Gary said, ‘I tried to live up to the honesty, warmth and love the conversations evince, without over-emphasis or cinematic devices. I travelled in tandem with the words’. One of the ideas at the heart of The Listening Project is that the wisdom, compassion and complexity of ‘ordinary’ people’s lives and relationships deserve a more dignified treatment than is often given by the media. We hope our ‘kitchen-table’ Symphony is an innovative, unexpected and beautiful example of that – dedicated, as Gary says, ‘to everyone within...’

The LPS was performed live in front of an audience that included 40 Listening Project participants. Many wrote to us: ‘We came out of the building on Friday feeling 10ft tall!’ ‘I’d never heard or seen an orchestra – and now I’m part of one.’
In the UK Robert Wyatt is a ‘national treasure’, a musicians’ musician who has been recognised as a prog-rock drummer, jazz composer, avant-garde cornet player, artist and activist in a wheelchair. But, above all else, he has been known by one of the most instantly recognisable and distinctive voices of the last 50 years. He will forever be associated with Shipbuilding, the song written by Elvis Costello in reaction to the Falklands War. But Robert’s political convictions, his voice and the causes he gives voice to are intricately entwined.

This intimate radio portrait, in his own words, traces Wyatt’s journey from his family home near Canterbury in the south of England, where his musical passions embraced Benjamin Britten and Peter Pears, as well as Miles Davis and Gil Evans, through the psychedelic excesses of the progressive improvising jazz-rock band Soft Machine (appearing both with Jimi Hendrix and at the BBC Proms), and beyond to the life-changing accident that has confined him to a wheelchair for almost 40 years and on to recent celebrated musical projects that are reaching new audiences. Wyatt’s output over half a century has been a challenge to those who seek easy categorisations, but whether collaborating with jazz musicians, ‘classical’ or ‘world’ music innovators, his musical signature - his voice - remains distinct.

This programme was broadcast in BBC Radio 4’s music slot intended for general, not specialist, listeners. Fans among the R4 audience were touched and surprised to find Wyatt musing on music, art, politics and philosophy on the BBC’s main speech channel, as is evidenced by the flurry on social media. In a sense, it was an attempt to bring into focus for a mainstream audience, the motivations, achievements and, above all, the endearingly engaging character of a niche or cult musician.
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The Big Election Ask

http://www.deredactie.be/cm/vrtnieuws/verkiezingen2012/dvp

Four months ahead of the local elections VRT News launched the Big Election Ask, an online platform designed to encourage a dialogue between candidates and the electorate. So for every municipality, members of the public were asked to register and make proposals to the future council using text, photos, videos and even Google Maps with a view to starting a discussion about the project being proposed. The response was overwhelming: 897,924 people visited the website formulating 11,981 proposals in all. All the 327 municipalities but one participated.

People interested in a particular proposal got an opportunity to respond, support or share information via social media websites.

In order to make it a relevant discussion, it was considered important to equally engage the politicians in this project. So in a second round, the ten most popular proposals are presented to the main candidates in each municipality. They were invited to give their official viewpoint on each of these proposals. To encourage the politicians to participate, proposals were presented via Radio 2, our regional radio station and in our Sunday morning political TV show De Zevende Dag. They were also tweeted about by Ivan De Vadder, our political expert, thus making it rather difficult for political parties to ignore the platform. Eighty percent of politicians registered on the website in order to take part in this dialogue with voters.

Just before the election VRT News got the main candidates in each municipality to make three pledges based on the proposals that gained most support. These pledges were of course again sharable via social networks and will be used as a base to evaluate the main candidates’ pledges after the elections and as a preparation for the next elections. What has been accomplished and which politicians kept their promises? We will find out together with the public.
DECKO.CZ - KID’S WEB

http://www.decko.cz

Entering organisation
Česká televize - Czech Television

Contact
Veronika Souckova
veronika.souckova@ceskatelevize.cz
www.ceskatelevize.cz

Key staff Tomas Fomin, Jiri Koukal, Veronika Souckova, Stepanka Sunkova

Total budget €120,000

Sub-category Children and Youth

Launched on 31 August 2013

Decko.cz is a virtual world for kids. It extends the new Czech kid’s TV broadcast station Decko (established in 2013 by the Czech Television, the national public broadcaster) and brings it closer into children’s reach.

Decko.cz offers a variety of activities, which not only mirror and support the broadcast programmes but which bring the discussed themes, topics and subjects into kid’s virtual world. The web allows kids to gain a better understanding of the world that surrounds them through many games, education activities, logical challenges, creative projects and motivation features.

The web targets kids aged 3-12 years old and is divided into two large sections: a sandbox with a special regime for small kids, who do not yet read and write, and a section for older kids, who need a different approach.
THE CZECH RADIO STORY
http://www.pribehrozhlasu.cz

The Czech Radio Story is a guide through the fascinating history of Czech Radio. Visitors will learn the important role that radio played in the fateful history of Czechoslovakia and the Czech Republic, how citizens fought for the service’s right to broadcast freely, and also what was broadcast at specific times.
The site is built around a simple homepage, which serves as an easy-to-navigate portal to a wealth of material available at Czech Radio. Just click and begin to explore! In the Once Upon a Time at the Radio section, users operate an interactive timeline featuring up to 450 historical events. All of these contain photographs, texts and unique audio recordings from the Czech Radio archives.
Visitors can hear a radio editor’s dramatic call for help in the 1945 uprising, propaganda broadcasts from the communist era, and also contemporary clips from the modern Czech Radio service. Other exciting additions include audio clips of famous radio plays and as-yet unreleased recordings dug up from our archives.
The Radio Production Explained section is designed for those who want to learn how radio programmes are made. Visitors are offered a unique and thrilling behind-the-scenes look at Czech Radio’s production processes. Via three-dimensional photos, video clips and photo galleries, visitors can enter a virtual Radiožurnál newsroom, witness the recording of a radio play, see and hear rehearsals by the Prague Radio Symphony Orchestra (SOČR) or be present at a field recording session.
In the 89+1 Revealed section, we uncover the secrets behind The Revealed Prague Zoo project, and also examine a plethora of other nuggets of fascinating information surrounding the production and transmission process, including learning about the reporters, producers and other staff that help bring Czech Radio’s broadcasts to life!
‘I know that the child me and my girlfriend ‘have together’ is not mine, because I am sterilised, but my girlfriend doesn’t know that’

This website has encouraged people to share their secrets and dreams - anonymously - with others. During 2012 we collected more than 5,000 secrets. All kinds of secrets. Especially those kinds of secrets - that are so secret that they have never been told to anyone before. A kind of online confession take place on the website. The users found a sudden relief after sharing their secrets. A lot of people suddenly experienced a lot of honest and qualified response to things in their personal lives or personal dilemmas, which they had been too embarrassed to share even with the closest family or friends. More than 10,000 comments have been uploaded to the secrets. One rule was that the uploaded secrets had to be short. This made it easy for others to share their favourites in social media. The secrets site works together with the Danish Rail Magazine (read by 700,000 people monthly) and the funniest and most touching secrets were published in the magazine each month, as the passengers were led to the website and encouraged to share their own secret. This magazine also publishes a monthly new fiction short story written by the best authors in Denmark. The authors were asked to use one of the secrets from the website as the inspiration for their short story. Also numerous radio and TV programmes were made about the secrets of the Danes. At the end of the year a book with the 250 most interesting secrets was published and sold in more than 6,000 copies. During 2013 this project has continued with dreams as the subject, and the Danes are now sharing their strange reoccurring dreams anonymously, inspiring writers to write fiction and inspiring all Danes to suggest a ‘meaning’ to the dreams they are having again and again.
The Ramasjang App is DR’s first step into tablets for pre-schoolers.

The app is a place for small kids to play and interact with the brands, they know and love from television, in a meaningful way.

The Ramasjang App opens up on the Ramasjang Island, and from here the kids can navigate and visit three well known brands: Oline, Bamse and Mr. Beard (Hr. Skæg). Each brand has its own specific curriculum - from learning about words and letters with Mr. Beard, to experiencing friendship and practising social skills with Bamse to jumping, dancing and playing around physically with Oline.

Since we just released this product, we cannot present any meaningful statistics, but in the very few days the app has been available, it has generated nothing but five-star reviews and tremendous enthusiastic feedback from parents and kids.
WHY POVERTY?
http://www.dr.dk/gymnasium/hvorfattigdom

The multimedia project at the Danish Broadcasting Corporation (DR) was part of an international campaign focusing on poverty and inequality in the world. DR produced a substantial web package consisting of three individual websites: a campaign site aimed at the wider public and two educational websites aimed at more than 5,000 Danish schools and colleges.

The campaign site
The basis of the campaign site www.dr.dk/hvorfor was formed by eight international documentary films and one national documentary dealing with different aspects of poverty. Users watched the documentaries and engaged in discussions online.

More than 35,000 users tried the Shop for a Dollar web feature - an online game in which people shopped in a virtual supermarket and tried to survive below the UN poverty line.

People tested their knowledge of poverty in video quizzes, and international and national debates about poverty were broadcast live on the website.

Content of the two educational websites
(www.dr.dk/gymnasium/hvorfattigdom and www.dr.dk/skole/hvorfattigdom) corresponds with the national curriculum and has been developed in close cooperation with teachers.

Related entries of the series 'Why Poverty' will be presented in the TV Documentary and TV Current Affairs categories.
Pikku Kakkonen is a 36-year old TV brand directed to small children with a long history on the web as well. In the transition to the app era, the online concept was radically changed. The new concept uses the same content both on the web and apps, which is mainly interactive video featuring the Pikku Kakkonen Television presenters. In a way Pikku Kakkonen rediscovered its Television roots, by understanding that it cannot and should not compete with the rise of casual gaming. Just like on Television, the presenters on the web and apps greet the children and narrate the contents. But unlike on TV, the presenters are also interactive content themselves. The new content format is called Play with the Pikku Kakkonen Presenters, where the presenters ask children to help in playful situations.

The interactive contents are simple, but are formatted as dramatic stories, having the beginning, the middle and the end. The interaction is scattered along the story, not just as a game in the middle. The basic interaction asks children to make choices that advance the story. In more advanced interaction the children also need to complete tasks, which use simple generic game mechanics, such as puzzles. The aim is to convey a feeling of accomplishment: You made it happen!

By using TV production experience and facilities, the web and apps have a cost effective, but a high quality stream of new content. The presenters wrap all contents into an easily understandable package, which maintains Pikku Kakkonen as a safe choice for the parent. It is just one website or one app, but like a children’s magazine program on TV, it has a bit of everything and it is expected to constantly grow and change.
#LOVEMILLA

FINLAND

http://www.lovemilla.fi

facebook.com/millarobot
instagram.com/millarobot, areena.yle.fi/tv/lovemilla
twitter.com/millarobot, irc.fi/lovemilla
youtube.com/channel/UCb4RyenQrz416JW5LsLi_ROMQ

#lovemilla is a content series for teenagers, where cross media is thought from the side of the audience, not from broadcaster’s perspective. It tells a story of 17-year old Milla and her friends, who spend their days in a cafeteria of an unnamed small town - a very familiar setting for the target audience in Finland. The story is told through content pieces that are scattered along social media and TV. The content is marketed as Milla’s blog, though the entries are not put on a conventional blog platform, but they appear on social media with #lovemilla hashtag. There is also a toilet wall type of website, aggregating hashtagged content from the fictional characters and more importantly from the audience.

After one month, the most popular media became Facebook, with 28.000 likes (target audience size is about 250.000) and half of them are talking about it. Contents regularly get hundreds of likes and the comments are personally directed to Milla and other characters. Instagram is the runner up in terms of followers, but has even more user participation. The audience is mimicking Milla’s unique way of taking photos and drawing on them, and keeps posting using #lovemilla hashtag.

Other social media platforms, including Finnish specialty IRC-Galleria are also used, with less traction. The video contents are broadcasted on TV as traditional TV episodes and are also available on Yle’s on-demand service. The hashtagged images from the audience are also broadcasted back on a special TV slot, as a social TV experiment.

#lovemilla is a one month intensive dive into topics that are important for Finnish teenagers. It deals with even the most difficult subjects, such as teenagers willing to change clothes for sex. The audience can separate reality from fiction, but the content is so well written, that the audience is willing to role-play the story and take part in Milla’s life.
The Brussels Business Online is an interactive programme hosted on Arte.tv. From 5 February to 5 April, it has released each week, a new question, which was about to be voted by the members of the European Parliament. Environment, health, education, personal data, banking regulations; issues and decisions that concern day to day life of all the European citizens.

Each question was exposed with two professional lobbyists, each pitching their key arguments in a 90 seconds video. One standing for and the other being against. Just as with the Commission or Parliament, they had to convince the audience, the online citizens, to make their ideas win in this democratic match. Audience members were allowed to vote, debate, get their friends onboard and make new strong arguments as an online citizen lobby group to help see their side win the vote. For each question, the countdown ran for 15 days then the online vote was closed before the European parliament vote on the very same issue. Results of the online vote were then compared to the one of the European Parliament. Visitors were also proposed to check the vote of their own MEP, and send him or her the results of the online vote with a message of approval or otherwise. Here access, transparency and influence were at the audience’s fingertips.

The Brussels Business online was produced as the next stage after the release of the feature film The Brussels Business, who runs the EU? The Brussels Business online is a free public app available on a dedicated microsite hosted by Arte.tv. The project was also spread across the web via a widget that showcased the weekly question of the app, a countdown to vote closure, and the vote buttons. The project was released in 3 languages (FR, EN, DE) and accompanied by 3 journalistic community managers.

A related entry will be presented in the TV Current Affairs category.
A TIME OF HEROES

http://www.zeitderhelden.de

http://www.lasemainedeverite.fr

Can a transmedia storytelling project only be a success if you catch your audience with a mystery or crime scene plot? Not at all! A Time of Heroes proves that it also works for other genres – as a combination of real-time-experience and transmedial trophy hunt.

Five adults. Five days. One crisis: In A Time of Heroes we meet average people facing their midlife crisis. A fictional 9-part TV mini-series tells us about their struggle with daily disasters that make them review their lives – in only one week. Online the users can dive deeply into the lives of the characters. In an online experience the audience is invited to become active explorers and to uncover hidden memories of the protagonists.

Which events from the past have shaped the lives of Mai, Arndt, Sandra, Gregor and Christoph? Can they get their memories back in time and overcome the crisis?

While the story unfolds on TV, the quest on the web moves on accordingly. It follows a second screen concept: artefacts connected to the series’ plot can be found online. They lead to a hidden memory once an artefact appears on TV. The fastest explorers can claim their discoveries and share them on social media. The website also emphasises a unique feature of A Time of Heroes: real-time storytelling. While the prime time TV-series only shows what happens to the protagonists during the airtime on the respective evening, a timeline on the web documents the life of the protagonists 24 hours during that week. More than 80,000 players joined in on computers or mobile devices. Fans also gathered at a real-life event, the SWR couch finals in Stuttgart. As a co-production of SWR and ARTE, all parts of the website were produced in a German and a French version. Social media managers interact with the audience in both languages.
For the first time ZDF tells the prequel of the TV mini series Generation War in a Motion Comic. Whereas the mini series tells the story of five friends during the war and how they cope with their time as young adults, the motion comic tells the story of the friends as teenagers up to the day the war begins.

The author Stefan Kolditz has exclusively written four short stories for the motion comic - always with a historical event as background. From the premiere of the Blauer Engel with Marlene Dietrich, the Olympic Games in 1936, through the horrible events of the Reichspogromnacht to the day the war started. These stories were taken by famous German comic artists and were adapted to the state of the art form of a motion comic.

A digital comic where the reader decides about the pace of his reading. Swiping on a mobile device to start the next animation and listening to an emotional sound design with music to enhance the experience while reading the story and enjoying the spectacular art of the comic.

Even more, at certain points the reader can get historical background information about the time.

Generation War – the Motion Comic is part of the world of the TV mini series, featuring the same characters but reaching its own status as a work of art.

On a technical aspect we choose active reader, a plugin for unity, as the tool to animate and build the app. This technique proved that it has the capacity for the needs of a motion comic with the release of operation Ajax, one of the first motion comics on the iPad. As a result we have a native app for iOS and a web app using the unity webplayer as needed plugin in the browser.

A related entry will be presented in the TV Fiction category.
THE BUILDER’S CHALLENGE

http://cathedrale.arte.tv/?lang=en

At the moment a very special production is taking place in Strasbourg: The Builders Challenge, a 3D docu-fiction about the construction of the Strasbourg cathedral, produced in the framework of ARTE’s engagement in 3D-TV. This extraordinary documentary is a perfect starting point to create a cross-media and interactive project on cathedral building. The aim of the project is to promote and show the 3D documentary not only via a website, but to integrate the audience and Internet users in the experience; to travel in quick motion through time and space of the historical origins of the gothic cathedrals. The audience and Internet users have the ability to become part of the structure of the virtual cathedral. In various ways, digital and real, and the user has the possibility to gain knowledge in different subjects and to improve skills. The project explores several requirements, which are needed to build an impressive structure. These requirements will be set in a contemporary context. Networking and collectivism, the ethos of the medieval trade guilds, are in this context very important key words. The actual builders of the cathedral were never able to see the final result of their decades-long and complex works. This project enables the viewer not only to see the construction from the very beginning until the end, but also be part of the virtual cathedral, piece by piece. The Builders Challenge is a German – French co-production, which connects the cities of Strasbourg, Ulm and Fribourg, without restricting this choice. Once the foundation is set, it can be applied to cathedrals all over the world.
THE WAGNER FILES - INTERACTIVE BOOK (APP)


Wagner Files - The App explores exciting new ways of storytelling: by the fusion of animations, videos, historical letters, music scores and photographs, the musical genius Richard Wagner is experienced in a completely new light. Wagner’s biography is marked by fraud, evasion, adultery, anti-Semitism and a bizarre relationship with King Ludwig II. Who was Richard Wagner?

Wagner Files - The App approaches this question on a completely new level. Wagner’s life is told in the manner of a Graphic Novel, spread out over 41 pages with 240 animated images. Around 40 historical documents such as pictures and letters are embedded in the narrative which the user can access via interactive points. The user decides how he wants to experience the story: reading it by swiping through the pages – or listening by activating the voices of the well-known actors Pegah Ferydoni and Samuel Finzi. Additionally, the narrative is accompanied by 60 minutes of original Wagner music. Numerous special features like an interactive map or interviews with leading Wagner experts such as Katharina Wagner (great-granddaughter and director of the Bayreuth Festival), Simone Young (musical director, Opera Hamburg), the conductor Philippe Jordan, Cosima’s biographer Oliver Hilmes etc. add up to a complex image of this controversial composer. An extraordinary highlight is the Music Machine by the American music animator Stephen Malinowski: he transforms the overture of The Flying Dutchman note by note into animated circles, lines and squares.

Wagner Files – The App was developed in the Crossmedia-Department of Gebrüder Beetz Filmproduction and is part of the cross-medial production The Culture Files, consisting of the Graphic Novel Wagner published by Knesebeck, and the documentary The Wagner Files (90/52min), broadcast on ARTE and on SWR in May 2013.
How much truth do politicians’ statements contain?

2013 is an election year (in Germany), and #ZDFcheck homes in on politicians’ claims in interviews, talk shows, tweets, and speeches. What makes #ZDFcheck special: on the web everybody is invited to join the checking. The charts, interviews and texts produced for this format are offered under a CC license. Since May 2013 a team of fact checkers, social media producers, multi media producers from ZDF and Phoenix have been collaborating in the ZDF Berlin studios - examining, choosing, and researching. At any time they can rely on support from ZDF’s specialised editorial teams.

The reason behind the project: ZDF viewers and users of its Internet platforms demand orientation and guidance during the campaigning. And they particularly expect it from trusted public broadcasters. Users and viewers want to know whether it is true or false what they hear from politicians day by day. But they do not just want education they want participation.

That is why you can follow the research process up to the verdict on ZDFcheck.de - absolutely live and transparent from beginning to end. And if you want you can add you own input via Facebook, Google+, Twitter and ZDFchat.

What we want is evidence not more discussion. Every claim has to be proved. As a result it will become clear how much truth a statement contains. This crowd sourcing project is a collaboration of ZDF and Wikimedia Germany.

Transparency and clarity of the research process were the main challenges in creating the web pages. At the same time it had to be guaranteed that the design including all graphic elements were suitable for the TV screen. Because, while the results of #ZDFcheck will first be available on the web on ZDF’s news platform heute.de they can always be used cross medially on ZDF’s TV programmes.
A fully responsive digital site, Century Ireland is a digital newspaper and online resource for information and analysis on a defining period in modern Irish history. Published fortnightly, but with daily blog news feeds and Twitter updates, Century Ireland will track the events of the years from 1913 to 1923, a decade in which war abroad and revolution at home transformed the politics and society of the island of Ireland. Featuring extensive use of archival documents, sound, film and photographs, as well as newly produced contextual analysis and contemporary radio/TV content from RTÉ, Century Ireland allows audiences to track the unfolding of extraordinary national and international events against the backdrop of everyday life. This is history as it was experienced at the time, week to week, month to month, year to year.

Century Ireland is a partnership involving all the major national cultural institutions and many of the leading universities in Ireland. Funded by the Department of Arts, Heritage and The Gaeltacht and based in Boston College-Ireland, Century Ireland is published on the website of RTÉ, the Irish national public service broadcaster and is free to access from anywhere in the world.
Cultural-Shock is an edutainment cross media pilot programme aimed at discovering the origins of a second generation youth through a series of adventurous journeys to their native countries. The programme was launched with a casting contest on the web, asking young people, Italians and foreigners living in Italy, to participate. They could win a trip and be protagonist of a TV show. Participants were asked to present themselves with a short video, propose a mission and choose a travel mate. In little more than a month 40 candidates and 4,000 voters registered on the website.

The winning couple had to travel following five basic rules designed to enhance the adventurous aspects of the programme and to stimulate the protagonists to live like the locals. It was not a holiday, they were not allowed to sleep in hotels or eat fast food and could not take taxis. During 12 days Agnese and Rasid became digital storytellers, sharing texts, photographs and short videos on the main social networks. Live radio broadcasts and features on national public channels Radio 2 and Radio 3, airing of TV highlights and a 26 minutes pilot episode completed the multi-platform outputs of the programme, reaching an overall audience of about two millions.

The pilot has demonstrated the potential of such an approach. It is possible (as much as it is needed) to produce cross-media programmes that are both entertaining and educational. For this reason all materials collected during the project are now further developed to become a resource for teachers and be used in classrooms. We want to extend the programme’s life and provide relevant content to a student based audience that could surely benefit from a fresh view of the world.
The second screen application Kassa Panel has been created in addition to the very successful television programme Kassa, which is broadcast live every Saturday at 7 pm. This programme handles a variety of consumer issues in the Netherlands and is therefore made for and with the Dutch consumers. With the second screen application, Kassa becomes more interactive than ever and has proven to deliver a complete consumer experience. Test new products, give your opinion on issues and guests in the studio, get an exclusive insight view and share your thoughts with our editors. Kassa Panel is a free second screen application available on iPad/Android tablets. You can also join the Kassa Panel community with your laptop or PC at live.kassa.vara.nl before, during and after the show.

The results gathered by the application have already had a big impact on Dutch politics for example. By asking our participants to submit their ideas about lowering health care costs, 800 people responded and the best idea is executed as we speak by the minister of health care. It is the power of this interaction with the Kassa viewers that will lead to more and more relevant consumer discussions, answers and ideas, which makes this an innovative way of television production, viewing and participating.
PICNIC WITH CAKE
THE NETHERLANDS

http://www.picnicwithcake.com

Picnic with Cake is an animated series and cross media adaptation of a famous picture book by Thé Tjong-Khing, published in more than 13 countries. Each of the 13 episodes, as well as the 25-minute special, tells the central story line of the picnic, the discovery of the stolen cakes, the unmasking of the thieves and the happy ending with cake. Every episode of the story is told from the perspective of another animal. In this way the picnic story takes the shape of a thriller, a slapstick or a romantic comedy, all tailored to the level of understanding of our target group.

Picnic with Cake Website:
The heart of the website is an interactive story world where children can join the animals enjoying the Picnic with Cake. While watching the story, they can jump between characters and switch perspectives. Children can look through the eyes of the funny rats when they are accused for stealing the cakes and switch halfway to the perspective of the frog to see how he steals the cakes in the mean time. Besides the interactive video player, the website offers downloads, character backgrounds, and a special section for parents and teachers. The website uses no text except in the parents area, and all functions and navigation on the site is designed for and tested on the target audience.

Little Fox iPad Game:
The goal of the game is to bake a cake with Little Fox. To do this you have to play three different games and win back ingredients from Lizard and Frog. The iPad game is specially developed for young children and uses no text.
UNSPEAK

http://www.unspeak.submarinechannel.com

Based on British journalist Steven Poole’s intriguing book of the same name, Unspeak is a brand-new interactive documentary by Submarine Channel that looks at how language can smuggle persuasion into description.

Consisting of short films, an interactive data visualisation, and a participatory dictionary, Unspeak critically and satirically reveals the unspoken messages and obscured meanings behind familiar media terms such as War on Terror, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Climate Change, File Sharing, Austerity Measures, Erectile Dysfunction, or the Dutch word Kopvoddentax.

Through a radical collage of archive footage, quotes, and Steven Poole’s own enlightening analyses, Unspeak visualises how language is manipulated to suit political agendas and the changing role and responsibility of the media.

Set at the intersection of film, data, technology and design, the documentary pushes the boundaries of the genre and invites audiences to tune in to the wealth of daily Unspeak talk, so that you’ll start seeing and hearing it everywhere. And then, perhaps, we can fight back.
Every city is a living history scene. The phone booth across the street from your apartment might have been a secret meeting place where spies exchanged sensitive information - the window frame in the stand where you buy your daily newspaper might double as a secret message board for intelligence officers. For ages, the big cities have been a venue for spies and secret operations. The secret life of the city is an important part of our history. But this crucial information is often forgotten, because of its clandestine nature.

For almost ten years, NRK has gathered information - much of it secret - about planned terrorist attacks and espionage activity in Oslo from 1914 to present day. The traditional way of presenting this digitally would have been to write a series of articles that probably would have been read mostly by people with a special interest in the topic.

Instead we wanted to create an immediate experience for the viewers, of entering a secret world in the streets and parks that they use every day. Oslo - Spy City was an attempt to turn a huge amount of otherwise inaccessible but very important information into a fun-to-use and easy-to-digest Internet rig. The main aim was to reach an audience that otherwise would not have read this type of material.

The rig was designed to work across all platforms - from desktop computers through pads to mobile phones. The mobile units could also be used to navigate to the closest locations for those who wanted to take a real life look at the places where the events happened. Oslo - Spy City was a big success that topped the NRK website (the second largest in Norway) for a full week.

The concept is very flexible and can be used to present all sorts of information - from neglected schools to high-crime neighbourhoods - in any city.
P3 Documentary is a unique, cross platform experience that tells in-depth stories of Norwegian society, seen from a youth perspective. It pushes the boundaries for online storytelling on form, presentation and content. The documentary consists of branching stories linked together by a current and relevant topic. The stories are told in sound, video, text, photos and interactive elements.

P3 Documentary’s starting point is a 30 minute radio feature, which airs on NRK P3 on Sundays. But online, P3 Documentary consists of more: Of course the radio feature can be streamed, or downloaded as a podcast. But online we bring more facts, additional stories, display pictures and videos – all linked to the original radio feature.

P3 Documentary’s goal is to engage and to enlighten our young listeners, readers and viewers: Every online documentary is on one single page, and compatible on all devices – computers, tablets and smart phones.
DRUGS & DILEMMAS
http://www.ur.se/droger-och-dilemman

Drugs & Dilemmas is a cross media production aimed at high school students to learn about risk and impact assessment on alcohol and drug use. The alcohol consumption among Swedish 15-year olds has gone down, but at the same time cannabis use has increased, and new unexplored drugs appear, easy to access legally on the Internet. Schools are required to teach about drugs, and our pre-studies have shown that one of the teachers’ greatest challenges is to combine facts with social issues, such as peer pressure or being worried about a friend.

The result of this project is an interactive city where the student meets realistic dilemma scenarios, relating to the social aspects of alcohol and drug use. For each film, there is a question at issue that the student will have to consider. After answering the question, the student gets instant feedback and learns how others have thought about the same situation. Together, the users contribute to a joint result, which can be the basis for further discussions in the classroom.

Linked to each dilemma are facts and exercises on the same theme. The student can learn more about laws, how health is affected and other issues that may affect why we choose as we do – topics demanded in the curriculums for civics, biology and gymnastics. All content can be shared.

Drugs & Dilemmas is part of a cross media production with 250 minutes of TV. The website is built with HTML5 and works on computers and tablets, open to use and available through UR’s website. Teachers can let the students deepen the learning experience or increase the breadth of the subject by combining the website with other self-selected resources such as books and online tools. We hope to empower the students and prepare them for situations in real life, and inspire the teachers to use multi-platform.
Senior Reporter and Caucasus/ Central Asia expert Peter Gysling takes the user along the legendary northern route of the silk road, encountering the multifaceted cultures, meeting interesting persons and passing through magnificent landscapes. He tells the story of his own adventurous journey, conveying the charm and the myth of travel on the historic trade route. Beside the touristic and cultural heritage aspects the web-documentary is focussing on interesting people and original characters in the countries on the route, their everyday lives, their traditions and their joy of life. The site is intended to promote not only tourism but also a better understanding of a region, which is yet little known to our audience.

At the same time we show that Central Asia not only has a rich history but is on the move forward, a new network of trade and transport is emerging, which will be important in the future in terms of oil, gas and modern consumer goods.

Schweizer Radio und Fernsehen - SRF produced a documentary series called Silk Road - From Venice to Xi’an. The series was accompanied by the web-documentary Silk Road.

Entering organisation
SRG SSR - Schweizer Radio und Fernsehen / SRF

Contact
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Total budget ca. €60,000
Sub-category Cross media

Launched on 18 October 2012
THE ZÜRICH TRIALS
http://www.srf.ch/kultur/im-fokus/die-zuercher-prozesse

The director Milo Rau accused a Swiss newspaper Die Weltwoche about their journalistic alignment in his Court theatre piece that took place from 3 to 5 May 2013. The performance was made with real witnesses, a real judge even though the trial itself was fiction. The participants represented their real positions, but the court was directed.

The Cultural Department of Swiss Radio and TV - SRF examined and reflected the background and reported live on its three Media: Radio, TV and Online. SRF streamed live the opening, the three counts, the pleadings and the judgment. The trial was accompanied by a professional court artist (hired by the Online Department Cultural Department) and by social media activities on Twitter and Facebook.

The cultural programme Kulturplatz followed the trial, creating an up beating echo for the event, there were also short articles/ clips on the News (Tagesschau) and as a follow up they produced extra highlights of the trial. Radio SRF2 Cultural Department discussed the piece in their radio show Kontext through the phenomenon of theatre and show trials, it was broadcast in two parts. Also the Radio Show Reflexe produced a dramatic criticism of the trial as a theatre event.

We were online for 3 days. We explored and experienced with this form of media coverage a very close accompaniment of a cultural event and an ongoing discussion of a burning social topic in Switzerland and a new form of journalism using all our main assets.
The BBC recorded a broadcasting first for the 2012 Olympics when we showed every session of every sport live and on-demand via our web and mobile sites. This unique offer of up to 24 live simultaneous HD streams meant our audience could stay in touch with the Games 24/7. We made the website the home of our digital Olympics coverage, and built it on a common technology platform that powered PC, mobile, app, and IPTV. Users could follow the latest via one of the 24 streams, or via our daily live blog - minute-by-minute updates of the action sent by our team of reporters from across the Games. Audiences could plan their viewing using an interactive event schedule, and we used live data to create 12,000 live athlete, venue and event pages.

Each sport’s online stream had enhanced functionality such as live data overlays to ensure an amazing second-screen experience, which broke all records for digital consumption on the BBC. Users could also jump back to key incidents and read guides on the basics of each sport. Once every session was complete, it was instantly offered as video on demand - accessible via the event schedule.

Our website proved a massive hit. It attracted more than 39 million unique users with an average of 7 million a day - smashing previous records. There were 111 million video requests with more than 12 million via our mobile services. Every stream received more than 100,000 requests and some peaked at 1.6 million.

Our Olympics mobile app was downloaded 1.9 million times and traffic to our mobile browser site increased 170 percent. As a result audience appreciation figures rocketed - 85 percent of the audience we surveyed said our coverage helped bring the nation together. Media reaction was hugely positive too: “The BBC brought Olympics coverage into the future”, said The Week.
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432 ORGANISATIONS TAKING PART IN

PRIX EUROPA 2013
THE EUROPEAN BROADCASTING FESTIVAL
432 ORGANISATIONS TAKING PART IN

Doc.Eye Film
Dogwoof
Dokument Kino Berlin
Douglas Wolfsperger Filmproduktion
Druid Film & TV
Emotional Network
En haut des marches
endorfilm s.r.o.
Engelfilm
Entrop&Dezwartfilms
EO Radio - Evangelische Omroep
EPO - Filmproduktionsgesellschaft m.b.H.
Escazal Films
Esprit Libre Production
Estonian Public Broadcasting - ERR
Europolis Film
Factum
Falling Tree Productions Ltd
family affair films
Fantasia Audiovisual Ltd
ff-movie.tv
Film and Television Faculty, Bratislava
Film Studio Everest
FILM.UA
Filmakademie Baden-Württemberg
Filmax International
Filmbrothers Production
Filmpark production, s.r.o.
Filmperspektive GmbH
Final Cut for Real ApS
Florianfilm GmbH
Folke Ryden Production
Fondation Roi Baudouin
Frame Zero SL
France Culture
France Culture - Sur les Docks
France Culture / Atelier de la création
France Télévisions
Freedom From Choice AB
FTF VŠMU
Fundament Film
Gebrüder Beetz Filmproduktion
Genie Pictures
Georgian Public Broadcasting
Giantleap Productions
Ginestra Film AB
Graf Filmproduktion GmbH
Gregor Nowinski Filmproduktion
Grupa Medialna Frydrych
Guldbandsen Film
Halcyon’s Heart Films
Halolalune Production
HBO Europe s.r.o.
Henchman Productions
Hessischer Rundfunk - HR / ARD
HR - Fernsehspiel und Spielfilm
Honkytonk Films
Hrvatska radiotelevizija - HRT / Croatian Radio
Hrvatska radiotelevizija - HRT / Croatian Television
Hupe Film
ICTV - Solférino
IDTV Drama
if...Productions
IJswater Films
IKON
Illume Ltd
Illusion Film & Television AB
Imago Film
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INDI Film GmbH
Indiz Film
Inroad Films
Institute for Image and Sound
Intuition Films & Docs
ITV Studios
ITV Wales
Java Films
Joio Ltd.
Joost Wilgenhof
JW Productions
Kami Productions
Keo Films
Keyfilm
Kids up hill
Kijora Anna Gawlita
Kobalt Productions GmbH
Koekentroef
Konstantin Faigle Film
Kordes & Kordes Film GmbH
Kudos
Kuiv Productions
Kyrtsi Production
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Latvijas Radio
Lavafilm
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Mischief Films ApS
Miso Film
Mitropa
Mitteldeutscher Rundfunk - MDR / ARD
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Monster Scripted
Moovie - The art of entertainment GmbH
Mouka Film
Moviepool GmbH
NCRV
ndF: neue deutsche Filmgesellschaft mbH
Nederlandse Publieke Omroep - NPO
Negativ Film Productions
Netherlands Public Broadcasting - NPS
neue artfilm GmbH
Neue Schönhauser Filmproduktion
Neue Zeit Filmproduktion
New Decade TV Ltd
New Wave Production
Nikolaus Geyrhalter Filmproduktion - NGF
NiKo Film
Nikovantastic Film
Nilaya Productions
nindo films
NL Film & TV
Nominal Film & filmschaft maas & füllmich
Nord Films
Norddeutscher Rundfunk - NDR / ARD
Norsk rikskringkasting - NRK
NRK P3
NRK Østlandssendingen
North West Broadcasting t/a Ocean FM
Not So Crazy! Productions
NTR
Octagon Films
Odeon TV GmbH
Off World
Oresta Kompanets (Wise Vision)
Österreichischer Rundfunk - ORF
ORF Radio Ö1
ORF Steiermark
432 ORGANISATIONS TAKING PART IN

PRIX EUROPA 2013

THE EUROPEAN.BroadcastING FESTIVAL

Palomar
Perfect Shot Films GmbH
Philipp Jusim
Philmotion Productions
PIER 53 Filmproduktion
Piments Pourpres Productions
Pluk Media
Plus Pictures
Point du Jour
Point Prod
Polare Film LLC
Polskie Radio S.A.
Polskie Radio Koszalin
Polskie Radio Kraków
Polskie Radio Lublin
Polskie Radio Zachód
Polyphon Film & Fernsehgesellschaft
Pong Film GmbH
Pro TV Produktion GmbH
Produktionsbolaget Munck
Progress in Work (Piw!)
Pronto Film
Provbis Film GmbH
Pupkin Film
Quasar Film
R&R Productions
Radio 24syv
Radio and Television of Bosnia and Herzegovina - BHRT- FTV
Radio Belgrade - RTS
RTS Programme 202
RTS Drama Department
Radio e Televisão de Portugal S.A. - RTP - Radio Antena 1
Radio France - RF
RF France Bleu
RF France Culture
Radio Kultura - Радио Культура
Radio Russia - Падио России
Radio Television of Republic of Srpska - RTRS
Radio televisione Svizzera Italiana Rete Due
Radio-television of Vojvodina
Radiotelevisione Italiana - Rai
Rai Educational
Rai Fiction
Rai Due
Rai Radio Tre
Radiotelevisione Svizzera - RSI / SRG SSR
RSI - Rete2
Radio Télévision Suisse - RTS / SRG SSR
Radiotelevisión Española - RTVE
Raidió Teilifís Éireann - RTÉ
RTÉ Investigations Unit
RTÉ Radio Drama
RTÉ Lyric fm
RTÉ Radio 1
Rappi Productions
Razor Filmproduktion GmbH
Red Production Company
RedBear Film and Radio
Restart
RISE Films
RITS - School of Arts
Rize USA
Rockethouse Productions
Romanian Radio Broadcasting Corporation - SRR
SRR Romanian Television
RTV Slovenija - Radio Slovenija
RTVS
Rundfunk Berlin-Brandenburg - RBB / ARD
RBB Kulturradio
RBB Fernsehen
Russia-Kultura TV channel
Ríkisútvarpið - RÚV
S&V Fiction
S4C
Sagafilm
Sant & Usant
Scarlett Production
Schiwago Film GmbH
Schweizer Radio und Fernsehen - SRF / SRG SSR
SD Cinematografica
Selfmade Films
Seppia
Serbian Broadcasting Corporation - RTS / RTRS
Serendipity Films
SF Film Production ApS
Signal Red
SiMa Film Sigrid und Martin Bach GbR
Simple Production
Síol Scéal Teoranta
Skyline Entertainment
Slingshot International Sales
snakefilm gmbh
Solférino Images
Somethin Else
Sonosféra civic association
Sónta Teoranta
SP Televisão
sperl productions gmbh
Spot Productions
Sputnik Media
Star Media
Stefilm
Stella Productions
Stirling Film and Television Productions Ltd
Story House Productions GmbH
strandfilm
Strix
Studio ’Vstrecha’
Studio AVM
Studio Filmowe TAK
Sub-Cult-Ura - SRL
Submarine
Submarine Channel
Südwestrundfunk - SWR / ARD
SWR EinsPlus
SWR 2
Sveriges Radio - SR
SR Metropol 93,8
SR P1 Dokumentär
Sveriges Television - SVT
Sveriges Utbildningsradio - UR
Symβiosis
Talent United Film & Tv
Tausend Rosen Filmproduktion
teamWorx Television & Film GmbH
Telemark Studio, TVP2

Televisió de Catalunya
Televisión Española - TVE
Telewizja Polska S.A. - TVP
Tellux Film GmbH
TG4
The Cut Company
The Filmers
The Flock
The Guardian
Third Ear
Tiger Aspect Productions
Total HelpArt T.H.A. s.r.o.
Turkiye Radyo Ve Televizyon Kurumu - TRT
TV 2 Denmark
tvntv GmbH
Twenty Twenty Vision Filmproduktion GmbH
UCC 98.3FM
University for Television and Films Munich
Van Osch Film Produkties
VARA
Vaughan Video
Ve-Ma film production
Vende-se Filmes
vision X Film- und Fernsehproduktion GmbH
Vixen Films
VKZ
Vlaamse Radio- en Televisieomroep - VRT
VRT Canvas
VRT Cultuur
VRT Klara
VRT Media
VRT Radio 1
VRT Radio 2
von.müller.film
VPRO
VPRO Radio
Wajnbrosse Productions
Wallonie Image Production
wandaogo production
Webtheatre Room 408
werpiewas medienproduktion
Westdeutscher Rundfunk - WDR / ARD
WDR3
Westside Filmproduktion GmbH
Wildfire Film & Television Productions Limited
Woestijnvis
www.studioavm.nl
X Filme Creative Pool GmbH
YAMI 2 Productions
YellowBird AB
Yleisradio - Yle
Yle Drama
Zadig Productions
Zenit Arti Audiovisive
Zero One Film
Ziegler Film GmbH & Co KG
Zieglerfilm München GmbH
ZieZo
Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen - ZDF
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