

ANNEX III:
CULTURE AND THE EXTERNAL RELATIONS AND POLICIES OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION

This annex offers a brief overview of the EU's external cultural relations with third countries.

*This annex provides selected key reading materials. The Literature Research Tool - LRT (www.labresearchonline.org), which is complementary to this report, provides additional references and links to all digital documents and websites. The LRT will continue to be updated for the coming year.

C o n t e n t s

- 1 7 5 Directorate-General for External Relations
- 1 7 5 EU neighbourhood policy
 - E u r o - M e d i t e r r a n e a n
 - p a r t n e r s h i p / B a r c e l o n a P r o c e s s
 - N o r t h e r n D i m e n s i o n
 - E a s t e r n E u r o p e a n d C e n t r a l A s i a
- 1 8 3 EU and agreements with third countries
 - A s i a
 - N o r t h A m e r i c a
 - L a t i n A m e r i c a
- 1 8 9 Directorate-General for Development
 - A f r i c a n , C a r i b b e a n , a n d P a c i f i c
 - c o u n t r i e s (A C P)
 - O v e r s e a s T e r r i t o r i e s a n d
 - C o u n t r i e s (O T C)

Directorate-General for External Relations

The Directorate-General for External Relations (DG RELEX) assists the Commissioner for External Relations to formulate “an effective and coherent external relations policy for the European Union, so as to enable the EU to assert its identity on the international scene.” DG RELEX collaborates with other Directorates-General, particularly EuropeAid, DG Development and DG Trade and the Humanitarian Aid Office, ECHO.

The DG RELEX maintains bilateral relations, that contain a certain cultural component, with:

- European countries which are not members of the European Union nor candidate members, i.e. Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland;
- the countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia;
- the countries of the Middle East and the Southern Mediterranean;
- North America, Latin America, Australia, Asia.

The DG RELEX formulates national and regional strategies, and is involved in a wide range of policies that take a cultural component into account, among which:

- the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP);
- the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership/the Barcelona Process;
- the Northern Dimension.

S e l e c t e d k e y r e a d i n g

European Commission, (2005) Official website: External relations,
E-Doc Link: http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/
External relations explained by region - with information about the Commissioner and latest speeches and statements.

Barbier Frinault et Associates and Ernst & Young France Consultancy, Study of the External Cooperation of the European Union and its Member States in culture and audiovisual sectors. Summary,
E-Doc Link: http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/avpolicy/stat/2002/5770_barbier/58-02-summary_en.pdf

The study presents and analyses the external cooperation in the culture and audiovisual sectors of these states and the European institutions with third countries. New Member States and candidate countries for European Union membership are excluded from the category of “third” countries.

EU neighbourhood policy

The objective of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) is to strengthen stability, security and well being with neighbouring countries of the enlarged EU. In order to prevent the emergence of new boundaries between the enlarged EU and its neighbours, political, security, economic and cultural cooperation is expanded. The ENP creates privileged partnerships, building “on mutual commitment to common values principally within the fields of the rule of law, good governance, the respect for human rights, including minority rights, the promotion of good neighbourly relations, and the principles of market economy and sustainable development.” The original outline of the ENP (Communication on Wider Europe, 2003) strongly emphasises “the importance of dialogue between civilizations and the free exchange of ideas between cultures, religions, traditions and human links.”

In an Eastern direction, the ENP includes cooperation with Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, and the Ukraine. Southern partners include Algeria, Egypt, Israel and the Palestinian Authorities, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syria, and Tunisia, which also participate in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.

The Commission has presented a strategy for the ENP that mentions “cooperation in the sectors of education, training, science and culture, twinning between local and regional administrations as well as civil society organisations” as part of people-to-people initiatives. The main objective of these people-to-people activities is “to connect the peoples of the Union and its neighbours, to enhance mutual understanding of each others’ cultures, history, attitudes and values, and to eliminate distorted perceptions.” The strategy foresees participation of existing regional cooperation organisations such as the Baltic Sea Council and the Central European Initiative in these activities.

The Commission has furthermore presented country reports and drafted Action Plans for cooperation with partner countries, defining priorities for a number of key areas: political dialogue and reform; trade; justice and home affairs; energy, transport, information society, environment, research and innovation; social policy and people-to-people contacts. Specific actions in the educational and cultural sectors usually include approximation of legislation in partner countries in order to allow them to participate in existing EU programmes.

A European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument has been established in order to support the implementation of the ENP.

S e l e c t e d k e y r e a d i n g

European Commission, (2005) The European Neighbourhood Policy,
E-Doc Link: http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/world/enp/policy_en.htm
The ENP’s objective is to share the benefits of the EU’s 2004 enlargement with neighbouring countries in strengthening stability, security and well being for all concerned. It is designed to prevent the emergence of new dividing lines between the enlarged EU and its neighbours and to offer them the chance to participate in various EU activities, through greater political, security, economic and cultural cooperation. This website offers comprehensive information about the ENP, its partners and its programmes.

European Commission, (2003) Wider Europe - Neighbourhood: a New Framework for Relations with our Eastern and Southern Neighbours,
E-Doc Link: http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/world/enp/pdf/com03_104_en.pdf Europe
First outline of the European Neighbourhood Policy.

European Commission, European Neighbourhood Policy - Strategy Paper,
E-Doc Link: http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/world/enp/pdf/strategy/Strategy_Paper_EN.pdf
Europe
Outlines the strategy of the European Neighbourhood Policy.
European Commission, European Neighbourhood Policy: the next steps,
E-Doc Link: http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/world/enp/pdf/country/ip05_236_en.pdf Europe
Document invites the Council of the EU to decide on the development of Action Plans for the Southern Caucasus.

E u r o - M e d i t e r r a n e a n p a r t n e r s h i p / B a r c e l o n a P r o c e s s

The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP) was established at the Euro-Mediterranean Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, held in Barcelona in November 1995, and thus celebrates its 10th anniversary in 2005. The Barcelona conference marks the start of what is commonly referred to as the Barcelona process, establishing a wide framework of political, economic and social relations between EU Member States and partner countries in the Mediterranean.

Members of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP) are the EU plus Algeria; Egypt; Israel; Jordan; Lebanon; Morocco; Palestinian Authority; Syria; Tunisia and Turkey. The EMP agrees cooperation in three main areas:

- Political and Security Affairs;

- Economic and Financial Affairs;
- Social, Cultural and Human Affairs.

The Barcelona Declaration states that the partnership in social, cultural and human affairs aims to develop human resources, to promote understanding between cultures and exchanges between civil societies. It recognises that dialogue and exchange at human, scientific and technological level between cultures throughout the Mediterranean are “an essential factor in bringing their peoples closer, promoting understanding between them and improving their perception of each other.”

The EMP comprises a bilateral and a regional dimension. Bilateral relations between the EU and its Mediterranean partners are founded on Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreements. The regional dimension consists of a dialogue on cooperation in the political, economic and cultural fields.

The main financial instrument for the EMP is the MEDA programme. It funds cooperation programmes, projects and other supporting activities. The European Investment bank is another important source of funding.

In the field of culture several programmes have been launched, among which:

- Euromed Heritage programme. It supports projects aimed at promoting and preserving the Euro-Mediterranean cultural heritage;
- Euromed Audiovisual programme. It supports projects aimed at developing new forms of cooperation between European and Mediterranean TV and cinema operators;
- Euromed Youth programme. It aims to facilitate the integration of young people into professional and social life, stimulate democratisation and facilitate mutual understanding between young people on both sides of the Mediterranean.

Furthermore, the Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures has been established. Headquartered in Alexandria, in collaboration with the Swedish Institute, the main goal of the foundation is to promote dialogue between cultures and contribute to the visibility of the Barcelona Process through intellectual, cultural and civil society exchange. Its objectives are to:

- promote knowledge, recognition and mutual respect between cultures, traditions and values;
- identify, develop and promote areas of cultural convergence between the Euro-Mediterranean countries and peoples, with the aim in particular of promoting tolerance, cultural understanding and avoiding stereotypes, xenophobia and racism;
- encourage initiatives which aim at promoting a dialogue between religions in the Euro-Mediterranean region;
- promote the human dimension of the partnership as well as the consolidation of the rule of law and of basic freedoms in accordance with the guidelines of the regional cooperation programme which was also adopted in this field by the Valencia Conference (April 2002);
- underline the vital importance of ensuring that all partners encourage the development and deepening of the cultural and human dimension of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership in all its aspects and its various components at bilateral or multilateral level.

The foundation’s tasks are to:

- establish and coordinate a network of national networks in order to act as a catalyst to develop the activities of the networks and provide an inventory of cooperation between them;
- promote intellectual, cultural and civil society exchanges;
- promote a continuous debate using in particular multi-media techniques in cooperation with existing media and with the participation of people from both shores including journalists and the young;

- give patronage to important events which promote mutual understanding, co-financed by large media groups and/or festivals and institutions already active in these areas;
- promote the activities of the Barcelona Process, including by means of the Foundation itself (periodical magazine, Internet site).

S e l e c t e d k e y r e a d i n g

Bensalah, A.A., J. Daniel (2003) Dialogue between Peoples and Cultures of the Euro-Mediterranean Area. Report by the High-Level Advisory Group established at the initiative of the President of the European Commission,

E-Doc Link:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euromed/publication/euromed_report68_en.pdf

Directory of Community Legislation related to the Mediterranean Region,

E-Doc Link: http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/lif/reg/en_register_11401020.html

Directory of Community Legislation related to the Near and Middle East,

E-Doc Link: http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/lif/reg/en_register_114020.html

EuroMed, (2005) Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures,

E-Doc Link: <http://www.euromedalex.org/En/AboutUs.htm> Europe

The Foundation is the first common institution jointly established and financed by all thirty-five members of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. This far-reaching partnership between the European Union and their partners in the Southern Mediterranean region was launched at the Barcelona Conference in 1995. The declaration adopted at Barcelona strongly promotes regional cooperation in the economic, social and cultural fields.

Euro-Mediterranean Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Barcelona declaration, adopted at the Euro-Mediterranean Conference, November 1995,

E-Doc Link: http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euromed/bd.htm Europe

The Barcelona Declaration marks the start of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and the Barcelona process.

European Commission, (2002) Presidency conclusions: Vth Euro-Mediterranean conference of foreign ministers, Valencia 22-23 April 2002,

E-Doc Link:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euromed/publication/euromed_report42_en.pdf

“On the social, cultural and human dimension of the Partnership, the Ministers expressed their conviction that the construction of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership needs the participation and the engagement of the Governments as well as of the societies and all the relevant actors, emphasising in this sense the need to take full advantage of the possibilities offered by the Third Chapter of the Barcelona Declaration in all its different areas.”

European Commission, Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. Regional Strategy Paper 2002-2006,

E-Doc Link: http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euromed/rsp/rsp02_06.pdf

European Commission, (1996) Declaration of the Euro-Mediterranean Ministers for Culture, Bologna,

E-Doc Link: http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euromed/conf/sect/culture.htm

European Commission, (1998) Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Conclusions of the Second Conference of the Ministers of Culture, Rhodes,

E-Doc Link: http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euromed/conf/sect/culture2.htm

European Commission, (2005) VIIth Euro-Mediterranean Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Conclusions,

E-Doc Link: http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euromed/conf/lux/euromed.pdf

European Commission, (2003) Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue of Cultures,
E-Doc Link:
http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euromed/euromed_foundation/057r2-fdc_en.pdf

European Commission, (2004) Euromed Heritage from experiment to development,
E-Doc Link:
http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euromed/publication/2004/special_feature_40_en.pdf Europe

“Euromed Heritage is one of MEDA’s very first regional programmes. It was launched in 1998 as part of the ‘3rd Chapter’ (social, cultural and human) of the Barcelona Process. From architecture to music, from mosaics to traditional clothing, from local festivals to old manuscripts, the programme has already helped in many ways to list, preserve and better manage Mediterranean heritage.”

European Commission, (2004) Euromed Audiovisual in 2004: the achievements and the future,
E-Doc Link:
http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euromed/publication/2004/special_39_en.pdf Europe

“In less than four years, the MEDA funded Euromed Audiovisual Regional Programme has achieved significant results in fields as diverse as the circulation of films between the two shores of the Mediterranean, the preservation of the South Mediterranean’s audio-visual heritage, the training of professionals, and the production of cartoons and documentaries. In broader terms, the Programme has enabled audio-visual professionals from the twenty-seven countries and territories (now thirty-five) to get closer together within the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, and so to lay the first milestones on the way to a common audio-visual area.”

European Council, (2000) Common Strategy of the European Council on the Mediterranean Region, L 183/5,
E-Doc Link:
http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euromed/common_strategy_med_en.pdf

N o r t h e r n D i m e n s i o n

The Northern Dimension covers the entire area of Northern Europe, namely the Northern EU Member States, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Iceland, Norway and the Russian Federation. It is a coordinating and supporting mechanism, complementary to already existing programs implemented by the EU and its Member States - either independently or within other regional bodies - in Northern Europe. The idea behind the Northern Dimension is the recognition of the regional character of the problems and challenges involved and the need to put in place a mechanism so as to avoid overlapping and ensure an efficient management of resources.

The Northern Dimension is implemented within the framework of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement with Russia. Particular emphasis is placed on subsidiarity, and on ensuring the active participation of all stakeholders in the North, including regional organisations, local and regional authorities, the academic and business communities, and civil society.

Regional organisations in the Northern region, such as the Council of the Baltic Sea States, the Barents Euro-Arctic Council, the Arctic Council, and the Nordic Council of Ministers, play an important role in the Northern Dimension. Key priority themes for dialogue and cooperation under the Northern Dimension include:

- economy, business and infrastructure;
- human resources, education, culture, scientific research and health;
- the environment, nuclear safety, and natural resources;
- cross-border cooperation and regional development;
- justice and home affairs.

In the context of human resources, education, culture, scientific research and health, the objectives are:

- to assist in unlocking the rich supply of human resources and high scientific potential of the region, by giving priority to capacity building, education and training/retraining, scientific research and health;
- to strengthen cultural development (including cultural tourism) by mobilising and coordinating national, regional and local authorities, NGOs, private enterprise and civil society in the preservation of cultural heritage and the promotion of cultural diversity.

Financial EU instruments are available through the TACIS and Interreg programmes.

S e l e c t e d k e y r e a d i n g

European Commission, (2003) The second Northern Dimension Action Plan 2004-2006,
E-Doc Link: http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/north_dim/ndap/com03_343.pdf Europe

European Commission, (2005) 2004 Annual Progress Report on the Implementation of the Northern Dimension Action Plan,
E-Doc Link: http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/north_dim/doc/rep2004_annual_action_plan_report.pdf Europe

European Council, Full Report on Northern Dimension Policies,
E-Doc Link: http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/north_dim/doc/full_report.pdf Europe

E a s t e r n E u r o p e a n d C e n t r a l A s i a

The framework for cooperation with Eastern Europe and Central Asia is constituted by Partnership and Cooperation Agreements. The EU has signed Partnership and Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) with Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. These are the basis for wide-ranging cooperation, including political dialogue, trade, legislative approximation, human rights and good governance. Several countries, i.e. Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine, also cooperate with the EU in the framework of the European Neighbourhood Policy. In some areas the Northern Dimension is also involved.

The main assistance instrument with the countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia is the Tacis programme, which includes both national programmes and regional programmes in areas such as nuclear safety, cross-border cooperation and regional cooperation. National strategies, indicative programmes, and action programmes constitute the basic framework for the programming and identification of TACIS activities, both nationally and regionally.

The cultural component, in cooperation with Eastern Europe and Central Asia, is rather limited.

S e l e c t e d k e y r e a d i n g

European Commission, (2003) Tacis Regional Cooperation Strategy paper and Indicative programme 2004-2006,
E-Doc Link: http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/ceeca/rsp/04_06_en.pdf Europe
The document provides the strategic framework for EC assistance to multi-country activities for the period 2004-2006.

European Commission, (2002) Central Asia: Regional Strategy Paper 2002-2006,
E-Doc Link: http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/ceeca/rsp2/02_06_en.pdf Europe
The document sets out the EU's cooperation objectives, assesses the Central Asian policy agenda, considers lessons learnt from past EC assistance, the work of other donors and

proposes a response strategy and priorities for cooperation. The Indicative Programme sets out the response in more detail, highlighting programme specific objectives, expected results and conditionalities for Tacis in the priority areas of cooperation for 2002-2004.

European Council, (1999) Common Strategy between the European Union and Russia,
E-Doc Link:
http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/ceeca/com_strat/russia_99.pdf Europe

European Council, (1999) Common Strategy between the European Union and Ukraine,
E-Doc Link:
http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/ceeca/com_strat/ukraine_99.pdf Europe

EU and agreements with third countries

A s i a

In 1994 the EU presented its first overall regional strategy for Asia: "Towards a new Asia strategy" (1994). It has been updated by the "Europe and Asia; a strategic framework for enhanced partnerships." Its four major points are:

- recognition of the great diversity of Asia and the Asia-Pacific region;
- the strengthening the EU's political and economic presence across the region;
- a better balance between the economic, political, social and cultural elements;
- partnership of equality.

The strategy focuses on six objectives:

- contribute to peace and security in the region and globally;
- further strengthen our mutual trade and investment flows;
- promote the development of the less prosperous countries;
- contribute to the protection of Human Rights and to the spread of democracy, good governance and the rule of law;
- build global partnerships and alliances with Asian countries;
- help strengthen the awareness of Europe in Asia and vice versa.

Cultural cooperation does not figure as one of the objectives. However, strengthening awareness of each other consists of scientific and cultural exchange. The strategy for enhanced partnerships states that mutual awareness should be expanded by strengthening and expanding the network of EC Delegations across the region, and by:

- "[strengthening] educational, scientific and cultural exchanges with Asia, through support for enhanced cooperation between higher education institutions, an intensification of academic research and student exchanges between our two regions, and the promotion of structural networks enabling mutually beneficial cooperation;
- [promoting] a strengthening and broadening of civil society partnerships between our two regions (whether among our parliamentary representatives, local authorities, NGOs, youth associations, consumer groups, or professional associations), and an intensification of intellectual contacts and networking in relation to the challenges facing our two regions."

The actual cooperation frameworks are defined in national strategy papers.

Informally, the ASEM process contributes to the dialogue on cooperation between the EU and Asia. Up until now, five summits have been held. Activities are divided into three pillars, of which the social, cultural, and educational pillar is the third.

It deals with dialogue between cultures and civilisations, and educational and scientific cooperation. In 1997, the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) based in Singapore, was established. The task of the ASEF is to promote and catalyse cultural, intellectual and people-to-people exchanges between Europe and Asia. Its objectives are to:

- nurture artistic creativity and facilitate encounters among young people for future artistic cooperation and career opportunities;
- initiate and promote cultural networks as key structures for the development of sustainable links;
- support the Asia-Europe dimension in international festivals and cultural events;
- channel information and act as an interface between cultural policymakers and artists, advocating policies favourable to creativity and artistic innovation;
- facilitate exchange through cultural information platforms.

In 2003, a meeting of ASEM Ministers of Culture took place. The Chairman's statement identifies three key areas for expanding cooperation:

- The desire to promote cultural diversity and exchange on cultural policies in the context of globalisation;
- The importance of preserving and promoting both traditional and contemporary forms of arts and culture, and tangible and intangible cultural heritage; of implementing programmes on shared heritage of Asia and Europe, of exchanging best practice that supports the various areas of culture and cultural industries (publishing, cinema and audiovisual and music industries) and of focussing on the conditions of cultural industries;
- The importance of educational exchanges, of mobility of artists and other cultural professionals, and of meetings and expert missions.

S e l e c t e d k e y r e a d i n g

ASEF, (2004) Cultural exchange - Asia Europe Foundation,
E-Doc Link: http://www.asef.org/downloads/CEprez_050119.pdf Europe
Describes cultural exchange activities of the Asia Europe Foundation, sponsored by the ASEM process.

ASEM, (2004) ASEM 5 - The 5th Asia-Europe Summit Meeting,
E-Doc Link:
http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/asem/asem_summits/asem5/index_sum_concl.htm Europe
Proceedings of the Vth ASEM Summit.

ASEM, (2003) ASEM Conference on Cultures and Civilizations, December 2003. Chairman's Statement,
E-Doc Link:
http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/asem/min_other_meeting/chair03_0412.pdf
Europe

European Commission, (1994) Towards a New Asia Strategy,
E-Doc Link:
http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/asem/asem_process/com94.htm#0
Europe
The first effort to take an integrated and balanced view of the relations between the EU and its Asian partners. Much of this is still broadly valid.

European Commission, (2001) Europe and Asia: A Strategic Framework for Enhanced Partnership,
E-Doc Link: http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/asia/doc/com01_469_en.pdf
Europe
The strategy notes that despite progress in the political dialogue and expansion in trade and investment relations: "There has been a modest growth in our development and economic cooperation with Asian countries. But much remains to be done, for example in deepening and broadening our political dialogue, in enhancing our bilateral trade and investment relations and strengthening our cooperation in the WTO, and in ensuring that our aid programmes in Asia can achieve their full potential. The degree of mutual awareness between our two regions remains insufficient."

N o r t h A m e r i c a

The cultural component of EU-US relations is limited. The New Transatlantic Agenda (1995) mentions that both parties will encourage learning in each other's languages. They have also concluded cooperation agreements in Science and Technology, and Education.

The 1996 Joint Political Declaration on EU-Canada Relations and the Joint EU-Canada Action Plan stipulates that it will strengthen educational and cultural cooperation by:

- further strengthening their cooperation through the Agreement on Higher Education and Vocational Training;
 - encouraging voluntary cooperation and dissemination of information for the mutual recognition of university studies, degrees, and professional qualifications;
 - cooperating further in the cultural field by facilitating increased contacts between cultural institutions in Canada and in Europe;
 - encouraging the study of each other's systems of government, as well as histories, cultures and languages, including the possibility of creating a network of transatlantic centres of excellence;
 - cooperating with a view to negotiating a bilateral arrangement in the audio-visual sector;
 - facilitating co-productions within the framework of their respective regulatory regimes;
 - promoting the development of cooperation in multimedia use, including audiovisual, e.g. in the areas of culture and education (e.g. children's programmes);
 - promoting joint programmes for the development of domestic content in the areas of culture and education;
 - promoting conferences, symposia and workshops on issues such as television and cultural expression, children's programmes, educational programmes and violence on television.
- However, real cultural cooperation seems to be limited or has not been formalised in agreements, excluding educational and scientific cooperation agreements. The support for the multilateral system stands out as a focus of political cooperation.

S e l e c t e d k e y r e a d i n g

The New Transatlantic Agenda,

E-Doc Link:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/us/new_transatlantic_agenda/text.htm Europe

Canada - EU, (1996) Joint Political Declaration and Action Plan,

E-Doc Link:

http://www.delcan.cec.eu.int/en/eu_and_canada/official_documents/instruments/eu-ca_jpdap_1996.shtml Europe

EU-Canada, (2004) EU - Canada Partnership Agenda,

E-Doc Link: http://www.delcan.cec.eu.int/en/eu_and_canada/official_documents/reports/eu-ca_jr_pa_2004-03-18.shtml Europe

EU-Canada, (2005) Joint Summit Declaration EU-Canada Summit, June 2005,

E-Doc Link: http://www.delcan.cec.eu.int/en/eu_and_canada/official_documents/reports/eu-ca_jd_2005-06-00.pdf Europe

European Commission, (2005) EU-US Summit: working together as global partners,

E-Doc Link: http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/us/sum06_05/index.htm Europe

The official external relations website for the European Commission which provides policy documents and statements on the current political and trade relations between the EU and the USA. Close coverage of the declarations and statements following the EU-US Summit in Washington D.C. on 20th June 2005.

European Commission, (2005) A stronger EU-US Partnership and a more open market for the 21st century,

E-Doc Link:

<http://europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/05/572&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en> Europe

This contains a wide range of practical policy proposals for a joint EU-US strategy to boost economic integration, and to strengthen the broader framework of EU-US relations. On the

economic side, the Commission proposes a particular focus to improve regulatory cooperation, promotion of knowledge and innovation, and improve border arrangements. On the political side, the Communication reviews options to raise the profile of the EU-US relationship to make it more effective. The proposals in the Communication prepare the EU-US Summit on 20th June which should establish the priority sectors and measures that need to be taken to address regulatory divergences between the EU and the US. The overall goal is to promote transatlantic trade and investment and stimulate economic growth.

European Commission, The European Union and the United States - Global partners, global responsibilities,

E-Doc Link:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/library/publications/10_eu_us_en.pdf Europe

Delegation of European Commission to Canada, (2005) Three young Canadian journalists win trip to Europe,

E-Doc Link:

http://www.delcan.cec.eu.int/en/press_and_information/press_releases/2005/05PR017.shtml Europe

The 2005 EU-Canada Young Journalist Awards were presented in Ottawa on 19th May. The Award was established by the Delegation of the European Commission and the diplomatic missions of the EU Member States in Ottawa to recognise outstanding merit or potential among students at Canadian universities and to further reinforce people-to-people links between the European Union and Canada.

European Commission, (2005) The role of Delegation of the European Commission to Canada,

E-Doc Link: http://www.delcan.cec.eu.int/en/about_us/role/ Europe

Official website outlining the role of the Delegation of the European Commission to Canada, which was established in 1976. It is a fully-fledged diplomatic mission and works closely with the diplomatic missions of the EU Member States, particularly the one holding the EU Presidency. The Head of the Delegation is formally accredited as the official representative of the European Commission to the Government of Canada with the rank and courtesy title of Ambassador. The Delegation has three sections: (1) Economic and Trade, (2) Political and Public Affairs and (3) Administration'

European Commission DG External Relations, (2005) Review of the framework for relations between the European Union and the United States,

E-Doc Link:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/us/revamping/final_report_260405.pdf Europe
An independent study which claims to have surveyed ten years of EU-US exchanges and held interviews with numerous stakeholders to establish practical, politically imaginable ideas for enhancing the EU-US dialogue.

L a t i n A m e r i c a

Building on long-existing bilateral relations between European and Latin American countries, the EU's relations with Latin America have developed at the bi-regional level (EU & the Rio Group; EU & Latin America and the Caribbean (EU-LAC)) and through specialised dialogues (EU & Mercosur; EU & Central America; EU & Andean Community; EU & Mexico; EU & Chili).

The strategic partnership between the EU, Latin America and the Caribbean is the most comprehensive cooperation forum. At the Rio Summit (1999) a highly ambitious action plan was adopted which listed fifty-four priorities. These have later been categorised under eleven headings:

- Cooperation in international forums;
- Protection of human rights;
- Promotion of the role of women;
- Cooperation in respect of the environment and natural disasters;
- Combating drugs and illicit arms traffic;
- Promotion of a stable and dynamic global economic and financial system;
- Encouraging business forums;

- Cooperation in the fields of education, university studies, research and new technologies;
- Protection of cultural heritage;
- Establishment of a joint initiative on the information society;
- Support for research, postgraduate studies and training in the field of integration processes.

The Rio Declaration states in the first paragraph that the heads of State and Government of the EU, Latin America and the Caribbean: “have decided to promote and develop our relations towards a strategic bi-regional partnership, based upon the profound cultural heritage that unites us, and on the wealth and diversity of our respective cultural expressions.” The declaration further announces cooperation in the field of cultural heritage and the educational, scientific, technological, cultural, human and social fields.

At the most recent Summit in Guadalajara, Mexico (2004), a declaration on cooperation was agreed. In regard to cultural cooperation it reads:

“We will reinforce the link between culture and development. We recognise the insoluble link between development, culture, science and technology. We agree to promote, on a bi-regional basis, cultural dialogue in sectors which reflect cultural identity, as well as cultural and linguistic diversity, and which benefit human development, as a contribution to sustainable development, stability and peace. In this regard, we support the ongoing negotiations on a Convention on Cultural Diversity in UNESCO [...] We reaffirm our conviction that cultural industries contribute fundamentally to promoting cultural identity and cultural and linguistic diversity. We also recognise the important contribution of cultural industries to the promotion of sustainable development. We will explore means to enhance EU-LAC cooperation and interaction in this area.”

Cooperation between EU and Latin American countries is further specified in regional and national strategies. Several EU programmes are in effect, administrated by EuropeAid:

- ALFA: focuses on the promotion of cooperation in higher education between both EU and Latin America;
- Alban: aims at the reinforcement of the European Union - Latin American cooperation in the area of higher education and covers studies for postgraduates as well as higher training for Latin American professionals/future decision-makers, in institutions or centres in the European Union. Programmes for the Caribbean are implemented in the context of the Cotonou Agreement.

S e l e c t e d k e y r e a d i n g

EU, Latin America, the Caribbean, (2004) Declaration of Guadalajara, IIIrd Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Latin America, the Caribbean, and the European Union, E-Doc Link: http://europa.eu.int/comm/world/lac-guadal/declar/01_decl_polit_final_en.pdf Europe

EU, Latin America, the Caribbean, (1999) Rio Declaration, E-Doc Link: http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/andean/doc/rio_sum06_99.htm Europe

EuropeAid, (2005) ALFA, E-Doc Link: http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/alfa/index_en.htm Europe
This is the website of ALFA (América Latina - Formación Académica), a programme of cooperation between higher education institutions of the European Union and Latin America. Participant countries are the Member States of the European Union and the following eighteen countries of Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

EuropeAid, (2005) Alban, E-Doc Link: http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/alban/index_en.htm Europe

The Programme Alþan aims at the reinforcement of European Union – Latin American cooperation in the area of higher education and covers studies for postgraduates (in the context of Master and Doctorate degrees) as well as higher training for Latin America professionals/future decision-makers, in institutions or centres in the European Union. Following the Programme Alþan first year selection, selected grantees enrolled in postgraduate - Master or Doctorate - or higher specialised training from the beginning of the academic year 2003/2004 in the European Union.

European Commission, Revised Regional Indicative Programme 2004-2006,
E-Doc Link: http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/andean/rsp/rip_0406.pdf

Europe
This regional strategy of the European Community focuses on the Andean Community of Nations (CAN), comprising the five countries of the Andean region (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela) and the Andean Integration System (AIS).

European Commission - Directorate-General Development

European Commission-Diectorate-General Development

The mission of the Directorate-General Development (DG DEV) is “to help reduce and ultimately to eradicate poverty in the developing countries and to promote sustainable development, democracy, peace and security.” DG DEV collaborates with other offices and Directorates-General, especially EuropeAid, ECHO, DG External Relations, and DG Trade.

The DG DEV is responsible for maintaining relations with seventy-seven ACP (African, Caribbean, and Pacific) countries, and the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT, i.e. twelve British, six French and two Dutch territories, and Danish Greenland) under the Cotonou Agreement. It also maintains relations with multilateral organisations of these countries. The DG DEV programmes resources of the European Development Fund, prepares strategies, and monitors their implementation.

Cultural intervention in the context of development policy is limited. But the EC has a clear mandate in cultural activities under the Cotonou agreement. Article 27 on “Cultural development” defines the following objectives:

- “integrating the cultural dimension at all levels of development cooperation”;
- “recognising, preserving and promoting cultural values and identities to enable inter-cultural dialogue”;
- “recognising, preserving and promoting the value of cultural heritage; supporting the development of capacity in this sector”;
- “developing cultural industries and enhancing market access opportunities for cultural goods and services”.

The EU supports the development of local film industries, helps organise cultural events and provides material resources. Further details on specific programmes can be found in the ACP Courier and the ACP secretariat.

Furthermore, the Commission approved, in 2004, an “Annual Work Programme for 2004 for Cultural Cooperation with Developing Countries.” With a budget of € 1 million, it seeks to support pilot projects that aim to promote cultural diversity and mutual understanding amongst developing countries, as well as between the EU and developing countries.

S e l e c t e d k e y r e a d i n g

European Commission, (2005) Culture and Development,
E-Doc Link:
http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/theme/human_social/pol_culture1_en.htm

Official website giving the EU position on culture and development policy: 'European Community (EC) cultural intervention in the context of the development policy is limited. The most ambitious actions are focused on African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries, where the EC has a clear mandate in the field of culture since 1995. More recently, and to a lesser extent, the EC has launched cultural actions in the Mediterranean region. In addition, the EC has approved for 2004 a programme that will finance pilot projects that promote cultural cooperation with and between developing countries'.

A f r i c a n , C a r i b b e a n a n d P a c i f i c c o u n t r i e s

Partnership agreements are strongly development focussed. The European Development Fund (EDF) provides for both assistance to individual ACP countries (National Indicative Programmes) and for assistance encouraging regional integration and cooperation (Regional Indicative Programmes).

O v e r s e a s T e r r i t o r i e s a n d C o u n t r i e s

The OCT Decision, agreed in 2001, replaces the previous, ten-year OCT Decision of 1991. It sets out the framework for the EU's cooperation with the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) of the Member States. The framework, set out in The OCT Decision of 1991, conforms to the EU's aspirations of a new, more just and balanced international economic order. The aim of The OCT Decision is to promote and accelerate economic, cultural and social development and to strengthen the economic structures of the OCT.

S e l e c t e d k e y r e a d i n g

DG development, (2004) Annual report 2004 on the European Community's development policy and external assistance,

E-Doc Link:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/publications/docs/AIDCO_rapport_annuel_2004_en.pdf#zoom=100 Europe

EU-ACP, (2000) Cotonou Agreement,

E-Doc Link:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/cotonou/pdf/agr01_en.pdf#zoom=100 Europe

EU-ACP, (2005) 2 0 0 5 Revision of the Cotonou Agreement,

E-Doc Link:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/cotonou/pdf/negociation_20050407_en.pdf#zoom=100 Europe

EU-Caribbean, (2002) Regional Strategy Paper and Regional Indicative Programme, 2002-2007,

E-Doc Link:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/csp_rsp/print/r9_rsp_en.pdf#zoom=100 Europe

EU-Central Africa, (2002) Document de stratégie de coopération régionale et Programme indicatif régional, 2002-2007,

E-Doc Link:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/csp_rsp/print/r8_rsp_fr.pdf#zoom=100 Europe

EU-East Africa, (2002) Document de stratégie de coopération régionale et Programme indicatif national, 2002-2007,

E-Doc Link:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/csp_rsp/print/r10_rsp_fr.pdf#zoom=100 Europe

EU-Eastern, Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean, (2002) Regional Strategy paper and Regional Indicative Programme, 2002-2007,
E-Doc Link:
http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/csp_rsp/print/re_rsp_en.pdf#zoom=100 Europe

EU-Pacific ACP, (2002) Regional Strategy Paper and Regional Indicative Programme, 2002-2007,
E-Doc Link:
http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/csp_rsp/print/r6_rsp_en.pdf#zoom=100 Europe

EU-Southern Africa Development Community, (2002) Regional Strategy Paper and Regional Indicative Programme, 2002-2007,
E-Doc Link:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/csp_rsp/print/r7_rsp_en.pdf#zoom=100 Europe

EU-West Africa, (2002) Document de stratégie de coopération régionale et Programme indicatif national,
2002-2007,
E-Doc Link:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/csp_rsp/print/r10_rsp_fr.pdf#zoom=100 Europe

European Commission, (2005) Proposal for a Joint Declaration [...] on the European Development Policy: "The European Consensus",
E-Doc Link:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/development_policy_statement/docs/communication_EN.pdf#zoom=100 Europe

European Commission and Council, (2000) The European Community's Development Policy - Statement by the Council and the Commission,
E-Doc Link: We nurture artistic creativity and facilitate encounters among young people for future artistic cooperation and career opportunities; Europe

C o l o p h o n

© Diane Dodd, Melle Lyklema, Kathinka Dittrich-Van Weringh / Boekmanstudies, LabforCulture.org

Boekmanstudies
Projects & publications on arts, culture and related policy
Herengracht 415
NL – 1017 BP Amsterdam
T +31-(0)20-624 37 36
F +31-(0)20-638 52 39
secretariaat@boekman.nl
www.boekman.nl

LabforCulture.org
Sharing Culture across Europe
Roemer Visscherstraat 18
NL - 1054 EX Amsterdam
T +31.20 4121017
F +31.20 4122468
www.labforculture.org

English editing by: David Cameron
Final editing by: Cas Smithuijsen
Design cover and lay out: Joseph Plateau Grafisch Ontwerpers, Amsterdam
Printed by: Hooijberg, Epe

Some rights reserved

The work is protected by copyright. Any use of the work other than authorized for the online version, published on www.labforculture.org under the Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 2.5 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/2.5/>) Licence, is prohibited.

ISBN-10: 90-6650-085-9
ISBN-13: 978-90-6650-085-3

Amsterdam 2006