



EUROPEAN COMMISSION Audiovisual Services

Nobel Peace Prize® 2012, Oslo (09-11/12/2012) and Strasbourg (12/12/2012)

Type: Best-of Référence: I075621 Durée: 49:27 Lieu: Oslo - Royal Palace | Oslo - Prime Minister's Office | Brussels - EC/Berlaymont | Oslo - Grand Hotel | Strasbourg - EP/Louise Weiss | Oslo - City Hall | Oslo | Oslo - Norwegian Nobel Institute

"The European Union was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize® on 10 December 2012, in recognition of six decades of peace, reconciliation, democracy and human rights in Europe. In a ceremony at Oslo City Hall, the Presidents of the three main EU institutions - José Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission, Herman van Rompuy, President of the European Council, and Martin Schulz, President of the European Parliament - received the diploma and the medal. The event was attended by some twenty EU Heads of State or Government. Various ancillary events took place in Oslo from 9 to 11 December 2012. Please note that this best-of does not include the actual prize giving ceremony for reasons of copyright. For the images of the ceremony, please contact Nobel Media AB, Sturegatan 14, Box 5232, SE-102 45 Stockholm, Sweden."



HEURE	DESCRIPTION	DUREE
00:00:00	Credits and title	00:00:15
00:00:15	Notice: "This best-of does not include the actual prize giving ceremony for reasons of copyright. For the images of the ceremony, please contact Nobel Media AB, Sturegatan 14, Box 5232, SE-102 45 Stockholm, Sweden."	00:00:12
00:00:27	1. Arrivals (09/12/2012)	00:01:29
00:00:27	Title	00:00:05
00:00:32	Various shots (inside the plane) of the Presidents of the three European Institutions - José Manuel Barroso, President of the EC, Herman van Rompuy, President of the European Council, and Martin Schulz, President of the European Parliament - travelling to Oslo (5 shots)	00:00:42
00:01:14	Shot (inside the plane) of young laureate of the Nobel Peace Prize® competition accompanying the EU delegation	00:00:04
00:01:18	Exterior view (from inside the plane)	00:00:05
00:01:23	General atmosphere in Oslo (5 shots)	00:00:33
00:01:56	2. Meeting with the Norwegian Nobel Committee	00:06:42

00:01:56	Title	00:00:05
00:02:01	Departure of the three Presidents from the Grand Hotel to the Nobel Institute for a meeting with Members of the Norwegian Nobel Committee (4 shots)	00:01:22
00:03:23	Welcome by Thorbjørn Jagland, Chairman of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, at the Norwegian Nobel Institute (2 shots)	00:00:33
00:03:56	Nobel Peace Prize® Medal	00:00:12
00:04:08	Portraits of former Nobel Peace Prize® Laureates	00:00:07
00:04:15	Ceremony of signature of the visitors book (9 shots)	00:01:47
00:06:02	Shots of the visitors book (including close-ups of the three Presidents' signatures) (4 shots)	00:00:29
00:06:31	The three Presidents posing for photos with a map of Europe (2 shots)	00:01:18
00:07:49	Diplomas of former Nobel Peace Prize® Laureates (4 shots)	00:00:45
00:08:34	Written announcement of Nobel Peace Prize® Laureate for 2012	00:00:04
00:08:38	3. Extracts from the pre-Prize ceremony press conference (the integrality of the press conference is available at the European Commission's archives)	00:08:41
00:08:38	Title	00:00:05
00:08:43	Arrival of the three Presidents at the pre-Prize ceremony press conference, accompanied by Thorbjørn Jagland (4 shots)	00:01:28
00:10:11	SOUNDBITE by Thorbjørn Jagland (in ENGLISH) saying that there has been a lot of discussions during all the years; there has been lot of conflicts, disputes, even dramas, but it is clear that the European Union has been a continued peace congress; the disputes and dramas have never led to war; on the contrary, they have led to compromises which were needed on the European continent, given the background we have.	00:00:35
00:10:46	SOUNDBITE by Herman van Rompuy (in ENGLISH) saying that Europe is going through a difficult period; we are working hard, jointly as a Union and in all individual Member States, to overcome these problems; saying that he is sure that we will succeed; we will come out of this time of uncertainty and recession, stronger than we were before; our history proves that we have enough strength and resilience to keep going forward in a spirit of responsibility and solidarity: we want Europe to become	00:00:39

	responsibility and solidarity, we want Europe to become again a symbol of hope.	
00:11:25	SOUNDBITE by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) saying that being there to jointly receive that award on behalf of the European Union is an honour and a humbling experience; this is an award for the European project, for the European people, for the institutions - that day after day, for the last sixty years, have built a new Europe; it is a good moment to remind ourselves of what the European Union has done; it brings lasting peace between former enemies who fought many devastating wars on the continent including two World Wars; it brings lasting freedom, justice and democracy for 500 million people, including for so many that lived under dictatorship and totalitarian regimes not so long ago; and it does so in a unique manner by creating a political system that brings us together across national borders in a supranational community through the sharing of sovereignty.	00:00:55
00:12:20	SOUNDBITE by Martin Schulz (in ENGLISH) saying that he understands the prize as a warning; a famous personality receiving the Nobel Prize® of Literature, German writer Thomas Mann, described his family with three generations: the founders, the generation of those who administrated, and the third generation who gambled with the heritage; saying that he does not want to belong to the third generation; so he understands it as a warning, as an alert that says: stick to what the founding fathers created or the administrators continued with and don't play with the legacy.	00:01:06
00:13:26	SOUNDBITE by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) saying that, in spite of the crisis and all the difficulties and all the debates - sometimes different views amongst 27 countries, at the beginning, not all can agree -, the reality is that, so far, since the beginning of this crisis, all the steps have been taken in favour of more, not less integration; more competence for the European level, more integration, the creation of the European Stability Mechanism that is a very important firewall, comparable only to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in terms of financial capacity, more rules for integrated governance for the euro area and many other decisions are part of the efforts that Member States are taking in terms of structural reforms, in terms of correction of the imbalances in public finances; so, it shows that there is a commitment to go further to a more integrated Economic and Monetary Union (EMU).	00:00:53
00:14:18	Cutaways of the press conference (21 shots)	00:03:01

00:17:19	4. Group photo and lunch with the EU Heads of State or Government (10/12/2012)	00:06:22
00:17:19	Title	00:00:05
00:17:24	Exterior shots of Oslo City Hall (2 shots)	00:00:10
00:17:35	Arrival of the EU Member States' Heads of State or Government at the lunch hosted by Jens Stoltenberg, Norwegian Prime Minister	00:00:07
00:17:42	Group photo of the three Presidents, the EU Heads of State or Government, and Jens Stoltenberg (3 shots):from left to right,in the 1st row: Angela Merkel, German Federal Chancellor, Traian Băsescu, President of Romania, Herman van Rompuy, Jens Stoltenberg, José Manuel Barroso, Martin Schulz, holding the medal of the 2012 Nobel Peace Prize®, Dalia Grybauskaitė, President of Lithuania, and François Hollande, President of the French Republic;in the 2nd row: Pedro Passos Coelho, Portuguese Prime Minister, Mark Rutte, Dutch Prime Minister, Valdis Dombrovskis, Latvian Prime Minister, Donald Tusk, Polish Prime Minister, Werner Faymann, Austrian Federal Chancellor, Boyko Borissov, Bulgarian Prime Minister, Enda Kenny, Irish Prime Minister, and Helle Thorning-Schmidt, Danish Prime Minister;in the 3rd row, from the 2nd: Elio Di Rupo, Belgian Prime Minister, Jyrki Katainen, Finnish Prime Minister, Mario Monti, Italian Prime Minister and Minister for Economy and Finance, Mariano Rajoy Brey, Spanish Prime Minister, Antonis Samaras, Greek Prime Minister, Andreas D. Mavroyiannis, Deputy Minister to Demetris Christofias, President of Cyprus, for European Affairs, and President in office of the Council of the EU, and Zoran Milanović, Croatian Prime Minister.	00:00:22
00:18:04	Lunch hosted by Jens Stoltenberg (20 shots)	00:04:29
00:22:32	Exterior views of the Royal Palace in Oslo (4 shots)	00:00:52
00:23:24	Jens Stoltenberg welcoming José Manuel Barroso and Martin Schulz at Prime Minister's Office (2 shots)	00:00:17
00:23:42	5. Extracts from the press conference with Jens Stoltenberg, Norwegian Prime Minister	00:01:50
00:23:42	Title	00:00:05
00:23:47	Arrival of José Manuel Barroso, Martin Schulz and Jens Stoltenberg at the joint press conference	00:00:03

00:23:49	SOUNDBITE by Jens Stoltenberg (in ENGLISH) saying that they had an excellent discussion about different issues, mainly addressing the economic challenges in Europe; saying also that he started by congratulating José Manuel Barroso and Martin Schulz for the Nobel Peace Prize®; it is a prize which really underlines the important role that the EU has played in promoting peace in Europe and transforming Europe from a continent of war to a continent of peace.	00:00:35
00:24:24	SOUNDBITE by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) saying that it was a great occasion, not only a deeply emoting ceremony for them but also for the deepening of the European debate; the fact that some people disagreed with the decision of the Norwegian Nobel Committee was indeed a good way of launching a debate, a wide debate about Europe, about what the EU stands for and to correct also some prejudices; we need this kind of debate because our vision of the EU is a democratic vision.	00:00:35
00:25:00	SOUNDBITE by Martin Schulz (in ENGLISH) saying that it was a debate led by a Prime Minister of a non-Member State of the European Union on the basis of a high competence on European items, with a smart management of the debate; saying that he hopes the European leaders will keep their enthusiasm when they will discuss the future structures of the European Union.	00:00:32
00:25:32	6. Torchlight procession	00:03:37
00:25:32	Title	00:00:05
00:25:37	Torchlight procession of Norwegians gathering outside the Grand Hotel to honour the Nobel Peace Prize® Laureates (7 shots)	00:01:33
00:27:10	Appearance of the three Presidents on the balcony of the Grand Hotel - greetings by people (9 shots)	00:01:59
00:29:09	7. Ancillary events (11/12/2012)	00:12:24
00:29:09	Title	00:00:05
00:29:14	José Manuel Barroso meeting with the hosts of the Nobel Peace Prize® concert (actress Sarah Jessica Parker and actor Gerard Butler) (12 shots)	00:01:05
00:30:19	Arrival of José Manuel Barroso to a meeting with Erasmus students in Oslo	00:00:09

00:30:27	<p>Erasmus student asking a question (in ENGLISH) on the Nobel Peace Prize® changing the external image of the EU.SOUNDBITE by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) saying that it is a very important contribution to the debate; it is an occasion for people not to think about the day-to-day concerns but to look at the big picture and put things in perspective, to remember that some years ago Europe was in war; some of the most awful moments in mankind history were in Europe, the Shoah, the Holocaust; Spain and Portugal were no democracies until the seventies, with lots of controls at the borders; today there is freedom of circulation, a great achievement; afterwards, Central and Eastern European countries were under totalitarian communist regimes, and the Baltic countries under the Soviet regime; things must be put in perspective; Europe has many problems today but this Nobel Peace Prize® is a way of reminding people where they come from, and also to correct things that are probably not right now; the EU is the most successful project ever of transnational cooperation; never, in mankind history, 27 countries decided freely to share sovereignty, to put their capacities together around the values of peace, freedom and democracy; this was a great contribution for the reunification of the continent and for these values; Europe deserves this prize; at the same time, it should be taken as an encouragement for the future and to address the concerns of those who are protesting today (against this prize being attributed to the EU); the protest should be against those who created the current situation; the cause of the problem is not the EU; the current difficulties were created by the financial crisis; the EU is to some extent the victim of this; the EU is not the problem, it is part of the solution.</p>	00:03:42
00:34:10	<p>Journalist from Euronews asking a question (in ENGLISH) on the social unrest in Europe and on how to combat the feeling among young people that there is no future.SOUNDBITE by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) saying that, first of all, at the European level, issues have to be fixed in the euro area, even if it was not the euro area alone that had problems; it is now very popular to say that it is a euro area crisis; but, let's make it clear, the euro is a very strong credible currency, one of the two biggest currencies in the world and in terms of value, it remains extremely strong; there was a combination of problems in Europe: an irresponsible financial behaviour in many areas of the financial sector, an accumulation of excessive debts putting some challenges to the euro area; without giving a clear answer, there will be no confidence; and without confidence, there will be no investment. no growth and no iobs: what we</p>	00:02:30

	<p>...the investments, the growth and the jobs, what we have to do is acting on several fronts; one, of course, is to put order in the public finances; secondly, to adopt structural reforms to increase competitiveness; thirdly, to invest in growth to create more jobs; the key answer is growth; it is a complex policy mix; there is not a magic solution; those proposing a miracle solution are not telling the truth; it is a difficult process sometimes with sacrifices in the short-term; but this is the only way if Europe wants to keep its social market economy, its model; it is a model of open economies but with a strong welfare State, protection of environment and of the consumers; but this model must be adapted to the new challenges of globalisation.</p>	
00:36:40	<p>Erasmus student asking a question (in ENGLISH) on a reinforced political union and its timeframe.SOUNDBITE by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) saying that it is indispensable to have a genuine EMU, namely for the countries in the euro area; at the end, the credibility of a currency depends on the solidity of the institutions of the political construct behind them; further steps are needed; having a common currency requires more coordination in economic and fiscal terms, which is touching national sovereignty; that is why a political union is needed in terms of sharing sovereignty and pooling competences.</p>	00:01:31
00:38:11	<p>Journalist from Euronews asking (in ENGLISH) on the timeframe of such political union.SOUNDBITE by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) saying that he really does not know; he wishes it could be as soon as possible, while accepting that this is a debate and step-by-step approach in Europe; he hopes that the European Council will agree on the first step related to the establishment of a banking union in Europe, with a single supervisory mechanism, followed by a resolution mechanism; possible revision of the treaty could be made after the European elections, in 2015.</p>	00:01:04
00:39:16	<p>Erasmus student asking a question (in ENGLISH) on the future of Erasmus programme and the financing of students' exchanges.SOUNDBITE by José Manuel Barroso (in ENGLISH) saying that he is confident and he has good news because he has the budget for 2013 to go on with the Erasmus programme; about the next financial perspectives, saying that discussions will start early in 2013; he hopes that there will be a decision on the budget for the next seven years; the goal is to have 2 million more students (added to the current 3 million students) in the next period of seven years; new instruments are being created like the possibility of guaranteeing loans for post-graduated students; the goal is to have 330,000 students benefiting from these guarantees: Erasmus is</p>	00:02:06

	students benefiting from these guarantees, Erasmus is one of the most beautiful programmes in the EU; he is pretty confident that the programme will be kept and reinforced.	
00:41:21	Group photo of the three Presidents with the 6 young laureates of the Nobel Peace Prize® competition accompanying the EU delegation (2 shots)	00:00:12
00:41:33	Title	00:00:05
00:41:33	8. Ceremony at the European Parliament in Strasbourg (12/12/2012)	00:06:37
00:41:38	Exterior view of the European Parliament in Strasbourg	00:00:05
00:41:43	SOUNDBITE by Martin Schulz (in GERMAN) saying that they will start the day with a formal ceremony; he is very happy to welcome to the plenary chamber EU citizens who have been invited to come along as representatives of the citizens of the European union, to participate in this brief ceremony on the occasion of the award of the Nobel Peace Prize® to the European Union. (11 shots)	00:00:40
00:42:23	General atmosphere within the Hemicycle during the screening of videos on the construction of peace in Europe (11 shots)	00:00:39
00:43:02	Martin Schulz and José Manuel Barroso going to the tribune to address the citizens and the MEP'S after video screening	00:00:09
00:43:10	SOUNDBITE by Martin Schulz (in GERMAN) saying that, in the middle of the Hemicycle, one can see the medal and the certificate of the Nobel Peace Prize ®; there is no better home for sharing the future of this Prize than among the elected Representatives of Europe; saying that many of the people present belong to the generation that has not experienced war from the cradle to the grave, and things should be kept that way; peace starts with the removal of the word 'but': democracy is good, but ... Human Rights must be guaranteed, but ... tolerance is good, but ... mutual respect is necessary, but ...; whenever that word 'but' creeps in, non negotiable rights start to be curbed; democracy is good, yes, Human Rights must be respected, yes, mutual tolerance is the basis for peace, yes, mutual respect for every human being, yes; there is no room for 'but'; that is why the European Union is good and it deserves the Nobel Peace Prize ®.	00:02:04

00:45:14	SOUNDBITE by José Manuel Barroso (in FRENCH) saying that the genius of the Founders of Europe has been precisely to build peace and reconciliation on a dynamic of economic integration, so to, through an economical mean, reach a political objective: peace; but Europe is far more than a mere market; of course market is important, to create interdependence and solidarity, but we need to conceive Europe as a political objective and, let's not be shy, as a cultural project: a European culture.	00:00:40
00:45:54	SOUNDBITE by José Manuel Barroso (in FRENCH) saying that the genius in founding the European Union was to ensure that, along with the democratic legitimacy of the Member States represented in the European Council, transnational democracy was developed; this is the first time in the history of humanity that transnational democracy was developed and that is symbolised in this Parliament, the European Parliament, directly elected by the citizens of Europe.	00:00:36
00:46:30	Martin Schulz and José Manuel Barroso delivering Nobel Peace Prize® certificate to 20 selected citizens from all over Europe, among which 10 young winners of the Facebook contest on what Europe means to them (16 shots)	00:01:40
00:48:10	9. Nobel Peace Prize® banner at the European Commission	00:01:17
00:48:10	Title	00:00:05
00:48:15	Exterior views of the European Commission Berlaymont building in Brussels with Nobel Peace Prize® banner (6 shots)	00:01:05
00:49:20	Copyright	00:00:07